

JANUARY 1993
NEW SERIES NO. 10

Published by the Trustees of the Church of England Mission to Korea, Lewis Cottage, The Palace, Hereford HR4 9BJ
Compiler: The Reverend Alan Messom, St. Bartholomews Vicarage, Addison Road, Derby DU2 8FH

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Canon Masters is retiring from Hereford at the end of February. The Office will, therefore, be moved to the Administrative Secretary's home at:
LEWIS COTTAGE, THE PALACE, HEREFORD, HR4 9BJ (Tel: 0432- 274238).

Canon Master's new address will be –
c/o The Convent of St. John Baptist, Hatch Lane, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 3QR (Tel: 0753-860449).

All correspondence should, however, go to the Administrative Secretary.

MORNING CALM will continue to be published from Hereford.

LENT LABELS

are available from the administrative secretary at the above address

NEW PROVINCE OF KOREA

Bishop Simon Kim of Seoul, as senior Bishop, promulgated on September 29th the new Provincial Constitution and Canons for the Church in Korea, after their acceptance by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

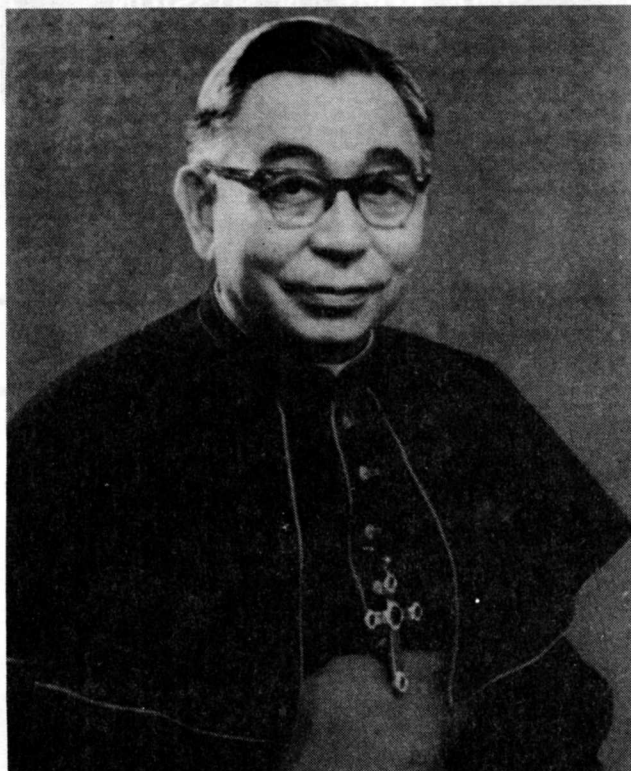
The first Primate will be elected at the National Synod which has been called for February 19th 1993, and will be installed on April 16th when the new Province is thus inaugurated. The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit Korea for the ceremonies.

The Committee received this news with great acclaim at its last meeting in October and resolved to send the Chairman, Fr. Davies, to represent them on that occasion.

The creation of the Province of Korea in the Anglican Communion is the culmination of 103 years of Christian mission in the Country, commenced by Bishop Charles John Corfe in 1890, and supported throughout by the Church of England Mission to Korea (popularly called The Korean Mission). The Church has survived annexation of the country by the Japanese Empire, and the Korean War, 1950-53. It is still not possible for the Church to resume its mission to North Korea.

PERSONALIA

BISHOP JOHN DALY celebrated his 90th birthday on the 13th January. We send him our warmest greetings. He is no longer able to correspond with friends but he is always delighted to receive letters. His address is - Bromson Hill Nursing Home, Ashorne, Warwick, CV35 9AG.



BISHOP JOHN KUDO wrote with great pleasure upon receiving a letter from England, congratulating him on the Golden Jubilee of his priesthood. A photograph from the past of him, is included in this issue.

FATHER 'SAM' DAVIES, the Chairman of K.M. celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his priesthood on the 21st December 1992. We offer him our sincere congratulations.

FATHER LYLE DENNEN was appointed to the K.M. Committee in June 1992 but this was not noted in the last issue of MORNING CALM. We apologise to him. He is the present Vicar of St. John the Divine, Kennington, London.

FATHER CLIFFORD SMART has NOT retired from service in Korea but will continue to reside in the country for the next year or two, after his official retirement in June '93.

VISITORS FROM KOREA

It was reported at the last committee meeting that the following were presently in England from the Church in Korea -

Miss Agatha Kim from Busan: at the College of the Ascension, Selly Oak. She is now at Westhill College, Selly Oak.

Fr. Jeremiah Yang from Seoul: at the College of the Ascension.

Fr. Richard Lee from Busan was on a parish placement.

OBITUARIES

Bishop Richard Rutt lost his Mother, Mary, who was in her 93rd year, and his younger brother, David, who was 61. We offer him and his wife our sympathy.

Father Stephen Park died on the 5th October 1992 and an obituary from Father Luke Lee is elsewhere in this number.

We also offer our sympathies to Mrs Judy Sharman, our previous Administrative Secretary, on the death of her husband, George, who served as accountant of the Korean Mission for several years.

FOR THE BUDDING EXPORTER/ IMPORTER OR WHOSE COMPANY IS ABOUT TO POST THEM TO SEOUL

Two rather specialist books I came across recently: THE CHAEBOL - KOREA'S NEW INDUSTRIAL NIGHT - R.M. Steers, Y.K. Shin and G.R. Ungson (Harper Row).

This is a fascinating account of how they developed and how they operate, drawing attention to the fact that while superficially they may appear to resemble the Japanese Zaibatsu that developed at the end of the last century and still exist, they in fact are very different. The last few pages are sub-headed "Lessons for the West" and these are six-fold:

- (1) We need to re-discover the entrepreneurial spirit.
- (2) We need to respond rapidly and intelligently to environmental changes and challenges.
- (3) We need to develop a long-term orientation and commitment.
- (4) We need to plan more systematically.
- (5) We need to better use our human resources.
- (6) We need to develop more productive business-government relations.

KOREAN ETIQUETTE & ETHICS IN BUSINESS - Boye de Mente (Merehurst Press).

The book starts with an intriguing discussion of "hahn" (important also in "Minjung" Theology) which he claims is the psychic force that is now driving Koreans to perform almost superhuman feats in overcoming the terrible legacy of the past.

The book warns against being fooled by the apparent Westernisation of Korea and emphasises that there is a great need to understand the traditional Korean way and character. He draws attention to the differences between Japanese culture and Korea as well as pointing out similarities.

(Karaoke, although Japanese, could just as easily be Korean due to the importance of singing during business booze-ups.)

He stresses that those who wish to succeed in Korea must find out about the Korean way and cites crass instances where even multi-nationals failed through neither doing their homework nor talking to those expatriates already living and working there.

A.M.

The Anglican dioceses of KOREA

Map showing the Korean peninsula with major cities and the Demilitarized Zone (38° latitude). The map is divided into two main regions by the DMZ. Cities marked include:

- North Korea: CH'UNCH'ŎN, KANGNŬNG, KANGJU, INCH'ŎN, SEOUL, AN'YANG, SUWŎN, CH'ŎNSŬNG, CH'INCH'ŎN, CH'ŬNGJU, CH'ŎNNAN, CH'ŎNGJU, TAEJŎN, SANGJU, POHANG, TAEQU, ULSAN, MASAN, CHINNAE, PUSAN, CH'ŎNGJU, CH'ŎNGŬP, KWANGJU, SUNCH'ŎN, MOKP'Ŏ.

Inset map showing the location of Korea relative to China, Japan, and the USSR, with labels for Peking, Seoul, and Tokyo.

FIRST VISIT TO KOREA

by Shi Qigui

In response to an invitation from the Korean Christian Council, a group of representatives of the China Christian Council paid a visit to Korea from August 5th to 16th, 1992. It was led by Bishop Shen Yifan, with Mr Han Wenzao as his deputy. During our time in Korea, we were given a very warm welcome, the memory of which will long remain with us. What follows is a brief account of our experiences to share with my readers.

**OUR TWO COUNTRIES HAVE LONG
BEEN FRIENDLY**

As Dr Jin Zongri sped with us along the smooth road that skirted the sea on our way from Inchon, the noonday sun shone on the calm surface of the blue sea. I was sitting on his right, and as I gazed into the distance, my thoughts were surging within me, "This sea divides me from my own dear country, from Wusong harbour over in Shanghai!" Dr Jin, as though reading my thoughts, said, "For some years there has been a regular weekly service of ships to Weihaiwei in Shandong in your country."

He was quite right. A regular service by sea between China and Korea was started in June 1989, and in September 1990 a regular passenger service was initiated between Incheon and Weihaiwei. There is also a regular air service by the two national

airlines between Tianjin and Seoul. So during the past few years, relations between Korea and China have seen a rapid development.

During the ten days we spent in Korea, we were aware of a genuine feeling of long-standing friendship between the people of Korea and the Chinese people. Several times the leaders of the Korean Church told us that the Korean people regard China as their greatest friend in all the world. In recent years, a number of leading members of the Korean Church have come as tourists to China. They are particularly keen to visit the area around the Changbai mountains in north-east China. Yes, indeed, during the greivous disaster we suffered at the hands of the Japanese imperialists, there were countless Korean patriots who came to China to carry on the bitter revolutionary struggle.

August 9th was a Sunday, so the nine of us went off in different directions to visit local churches, either to preach or give talks. Gao Ying and I preached in different churches in Inchon. Inchon is not far from Seoul, and as a rule a car will cover the distance in about an hour. Both within the city of Seoul and on the road between the two cities, the cars we saw were practically all made in Korea, the chief makes being Daewoo and Hyundai, these being the main manufacturers of motor vehicles. During the ten days we spent in Korea, we never saw Japanese or American cars. We were told that the car industry in Korea began rather late. To tell the truth, Korea used to be a backward country, and it is only through the efforts of the past twenty or so years that there has been a rapid development in its economy. In 1961, the average per capita income was only 82 U.S. dollars, and in 1991 it had risen to \$6316. It has been estimated that at the completion of the seventh Five-Year Plan, which begins in 1992, it will have reached \$10,000. The growth in the Korean economy and the industry of the people, together with the evidences of modernisation of one kind and another in both the city and the countryside, all made a deep impression on us. At the same time, we could not but feel a great respect for the way in which, in spite of so many forms of modernisation, the Korean people still valued and held firmly to their national traditions and culture. Their buildings, their dress, their art and their music, and even their ceremonial, such as their deep bows and their removal of their shoes on entering a building, all retained their special individuality.

The city of Seoul is clean and tidy, and most of the people refrain from spitting on the ground or dropping litter. The shops all employ the Korean script, and the news stands contain nothing but newspapers and magazines in Korean. You will see very few Europeans or Americans in the street. There is plenty of merchandise in the shops and food in the restaurants, but the Korean Christians who showed us round said that goods in the shops in Seoul were expensive. You don't see lines of bicycles along the road as you see all the time in China. Instead you see all kinds of motor vehicles. What is so startling is the speed with which they travel, but they seldom sound their horns. At the door of each bus there is a box in which to put your

money, and beside it a list of the fares, so that you pay upon entry, with no conductor to sell tickets.

There are two Korean products that are renowned throughout the world, amethyst and ginseng. The array of amethysts on display in a jeweller's shop is truly amazing - deep purple, dark purple, pale purple, rich purple... The more you look at them, the more you want to look, so that you associate in your mind pictorial beauty and the music of hymns and praise. How marvellous is God's creation and the art of craftsmen! As for ginseng, that is indeed produced in north-eastern China, but it is Korean ginseng that enjoys the best reputation. One evening, Sun Xipei, Zhang Meng'en and I went for a walk near where we were living. Sun Xipei wanted to buy some Korean ginseng, so we went into a shop to enquire where we could purchase some.

We couldn't speak Korean, and the shopkeeper didn't understand English, so Mr Sun suddenly had an idea. He wrote in Chinese the words, "Korean ginseng, buy". The shopkeeper probably realised by now that we were Chinese, and with a smile he produced a piece of paper on which he drew a sketch of the route which we should take to find what we wanted. Mr Sun accepted the paper, and we all walked out, reflecting on two features of the situation. The first was the spirit of genuine service to customers displayed by the shopkeeper, and the second was the further evidence we had been given of the friendliness of Korean people to Chinese such as ourselves.

On August 12th we went by train to Kyongju to visit the sites of ancient Korean culture. The church in that city entertained us to a banquet, at which the local mayor, Li Yuanzhi was one of the guests, and gave us presents.

The day on which we flew out from Seoul, as we watched the land of Korea disappearing into the distance, the events of the past ten days were constantly passing through our minds. What made the deepest impression upon us was the deep and sincere friendliness of the people of Korea towards those of China.

OBITUARY

Stephen Park, Priest

Alas, the Korean Church lost one of the most dedicated and hard-working Priests on the 5th October 1992, when Father Stephen Park passes away after his exhausting marathon meeting at the National Council of Churches in Seoul, leaving it to go home to conduct his own Parochial Church Council Meeting, where he quietly passed away towards the end of the meeting, at the age of 57. His Requiem Mass was on the 7th October 1992 conducted by the Bishop of Seoul, and Father Zackariah Moon was the preacher.

Father Stephen Park was ordained in 1964. During his 29 years of ministry he served in eight parishes, and also at Seoul Cathedral.

He was not only an active Parish Priest, but was also involved in the Diocesan Standing Committee, National Standing Committee, and the Secretary General to the Anglican National Synod. He was Vice-President of the Korean National Council of Churches, and Chairman of the Human Rights Committee, and he fought tirelessly for the rights of all workers, teachers and labourers. He also worked very hard for the democracy of the Country and led a nationwide Prayer Meeting on the 10th June 1987 before the downfall of President Chon Doo Whan.

While he was still working in Incheon Parish he started a House of Sharing, where the poor could come in and be looked after. He was on the side of the poor farmers and Trade Unions, and a strong supporter of the Teachers' Union when they organised a nationwide strike.

Korea needs more Priests like Stephen Park, who was a dedicated Parish Priest, loved his people, served the community, and believed in social justice. His hard work in this world has finished, but he has left behind a son and son-in-law, both Priests, who will continue his good work.

May his soul rest in peace in the care of a loving God and rise in Glory.

Luke Lee

The English Church Mission to Korea

President: Bishop John C.S. Daly

Vice-Presidents:

Bishop Paul Burroughs
The Bishop of Ripon
Bishop Richard Rutt

Commissaries for the Bishop of Seoul:

The Reverend S.J. Davies Q.H.C. (Chairman)
The Reverend Canon Austin Masters S.S.M.

Commissaries for the Bishop of Taejon:

The Reverend Luke Lee
The Reverend Canon Austin Masters S.S.M.

Commissaries for the Bishop of Pusan:

The Reverend Luke Lee
The Reverend Alan Messom

Honorary Treasurer:

The Reverend J.R. McGowan

Members of the Committee:

Sister Joyce C.S.P.
The Reverend H.F. Capener
The Reverend M. Davenport
The Reverend Canon R.W. Davison
Mr. Edwin Ward
The Reverend Lyle Dennen

Hon. Secretary:

The Reverend Canon Austin Masters S.S.M.

Administrative Secretary:

Miss Eilene Hassall

Official address for all correspondence:

Lewis Cottage,

The Palace,

Hereford,

HR4 9BJ

(0432) 274238

Please make cheques etc., payable to:

The Korean Mission.

Registered Charity Number 270575