



President Lee Nam Suk (center) with senior members of Chang Moo Kwan in August, 1957.

spread of the art throughout Korea. They formed an officer's warrior corps to defend their kingdom against the constant invasions and harassment of Japanese pirates. These Taekyon-trained warriors became known as the Hwarang. Founded initially as a military academy for the young nobility of Silla, the society of Hwarang adopted Taekyon as a part of its basic training regimen. The young men within the society were educated in many disciplines including history, Confucian philosophy, ethics, Buddhism, riding, archery, swordplay, military tactics, and Taekyon.

The first kingdom of Korea was founded over 42 centuries ago, according to legend, by a leader named Tan-gun, with his capital at Pyongyang. This dynasty is supposed to have lasted 12 centuries, but there is little to indicate what transpired

during that period.

This kingdom was overthrown by a Chinese leader, Ki-tze (Kii-cha), who established in 1122 B.C., according to Chinese history, a new kingdom that embraced the northwestern part of the peninsula and considerable territory north of the Yalu River, in Manchuria. Ki-tze

brought with him several thousand followers, as well as the ideograph and other elements of Chinese civilization. He named the kingdom Chosen (Land of Calm, or Fine, Morning). His dynasty ruled for nine centuries.

Chinese invasion then led to the region's being turned into the prosperous Chinese colony of Lakliang, also with its capital at Pyongyang. Late in the first century B.C. a people from the Sungari Valley moved in and formed a kingdom which they called Korai (or

**The first "Kwan" ("School") to teach a native Korean style of martial art was opened in Yong Chun, Seoul. This "Dojang" ("Gymnasium") was named the Chung Do Kwan and was under the instructor Won Kook Lee in 1945.**