Spring 2007

Complementary Health & Exercise



The History of T'ai Chi Ch'uan

Beginning a series on notable figures and the history of T'ai Chi Ch'uan. Inside this issue, the Yang Family T'ai Chi family tree, and the founder of the Yang style, Yang Lu-chan.

The Qi Paradigm Continued

By Master Michael Inoshita



The Quarterly Magazine bringing you news and programs on complementary methods of healthcare and exercise



FRFF

T'ai Chi Ch'uan



T'ai Chi Ch'uan is characterised by slow, graceful movements.

The gentle movements make it appropriate for participants at any age or fitness level.

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Tuesday, June 12^{th} @ 3:30pm Tuesday, July 10^{th} @ 7:00pm

Elmhurst Memorial Health Education Centre for the Community of Villa Park 318 S. Ardmore Avenue, Villa Park, IL 60181

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Complementary Health & Exercise

Spring 2007

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www.worldkigong.com

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The Wisdom of Confucius



"The superior man, when resting in safety, does not forget that danger may come. When in a state of security he does not forget the possibility of ruin. When all is orderly, he does not forget that disorder may come. Thus his person is not endangered, and his States and all their clans

are preserved. Do not be desirous of having things done quickly. Do not look at small advantages. Desire to have things done quickly prevents their being done thoroughly. Looking at small advantages prevents great affairs from being accomplished."

Editor's Notebook

In this issue Master Michael Inoshita continues his indepth look at qi, it's relationship to acupuncture, and with comparisons to western methods. In class we often talk about 'ryun ma', or the process of polishing and refining, here Master Inoshita explains it's true meaning.

Our look at stances in T'ai Chi Chu'an concludes with a look at the bow stance and how to perform it correctly. Practicing our stances and how to move with the correct form builds a strong foundation for the correct practice of T'ai Chi Ch'uan.

We also begin a series of biographies of notable figures in the history of T'ai Chi Ch'uan with the founder of the Yang style, Yang, Lu-chan.

In our next issue we will take a look at falling, what causes it, what you can do to prevent falls, and what to do if you do fall.

We are always looking for contributions and advertisements to help out magazine grow, if you would like to contribute an article, or would like to advertise please e-mail your articles, pictures requests and adverts to chilsungmoodo@yahoo.com.

We have Instructors available for talks, demonstrations, and lectures; classes are also available to private individuals and groups. Call 630-229-4434 or e-mail chilsungmoodo@yahoo.com to discuss your requirements.

He lives most life whoever breathes most air

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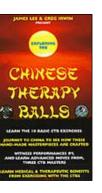


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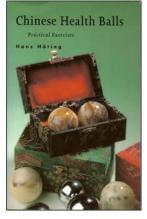
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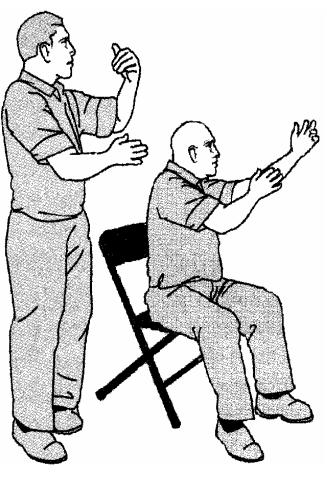
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The Chinese have a term for martial arts training called ryun ma. These characters, that compose ryun ma mean repetition and polishing, and are an excellent description of the process of training in the martial arts.

This is best understood through the analogy of polishing a rough stone. Polishing a stone involves using grit to polish away imperfections. During training students are exposed to repeated and increasingly difficult challenges, which are like adding grit. Like a rough stone every student comes to the martial arts with weaknesses or flaws.

Through repeated practice students learn to overcome these challenges or polish their character, body, and spirit.

In the same way that various stones have different characteristics, each student is unique. Some students may be like diamonds; others may be like rubies or sapphires. An instructor cannot change the student's fundamental nature, in the same way a diamond cannot be changed into a ruby. However, each stone and student can benefit from polishing.

Martial arts contain many facets such as fitness, balance, strength, flexibility, open hand skills, weapons skills, fighting and self-defence. Like a stone cutter an instructor is responsible for making the student as brilliantly polished as possible from all these angles.

Trust in your instructor is imperative, especially as a beginning student, because you may be focused on only one of these facets. However, the experienced eye of your instructor may see that your overall skill/brilliance is limited by a different facet than the one on which you are focused. Without trust in your instructor you may not be able to withstand these difficult times in your training.

When the repetition seems to be endless and boring, when the challenges seem to be more than you can withstand or understand, or when your training seems to be going in a direction that you don't understand, remember the concept of ryun ma: training is a life long process of endlessly trying to improve or polishing.

Remember: Repetition is the mother of skill

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T'ai Chi Stances & Movement ~ Part 2: The Bow Stance

By John Robertson

This month we're going to look at the bow stance, and how to perform it correctly. First, stand in a duck footed posture, heels together, back upright, hands at your sides.

Slowly turn your tan tien to the right to point in the same direction as your right foot while sinking your weight down into the right leg until you can no longer see the toes of that foot, and you can lift your left foot without moving your head.

Pick up the heel of the left foot and, pivoting on the toes, turn the heel out until the foot points straight forward, heels a foot width apart (minimum width in the diagram).

Advance the left foot straight forward as far as you can without

 large frame	allowing your h You must be at left foot up wi your head, if yo have stepped and should stance.
medium frame	As a minimum the left foot m toes of the (minimum len diagram), the remain apart, foot must point
small frame	Slowly shift forward while tan tien forwar the same dire front foot. Kne bent so you ca toes of either fo over the second
minimum width minimum length	The bow stand three 'frames' The size of th use depends fi ability to step left foot without head and still pick it up. This important gauge to use. And sec conscious choi on which frame

allowing your head to move. You must be able to pick the left foot up without moving your head, if you cannot, you have stepped out too far, and should shorten the stance.

As a minimum, the heel of he left foot must clear the oes of the right foot minimum length in the diagram), the heels must remain apart, and the left oot must point forward.

Slowly shift your weight forward while turning your tan tien forward to point in the same direction as the front foot. Knees should be bent so you cannot see the toes of either foot, preferably over the second toe.

The bow stance can have three 'frames' or lengths. The size of the frame you use depends firstly on your ability to step out with your left foot without moving your head and still being able to pick it up. This is the most important gauge of the frame to use. And secondly on the conscious choice you make on which frame to use.

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Makes feet and hands feel great in minutes! Roll this unique ball under your feet, in your hands, or over any sore and tired muscles. 160 nubs



provide soothing stimulation that will immediately begin to relax and eliminate tension. You control the depth of massage with applied pressure to ensure the utmost relief of muscle soreness. Small enough to fit in handbag, sports bag, briefcase or desk drawer, this easy-to-use massage ball is great for use any where, any time.



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Chinese exercises are suitable for participants of all ages and abilities, they are joy to do, energising and deeply relaxing; they bring health and vitality to all those who practice them.

An Introduction to Traditional Chinese Exercise

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Here is your opportunity to have all your questions answered.



At Glenside Public Library 25E Fullerton in Glendale Heights

Tuesday, July 3rd at 7:00pm

Registration is not necessary; but to reserve your place please call Glenside Public Library on 630 260 1550

Efficacy of The Qi Paradigm

By Master Michael Inoshita

As we have stated debating whether ki exists may be a futile effort, a more interesting question may be does the ki paradigm work, is it useful in explaining and solving real world problems. As we have stated the Chinese have used ki theory to explain a wide variety of phenomenon the past. It would be interesting therefore to study the efficacy of using this paradigm to solve real world problems. A classical example of this would be to explore how the Ki paradigm is used to solve medical problems.

Traditional Chinese medicine has actually undergone extensive study and testing over the past thirty years. Following the Chinese Revolution in 1949, the Chinese decided to examine their traditional medical system. At that time the many in the Chinese government were tempted to discard the traditional medical system as a prescientific remnant of underdevelopment. Others in the leadership thought that the traditional medical system might be useful. The issue was to prove whether or not it would be effective from a modern perspective. In an attempt to answer this question thousands of experiments and clinical studies were conducted. The traditional medical system was demonstrated to be very effective and is given equal respect to western medicine in China today.

Studies on the effectiveness of the traditional Chinese system are continued to be produced to this day. The effectiveness of the traditional medical system can be seen in the study of ulcer patients cited in the previous section. In that study there were actually sixty-five patients, all of whom were diagnosed by western physicians but treated by traditional Chinese methods. Every patient was diagnosed by the western physician as having a peptic ulcer. The traditional Chinese physician's diagnoses corresponded to the six different patterns cited previously. The Chinese physicians gave each patient a unique treatment based on his or her particular diagnosis. No western treatment was provided and no dietary restrictions were imposed. The patients were treated for an average of two months. The results were that eighty one percent of the patients had a complete recovery, and an additional ten percent had significant improvement. The ninety percent success ratio is significantly higher than results obtain by traditional western treatment. Studies like this one demonstrate that Chinese medicine is an effective treatment method. It is generally acknowledged that the ki paradigm used by Chinese physicians can alleviate or treat illnesses that western science is incapable of dealing with in other instances the opposite is true.

While the research is impressive and demonstrates the effectiveness of the Chinese system, the Chinese system still presents problems for western science. Many of the treatments do not lend themselves to traditional western testing methods. As an example, several western studies of acupuncture have compared the effectiveness of using acupuncture points to treat pain. In these studies, traditional acupuncture methods were compared to sham acupuncture (ie. using false acupuncture points, or false needling techniques). This is a common method of testing western style drugs.

The results of the studies found that using real acupuncture point had the same results as the sham points. These results lead many western researchers towards two possible reasons for this outcome: that acupuncture was a placebo, or that the meridian system was inaccurate. Subsequent studies of acupuncture did demonstrate that acupuncture is more than a placebo. However the contradiction raised in these studies has never been fully addressed.

Many aspects of traditional Chinese belief structures can now be easily understood within a western framework as an example many of the traditional herbal medicines are now also understood in terms of their chemistry and western pharmacological use. However, some areas of in which ki theory is used still defy easy incorporation to into the Western paradigm these include acupuncture and ki Gong.

Most of the research done in acupuncture can be divided in terms of clinical studies and laboratory work. The clinical studies like the ones previously discussed, often simply document successful treatment of various diseases through acupuncture. These studies however do not give us any understanding of how the technique might work in the western sense. Therefore I will examine research regarding the two main functions of acupuncture, pain reduction and heightened immune response, in terms of their possible mechanisms in western science.

Acupuncture analgesia is what made acupuncture known to the west. Various sensationalist articles were written in the late 60's and early 70's about how the Chinese were able to perform various operations solely through the use of "thin needles". Serious research was not begun on this subject until the late seventies and early eighties. In 1977, a study by Mayer, Price, and Rafii documented that acupuncture analgesia may be related to endorphin release. The study subjected volunteers to various levels of pain induced by electrical stimulus, and a baseline threshold was established for each volunteer. Then the volunteers were divided into three groups: One group received no treatment, the second group was given saline and told that they were given a powerful analgesic drug, the third was given acupuncture. The results from the study show that the acupuncture treatment significantly increased the pain tolerance of the individuals given the treatment. This increase in pain tolerance was statistically higher than the other two groups. The group given acupuncture was then divided again into two groups: one group was given saline the other the opiate antagonist Naloxone. The saline group was able to maintain the enhanced pain threshold achieve by the acupuncture treatment. The Naloxone groups pain thresholds dropped to just about the placebo groups pain threshold. From those results Mayer concluded that the analgesic mechanism of acupuncture must rely on endogenous narcotic substances[endorphins].

Pomeranz and Warma later discovered a second non-opioid effect of induced through acupuncture. The study was done on three groups of lightly anesthetized rats, which were subjected heat lamp which caused a tail flick. The latency of the tail flick can be used as a measure of the relative pain threshold. Acupuncture was given in two successive treatments to the rats and the pain tolerance was measured after each treatment. The first group of rats was given Naloxone before each of the treatments and no increase in the pain threshold was recorded. The second group was given Naloxone before the second treatment and an enhanced pain threshold was recorded.

The third group was given Naloxone before the first treatment only and no increase in the pain threshold was noted. This led Pomeranz to concluded that a primary opiate [endorphin] response induces a second non-opiate response. The second response has been linked by Tsai, Lin and Inoki to metenkephalin, serotonin and serotonergic fibers in the spinal cords of rats. However this second response is still a subject of substantial debate.

Use of acupuncture has been documented in the successful treatment of many diseases in China, however the mechanism by which this is accomplished has been largely unknown until recently. In 1991, a very important study documented the effect of acupuncture on the immune response in mice. Fujiwara et al. performed acupuncture on mice, and then injected them with sheep's red blood cells. The immune response to the sheep's blood was dramatically increased by acupuncture treatment. This enhanced immune response was blocked completely by pre-administration of Naloxone which blocks opiate release. Fujiwara et al. then concluded that the immune response was a result activation of the sympathetic nervous system, via opiate release form the adrenal gland. So we can see that the immunological effects of acupuncture may be liked to the analgesic effects of the treatment. These studies on acupuncture a demonstrate that acupuncture does

have measurable affects on the body that are understandable from a western perspective and may yield to the eventual understanding of acupuncture and the ki paradigm in the west.

While these studies document that endorphins, enkephalins, serotonin and other chemicals are released in response to acupuncture, they do not provide a model to explain the complex arrangement of meridians in a western sense. These meridians present a foreign or alternative method for understanding the bodies anatomy. It is often cited that they are not based on any anatomical structure or organ system currently acknowledged. However several researchers have proposed a western model for acupuncture through the use of trigger points. Trigger points are point of neural hyperactivity which can cause pain to be referred to a secondary area or part of the body. Trigger points can occur in muscles, joint capsules, ligament, perioseteum, and skin scars. Kennard and Haugen (1955) discovered that trigger points develop most often in areas where blood vessels and nerves lie close to the surface of the skin, and tend to be developed at the same site for everyone. It was found by Travel and Rinzler (1952) that inserting dry needles in to trigger points often alleviated the symptoms. Melzack et al. (1977) compared the spatial distribution of trigger points complied by Travel and other researchers, with traditional Chinese acupuncture point and found a 71% overall correspondence. Thus we can see that while being of a total foreign anatomical system the existence of acupuncture points can be explained within a western medical system.

In the process of trying understanding the mechanisms behind ki gong some researchers trained in western science have attempted to demonstrate the existence of ki. In her excellent essay, Master Carla Bennett presents several interesting scientific studies purportedly demonstrating the existence of ki. The first study she cited demonstrated that ki gong masters emit measurable infrasonic sound waves when they emit ki.

The study also found that the infrasonic emissions from ki gong masters were much higher than healthy individuals, and that ill individuals had the lowest infrasonic emissions.

From that study a mechanical device which emits infrasonic waves was constructed. Subsequent studies measured the effect of infrasonic waves on the brains of humans, rabbits and cats. It was found that infrasonic waves emitted from ki gong masters and the Infrasonic Ki Gong Simulator caused changes in the brain activity of the subjects, while the movements of people impersonating ki kong masters did not register a significant change in brain activity. The results of these studies also provide some insight into the possible mechanisms by which the ki paradigms works.



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Wheaton Warrenville Spectator South High School Tickets 1993 Tiger Trail, \$10 advance purchase Wheaton, IL 60187 \$12 on the day

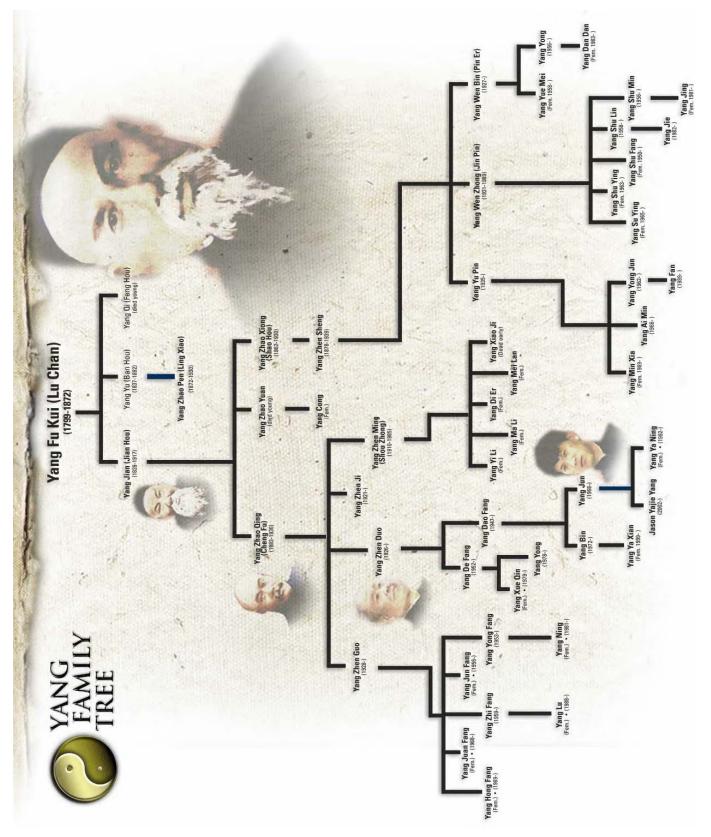
Sunday, June 24th

show starts at 3:00pm

Call 630 393 0033 for more information or to purchase your tickets!

The Yang Family T'ai Chi Ch'uan Family Tree

Beginning our series on notable figures in T'ai Chi Ch'uan history we have the Yang Family T'ai Chi Ch'uan family tree. Each issue we will look at the members of the family, and trace the origins of the form we currently practice.

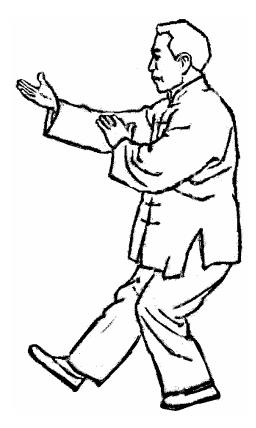


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Call Courts Plus on 630 833 5064 to register

Notable Figures in T'ai Chi Ch'uan History Yang Lu-ch'an ~ 1799-1873

Yang Lu-ch'an (楊露禪) originally born in Yongnian, Henan, was really poor as a youth. He worked at anything, finally as an apprentice to a pharmacist, who was also the house teacher to Chen Chang-hsing's sons.

Young Yang was then sent as a house servant to Chen's household, or he just befriended the two sons. Either way, he saw Chen Boxing and was probably bested in a friendly fight. But it was impossible for an outsider to be allowed to learn the family style. So Yang Lu-ch'an watched in secret, absorbing the nightly secret practice sessions of the Chen family. He soon became quite proficient at this acquired secret;

once then when he saw the public lessons given by Chen Chang-hsing, he could not hold himself back and remarked upon the poor quality of the boxing. Obviously he was put to the test, where he bested Chen's pupils and his sons. He confessed to having watched and practised alone, and having mastered all of it. Much impressed, Chen Chang-hsing allowed him to become a pupil, and even later Yang came back to even learn more and was taught more secrets, after which he became known as Yang Wu Di, Yang the Unbeatable.

Yang was said to be so flexible he could pick up a coin from the floor with his mouth while doing the posture Snake Creeps Down, or he could do the whole form under a table. He was so fast his opponents didn't know what hit them, let alone which technique. He also once knocked a young challenger 30 feet across the room by simply expelling his breath with a laugh when the boxer punched his stomach.

He could concentrate his Chi into a very small area as quickly as lightning, a feat only duplicated by his sons and grandsons. Another astounding ability seems to have been something akin to levitation,



Yang Lu-chan

and of course the unsurpassable act of sticking Chi, where the opponent, once touched, simply cannot get away, no matter what he does.

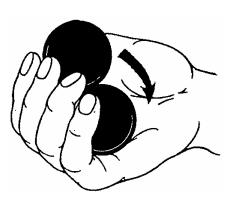
Yang Lu-ch'an did not like to make enemies, so he always tried to make his opponents' defeats look as least humiliating as possible; one should be at least three times as good as the opponent for this. He needed this ability a lot when he became the official instructor to the imperial family and guards. He became a target for challenges, and of course he had to fight (there is even a reported duel with Tung Hai-chuan, Pa Kua's founder, which he made appear like a draw, so as not to anger the powerful eunuch).

One day a monk arrived unannounced at Yang Luch'an's doorstep in Peking. He was powerfully built and over 6 feet tall. The monk saluted and expressed his great admiration. But during Master Yang's reply, the monk suddenly shot at him like a cannonball with clenched fists. Master Yang evaded with his chest and lightly patted the attacker's fist with his own soft palm, and as if struck by a bolt of lightning the monk flew back to land behind a wall screen. He took a long time to get up and said very solemnly, "I've been extremely rude, please forgive me." Master Yang still invited the monk in for a chat.

His name was Ching-te, a Shaolin boxer. The Monk asked "Why was I surprised and unable to display my prowess?" Master Yang replied, "This is because I'm always on my guard." The Monk asked, "How were you able to respond so quickly?" Master Yang said "It is called issuing energy like shooting an arrow (Fa Jing)." The Monk said, "I've roamed many provinces and met many masters, but I've never met your equal, Sir. Please teach me." Master Yang did not reply at once, but saw a sparrow fly in through the window. He quickly caught the bird and said to the monk, "I'm going to

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> Reduce stress and aid relaxation.
> Prevent and treat carpal tunnel syndrome, tendonitis, arthritis and repetitive strain injury.
> Improve overall health.
> Stimulate the mind.



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play a bit with this bird." He removed his left hand after stroking the bird to assure it he would not hurt it, and let it sit freely on his right hand. When the bird tried to take off, it could not, for Master Yang listened to its ever so slight energy when it straightened its legs to push off, and lowered his hand accordingly, making it impossible for the sparrow to take off - even as its wings were beating. After the bird tried this three times, the Monk exclaimed, "Master Yang your art is truly miraculous." To which Master Yang replied, "There is nothing to be called miraculous; if one practises T'ai Chi Ch'uan correctly for a long time, the entire body becomes so light and sensitive that not even the weight of a feather can be added without setting the whole body in motion, and not even a fly can set off. This is all there is to it." - The monk stayed for three days, and then quietly departed.

Master Yang often said about Fa Jing: The Energy is released, but the mental continuity (Yi) is maintained, like the lotus root is broken but the fibres are still intact.

Master Yang once walked several blocks to a friends home, just after a heavy rain. When he arrived there, his friend noticed there was no trace of mud on Master Yang's shoes....

There was an old wealthy man living west of Peking named Chang, who had a giant estate which people called Chang's little prefecture. He was enthralled with martial arts and kept a lot of boxers as bodyguards. He heard about master Yang Lu-ch'an and asked a friend named Wu Lu-ching to arrange an invitation for Yang Lu-ch'an. When Yang arrived Chang saw a little man of no special strength, no imposing muscles and quiet demeanour, who wore plain clothes. Chang ordered only a small dinner in the guest's honour with little ceremony; Master Yang understood this, and drank by himself, quietly laughing to himself. Displeased with this, Chang said to him, "I've often heard my boxers speak of you in awe; but can this soft art called cotton fist or T'ai Chi Ch'uan really be used to defeat strong boxers?" To which Master Yang replied, "there are three kinds of men that are difficult to beat, namely those made of iron, bronze and wood (meaning a Chinese wordplay suggesting cast statues), but all others are no problem at all." Chang said, "I have 30 Boxing Masters, and Sifu Liu is the best of them. He can lift 500 pounds. How about if you cross hands with him?" Master Yang agreed and Liu attacked at once with fists whizzing through the air. Master Yang used his right to deflect, and with his left lightly patted Liu's chest causing him to fly backwards three yards. Chang immediately ordered a big banquet for Master Yang who said, "Clearly, you now see it is not pure muscle that prevails" Chang then considered himself to be Yang's pupil.

When Master Yang Lu-ch'an was in Peking, a Master of Dim Hsueh (pressure point grappling) came to test his skills. He charged, trying to grab Master Yang's arm, who simply intercepted the attack, and used a grip on the other's wrist utilising the sinew grabbing technique, at the same time he swept the other to the ground, then using Needle at the Bottom of the Sea to attack a point on the chest, which caused the Dim Hsueh master to lose. As he was unable to extend his fingers or to get up he acceded defeat, without being injured. Master Yang said to him, "Don't be ashamed; remember your many years of practise, for without them you would certainly have been seriously injured. But would please you not teach me more of your art of pressure points?"

At some time, when he was not yet famous, Yang worked as a dock hand. Once he was ambushed by around 20 men because he did not want to join the local dock gang. As there were a great number of opponents at the same time, Master Yang would have had to heavily injure at least some of them; so he decided just to wrap his cloak around himself, roll into a ball and let them beat him. The next day when he was at work as usual without a trace of injury all of his attackers were not at work – they were sick in arm, limb and body.

When Master Yang was still in Yongnian, just having returned from Chen village, a famous boxing master wanted to test skills with him. This boxer suggested they sit both on stools, pitting their right fists against each other. A short time later the boxing master was sweating and shaking profusely, his chair creaking and nearly coming apart whereas Master Yang still sat there as if nothing was happening in a relaxed position, drinking tea with his left hand. After the boxer had given up Master Yang said, "This masters skill is superb. Only his chair is not as well made as mine."

Due to his influence and the number of teachers he trained, including his own descendants, Yang is directly acknowledged by 4 of the 5 major T'ai Chi families as having transmitted the art to them.

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Wu Chi

The T'ai Chi Ch'uan Classics say, "T'ai Chi came from Wu Chi, the mother of Yin and Yang." This highlights the important relationship between T'ai Chi Ch'uan and Wu Chi and yet today's T'ai Chi Ch'uan practitioners do not concentrate and talk about this Wu Chi.

In the past, T'ai Chi Ch'uan students generally had a omplete physical and spiritual training by working on the Wu Chi Posture or the static component and T'ai Chi Ch'uan or the dynamic component.

The T'ai Chi Ch'uan Classics say, "Wu Chi gives birth to T'ai Chi. T'ai Chi gives birth to Two Elements. Two Elements give birth to Four Phenomena and Four Phenomena give birth to Pa Kua." Wu Chi refers to the state before the universe was formed; it is the world that has no shape and mass and it is infinite or void.

T'ai Chi refers to the time the universe was about to be formed. Therefore, T'ai Chi refers to initiation. Two Elements refers to Yin and Yang Components. Four Phenomena refers to Metal, Wood, Water, and Fire or Four Seasons as Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Pa Kua refers to Heaven, Earth, Thunder, Wind, Water, Fire, Mountain and Lake.

In T'ai Chi Ch'uan training, Wu Chi refers to the condition when the body and spirit are not divided into Yin and Yang Components.

In other words, the body is tranquil and is not affected by any contact with the outside world. The whole body, physical as well as spiritual, is united into oneness.

When we talk about Wu Chi training, we are talking about the ability to remove all the body's tensions and other emotions guided by intent so that the practitioner can return to the stable and natural stage that is full of potential and innate ability.

Efficacy of The Ki Paradigm

Continued from page 15

The studies presented on acupuncture and ki gong are interesting in that they present plausible mechanisms as to how certain aspects of the ki paradigm, namely acupuncture, energetic healing and meditative healing may work. However this explanation is far from complete because it is not a comprehensive explanation of the entire set of circumstances in which ki theory is used. The ki paradigm as used by the Chinese is independent of a mechanism. The ki paradigm is used to explain the actions of infra sonic energy, pharmaceutical agents, mechanical stimulation of trigger points and host of other possible mechanisms. I would postulate that Ki is a variety of things, many if not all we have understood in the west for a very long time.

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Class Calendar & Spring Programs

2007 Calendar

May 13th Mothers Day

May 28th Memorial Day

June 7th Cancer Survivor Day Celebration Center for Health, Elmhurst

> June 17th Fathers Day

June 24th Karate Spectacular Wheaton Warrenville South High School Warrenville

> July 3rd An Introduction to T'ai Chi & Chinese Therapy Balls Glenside Public Library Glendale Heights

> > July 4th Independence Day

July 7th – 9th European Ki Gong Clinic Munich, Germany

> August 1st – 18th WTSDA China Trip All over, China

August TBA West Coast Ki Gong Clinic TBA

> September 3rd Labour Day

October 8th Columbus Day

Nov 3rd - 9:00am Courts Plus Open House Courts Plus, Elmhurst

> November 11th Veterans Day

November 22nd Thanksgiving December 22nd - 25th Christmas

December 31st – January 1st New Year

Elmhurst

Courts Plus - A Centre for Sports, Health and Fitness 186 S. West Avenue Elmhurst, IL 60126

T'ai Chi for Seniors

Tuesday & Thursday 12:30pm

April 3rd (beginners)

May 1st (continuing)

June 5th (beginners)

Registration: 630 833 5064

Simplified T'ai Chi

Tuesday & Thursday 2:00pm

August 28th

Registration: 630 833 5064

Warrenville

Eagle Academy of Martial Arts 2 S. 525 Route 59 Warrenville, IL 60555

T'ai Chi Ch'uan

Monday & Wednesday 9:15am

January 15th

April 23rd

August 27th

Registration: 630 393 0033

Villa Park

Elmhurst Memorial Health Education Centre for the Community of Villa Park 318 S. Ardmore Avenue Villa Park, IL 60181

T'ai Chi Ch'uan

Tuesday & Thursday 2:00pm

April 3rd (continuing)

May 1st (continuing)

June 5th (beginners)

Registration: 630 782 7878

Discovering Chinese Therapy Balls

Tuesday, June 12th @ 3:30pm

Tuesday, July 10th @ 7:00pm

Registration: 630 782 7878

Addison

Elmhurst Memorial Addison Health Center 303 W. Lake Street Addison, IL 60101

Discovering Chinese Therapy Balls

Thursday, May 24th @ 7:00pm

Registration: 630 782 7878

All class times and dates are subject to change.

All classes require a minimum number of students.

Building health and vitality through classes in



T'ai Chi Chu'an

Simplified T'ai Chi

T'ai Chi Sword

Qi Gong



Chinese Therapy Balls

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