KOREA

World War II lasted six years and a day and took 30 million lives among soldiers and civilians. Germany and Japan lay utterly prostrate and defeated.

Now most Americans were shouting, "Bring the boys home," and "cut down on military arms." For a while America responded and traveled the road of isolationism. But the strong leadership of President Truman impeded the Russians in Europe and enabled American to regain her military strength.

Thwarted in Europe, Stalin turned his eyes to the East. Communism and capitalism avoided a shooting war in Berlin, but went rolling along toward a collision in Korea (or Chosen).

Robert Leckie points out:

Korea's unhappy history is that this little land had been for centuries a pawn in the power struggle in Asia. 1

Korea had been coveted for four things: Her people; her resources; her warm-water ports; and her strategic position.

In 1945 the United States persuaded Russia to set up a joint Commission on Korea. But this got nowhere so frustrated America finally took the entire issue to the United Nations. The UN sought to hold free elections throughout; but the UN Commission was not allowed in the North. The dividing line was:

the 38th parallel, an imaginary line which never had any place in Korean history, a military nightmare running over mountains and across rivers, creating two zones of occupation that had never been intended. 2

However, voting was on in the south; a national assembly was chosen and Syngman Rhee became President. Thus was born ROK, the Republic of Korea whose capital became Seoul.

Syngman, the old patriot, broken-hearted at the division of Korea
told the Americans if they would give him enough gasoline and airplanes, he would conquer North Korea in two weeks.

Kim Il Sung, northern dictator, was just as belligerent but with more action. Announcing he was acting in self-defense, he sent his troops across the 38th parallel and the Korean "conflict" had begun.

Secretary of State Acheson and President Truman scheduled a Security Council meeting of the United Nations. Trygve Lie of Norway burst out: "This is war against the UN!"

By the third day of the invasion it was certain that the North Korean Army had no intention of withdrawing. General MacArthur declared that the ROK Army was on the verge of collapse.

Truman acted swiftly authorizing MacArthur to use American aircraft and warships south of the 38th parallel.

Fifteen (15) nations joined America in history's first venture into collective security. They were:

- Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, France, Turkey, the Philippines, Thailand, Netherlands, Colombia, Belgium, Ethiopia, Luxembourg, South Africa and Greece.

Korea became America's third largest war (or "conflict") and 33,629 Americans died there and 103,283 were wounded.

Free Korea had a population of 22,000,000. It was about the size of Ohio, but it had three times as many people as there are in Ohio. On the other hand, Northern Korea had 9,000,000 and was known as "the Industrial North."

In the early days of the war, the vital port of Pusan was saved; but there was not much to cheer about. For the most part American troops had had no combat experience and morale was low for as Leckie writes:

They were reluctantly fighting somebody else's war in somebody else's land, where the climate was an alternating hell of heat
and cold and where the people were not only generally indifferent to
the outcome but also inclined to regard the American savior as more
alien than the northern enemy.

Such a war as they were fighting was alien to their experience and when
the battles raged on and they sought to escape capture, they were forced
to drift through the mountains or cross the stinking rice paddies. More-
over the enemy was guilty of atrocities; for example:

On August 17 Americans who retook a lost hill found 26 of their
comrades murdered. They lay packed tightly, shoulder to shoulder,
lying on their sides, circled like babies sleeping in the sun.
Their feet bloodied and bare, from walking on the rocks, stuck out
stiffly...All had hands tied behind their backs, some with cords
others with regular issue army communication wire....Only a few of
the hands clenched.... 3

But the tides of war changed and by the end of August, the United
Nations Command was superior to the North Koreans in every way. In troop
strength, the UN Army had 180,000 and the Reds numbered 98,000.

General MacArthur's daring plan to land forces at the port of Inchon
proved successful. General Walker at Pusan began hammering away at the
enemy and the strike became a complete rout. In one month, 130,000
prisoners were taken.

Now the UN authorized the invasion of North Korea. But Red China
warned the U.S. and the UN that she would not "supinely tolerate" this
proposed invasion. Red China did enter the War and won some smashing
victories. Soon there was talk of an armistice; first at Kaesong; then
at Panmunjom. Beaten in the field, the Reds came back to the truce tables.
During the peace talks the Chinese poured men and materials into the
position until their army stood at 850,000 troops.

The Chinese busied themselves in the art of deception. Later, the
Talk War at Panmunjom closed and the Shooting War began. Nonetheless
on July 27, 1953 the truce came and the papers were signed.
CHAPLAINS MEDIATE THE LOVE OF GOD

CAPT Ernest L. Akiss (USN. Ret.) spoke at the Joint Orientation Conference for clergymen held at the N. Y. Naval Shipyard, 8 May, 1952. He described two experiences which took place in Korea.

1. A thin skirmish line advanced warily up the brown Korean ridge. A burst of small fire suddenly echoed up ahead. One man swayed, then fell -- the line of men moved forward. For a moment the wounded serviceman lay alone. Then suddenly a medical corpsman appeared and bent over him. The corpsman was joined in a moment or two later by another man, in dungarees like the rest, who knelt beside the wounded man.

As the medic carefully rolled the wounded man over, the second man tore open a battle-dressing, sprinkled some powder on it, and held it to the wound. The man groaned with pain, then looked at the man kneeling beside him.

"Well, Chaplain, I've had it, haven't I? How does it look?"

2. A cruiser stood off-shore laying a line of fire behind the enemy supply line. Suddenly a concealed battery opened fire. Most of the enemy fire was off target, but one shell struck the cruiser and exploded. Men in the area went down like nine-pins. Even before the smoke of the explosion cleared, the medical force was on the job with all needed materials and surgical skill. But two men needed more than medication and surgical skill. Beside them knelt a young man, speaking to them in a low voice. One of the wounded put his hand on the young officer's hand and asked: "How bad is it, Chaplain?"

Here then is the clergyman in uniform in great moments of opportunity. The sins of men, the inventions of science, and man's defiance of God have joined to make war and scatter death. But in each case there was a man present to mediate the love of God. He is called a chaplain and he wore an insignia of faith either on his helmet or on a sleeve.

One of the places where chaplains do this mediating is at the battle-aid station. They meet the wounded, kneel by their litters, steady them, comfort them, pray with them. They work endless hours.

Some men need bedside prayers; others a bit of joshing. Occasionally, a chaplain drops all else and ministers to the dying. Yet others need
a calm voice to bring them back into reality.

For example, there's the old sergeant who is badly but not fatally hurt. He's an old regular, a high-caliber non-commissioned officer. His pride is in his platoon....it has been hard hit. He is confused and dazed. He sees the cross on the chaplain's cap as he walks down the ward, and he calls in a whispery voice, "Chaplain!"

You bend near his head and listen.

"Where's my men?" he gasps. "Where's my men?"

The chaplain says: "They're all right. They're up on the hill."

He answers: "They're dead...They're all dead. I saw them die."

Then sobbing with pain, he cries: "O God, it wasn't my fault!"

The chaplain says a prayer and the sergeant settles down. He hopes desperately that he's planted in his delirium a confidence that God does know it wasn't his fault.

On June 25, 1950, when the Korean War broke out, one by one many chaplains left Japan to accompany the soldiers to Korea. Chaplains accompanied their regimental and battalion combat teams into the front lines.

When a man is wounded, if a chaplain is near, he makes every effort to reach the side of the injured man and to give him all the spiritual comfort possible. 4

In addition to the front line chaplains, not far back and attached to each outfit's service company chaplains work with medical units and minister to the wounded.

Other chaplains are based at evacuation hospitals, where they help the wounded contact their families, assist them with personal problems, and ease their anxieties in every way possible.

Chaplain Arthur E. Mills was with the First Cavalry Regiment in Korea when he heard an officer remark that a group of wounded Americans had been
cut off by the enemy in an isolated area and might have to be abandoned. With the remark, "This is the way we did it in the last war," the chaplain jumped into his jeep and headed toward the isolated area. He arrived back later with his jeep loaded with wounded.

SIZOO'S VISIT TO KOREA

In June, 1953, Dr. Joseph Sizoo, was invited by the Chiefs of Chaplains to go to Korea and meet with chaplains in conferences; and visit with our troops and bring greetings from home. He found 125,000 casualties in our ranks and over 1,000,000 in the enemy's. He found a million people day-by-day just trying to keep from starving to death and freezing to death.

"I preached in a little chapel; they took an offering and told me this was their custom; they would send the money to come Korean enterprise."

You can't explain the army, you can't explain its expression of compassion, without the chaplain.

He noted five observations about chaplains:

1. They preach what is central in our religion, and they stick to it. They do not indulge in trivialities.

2. These chaplains practice what they preach. They live it. I have never seen anywhere a more completely dedicated group of men.

3. These chaplains have quickened the sense of compassion. They keep alive in our troops a concern for the people in whose land they are fighting.

4. These chaplains are true missionaries of the Christian faith.

5. These chaplains are going to be the leaders of the church tomorrow.

GENTLE VOICES CALLING

Chaplain Carpenter described a party for orphans he attended on Easter Sunday in 1951. The children sang several songs. The first number they did was "Old Black Joe." The lines of the last stanza go like this:
"I hear their gentle voices calling 'Old Black Joe.'" The youngsters didn't sing it quite that way. They sang it, "I hear their gentle voices calling 'GI Joe.'" 5

Jorgensen wrote about the humanitarian services of the GI. "The serviceman's concern for the hungry, homeless, destitute, orphaned and sick is one of the heart-warming chapters in modern military history." 6

During the Korean conflict, the armed forces distributed more food and clothing than ever before in history.

Dr. Dan Poling, editor of the Christian Herald, after he returned from a 1955 four-week globe-circling trip, wrote:

From his pay, the young American in uniform in all the services has contributed not less than $4 million to feed, clothe and house the orphans of Korea, Japan, Germany, and the Pacific Islands. Today more than 50,000 of these children and babies are in Korea alone.

The heart of the GI is easily touched by the plight of the Korean orphans...

Southern Baptist chaplains and their men were constantly finding ways of helping these unfortunate bits of humanity.

After a visit to Korea by Chief of Army Chaplains, (Maj. Gen.) Roy H. Parker, he said:

Everywhere we went we saw or heard of things which our troops had done for the orphans, the homeless, the hospitals, and the churches.

CHAPLAINS REPORT FROM BATTLEFRONT

Brief, sketchy reports from Southern Baptist chaplains serving in Korea reveal the urgency of that hour:

Much interest in Jesus Christ.

A real revival in one of my services yesterday.

Thanks for the writing paper. Two packages came today. Sending stationery air mail is very expensive, but, oh, how we appreciate it!

The men in my outfit who before the war were nice and friendly but plainly showed they cared nothing for Christ, are continually talking
to me and asking for New Testaments.

Oh! May Christ reign is my prayer.

The situation here as I see it is critical but hopeful. We are all praying it will end soon.

Chaplain (Capt.) Deyon J. Williams writes:

The past month has been most trying. We had to evacuate Hamhung. I was next to the last unit to leave. I was physically exhausted, but God has given my strength back. I held the last Protestant funeral service for our dead before our forces withdrew....It has been difficult to hold religious services as we have been on the move so much, but I always manage.

Chaplain (Capt.) William T. Pelphrey reports:

I have been with this unit since Sunday, 12 November, and have been stationed with our rear at Seoul, then with our advance in Pyongyang, back here to Seoul and expect to move back to Taegue within two days. Such moving around is not conducive to best work because nothing is permanent. But I shall continue to do my best. I like my unit and my work, especially my civilian contacts with American missionaries. Too bad we have no Baptist work here. I hope when this war clears up Southern Baptists will be ready to move in. Oh, that we had somebody to care for the thousands of orphans right now!

Chaplain (Capt.) Carl R. Judson informs us:

Have left the front hoping to get some rest, but no one can rest here. There is much for me to do. At Inchon our men work night and day. I am the only chaplain here. I am trying to serve men and officers. of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps. The Lord is helping us much. Before I left the front lines I had gone through nine road-blocks and had been shelled many times, but never injured. God takes care of his own.

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) C. O. Jones reflects:

In Korea one lives from day to day and the evil thereof is surely sufficient. Up at the front the men in foxholes lose count of the days. They live from dawn to dawn, from attack to attack, and the chaplains call them back to a normal reckoning of time when they come to announce Sunday services.

In the presence of the chaplain the men regain their hope, which in turn becomes their anchor of security to a more normal life.

They are reminded of things sacred to a soldier—home, heaven and ideals to cherish while they fight and wait for a chance to return to their loved ones. Only God can know fully the healing influence the chaplain transmits in his visits to the men and in his services for them.
Life over here is truly a life of prayer. Whether one cries unto God in the hours of darkness when the chill of loneliness closes in like an overcast dawn, or whispers for protection as he clings to the earth to shield him from the bursting overhead, a Presence is felt which sends a ray of hope to warm one's heart.

When one rides the storm in a buffeted airplane and calls to God for a rift of light to open the way safely through the clouds, he knows a spiritual tower of guidance is there to control and bring him safely in.

The most impressive of all prayers to me is not the confident intonations made in the chapel service, but rather the petitions I make when imploring and suffering eyes look to me from hospital cot as a wounded lad clings to my hand and asks for prayer. It is then that I, too, cry unto Him as a child to a Father. In the simple, sublime strength of that moment I realize that the presence of the chaplain only reflects the help of God.

CHAPLAINS LITERATURE

The Chaplains Commission staff conferred with J. M. Crowe of the Sunday School Board concerning tracts to be used among service personnel. It was agreed that one-half of the cost of appropriate material was to be paid by the Sunday School Board and one-half by the Chaplains Commission.

The American Baptists and Southern Baptists joined together to produce a small booklet called The New Life which was designed to aid military personnel in understanding the Baptist faith. Ten thousand copies of the booklet were printed in early 1955 for distribution among military personnel. Moreover, in the years ahead thousands of reprints were used both in the North and South.

The production and distribution of Korean Scriptures is one of the amazing stories of the Korean conflict. Over 100,000 Testaments were published in Korean-English and Chinese-English. Ivan L. Bennett, a Southern Baptist, headed this inspiring endeavor.

In the Chinese POW camps thousands of Chinese volunteered for daily instruction and were given Chinese testaments upon completion of the rugged course.
Bennett was aided by Young Bim Im of the Korean Bible Society. Also by the Reverend James Robertson, a former missionary in Manchuria and China.

TWO-FOLD EMPHASIS IN 1950

Prior to the beginning of the Korean conflict in 1950, the Chaplains Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention was projecting a two-fold emphasis:

1. Intensify our program to meet the spiritual needs of a peace-time military establishment.

2. To adjust our policies in keeping with the rapid transition within the military, both in procedure and personnel.

To this end the director was relieved of other responsibilities and given full-time to the work of the Commission.

A seven-fold emphasis replaced the two-fold:

1. A program was launched to intensify the active duty chaplains' spiritual ministry to a peace-time military establishment.

2. To assist the chaplain in his expanding ministry to dependents.

3. To correlate the chaplains' work with evangelistic and missionary projects of our Convention;

4. To strengthen our Baptist position with official Washington.

5. To maintain closer contact with our chaplains.

6. To endorse well-qualified preachers in the younger age bracket for the chaplaincy;

7. To maintain a larger backlog of reserve chaplains.

On January 1, 1950, there were 250 Southern Baptist chaplains on duty:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army</th>
<th>96</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Force</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospitals</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Chaplains Commission reported at the Southern Baptist Convention meeting in 1951 that its emphasis the year before had been upon three things:

- Securing ministers in the younger age bracket for the Reserve;
- a closer contact with the Reserve;
- recruiting chaplains for active duty.

At the close of the year, 259 Baptist chaplains were on duty. They were located as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Theater</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>States outside Convention territory</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convention territory</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In transit</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>259</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that there were more than twice as many active duty chaplains in the Pacific as there were in Europe. This was due, of course, to the Korean War.

MISSIONARIES AT LARGE

Dr. Alfred Carpenter reported to the Southern Baptist Convention in 1954:

Your Chaplains Commission has experienced one of its best years since World War II, both in the matter of endorsements and in the chaplains' ministry on the field. There has been an upsurge in the number of well-qualified applicants, especially pastors of experience. Declinations have been few, and there have been no withdrawal of endorsements.

On the administrative side, 92 Southern Baptist chaplains received commendations, citations, decorations for service "beyond the point of duty." Carpenter reported: "Our Baptist chaplains are aggressively in the leadership."

That year, too, chaplains reported 17,912 professions of faith. Truly the chaplains were missionaries at large. Their experiences were like unto the continuation of the book of Acts. One chaplain wrote:
I have been here in Korea about one month....preached yesterday for a Baptist church at Mason where the Lottie Moon offering had provided the building....39 professions of faith this month.

The Commission pointed out: Missions is always at the heart of the chaplains ministry. "Around the world our chaplains enthusiastically support the present mission program and launch new work where Baptists are unknown.

An army chaplain in Korea wrote:

Here is a picture of the new Baptist church building in Yong Don Po. The building went up in fourteen days.

From Luzon in the Philippines came this report:

We have completed a new native church building....seats 150 people....filled to capacity first service. This is the only church of its kind in the area. 12

John Abernathy, A Southern Baptist missionary in Korea, in September 1952 wrote for the Southern Baptist Home Missions an article containing words of high commendation about the Southern Baptist chaplains. What Abernathy said of these chaplains could have been said of others.

I have been impressed over and over with the high qualities of our chaplains; their call and devotion to their work.

Chaplain Clarence Hopkins said recently to me: "My unit, the AAA, is widely scattered along the line. I have to do a lot of traveling to minister to my men. I preach from two to four times a day...."

Yesterday I preached to a group all of whom were standing up, their anchors in the mud.

The chaplain is always welcome wherever or whenever he meets with his men. When Chaplain Hopkins came to Pusan a few weeks ago for rest and medical treatment he preached in our Korean Baptist Church. Twelve people were saved. He is always ready to help in any way possible with our mission activities.

Chaplain Lewis W. Prewitt was with his unit last year during the bitterest cold weather of the winter when it reached the Yalu River on the victorious march to the north. Then, when Chinese communist
soldiers came like a flood, the unit was among our forces that were surrounded and had to fight their way back to the sea where they were rescued and brought to Pusan. Only those who went through that experience of fighting in the bitter cold an enemy who outnumbered them almost 100 to one can in any adequate way know how much they suffered.

Stationed in Pusan for a rest and change, Chaplain Prewitt refused to take it easy. He continued to carry a heavy schedule of work with his men. Aside from this he was deeply interested in our Baptist work which we were just beginning in the city of Pusan. We at first had to meet in a room of a Korean brother. When this was outgrown we secured a vacant lot, but had no building in which to meet. Chaplain Prewitt was able to get from the army two tents from salvage. Also he for us several truckloads of lumber which was used to make floors and walls in the tents.

Later, after we got a larger building that needed to be completely renovated, he was able to get paint, lumber, and many other kinds of materials that were next to impossible for us to buy on the local market. He has always been glad to preach in our Korean churches when he could spare the time....

Chaplain David E. Weaver too was up on the line during the bitter cold weather. He was kept busy with his regular work, but somehow managed to find time to open a Sunday school for the large number of children refugees and others in that city and surrounding community. He and his men did a fine job of ministering relief to many of the unfortunates who were suffering because of lack of warm clothing and nourishing food.

There being no primary school in that vicinity, Chaplain Weaver opened a day school in which there were more than 90 students. He and his men, from their Sunday offerings, employed four or five teachers. One Korean gentleman donated a piece of land on which to build a chapel that could also serve as schoolrooms. The local people were so interested they gave freely of their time in labor to help put up the new building. When he knew he was soon to leave for the United States, he asked us to take over this work. He said, "This is distinctly Baptist work and my men and I want it to remain so...."

I looked over the proposition and consulted with Korean leaders and they decided to take the project. Now we have a growing Baptist church there. One of our strongest Korean pastors has been located there.

Air Force Chaplain David K. Shelton, while stationed at Suwon Air Base, became interested in the spiritual life of the many Koreans employed at the base. He began Sunday services in Korean with an interpreter. The services were well attended from the beginning. One of his Korean assistants in the office, a college graduate, and
a teacher, became interested in the Baptist doctrine and along with
two doctors and a nurse were baptized by Chaplain Shelton.

Two of our Baptist pastors were invited to conduct a revival meeting
for the Koreans on the base and in the nearby city. Many people
were saved and baptized. A Baptist church was organized and a young
college graduate called as pastor. He was ordained. The work is growing
mightily in that strategic city. Besides the church, Baptists now have
a hospital that is doing fine work in mercy as well as giving out
the message of salvation to all who come.

Chaplain Wm. T. Pelphrey was stationed on the line just across from the
38th Parallel. Helping in the fight were more than 2,000 Koreans.
Nothing was being done spiritually for these men. Chaplain Pelphrey
found time to lead religious services for these men. Among the
laborers was found one man who had been trained as a preacher and
who was active until the church was started. With this preacher services
were undertaken.

The need was great and urgent calls were made for more services. Chaplain
Pelphrey flew to Pusan to ask if we could supply a Baptist preacher
to help him. He took a fine young man on the plane and brought him
back to the front line. God blessed this work in a wonderful way and
large numbers were saved. Later the head chaplain in that theater
was rotated... Pelphrey was transferred but the Korean preachers
continued the work.

Air Force E. L. Lewis is stationed at a base where all kinds of war-
craft are going and coming at all hours of the day. He is in the
briefing room to pray for airmen when they take off on their dangerous
missions. Then when the word comes that a plane has been hit or damaged,
members of the crew wounded, or that they prepare for crash landings.
Chaplain Lewis is called and is on duty waiting to speak a word of
encouragement to the wounded or comfort the dying.

It is his duty to write the first letter to the loved ones of those
killed in action, or who do not return from their mission. In spite
of the strenuous, full-time schedule, Chaplain Lewis finds time to
preach to Koreans on the base and in the nearby city. Also his men
give liberally to support orphans in the vicinity. They've just
completed adequate buildings for a large group of orphans.

Not only that, at different times from their Sunday offerings they
have sent money to help in Baptist work and relief.

Chaplain Edward L. Spence in the Engineer Corps is doing a wonderful
job. I first met him way up on the front line and was impressed with
his zeal for his work and the spiritual welfare of his men. Wherever
they go he goes into the foxholes—wherever and whenever he is
needed, he is there regardless of how tired he is or how dangerous
it is.

When his outfit was moved back for change and rest he not only
continued his program for his own men, but began a program of
preaching to Korean wounded convalescent soldiers in his locality.
Once a week several hundred of these crippled men who have given their best for Korea are gathered in his army quonset chapel and he or someone of our Baptist pastors preaches to them. At every service some are saved.

Time and space would fail me if I went on relating what these Baptist chaplains are doing to help our Baptist mission work. I have often told them I consider them as unofficial members of our missionary staff in Korea. I thank God for everyone of them and the splendid work they are doing.

Carpenter to the far East: September 3 to October 12, 1954

Daily Log of Contacts:

- Contacted 185 chaplains (of whom 102 were Baptist and 72 Southern Baptist.
- Visited with 126 CO's.
- Visited installations: 36 Army; 38 Air Force; 28 pastors; 70 missionaries; 33 churches.
- Group conferences: 51; preached 22 times. Visited in homes: 18 chaplains or missionaries.

Value of Itinerary to Chaplain:

Chaplain has personal contact with Commission. Realizes denomination's concern for him.

Receives first-hand facts about chaplaincy situation--cutbacks, quotas, etc.

Realizes afresh the importance of his denominational relationship and the necessity of maintaining contact.

What the Visitor Sought to Do:

Bring greetings.

Refresh chaplain on the necessity of his daily devotional life (Prayer, Bible Reading, and the like.)

Remind chaplain he is not a mere cog in a machine; he is a promoter of ideas as well as ideals.
Inspire him to promote an aggressive program; never allow him to be satisfied with conducting a regular service. Lead the parade not just follow it.

Never permit himself to become an ordinary chaplain.

Warn him against "going military." Not to become an officer, gain promotion, but remember he is a Baptist preacher.

The Chaplain's Ministry:

Our chaplains are in excellent spirit, performing a constructive spiritual ministry.

Tragic absence of Baptist tracts and literature for general distribution.

It seems that each Southern Baptist chaplain has a Bible or instruction class. We met with 9 such groups. The largest was at Ashiya, Japan, with 40 present. Out of these groups 10 laymen have been called to the ministry.

Our chaplains promote leadership schools (retreats) for servicemen—3 to 5 days.

Vast missionary projects. Laymen trained to do missionary work; they go where and when our missionaries cannot.

Our Missionaries:

Southern Baptist missionaries utilized the spare time of the director to acquaint him with their fields. New fields; new emphasis; excellent property; additional missionaries needed on the new fields.

Director noticed emphasis on direct evangelism and organization of local churches. Five seminaries recently established are operating to capacity.

Missionaries open their homes and work to our chaplains and laymen.

"In civilian clothes, you could not determine who were missionaries and who were chaplains."

Missionaries in larger centers promote fellowship meetings for chaplains,
laymen and missionary families. The director spoke to 14 such gatherings.

**Miscellaneous Observations:**

A large number of outstanding Christian laymen serve as command and line officers. At K. Com. Z, Teague, Korea, I met the president of the Christian Military Men's Association. These men have a powerful testimony. The director met with a group of Baptist men on Guam promoting their own Brotherhood.

The military has made an all-out effort to provide men with clean recreation in local units and provide wholesome rest camps. No man has an excuse or reason to dissipate his time, character or virtue.

Naturally pagain evils are prevalent and participated in by some military personnel. Alcohol, narcotics, gambling, prostitution (licensed and protected by civil law in most of the countries) etc.

A significant development is the ROK chaplaincy. Under the leadership of Chaplain Ivan L. Bennett and others. There are 266 Korean chaplains and 108 chapels.

The A. F. A. K. (Armed Forces Aid to Korea). Takes military sent them for war purposes which is now obsolete and uses it for the construction of schools, hospitals, public buildings and often church buildings. We furnish the material. Koreans do the labor. Military men supervise the jobs so that the material is used as intended. The director saw 42 such projects going on. One was a school of 15 rooms being erected for $12,000.

In the forward areas, along the line in Korea each outfit no matter how small, had its chapel. They are used to capacity by the men. "I flew in a helicopter over the battlefields and saw the steeples from the chapels. They stood out and pointed upward to God and they were an inspiration."
DEVOTED CHAPLAINS IN KOREA

Honeywell calls attention to the fact that there were one million professed Christians in Korea before the attack, 25 June, 1960. After the liberation of the South great numbers of Koreans sought to learn about Christian doctrines and practices.

Moreover, there were many Christians among the captured North Koreans. When the conflict began there were 739 army chaplains on duty; 301 of them overseas. All in all, 1,620 chaplains were in service at some time during the period of the Korean War.

As for the soldiers so also for the chaplains: the conditions were very trying; the midwinter cold, the suffering of the sick and wounded, especially during the first year of the war. Nevertheless as Honeywell writes:

American chaplains in Korea maintained the tradition of industry, devotion and courage established through the years.

Thirteen chaplains died in Korea and 26 were injured in battle. 13