



Grandmaster Lee promoting a high-ranking black belt student. Photo by James Dussault

Chang Moo Kwan's founding president, Grandmaster Byung In Yoon, was listed as missing during the war and there was an extensive investigation to find him. Many presumed the grandmaster, as well as other martial art leaders, were put to death by the attacking totalitarians. He was declared legally dead and his body never found. On October 5, 1953, Nam Suk Lee was appointed to be Second President of the Chang Moo Kwan.

On April 11, 1955, a meeting was convened by various martial art masters to unify the "kwans" under a common name. The name Taesoodo ("The Art of China Hand") was accepted by the majority of "kwan" masters. However, two years later the name was once again changed, this time to the familiar Tae Kwon Do ("The Art of Kicking and Punching"). Chosen both because it accurately describes the nature of the art (comprised of both hand and foot techniques) as well as for its similarity to the art's early name of Taekyon, Tae Kwon Do has been the recognized name for the Korean martial arts ever since. ■

Part II, in the next issue of *Inside Tae Kwon Do*, will trace the Chang Moo Kwan's growth in Korea and transmission to the rest of the world under the visionary guidance of Grandmaster Nam Suk Lee.

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