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WORLD DAY OF PRAYER FOR THE REUNIFICATION OF KOREA

Christians in both South and North Korea are preparing a 1995 jubilee campaign for peace and reunification to mark the 50th anniversary of Korea's partition. They have declared the Sunday before 15 August a Common Day of Prayer for Peace and Reunification in their divided homeland. It marks the date on which Japan surrendered in 1945 (after ruling Korea from 1910-1945) and the Allies took the first step towards the partition of the country.

The Korean people's dearest wish is the reunification of their divided homeland. Under the auspices of the World Council of Churches, Christians from both North and South have been meeting together to create a forum for peace and reconcillation and to take common action. The call for a Common Day of Prayer is one of the results.

The World Council of Churches has recommended to its member churches to join in prayer with Korean churches by observing this Sunday.

Please pray with Christians in Korea on Sunday 9th August.

O God, source of all life, you promised that justice would flow like a river, that debts would be cancelled, slaves released and land restored. Forgive the sins which divide Korea, separating North from South, Korean from Korean.

Govern the hearts and minds of those in authority, that your holy will of reconciliation, peace and unity, will come to Korea and to the whole world. Amen

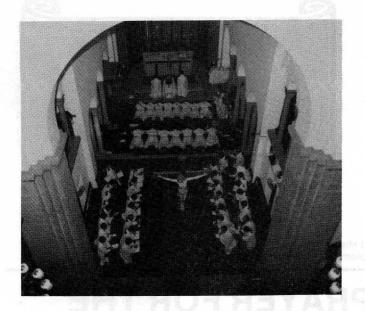
PROGRESS TOWARDS PROVINCE

The National Synod met in April, and gave its formal and final approval to the proposed Constitution and Canons which would lead to the inauguration of the Province. News of this vote reached the Joint Meeting of the Standing Committees of the ACC and the Primates in North Carolina a few days later, and was received with great pleasure.

The substances of the Constitution and Canons had already been agreed between the three dioceses and the Archbishop, and a draft Deed of promulgation is now being considered. When the new Constitution and Canons are promulgated by the Chairman of the National Synod, that will set in train a sequence of events leading to the election of the first Primate. It is expected that on that occasion the Archbishop of Canterbury, acting through a personal representative, will formally transfer his metropolitical authority to the newly elected Primate.

KOREAN VETERANS AT LINCOLN

Father Davies, Chairman K.M. Committee, preached in Lincoln Cathedral on May 17th and dedicated a new Standard for the Lincolnshire Branch of the British Korean Veteran's Association. There was a congregation of about 1,200, and afterwards some 800 old soldiers of the Korean War (1950-53) marched past and General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, took the Salute, accompanied by the Korean Military Attache from London; the Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire and the Mayor of Lincoln.



SEOUL

The Bishop of Seoul writing to the Chairman of the Church of England Mission to Korea in February 1992 says:-

The past year was a good one for this diocese and the highlight was the ordination on December 6th of seven men to the diaconate and eight deacons to the priesthood. This was the largest ordination in the more than one hundred year history of our Church and will go a long way towards alleviating the shortage of clergy which has impeded the missionary outreach of this diocese since its creation in 1965.

We give thanks to God for this.

+ SIMON S. KIM

REPORT FROM MR EDWIN WARD ON HIS VISIT TO KOREA IN 1991

I spent 10 days in Korea which was my second visit. There were Regional Conferences in East Asia, one of them in Seoul, followed by a full Consultation of the whole area in Manila. There have been amazing changes in the area since my first visit, especially in traffic – a sign of the increasing industrialisation: 700 motor cars a day are sold in Seoul alone. Now less than 20% of the total population live in the rural areas and the majority of those who do so are elderly. The Bishop of Taejon said that in the rural areas you hear no babies crying because there are none.

Land prices are soaring – for example, a site which had cost £38,000 two years ago, is now valued at £80,000. The whole of South Korea is 87% of the value of the whole of the U.S.A.

It is a time of centenaries in Korea:

1989 of the Consecration of Bishop Corfe

1990 of his arrival in Korea

1991 of the use of the Cathedral site as a place of worship. (a magnificent Service was held to celebrate this, at which I was privileged to be present)

1992 of the first arrival of the Sisters, now the Community of the Holy Cross.

There is still disappointment that the creation of the Province did not happen in 1990. The Archbishop brought back the final draft of the current Constitution which has been closely examined by the Church of England lawyers. Canon Roger Symon, the Archbishop's Aide, and the Reverend David Chaplin (formerly of the A.C.C.), had gone to Seoul. They had thought they had made progress and that all that is now required is to check that the two versions of the Constitution are identical in each language. Until this is accomplished, tension remains.

Professor Peter Kim in a Paper of August 1991, in preparation for the Consultation, noted this fact, and also the anxiety that a new Province would require true unity and mutal commitment of the three Bishops and their dioceses.

The Korean National Synod set for November 5th 1991 had had to be postponed to Easter 1992. The Standing Committee was authorised to receive all further suggestions and amendments to the Constitution which were taken at that time. Meanwhile the "National Office" is a desk in the Seoul Diocesan Office, and while faithfully and efficiently run, is obviously not yet really effective.

There was good news from two areas:-

(1) St. Michael's Seminary, now known as the National Seminary, is flourishing under a very good Principal, the Reverend John Lee.

(2) The Community of the Holy Cross is growing and developing under their excellent Mother Catherine.

There were particular proposals from each Diocese:-

1 PUSAN:

Bishop Bundo believes that as many of his clergy as possible should get experience of Anglicanism elsewhere than in Korea. It is his hope for the Diocese that it should become self-supporting, as the parishes already are, but 70% of the money in the Diocese comes from outside; most of it from the Diocese of Seoul.

Bishop Bundo has proposed three projects to C.C.E.A. –

Project 1:

- (i) A House of Sharing which is a service to the community as, for example, a Child Care Centre.
- (ii) The provision of a Library of text-books for children at Secondary School.

(iii) A Medical Centre voluntarily staffed by doctors and nurses.

This project has been taken on board by the united Thanksgiving Offering of the Episcopal Church of America.

Project 2:

A Centre for Social Ministry in West Taegu, which is the third City of Korea, where there is a great gap between rich and poor. It would have to be centred on human development, and needs £20,000 from overseas partners.

Project 3:

A Student Mission Centre at Sangju which has a population of a quarter of a million people, of whom 100,000 are students. This Project will need £20,000 from the overseas partners, between 1992 and 1995.

The Decade of Evangilism is being taken seriously, although congregations are very small – one of 50+ would be exceptional.

A large piece of land has been given to the Church by the Government for which Bishop Bundo has the vision ultimately of being the site of a Cathedral, but in the short term, of a Retreat Centre and a Home for the Aged.

2 TAEJON:

The poverty of the Diocese is a great problem. Bishop Paul is, however, concentrating on training men for Orders and as Lay Catechists.

The parishes in this Diocese are only 37% self supporting. The City of Taejon itself is expected to grow apace. The Bishop has sent to England two Projects requiring support:-

(1) a House for the Sisters at Chongju, and

(2) a House of Sharing there.

3 SEOUL:

Bishop Simon reported the Diocese to be selfsufficient. There had been 18 priests when he became Bishop seven years ago. There would be 60 by the end of 1991 when he had ordained a further 9 men to the diaconate. There are 13,000 committed members in the Diocese and 30 Churches. His hope is that at the end of the Decade of Evangelism there will be 100,000 members and 100 Churches. There is a £2 million plan to complete the Cathedral but the main project is that of the National Seminary which was recognised on the 8th October 1991 as a fully accredited educational establishment from the 1st March 1992. There are now 141 Colleges in the City at Seoul and St. Michael's is the first new one to be recognised for 15 years. The development of the Seminary is displacing the old St. Peter's School which were their tenants and a new site has been found for them.

Four more Faculties have to be provided within the next three years. The present Student Body will grow to 480 and there will be an enormous building plan which would cost a total of £4 million outside Korea.

I was very impressed with the young clergy and with the awareness of the needs of the Church, especially for lay training.

EDWIN WARD

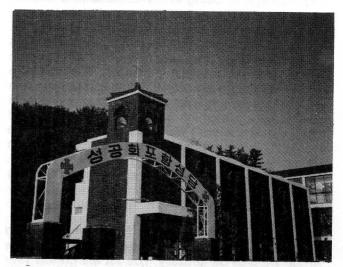
THE MOTHER'S UNION in the three dioceses of Korea: Pusan, Seoul and Taejon, grew together in 1991. In November 1990, members of the M.U. Executives in all three dioceses gathered in Taejon to re-establish a national Mothers' Union, covering a national programme with Mrs Agatha Hong elected as President. During the year that followed regular consultations were held, culminating in an annual national M.U. conference and seminar for two days in Seoul at the end of the year.

The meetings have provided the M.U. in the three dioceses with a useful means of keeping in touch with each other's activities. At the beginning of 1991 the M.U. in Pusan Diocese held its annual diocesan conference as usual, to discuss projects for the year. Throughout the year, regular meetings of Bible study and teaching seminars were held, with the celebration of the Annunciation in April and a diocesan picnic in May. The year ended with an annual retreat and diocesan conference in November.

The M.U. in Seoul Diocese looked outwards in 1991. In addition to their regular activities, members joined other Korean churchwomen in prayers for world peace, notably during the Gulf War in February. The M.U. was also among representatives of the Diocese of Seoul at a Mission Conference in Toronto, Canada, in April. The Diocese of Seoul is seeking a companion relationship with the Diocese of Toronto.

Like Pusan, Seoul is now looking to the future. In the words of their 1991 Report: "Seoul Diocese is now facing a historic call to rise above the past to achieve a new take-off. It is our sincere hope that you will continue to extend to us the same warmth and prayer you have given us till now, so that we can be encouraged".

From the M.U. Reports for Busan and Seoul Dioceses for 1991.



The photograph is of POHANG Church, showing the first-floor addition which is the Rectory - this was started last Summer and completed at the end of the year. Behind the east end of the Church is an apartment-block which is not part of the Church complex.

BISHOP JOHN KUDO was one of a small group in whom Bishop Trollope placed great hope for the future. He came to England with the Korean Paul Kim, and they studied theology together for two years at St. Stephen's House. The Bishop came to England for the Lambeth Conference in 1930, and at the end of the conference ordained the two deacons in Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell, where Fr. Dawson, the Vicar, was Trollope's friend and commissary.

The Bishop and two deacons returned to Korea together by sea. The Bishop died in Kobe harbour when the Japanese ship in which they were travelling was rammed by another vessel. So it fell to the two deacons, and more particularly John Kudo, who as a Japanese, related more easily to the administration of the country, to accompany the Bishop's corpse to Seoul.

Ordination as priests, in separate Japanese and Korean services, followed in September 1932, after Bishop Cooper had been enthroned. It was not customary in Korea to limit the diaconate to one year. (After the Korean War, Paul Kim went to Hawaii to run the Korean Parish there, and eventually he died there.)

After Bishop Cooper had been forced to leave Korea for World War II, Michael Yashiro made a confirmation tour of the diocese, and later arranged for the Japanese bishops to consecrate John Kudo to administer the Korean diocese pro tem. This he did under very difficult circumstances of that period. When the Japanese were forcibly repatriated, John had to go - before Bishop Cooper returned. The Japanese Church itself was in turmoil, with much distress about the bishops who had been in the general protestant melange ordered by the government. All those who returned from Korea symbolised the national shame at defeat, and the Japanese Anglicans had the further disadvantage of being firmly catholic in a Church where some dioceses hardly knew what that meant. (The appointment of the Korean missionary, Fr. Arnold, as Principal of the Seminary in Tokyo did a lot to ameliorate the situation soon afterwards.) There were far too many bishops. Bishop John worked as a translator for ILO and as chaplain to a sanatorium, which was in those days a terminal care home a job which he created and performed with great devotion. I visited him in the 1950s at a beautiful little church he had built there with an atmosphere modelled on the old chapel at Nashdom. The ex-Korea congregation came from all over Tokyo.

Bishop Kudo was 90 on 7th November last, and received a letter for the occasion from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The 1st March this year was his golden jubilee in the episcopate and the 13th September will be the diamond jubilee of his priesting by Mark Trollope in Holy Redeemer, Clerkenwell (London).

+ RICHARD RUTT

MIRACLE ON THE HAN, CALIFORNIA BAJA (MEXICO) and even on TYNE-AND-WEAR

The development of Korean industry in the seventies and eighties was indeed almost miraculous or at least unbelievable. Korean construction companies sharpened their teeth in the late '60's in Vietnam, doing work mainly for the U.S. Army - moved on to the Middle-East with the boom in oil revenues there and has involved itself in various prestigious projects overseas since. Manufacturing industry built itself up in joint-ventures for the internal market and made various articles to overseas designs for the export-market, and through buying in foreign expertise, eventually broke into the major league with "own-label" genuine Korean products. By the early to mid-eighties Korean companies were investing in a free-trade zone in the Phillipines and apparently along with the Japanese have been setting up various companies in Lower California, Mexico. All this is old-hat and a great tribute to Korean enterprise and diligence, but earlier this year on a T.V. news-item, when there appeared a Korean manager of a C.D. factory that has started on the Tyne and Wear, the full extent of the miracle became apparent. The achievements of the last twenty-five years have been truly remarkable.

A.M.

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