

HISTORY OF COMPASSION and  
Study of the Ministry of  
Compassion in Child Care in  
Korea by Jae-Kwan Ha

#19

JAE KWAN HA'S REPORT

19. Jae Kwan Ha's report.

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OF CHILD CARE IN KOREA

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## INTRODUCTION

The energy and money that have been expended in child care by Compassion in Korea are tremendous for over seventeen years. Thousands of children have been sheltered, clothed, fed, given education, and guided into a Christian standard of living by Compassion, Incorporated with office at 7774 Irving Park Road, Chicago, Illinois 60634.

More than 120,000 letters were exchanged between American sponsors and Korean orphans during the last twelve months. This means that Compassion has endeavored to promote interpersonal relationships for both sponsor and orphans in addition to material contributions.

The society of Korea has been rapidly changing in many respects. Korea is struggling to become independent and striving painstakingly for progress and growth. Child Care is at this particular juncture of Korean history being considered heavily for the happiness of the children in institutions and homes as well. Compassion now faces the necessity of strengthening the vitality of her child care ministry in Korea more than ever before.

In Part I, I have primarily dealt with the general picture of Compassion in her history, areas of Compassion's ministry, the child welfare policy of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Republic of Korea, and the need of trained social workers in Compassion.

PART ONE

CHAPTER ONE

HISTORY OF COMPASSION

1. The Founder of Compassion



REVEREND EVERETT F. SWANSON  
December 13, 1913 — November 15, 1965

Mr. Everett F. Swanson converted to Christianity at the age of nine, and he began preaching the Gospel when he was fifteen years old. After his marriage at the age of twenty-one, he and his wife Miriam embarked upon nationwide evangelistic work. From evangelism he accepted the call to various pastorates. He was a minister of the Baptist General Conference (formerly Swedish Baptist) in which he had had two pastorates for thirteen years. His pastoral ministry was highlighted by seven blessed years at the Central Avenue Baptist Church in Chicago, from 1944 to 1951 (age 31-38).

Figure 1

Source: Compassion Quarterly

He resigned his pastorate at this church to enter into full time evangelistic work in January of 1951 with American soldiers, being stationed in Korea as chaplain. He himself saw how the Korean War swept homes and human

lives away. The soldiers and civilians were dying from battles, bombing, exposure, and sickness. It was Mr. Swanson's prayer that he could be of help to the hopeless multitude of those in fear, mourning widows, and children dying of hunger.

The next year, 1952, Rev. Swanson was invited back to Korea to conduct an evangelistic tour among the Korean armed forces. Again he saw the starving children. As he was leaving the country, one of his missionary friends said, "Now that you have again seen the tremendous needs and opportunities in this land, what do you intend to do about it?" "These words kept my heart," said the Founder.

Upon his arrival at the airport in San Francisco, a small check of \$50.00 was waiting for him, and the Baptist General Conference sent him \$1,000.00 for "relief". He, through a Korean missionary, bought a Korean house. This became the first orphanage, Puk Pyung (Faith and Love). Then he sent money over to buy land and build a dormitory to bring in the beggar boys off the streets. This was the second Home, New Life Boys and Girls Home. More followed, and he was able to win sponsors in the United States. He first started to help homeless children and war widows, and later colporteurs, seminary and Bible institute students in Korea. He used all possible means and ways to provide the needy children with shelter, food, clothes, and education. Homes were built and children were fed and clothed. It was a tremendous job that Rev. Swanson did to rescue them from the lack of primary needs of life. On October 25, 1962 Rev. Swanson was honored by the President of the Republic of Korea, Po Sun Yun, with Public Welfare Metal. In the Letter of CITATION it is written as such:

In recognition and appreciation of his outstanding and meritorious service, I take great pleasure, in accordance with the powers delegated to me by the Constitution of the Republic of Korea, in awarding the Republic Welfare Metal to REV. EVERETT F. SWANSON. Rev. Swanson, Evangelist and social worker, first visited our country during the Korean conflict in 1951 to observe and promote missionary work here.



Figure 2  
Source: Compassion Quarterly  
Scene of being honored by the  
President of the Republic of  
Korea on October 25, 1961.

Deeply touched by the plight of thousands of children, widows and wounded veterans who were innocent victims of this terrible war, he immediately appealed for help to the people of the United States of America. He also toured the front lines to preach the gospel to both Korean and United Nations servicemen, giving them comfort and stimulating their morale.

For ten years, Rev. Swanson's devoted and unceasing activity on behalf of the Korean people has never wavered. He has not only exerted every effort in the construction of numerous welfare institutions and churches throughout the country but has provided the scholarship for needy students.

Rev. Swanson's warm-hearted humanitarianism and dedicated interest in the spiritual, social and physical welfare of our people, especially for our children, have earned our abiding appreciation, and his unselfish ministrations as a true apostle will never be forgotten.

PO SUN YUN  
PRESIDENT  
THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

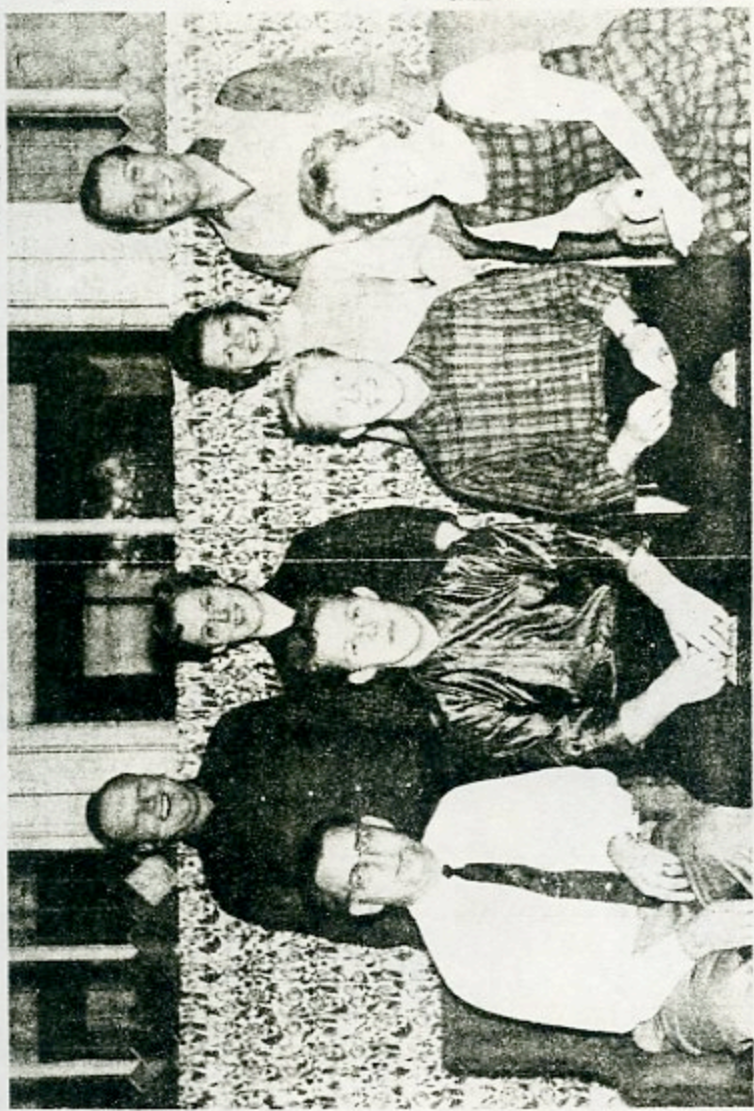
On November 15, 1965 the Founder passed away. In the Compassion Messenger, Vol. 7, No. 5, it is written about the seriousness of his brain surgery as follow:

Reverend Everett F. Swanson, Founder and Executive Director of Compassion, Inc., underwent seious brain surgery in Rochester, Minnesota on July 6. He is at home recuperating as this notice is being written. In order that all friends of Compassion might have a last minute report on Reverend Swanson's condition, a special bulletin is enclosed with this mailing. We earnestly urge fervent prayer on behalf of this dear servant of the Lord during this time sickness.

Under Rev. and Mrs. Swanson there are four children: three sons and one daughter.



Figure 3  
Source: Compassion Quarterly  
Children would greet him when  
he visited orphanages in Korea.



STANDING: LEFT TO RIGHT: GORDEN AND SHARON RONNE, AND MYRA AND DAVID SWANSON  
SEATED: LEFT TO RIGHT: MR. SWANSON, PAUL, JONATHAN, MIRIAM

Figure 3  
Source: Bi-Monthly Compassion, January 2, 1960

## 2. Successor of Rev. Swanson the Founder of Compassion

The death of the Reverend Everett F. Swanson on November 15, 1965 created the need for his successor. The Board of Directors moved in selecting Rev. Swanson's successor. After a period of consideration, the Board of Directors appointed the Reverend Henry L. Harvey of Wheaton, Illinois to be President of Compassion, Incorporated.



Figure 5  
Source: Compassion, Vol. 9  
No. 3  
"Visiting an Orphanage"

He was a missionary for thirteen years in India under the Metropolitan Church Association. He understands current management techniques, having held several responsible positions in industry and having completed his classroom work toward a Ph. D. in business administration, University of Chicago. He departed for Korea in April of 1966 for a stay of more than a year to work with the Seoul office personnel, as well as orphanage staff members, in strengthening the ministry of Compassion. In announcing the appointment of Mr. Harvey, the Board of Directors also announced the following staff appointments:

Dr. Gustav Hemwall, M.D.  
Mrs. Everett F. Swanson  
Mr. Robert E. Swaney  
Mr. James Johnson  
Mr. Edward Kimball  
Mr. David Swanson  
Mrs. Everett F. Swanson  
Mr. Elmer Olson, CPA

Chairman of the Board of Directors  
Vice-President  
General Manager  
Field Representative  
Business Manager, Seoul  
Member of the Board of Directors  
Member of the Board of Directors  
Member of the Board of Directors

### 3. Structure of Compassion

In the charter of Compassion, Inc. it describes the objects and purposes of the organization as follows: <sup>1</sup>

1. To make known the gospel of Jesus Christ to men, women and children everywhere, using legitimate means to accomplish this purpose.
2. To plan, promote, organize, support and assist institutions, organizations and individuals in carrying on Christian evangelical services and activities. To encourage and support the distribution and dissemination of all types of Christian evangelical literature and material not inconsistent with the purpose of this organization in spreading the gospel world wide.

On the nineteenth of April in 1956 the Everett Swanson Evangelical Association was approved by the States of Illinois as a non-profit organization. It is also called Compassion, Incorporated. Compassion is under the control of a Board of Directors consisting of not less than three members, all of whom are in full accord with and have an interest in carrying out the objects as stated above. Compassion's constitution says that each Board member must be a true believer in the historic Biblical Christian faith and practice. The management is under the direction of a president, elected by and directly responsible to the Board of Directors. Officers of the Board and of the Corporation are elected for one year terms at the annual meeting by two thirds vote of the whole Board. Their term is for one year or until their successors are elected.

Books of account which deal with funds raised by Compassion are at all times open for inspection to any Board member, officer or authorized

1. Compassion Charter, P 1

person, and all financial records are audited annually by a Certified Public Accountant, and his report submitted at the annual Board meeting. In the last page of Compassion's constitution, it is said about dissolution of the Corporation as such:

In the event of dissolution of the Corporation of all the assets owned at that time or to which this corporation may be entitled shall be paid over, delivered, transferred or conveyed to some other non-profit organization or organizations to be determined by the Board of Directors.

An executive committee of three members of this Board is able to pass on non-budgeted items up to \$5,000.00 in value. Board members are elected at the annual meeting of the Board for a period of three years, and may be re-elected for any number of terms by a vote of at least two-thirds of the whole Board. Officers of the Board are elected for one year by at least two-thirds vote of the whole Board at the annual meeting of the Board.

The Board meeting is held once a year as an annual business session held during the month of February or near thereto as agreed upon and set by the officers of the Board. In this meeting, election or re-election of Board members and officers takes place. The president is to present a report of the work, accomplishments, finances, etc., of the previous year, make recommendations and set forth future plans. Other Board meeting can be held or conducted on a day as agreed upon and set by the Officers of the Board. Special Board meetings can be called by the Chairman,

Vice-Chairman or any three members of the Board. No business is conducted without a quorum of at least two-thirds of all Board members present. All decisions require a two-thirds majority of members present.

CHAPTER TWO

AREAS OF COMPASSION'S MINISTRY

1. Support for Orphans

The support of orphans is the major task of Compassion in Korea. It has been supporting orphans in institutions since 1952 and their number exceeds 22,000 at present. Compassion provides them with monthly support by means of sponsors' contributions. Through religious magazines and some other means, Compassion recruits sponsors in the United States of America and in Canada. Initially sponsors were asked to contribute \$8.00, then \$10.00, and finally \$12.00 per month. The one who delays paying his contributions without notice for a long period of time to Compassion, and so is assumed to be a cancelled sponsor. Besides these categories, there is the person who is simply a contributor. The money raised by American sponsors and Canadian sponsors goes directly to the orphanages in Korea and in other south Asian countries designated by Compassion such as India, Indonesia, and Haiti. The total contributions from sponsors on an average in 1966 was \$9.25 per child and \$9.35 for 1967. Out of this \$2.10 is used for general overhead including advertising, accounting, mail services, receipting and general office expenses in the United States. Another \$1.15 goes for general costs in Korea including hospitalization, medicines, vitamins, food supplements, public health nursing service, and many things that are necessary for the health of the children. The orphanage superintendents then receives \$6.00 directly per child. Since Compassion in-

creased support money in 1968, good education and better care are being exercised for the children in orphanages. In addition to the \$6.00 monthly subsidy per child, he receives \$2.15 from Korean government and another dollar out of WARM(Winter Aid Relief Money) program of Compassion. Actually he receives all of which adds up to very close to \$10.00 per month. This ten dollars per child is a main source to care for him in institutions. In addition to this \$10.00, sponsors send special gift money for Christmas, birthday for child, Easter, Valentine, etc. This gift money is an extra gift to a child who can buy something he wants to buy. This special gift money makes the child very happy as he enjoys an opportunity of using money to meet his interest. However, for other children who receive no gift money from sponsors it is a sad experience.

TABLE 1

Korean Orphanages Supported by Compassion

<u>Year</u>	<u>Increase in Number of Homes</u>	<u>Total No. of Homes</u>
1952, Fall	1	1
1953, Spring	1	2
1953, Fall	1	3
1953-1957	9	12
1958	4	16
1959	26	42
1960	29	71
1961	42	113
1962	44	157
1963	18	175
1964	-2	173

From Progress Through the Year, Auditor's Report, December 31, 1964

TABLE 2

Total Contributed Income for Period 1958-1968

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Income</u>
1958	\$ 109,500.91
1959	\$ 194,713.65
1960	\$ 455,144.85
1961	\$ 770,027.48
1962	\$1,229,214.15
1963	\$1,696,004.16
1964	\$1,903,250.18
1965	\$2,740,109.53
1966	\$2,173,068.89
1967	\$2,424,207.58
1968	\$2,411,549.94

From Progress Through the Years, Auditor's Report  
December 31, 1968.

TABLE 3

Number of Children for the Period  
1959-1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1959	900
1960	2,278
1961	4,567
1962	8,011
1963	12,040
1964	13,379
1965	14,536

From Progress Through the Years, Auditor's Report  
December, 1965

## 2. Support for Education of the Children

In Korea elementary school education is compulsory. For Junior High a student is expected to pay for tuition, books, and necessary school expenses. It is really hard for a child in Junior High to provide himself with these necessities, for there are few opportunities in the society of Korea to earn the money to cover these things. Unemployment is still serious, and thus even a college graduate can hardly find a job unless he is specialized as a skilled worker. Compassion encourages sponsors to care for orphan's education in order that the child may become aware of his future as it opens before him. Education is very necessary, as is well known, for it gives him a chance to be matured and adjusted to competitive society. For those orphans who are having education at schools, life is theirs and the future is brighter, because they feel they are really preparing something dear for their future.

In 1965 seventy-five students were supported in their education through Compassion. The estimation of their educational expenses vary according

to schools(Junior High, Senior High, College, Seminary, etc.) and its location. Compassion provides sponsors with necessary informations about



From Ragged, homeless beggars . . . To responsible college students.

Figure 6  
From Compassion's Advertisement

education for orphans, and the total amount of education expenses per year is usually estimated by Compassion as follow:

TABLE 4

Total Amount of Student Support for  
1965 - 1968

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>
1965	\$21,346.95
1966	\$19,941.13
1967	\$32,095.11
1968	\$29,471.06

From Process Through the Year,  
Auditor's Report, Dec 31, 1968

It is also advised by Compassion that a sponsor pay for living expenses for the child when he is away from Home to live adjacent to the school he attends. In 1968 Compassion provided students with total \$

### 3. WARM(Winter Aid Relief Money) Program

Winter Aid Relief Money Program is a special plan which is remarkably distinguished from that of other similar agencies in Korea. It provides all orphans with winter clothes. As Korea has severely cold winters, people in general struggle very hard against it in winter. For the children in institutions in Korea winter is miserable unless they have warm clothes, and they used to be confined in small rooms of the Home in cold winter days to keep themselves warm. For those institutionalized children in Korea clothes are the second most basic urgent need besides food in winter time. They keep them warm and thus let them enjoy outside activities such as riding a sleigh on snow, snowball fight, making snowmen, ice-skating, hunting, and visiting friends. Home-chores are their obligations even in winter time. In other words warm clothes in winter keep them play active and vital in physical exercise which is good for psy-

chological satisfaction. Compassion tells sponsors that \$6.00 will purchase a fine new winter outfit for an orphan, including socks and long winter underwear. Some of the sponsors are willing to contribute such a special gift while some others are unable to pay for it. There are quite a few sponsors who pay more than six dollars. In such a case the remainder over six dollars goes to other children whose sponsors are not able to pay for it.

TABLE 5  
Total Income for WARM Program for the  
Period 1961 - 1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Amount Received</u>
1961	\$ 40,300.00
1962	\$ 59,000.00
1963	\$ 97,000.00
1964	\$ 106,973.87
1965	\$ 121,699.02

From Process Through the Year, Auditor's Report,  
December 31, 1965



The WARM program means so much to those in Korea. Their hearts are overjoyed when they receive their new WARM winter outfits. It means they will be warm and cozy when the snow falls. All the children at Great Light Widow's Home received WARM outfits last year. We must not let them down this year.

Figure 7  
From Bi-Monthly Compassion, Vol. 6 No. 5

#### 4. Support for Evangelists

Compassion helps evangelists in Korean financially and spiritually. Compassion supports evangelists for three year terms until they become independent. The amount of subsidy for evangelists varies according to the size of the family. From \$20.00 to \$40.00 is paid on an average to an evangelist. They go to areas where the Christian gospel has not been preached and start winning souls. Their main task is to witness to the word of God and convert people to the Christian faith. They primarily deal with the spiritual side of the people in the area where he works by means of Sunday service, special meetings, visiting homes, and distributing literatures. They permeate even into the remote villages for Christian mission in Korea, which is still under the influence of Confucius' teachings and Buddhism. At the beginning, they gather together for service in the open, hoping to build up a church. It is a common truth that they usually have a small place to worship when it comes close to last period of three years terms. They are not allowed to get into the area where church already exists, however they can in the place thirty Ri away from the church. In 1965 Compassion supported 375 evangelists.



Figure 8  
From Compassion's Advertisement

Some of them work as Bible teacher in orphanages to take care of religious education for children in Homes.

TABLE 6 (1)  
Number of Evangelists Supported During the Period  
1963-1965

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number</u>
1963	338
1964	363
1965	375

TABLE 7 (2)  
Total Amount Paid to Evangelists  
During the Period 1965 - 1968

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1965	\$56,147.67
1966	\$61,918.09
1967	\$61,819.29
1968, August	\$31,818.83

(1), (2), Process Through the Year, Auditor's Report,  
December 31, 1965, and December 31, 1968

##### 5. Medical Service

Medical Service is another side of Compassion's ministry in Korea. For the children regular check-ups, proper medication, inspection of Home sanitary conditions, and referrals of hospitalizations are offered by Compassion medical service group. As they do these things for children, they are more able to know how superintendents of Homes work for the benefit of children and their health. It is quite simple to know

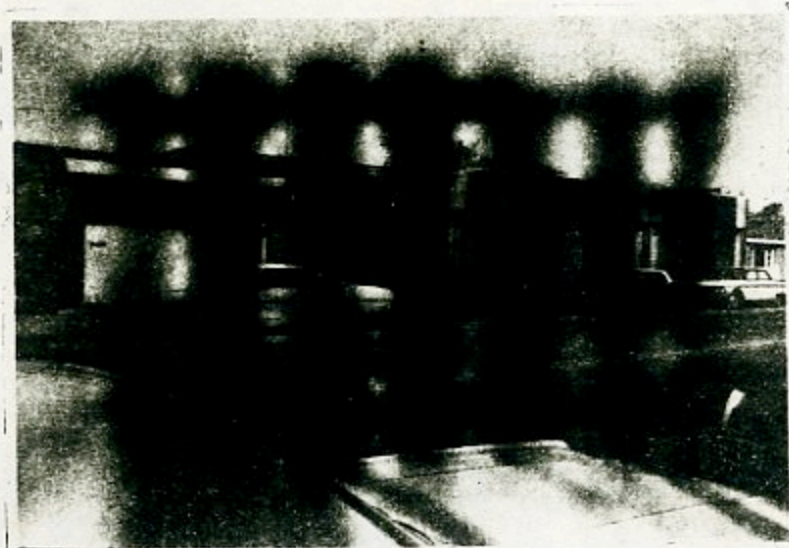
which Home provides best care for children by checking the weights of children on scale. This is a scientific way they investigate Homes in dealing with child welfare. For those Homes located in rural areas the medical service group of Compassion is very essential and prerequisite. They distribute vitamins and aspirins to children. They give not only medical service but also effective public relation and personal touch to the children.



Figure 9  
From Bi-Monthly  
Compassion  
Vol.6 No. 5

#### 6. The Publication of Christian Literature

In Seoul Office Mrs. Robert Morgan works on the position of the publication of Christian literature: Gospel Light Lessons. Her major work is to translate its original into Korean, and then the copies of translation are sent directly to orphanages of Compassion and to evangelists for their use for Christian education.



\*Figure 10  
Front View of Compassion at  
7774 Irving Park Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60634

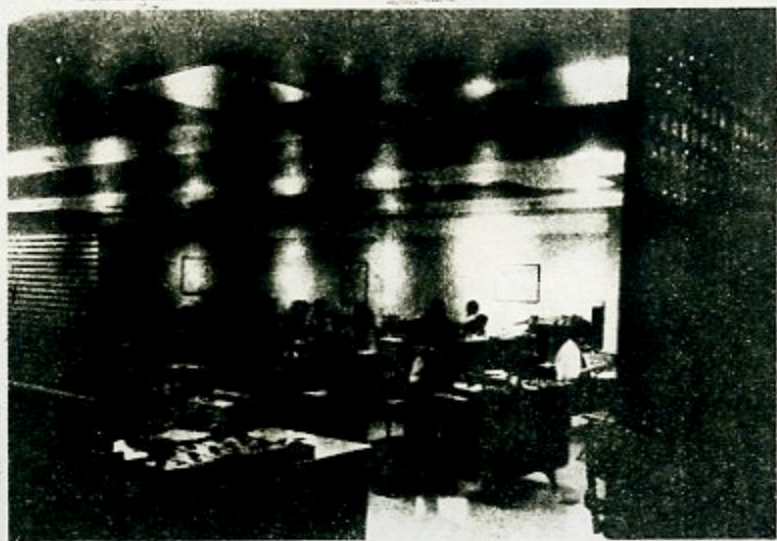


Figure 11  
Department of Foreign Service,  
Department of Correspondence,  
Compassion, Inc.

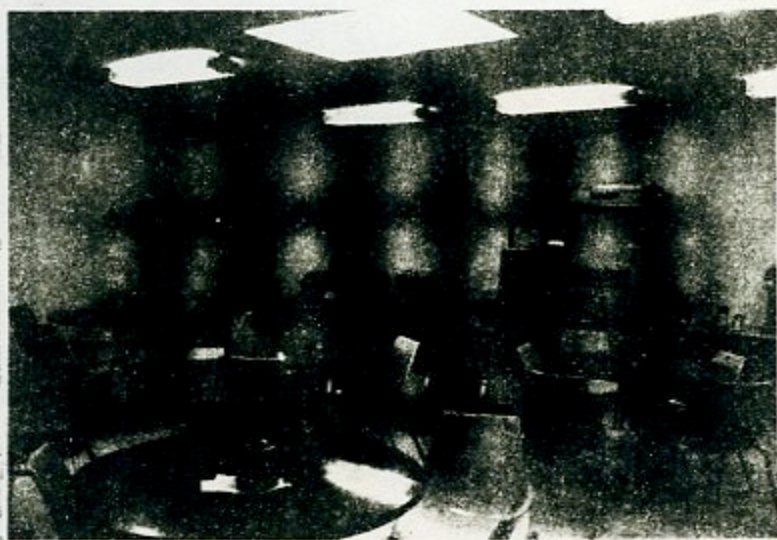


Figure 12  
Dinning Hall, Compassion, Inc.

CHAPTER THREE

GOVERNMENTAL POLICY FOR CHILD CARE IN KOREA

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Republic of Korea, has made it her policy to send the institutionalized children back to their respective homes. The children who have a parent or relatives are encouraged to return to them with support that the government offers. During the last ten years, the Korean government has been hardly able to care in full for those underprivileged children since the major part of its national budget was for her defense purpose. It has been foreign based welfare agencies from the United States of America, England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Canada, and others which have done a big share of welfare service for children and other needy people in Korea. Their methodology was varied and they carried out various kinds of service with relief materials.

The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare requests foreign based social welfare agencies to disperse their services into local areas for the territorial balance of the relief activities of the agencies, and to help the supportee stand on his feet with possible sufficient assistance or provide them with medical relief than any momentary and consumptive relief.

Since the birth of Third Republic of Korea in 1962, the first five year plan was launched and established successfully, and the second five year plan has been undertaken. Economic growth is remarkably achieved and the average population income reached \$130.00 from the previous \$75.00. The government has planned primarily to deal with the promotion of child.

welfare instead of rescuing people. Institutions for children are to be gradually closed or transformed for other purpose such as day-care center and nurseries.

TABLE 8  
Classification of  
Nationalities and Projects <sup>1</sup>

Nationality	No. of Agencies	Projects		
		Relief	Education	Health
U.S.A.	66	24	33	9
England	6	4	1	1
Australia	3	1		2
Germany	7	1	5	1
Switzerland	4		2	1
Italy	6	2	4	
France	2	1	1	
Ireland	2			2
Belgium	3		1	2
Norway	1			1
Canada	3	2	1	
Sweden	2			2
Austria	1	1		
Total	106	36	48	21

TABLE 9  
Locations of Welfare Agencies <sup>2</sup>

<u>Name of Place</u>	<u>No. of Agencies</u>
Seoul City	73
Pusan City	10
Kyungki-Do	5
Kangwon-Do	1
Chungbuk	0
Choenbuk	1
Chung Nam	3
Choennam	6
Kyungbuk	6
Kyungnam	1
Jeju-Do	0
Total	106

1, 2, P 6 and 7, Status on Voluntary Agencies' Activities in 1967 & Requesting Matters from Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Republic of Korea

## 1. Enactment of Law for Child Welfare

The children in institutions have been supported by national local governments, and foreign based welfare agencies such as Compassion, Christian Children's Fund, World Vision, Foster Parents Plan. MHSW (Ministry of Health and Social Welfare) is understanding the job of law enforcement to help them establish a self-support plan in the child welfare field. "Regulations concerning the Standards for the Establishment of a Foundation" and "Regulations Pertaining to the Standards for Establishment of a Child Welfare Institution" are those in which self-support is strongly emphasized. "License Renewal System for Child Welfare Institution" has been effective, and institutions are asked to meet the requirements of the Regulations for license renewal or closed. The governmental policy is new as is the situation of society which has been rapidly changing in recent years. Institutions are to be managed rationally in terms of equipment, facilities, personnel, and other things that are necessary for child welfare.

## 2. Foster Home Program

Since 1961, MHSW has begun to place institutionalized children in the homes of their relatives and of ordinary homes in the society. In spite of technical difficulties, 53,000 children have been placed, with a few unsatisfactory consequences, under this program in the past five years. It is now the governmental realization that emphasized be given to the welfare of children in Korea.

CHAPTER FOUR

COMPASSION AND THE FUTURE OF CHILD WELFARE IN KOREA

In recent years, several Compassion Homes were closed by the government. The same was done not only to Compassion, but also other Homes which are under foreign based welfare agencies. It has now become a trend in Korea that the number of orphanages are being gradually reduced or transformed into other forms of child welfare in accordance with governmental policy. Eternal Life Orphanage in Taegu, Loving Mercy Christian Orphanage, and Pyungtaek Eden Christian Orphanage were closed. The children in the three Homes were moved to other better Homes, to parents, or to vocational schools. It has now become Compassion's plan to move its Child Care Ministry gradually from Korea to other south Asian countries. Nobody knows when the institutions for children will be able to stand on their feet for self-support, however the direction for child care in Korea has been shown and its plan has been made. Foreign based welfare agencies for children in Korea tend to withdraw sponsorships from the country. A deep concern is the consequences of disorganization of Homes. Compassion promises that she will continue to support those children who return to their own homes but are still in need of help. In other words, this may be the beginning of creation of Home Care Service which may be offered to returning-home-children who have one parent or sick parents, by Compassion. "How to care for them?" will be the question that Compassion will seek to answer in the future. Resources such as

finances, personnel, and information on child care are restricted in Korea. In accordance with disorganization of Homes, some problems may occur, including the problem of correspondence between Home Care child and his sponsor in the States, the problem of distribution of monthly subsidy, the problem of appropriate consultation with child and his parent, and the problem of creating proper service for child in his readjustment to home. "Will he be happy when he returns home?" or "Is institutionalization better for him?" are the questions that must be answered before the child returns home. As the weakness of Home Care Service stimulates institutionalization, the process of disbanding orphanages must take place very carefully. Children must not be sacrificed by any mistake. As the purpose of all child welfare agencies in Korea is to help the needy children at best, it is also important to consider that they ought to help them to readjust to a better environment.

It is true that foreign based child welfare agencies find it difficult in Korea to meet the demand of trained social workers, however the agencies are gradually able to find skilled-helpers when they realize the serious need of trained workers in child care.

### A Story of Lee Soon-Dol

I still remember a little boy, Soon-Dol 11, who was under my care when I was Operating Manager of Nam Book Children's Home, Seoul, Korea. By presenting the story of Soon-Dol in this paper, I would like to reconsider the case for institutional care for children.

It was late fall in 1964. House-mother Choi, Cottage No. 2, came to my office with six year old little Keum-Ja, whose labia majora (a female genital part) was ruptured and bleeding, and the hymen was lacerated.

Soon-Dol 11 and Keum-Ja 6 lived together in a room where other two girls and one boy dwelled. As the Nam Book Children's Home was on cottage-system like that of West Germany, children were arranged by age and sex to provide them with familial environment and home style. Each cottage was managed independently by a house-mother and children (an average of 17 in each cottage) with their own style of food, recreation, daily routine, and farming work. That was the reason that Soon-Dol and Keum-Ja were housed in the same room. One night Soon-Dol was found by a big sister in that room when he exercised sexual intercourse with Keum-Ja. It was the first problem I faced since I was assigned to the Home. I decided to do a case-study of Soon-Dol to find out why it happened. The case-study was done primarily by interviewing with Soon-Dol, his teacher, his friends, and the house-mother.

Soon-Dol started to describe his past before me.

In summer, 1963 he ran out of Nam Book Children's Home and was forced to join a street-gang-group which gathered around the Seoul rail road station for play. He had to spend the night with them at their den, and he was assigned chores for the gang-leader as errand boy. Besides this assignment, he was given another role of being an accomplice to the gang-leader's sexual play. He sucked the leader's penis and had to do whatever the leader commended him. Soon-Dol tired of it and was one day reluctant to do it. As a result, he received a big burn on his head from a red-hot iron bar with which the leader struck him. He fell down on the floor unconscious. A few days after that happened, he was assigned another job of begging breakfast for the boss. He decided to escape when he left the den for begging. He moved slowly to the area where the police box was located. He rapidly fled into the police box for help. He told them of his past life at the den and asked them to take him to Nam Book Children's Home. He was then brought to the Home by a police. He showed me a big scar on his head when he finished his talk. He confessed that he had done on Keum-Ja just like what the boss did on him at the den. First time he had physical contact with Keum-Ja by tempting her with a piece of candy, the second time with a leather belt, and the third time with threats.

I interviewed his school teacher and learned that he was rejected by

friends as he was hostile and he often cheated his teacher, and stole things. One day he stole some street-car tickets out of the Home sister's pocket and sold them to students to buy some popcicles and candies. Such wrong behavior is not only related to him but also to some other institutionalized children. The neighbors who knew about Soon-Dol said that he was born to poor parents in the slum. His father was a drifter and mother was an irregular peddler. His father had a serious drinking problem while his mother was tired of life. His mother died of tuberculosis , several years later, and his father died drunk on the street in winter time.

Keum-Ja had her mother alive at the time that happened. She looked very sad and angry when she was called to my office. She was so regretful for not having taken care of Keum-Ja that she welled tears in her eyes and sighed. Even though she was not able to make enough money to support her child and herself, she decided to bring the child back to live with her. Nam Bock Children's Home decided to help Keum-Ja with \$8.00 per month until her mother could stand on her feet.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Since 1952 Compassion has brought into Korea tremendous sums of money for the care of thousands of children in hundreds of institutions, and for the evangelical work in many places all over the country.

Many children in institutions have been helped in various ways. It is certainly true that through Compassion thousands of children have been cared for in Christian spirit. Besides monthly support, Compassion provided them with WARM clothing program, medical service, and support for their education.

Rev. Everett F. Swanson, the Founder of Compassion, had tirelessly worked, even to his last breath, for Korean children in institutions. Succeeding him, all Compassion staff-workers continue the ministry of child care in Korea.

As a result of the questionnaires distributed to former Compassion sponsors, 123 out of 165 sponsors said "YES" to the question: "Do you think that it is necessary to support home-returning-children in poverty stricken homes?" This means that 77% responded to the question positively. This would be a threshold of a new area if Compassion would enter into the Home Care Service project.

The data upon which this report is based deals only with a part of Compassion as I am geographically located far from the field of Korea. Only tentative conclusions and recommendations can be based on them.

### 1. Home Care Service

Home is a place where the child's physical and psychological needs are met. The home feeds, clothes, and shelters him. Home provides the child with affection, a sense of belong, a satisfactory discipline, a working set of good physical and pscncological habits and attitudes. Home also provides him with his concept of family living and his philosophy of life in general. The number and kind of people in the home will influence a child's discipline, his cooperation, his tensions and anxieties as well as his satisfactions and joys in family activities, his loyalties and his affections. Home is a place for learning; learning about the world, about people, ways of behaving, attitudes toward health, work, people and life in general. Home is also the place where the child has experiences in receiving, later in sharing and giving, in making decisions, in practicing control over himself and over others.

Institutionalized children are by and large deprived of such homes and thus the social welfare agencies have come to try to make the institutions their homes. The children for Home Care are happy ones if their readjustment to their own homes can be happily made. Otherwise, the weakness of child placement to homes will stimulate the need for institutionalization. To avoid such a possibility, trained workers in child welfare are in great demand and urgently needed in Korea.

As it is prohibited to take care of an individual child on a wholesale basis, he must be carefully taken care of for his own benefit and happiness. To do this job successfully, it requires specific knowledge and skilled-help for children. This section describes a few things concerning Home Care Service.

A: Is Child Ready to Go Home?

We should first sort out children by their wishes, whether each individual child wants to return to his home or stay in an orphanage. According to an individual child who expresses his wish freely, Home Care Service is worthwhile to be offered to pursue his happiness. Otherwise, his returning home may leave an indelible scar. Our focus is sharply concentrated on the happiness of the child. A child who had previously labored hard by parental force, whose sense of belong to his family has already declined, does not wish to return to his parents. It does not matter in this case whether he has parents, relatives or not, but it is whether he wants to go back to home or not.

B: Testing Parents' Readiness for Their Child's Placement

Discussion of the parents' financial situation, their income and other assets, together with expenses and liabilities, should be held to ascertain how much, if anything, the parents can contribute for the child's support outside the home. This topic should not be discussed until the decision to place is reached. Emotional ties are very meaningful to the people in Korean culture, reflections of parents' emotion

will be diagnostic of the parents' attitude toward the child. Diagnosis at the point of intake has a strategic value as it is here that the sound step is taken by the parents for the child. The groundwork is laid here, not only for this decision, but also the goal of making placement a constructive experience for the child and his family if such a measure is to be used. Psychological diagnosis of parents is very important, too. Disturbances of the psychological nature can be seen in parents who do not effectively rear their children.

C: Work with Children after Placement

Direct work with the child after placement should constitute the major part of the social worker's activity in child placement, not only because this phase consumes the longest period in the placement process, but also because only the beginnings will have been made prior to this toward effecting a sound placement. A part of the work after placement consists of supervision for guidance and protection of the child in his placement, including the planning of his physical and social needs, and in his environmental situations, such as contacts with relatives and friends. A large share of the direct work with the child after placement is needed to help him with both current and earlier conflicts and with the damage these have wrought and are still inflicting on his personality growth. The social worker is able to make a progress report as the result of direct work with the child, which will be reported to the child's sponsor.

### D: Church and Community Opportunities

Since Compassion makes special effort to give every child an opportunity for training in the Christian faith, it is important to ask an church adjacent to his home to make every possible effort for him to exercise his religious inclination. For children who have behavior problems the recreational opportunities in the community will mean a great deal. Not only should the home itself be suitable for the child, but the neighborhood through its community activities should be free from bad and destructive influences, and should offer wholesome social outlets.

### 2. Organization of Home Care Service Department

Compassion may consider a district as the unit where Home Care clients are neighborly clustered. As the population of Korea is dense, people are clustered, and villages are closely located. By organizing a certain district as a unit, Home Care Services such as case-work, group-work, subsidy distribution, and thank-you-letter writings are properly taken care of with much ease. Group activity in each unit must stimulate children's participation which provides children an opportunity to get personal satisfaction from the activity. Even a

smaller number would work on a specific project that is planned by themselves. It may produce a great source of energy within a group when they are able to promote group bonds. Social workers who are trained can give their skilled-help to a group. It is also interesting that clients learn to build up interpersonal relationships in a primary group setting when interactions become healthy and mild. Make this unit strong and unique for Compassion ministry and use it! The distribution of money support and case-work should be coordinated with each other. Case-worker's progress reports and follow-up surveys are very helpful for Compassion to help a client properly.

A Home Care Service worker may be able to launch a book collecting campaign to organize a VILLAGE LIBRARY for Compassion children and other children in that community. For the children returning home a VILLAGE LIBRARY could be the place of their activities and the place where their interests will be met and stimulated into making a certain plan for group work. It may be the place Compassion sends news and support in one way or the other. Home Care Service workers may be able to create the need of cooperation in the community where the children returning home, so that parents' participation and community leaders' cooperations will be brought to the unit.

Home Care Service workers continue making progress report of a child with recommendations. It may be considered to provide a child who is

very much interested in livestock raising, with a pigling, a calf, or a goat to stimulate his interest and satisfy his personal activity at home. And then the interest of children will grow fast and will promote home loving mood within him.

### 3. Why Does Compassion Need Trained Workers in Child Care

Because our society has grown so complex, there are many more callings and professions than there used to be. We think of new kinds of jobs such as airport traffic manager, physical therapist, digital-computer programmer, or television repairman. Today's social work is diversified into many areas to meet the needs of proper assistance to human problems which is not only psychological, sociological, anthropological, and philosophical but also inherent in man himself. Like medical doctors social workers diagnose man's sickness and his difficulties of life in various respects. The social worker is trained to see socio-cultural, familial, physical, emotional, and intellectual factors as they enhance or retard social functioning. The relevance of this content is a concern to the profession of social work. In consideration of all of these, the social worker adopts multi-therapeutic approach with synthetic method and analysis for a client. This means that the professional social worker is equipped with proper and adequate knowledge to help man help himself to be happy and to stand on his own feet.

Compassion helps around 22,000 children in various ways. With a sharp sense or deep deliberation, "How effectively does Compassion care for them?" becomes a question. As demonstrated in A STORY OF LEE SOON-DOL in previous pages, human problems are not simple. It is still a long way to care for such a deep corner of his problem, however it is our job to be done for the child. Trained social workers are able to see the cause of the problem and try to present a synthetic diagnosis to a client. I do not mean that the Certificate of Social Work only tells the qualification of the social worker, for we can find sometimes a fine and experienced social worker who has no Certificate. However, it is the standard in this society to qualify person as a professional or specialist. It is the researcher's belief that people engaged in the actual field of child welfare service should try to be equipped with professional knowledge and techniques.

In this particular time of Compassion's history, she considers Home Care Service for the children returning to their parents. The demand for social workers will be greater for effective and proper care for children, for children themselves are in great need of special care with professional social work methods and service.

The number of students Compassion supports increases gradually, and there comes the need for social workers who can counsel and supervise them in proper ways. Students are more quickly aware of the need of

proper help and guidance than ordinary children in institutions.

An Inter-Office Communication issued on February 26, 1969 to (277)

Kang Yung Soon, (77) Mount of Prayer Orphanage says:

Dear Superintendent:

Sponsors have informed us that the above student has not received all of the support payments. Please advise how many she received and when was the last one.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Patricia Modjeski

This letter indicates a problem. Who is going to care for this case?

And how?

## I N T R O D U C T I O N

In Part II, "How to improve communications between American sponsors and Korean children in institutions?" has been taken care of. More than 120,000 letters were exchanged between American sponsors and Korean children in institutions during the last twelve months. As letter-writing is the only mean to bridge communications between them, it is important to consider how to improve communication enterprise in Compassion.

According to my research on Compassion, twenty-six out of one hundred and sixty-five cancelled their sponsorship simply because of delays in correspondence. "What is the main reason of delaying correspondence?" is now then the question to be answered for here in this paper. It has been my privilege to undertake this research to learn how to improve communication between sponsors and children in Korea. I first tried to look into the problem in depth, and was able to make some recommendations for the improvement of communication in Compassion ministry.

P A R T   T W O

CHAPTER SIX

GENERAL PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING LETTERS

1. From Sponsor to the Child

When a letter is delivered, workers of Foreign Service Department, Compassion, Inc. first open envelop to remove letter and stamp with date in black ink. After letters are counted for statistic enumeration, they are placed in a file cabinet. Using Home Rotation System, letters are removed from File and stamped date on 3 x 5 card under "to Korea" and written child number and name, as well as Home number, on top of sponsor's letter. After they cut off or block out sponsor's return address(since orphans often write to sponsor for begging, the possession of sponsor's address is prohibited) the letter is placed in a tray to be filed in sorting rack for Friday mailing(Friday is the mailing day that all letters from sponsor to Korean orphans are put in mail in group to each orphanage in Korea) to Korea via air mail.

2. From Child to Sponsor

After envelop is opened, they remove letter and stamp with date in black. Letters are counted for statistical enumeration and then placed in file cabinet. Using Home Rotation System, letters are removed from file and stamped date on 3 x 5 white card under colum "from Korea" and

orphanage address is blocked out if on child's letter. And then letters are forwarded to inspector who is to read letter looking for any words which may offend sponsor. If letter is approved it is then stamped by red date stamps. Letter is returned to tray desk and folded and placed in typed blue envelope with a beige return envelope. Letter is then brought to scale for mailing.

### 3. Record System of Compassion

Confusion may arise when the records on the same subject do not agree. Sponsor may become confused or concerned when he finds the records of his adopted child are wrong or irrelevant. Adoption number, name-spelling, sex, birth-date, and other special record about a child should be accurate and permanent so far as sponsor-child relationship is concerned. Otherwise, it may jeopardize the relationship.

When a child is assigned to an American or Canadian sponsor his case history is briefly recorded on the front of a pink envelop in which his negative film and photo are placed, and it is put then in a steel cabinet in numerical orphanage order(each orphanage has a designated number).

The white card is made for the purpose of recording a correspondence between a child and a sponsor, in which mailing and receiving dates are stamped, and child's adoption number, name-spelling, sex, birth-date, and other special records are written on it.

The black book is prepared for worker's convenience. In case a child moves from one orphanage to another, the black book shows child's transfer or his cancelation of sponsorship. It tells the history of a child from the time he is adopted by Compassion to the time of his cancellation. The pink, the white, and the black records are supposed to agree so that all business concerning Compassion children can be done without any delay.

The pink card, the white card, and the black book in the Chicago Office do not agree in some cases, and there arises confusion among staff-workers as to how to locate the correct records. Two errors were found upon checking the first ten cards both in white and pink of Weaver Memorial Orphanage(No. 1) on February 20, 1969; birth-dates and name-spelling were different. One of the Inter-Office Communication letters forwarded to Homes in Korea was related to this problem. It says, "Our records say that she was born, No. 53 Jang Kyung Min, #96 Faith and Light Orphanage, on May 20, 1965. There is four year's difference in these dates. Please write the correct date on the bottom of this memo and return it to us as soon as possible." Irrelevant records and the wrong photo of a child may raise questions about the effectiveness of management in handling correspondence.

#### 4. Inter-Office Communication

The Correspondence Department, Compassion, primarily deals with communications between sponsors and the Compassion Office in Chicago, the office in Korea, and orphanages in Korea. Workers in the Correspondence Department are seen to idle behind typewriters while thinking out appropriate sentences to put in an Inter-Office Communication form. Four people in the office take care of this work that they write approximately two hundred copies of the form per month to superintendents of orphanages in Korea. The Filed Director in Korea, Rev. Wally H. Erickson, has not been observed to the problems indicated in the Inter-Office Communication. Sixty-five per cent of the problems indicated in the Inter-Office Communication concerned differences in records about a child and the delay of thank-you-letters to sponsors when he is given gifts for Christmas, birthday, education, and special occasions.

#### 5. Public Relations of Compassion

Compassion's public relations have been made through Bi-Monthly Report, Compassion, to English speaking sponsors mainly in the United States of America and Canada, which reports the activity of Compassion in Korea and in Chicago. Advertisements by Compassion used to be made through religious magazines in various denomination in the United States, and a few other secular magazines, for the purpose of recruiting sponsors.

Compassion has no periodical publications except official letters, which bridge inter communication between Korean children in institutions and Compassion. Individual homes and children do not know what and how other Compassion family are doing unless they communicate with Compassion's Korean Office in Seoul privately.

TABLE 10  
THE NUMBER OF LETTERS HANDLED  
DURING THE PERIOD April, 1968  
March, 1969

<u>Month</u>	<u>Sponsor's letters sent to Korea</u>	<u>Children's letters sent to Sponsors</u>	<u>Total</u>
April(1968)	2,146	11,594	13,740
May	2,545	6,246	8,809
June	2,241	7,281	9,522
July	2,494	4,845	7,339
August	2,035	2,464	4,499
September	1,872	4,199	6,071
October	2,620	6,874	9,494
November	2,927	4,167	7,094
December	4,389	13,192	17,581
January(1969)	2,324	14,954	17,278
February	2,316	5,954	8,270
March	2,534	5,142	7,676
Total	30,443	86,912	117,355

From Numerical Statistics of Correspondence, Foreign Service  
Department, Compassion, 1968-1969

TABLE 11  
THE TIME REQUIRED FOR LETTER TRAVEL  
(Assumed One)

<u>Process</u>	<u>Time Required(days)</u>
1. Sponsor writes a letter	
2. Letter delivered to Chicago Office	3
3. Time spent in Chicago Office for checking	6
4. Delivered to Main Post Office in Korea	7
5. Translation of Address in Main Post Office	1
6. Delivered to Homes	2
7. Time spent for translation in Homes	10
8. Mailed from Korea to Chicago Office	
9. Delivered to Chicago Office	7
10. Time spent in Chicago Office for chekcing	6
11. Delivered to sponsors	3
<hr/>	
Total	45

From the writer's research on Compassion  
February 15, 1969 - May 15, 1969

It will take ever more time to get mail delivered to homes which are located in remote local areas as more than ten days are spent for translation and completing the letter to be mailed by the Home. Most Homes tend to be late in sending letters unless they feel strong responsibility for letter writing.

It usually takes more than two weeks for checking letters and typing addresses on the envelopes in Chicago Office. Homes tend to be delayed in sending letters because they wait until mail is ready to be put in large lots so that they are able to save some postage expense.

CHAPTER SEVEN

EVALUATION OF CHILDREN'S LETTER

after having checked Korean children's letters translated into English, it is evident that Homes in Korea have difficulty finding appropriate translators. Translations checked are poor in general with a few exceptions. Some of them are so inferior that American sponsors can hardly understand what the letter really means. A few samples follow which are poorly written and show you how difficult they are to understand:

"I don't know how I thank you who gather to church under our Jesus' love that you would help me with His love." --Bethel Christian Orphanage--

"You have no idea how happy I can to be a little one of you and I am a happy boy to you." --Bethany Farm Home --

"I was happy to your lovely helping school of the deaf-mute. I am growing to be fine young man of your helping....." --Chun Nam Deaf & Mute --

Even though grammatical errors are excused, the meaning of the above sentences is quite obscure. The question is raised how many sponsors understand them. He may find a vivid difference between the original one translated in Seoul Office and the one he now receives from Home. The following comments are made. First, the size of letters and quality of letter-writing vary greatly, date-stamps are arbitrarily impressed, and a large part of the upper portion of the letter is occupied with various records about Home and child. Letters give an impression that they really lack a personal touch. Second, children often tell about

weather, school activities, Home life, and Sunday School. Their private life and feelings are not commented upon except to say, "I am happy to receive your gift xxxx ..." "I really don't know how to thank you enough for it..." You may read these words in every thank-you-letter of the children.

Ninty-nine per cent of the letters checked, two thousand in number, are quite formal and constantly the same. It is the researcher's supposition that the sponsor may get quite similar letters every year from his child. Children can hardly find a good source for writing letters and creating news for sponsors unless they are trained to express freely what they experience and feel, and environments are cultivated for that purpose. Private life, personal feeling, interest, and interpersonal relationships are significant areas of news in which sponsors are interested. Third, children seemed to be able to talk about Jesus Christ too much, and to express their eagerness to learn the Bible diligently.

"Greetings in Christ!" or "I hope you have been well in Jesus Christ," are first mentioned without exception at the beginning of every letter, regardless of the difference of ages. Some of them write the whole letter about Jesus Christ and His saving work. It is not known how much sponsors are impressed by such statements.

Fourth, typing errors are numerous, while handwritings have few misspellings. The sample of poor typing(see appendix p. ) shows that it was not really a translation, but an exercise in typing. Sponsor must

be frustrated while reading a letter like this one. It is quite understandable that all translators are not good typists, however translators must be aware that the reader may be frustrated while reading letters which are terribly poor in typing. It seems that the translators in Korea do not know that American people appreciate nice handwriting very much. Lastly, it seems that Homes which employ permanent translators are quite few. Translations are often different in various ways such as style, tense, mood, punctuation, and color in English in a Home. It was often found that letters coming from the same Home have two kinds of translation: one is very satisfactory while another is very poor. This mean that Home uses more than one translator. And therefore, this evaluation in a Home to test the translator's qualifications unless the superintendent knows English Well.

Some translations are far from what the original says. They are monotonous in general as they are written formally.

While checking the letters translated, they were graded A,B,C, or F.

A=excellent  
B=Satisfactory  
C=need some training  
F=Very poor

The standard of grading was made by that translations were faithful to child's original letter, with simple and correct sentences of English.

TABLE 12  
THE EVALUATION OF TRANSLATIONS OF HOMES

Home No., Name, and Evaluation

- 2 New Life Boys and Girls Home  
C Grammatical errors are numerous and translation is not simple.
- 3 New Life Children's Home  
B Original and translation both are O.K. Please write the amount of gift money received, and make picture clearer.
- 6 Holiness and Grace Orphanage  
B Please erase errors with eraser!
- 7 Tender Nurture House  
B Original is too formal and monotonous. Translation is O.K.
- 8 Chin Hae Orphanage  
B Please be prompt in sending letters. You still write about Christmas and New Year. How come?
- 9 Good Samaritan Children's Home  
B Please write substitute letters as substitute. Photos are very nice and clear. Thanks!
- 10 Love and Hope Orphanage  
B+ Original is very newsy and good. Translation needs some skill in writing letters in American sense of life.
- 13 Mount of Glory and Hope Orphanage  
B I don't understand why you had pictures of children taken by turn behind the same pile of cookies.
- 15 Love Valley Christian Orphanage  
C- Too simple. Only 6 lines in translation! It seems that someone wrote all letters at one time.
- 16 Holiness and Righteousness Christian Orphanage  
C+ More variety needed. Translation often fails to cover the content of the original.

- 19 Great Glory Christian Orphanage  
B Variety! Separate translation sheet in color!  
Avoid writing 'X-mas'. Letters are delayed.  
Translation is O.K.
- 20 Eastern Light Orphanage  
C Very poor in typing. Please do handwriting!  
You are not supposed to type original Korean letter.
- 22 Happiness Christian Orphanage  
C Original is better.
- 23 Easter Glory Christian Orphanage  
C Please write more about your life, interest, and so forth!  
You talk about Jesus Christ too much.
- 24 Shin Nong Christian Orphanage  
C- Translation is very poor.
- 25 Kyung Nam Children's Protective Home  
B Both are satisfactorily done. Need more skill for translation.
- 27 True Blue Children's Home  
B Please be faithful to original.
- 34 Love Nurture Orphanage  
B Original and translation are O.K. More varieties needed!
- 50 Masan New Life Orphanage  
B Use capital letter when you start sentence.  
Original has varieties of news!
- 52 Bethany Farm Home  
C Typing errors are numerous. Grammatical errors are quite few.  
Original is quite satisfactory.
- 53 Heavenly Grace Orphanage  
C Original is monotonous. Translation is very faithful to  
original.
- 54 House of Hope  
C Original is satisfactory. Be careful using PROPOSITION in  
sentence. Substituted letter is well taken care of.

- 55 Merciful Light Orphanage  
C- Translation dosen't cover children's original letters.  
Original is satisfactorily written.
- 56 Namhae Mercy and Love Orphanage  
A The both are very excellent! Congratulations!
- 57 Bethany Christian Home  
B Both are satisfactory. Talk mostly about journalistic view.  
Please write about your life and activities at home and at  
school.
- 58 Greatness and Holiness Orphanage  
B Very cute letters! A little larger size of translation sheet  
will be more roomy for you!
- 59 Holy Light Orphanage  
A The both are excellent. Photos are very clear and taken full  
of smiles. Please write more child-like letters!
- 60 Chun Nam Christian Children's Home  
B Careless typing. Please erase errors with eraser, not check  
with pen. You are very prompt in replying to sponsor!
- 61 Good Love Orphanage  
C Typing errors are terrible. Better do handwriting.  
Make smiles when you take pictures. Please do not send wrong  
information about a child!
- 62 Sungnam Christian Children's Home  
C Original is newsy.
- 63 Eternal Faith Orphanage  
C Please use eraser when you correct typing errors. Write  
child's name in English at the bottom of translation.
- 64 Mercy Life Orphanage  
B Both are satisfactory.
- 65 Pusan Love Your Neighbor Orphanage  
C Translation dosen't cover all original. Grammatical errors.



- 106 True Fragrance Christian Orphanage  
B+ Many varieties! Translation is simple and quite clear to be understood. Very good typing!
- 107 Pusan Bethany Farm Home  
C+ Mostly written about school activities. Typing errors are some. Child's letter should be written like child.  
ex. Two year old child wrote about Easter like minister's letter to his congregation.
- 108 Pyeongtaek Heavenly Grace Christian Orphanage  
A Very excellent. Photos are well taken with full of smiles. Congratulations!
- 109 Pusan Heavenly Love Christian Orphanage  
C It seems that one person writes all letters for children. Too formal and monotonous. Please erase typing errors with eraser, not hammering it out with '/////.'  
Clarify the amount of gift money in your thank-you-letter!
- 110 Mokpo Hope Christian Orphanage  
C+ Minor errors in grammar and typing errors. Original is a little monotonous.
- 111 Valley of Return Christian Orphanage  
B+ Both are satisfactory. Please write more news besides weather and activities!
- 112 Kwangju Good Virtue Christian Orphanage  
C Use eraser for correcting typing errors.
- 113 Hamkwang Christian Orphanage  
C Handwriting is recommended for you, for typing errors are numerous. Erase errors with eraser! Original is satisfactory.
- 121 Marching Christian Orphanage  
B Both are satisfactory and go together. More satisfactory translation can be made if try harder.
- 124 Mokpo Wide Forest Christian Orphanage  
C+ Avoid strictly literal translation, and substitute letters should be written as substituted.

- 132 Mokpo New Life Christian Orphanage  
B Beautiful handwriting! Original is simple, more news expected. Translation is still strictly Korean style.
- 131 Spring Light Christian Orphanage  
C+ Avoid writing 'X-mas'. You should first mention the amount of gift money received, in your thank-you-letter.
- 139 Esther Christian Orphanage  
C Be careful of spelling. Grammatical errors. Original is extremely formal. More personal touch is needed.
- 142 Seoul Eternal Life Christian Orphanage  
C Translator seems not to be careful of grammatical and structural matters in English composition. Original is too simple.
- 144 Home of Peace  
B- Original is poor. Good translation. Weak in using propositions.
- 146 Samil Christian Orphanage  
B Original is well written with variety of daily life. Translation is very satisfactory.
- 148 Friendship Christian Orphanage  
B Lots of variety in original. Good translation. Translation sheet is too thin, and ink is soaked in. Ballpoint pen is recommended for use.
- 149 Immanuel Orphanage for Blind Girls  
C+ Avoid using color pencil. Letter should be written in ink or ballpoint pen. Lack of variety in content. Don't use 'X-mas' in your letter!
- 150 Safe & Peaceful Christian Orphanage  
C+ Avoid using color pencil. Avoid writing 'X-mas' in your letter.
- 151 Eternal Love Christian Orphanage  
B Too abstract content. Avoid this, please. Good translation! Photos are very positive in the form of expression.
- 160 Help Your Neighbor Christian Orphanage  
B Well written substituted letter. Translation is satisfactory, except some grammatical errors.

162 Good Mountain Christian Orphanage

A Variety of description about children. Good translation in simple form. Translation sheet is too thin.

163 Good Seed Christian Orphanage

B Satisfactory. Translation is simple and well done. Misspelling is minor problem.

165 Three Graces Christian Orphanage

B Grammatical errors. Misspelling is minor problem. Original and translation both are satisfactory. Nice pictures, thanks!

179 Eternal Life Home

C Original is too simple and formal. Should try to make interesting letters. Translation is satisfactory.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It was found in the survey made by this writer that twenty-six out of one hundred and sixty-five former sponsors revealed that the reason for their cancellation of sponsorship was simply because of the delay in communication between Korean children and themselves. In addition to this, twenty-two out of eighty-nine who cancelled sponsorships for financial reasons expressed their complaints about the slow process of communication of Compassion. This means that 28.5 per cent of former sponsors cancelled their sponsorships because of their dissatisfaction in communicating with their Korean children. This part of the research is mainly concerned with pursuing effective suggestions for better and more prompt communication between sponsors and children in Korea.

#### 1. Duplicate-Record System

Scientific accuracy and prompt replies to letters can be made by the Duplicate-Record System, which allows the four parties including Home, Seoul Office, Chicago Office, and Sponsor to maintain exact records in duplicate. First of all, the case-history of a child is very important, for it gives some informations very necessary to know and to check a child sponsored by Compassion, with which Compassion starts and ends her assigning sponsorships. When you make a case-history of a child, you can make it in duplicate by using carbon papers or xerox machine here

in Chicago Office or in Seoul Office, and then send copies to the four parties written above. This would become Compassion's more accurate duplicated information on a child. The case-history would be then filed in a binder instead of being placed in steel cabinet so the binder is counted as a source book of children in one Home. This will be more convenient for workers for checking and referring to it, for all duplicated case-histories are put together in one book in numerical order. There should reduce the danger of being misplaced or losing it.

Concerning a Card Filing System which Chicago Office uses at present, it takes more time to find out the right one if you have previously misfiled a card. In stead of using cards, Compassion may use the Children's Name List(see appendix p. 77 ) by which records are written such as adoption number, birth-date, sex, sponsor's addresses, and some special notes like "Sponsor wishes to be called mother, " "Sponsored by S.S.," and so forth. It is easier to check many children at one time with accuracy.

No confusion arises since the Name List is duplicated either in Seoul or in Chicago Office, and then sent to Home, Seoul, and Chicago Office. Homes are to receive the copy which has no sponsor's addresses. It is very convenient for these translators and other staff-workers who make references quite often to the Name List. The Card System takes more time for checking, occupies a large portion of the desk space, and makes workers easily tired of checking because of frequent bending. As records

are badly written in each right and left corner, and in the middle, it may create confusion when a worker keeps checking records in the cards for a long time. But your eyes move from the left to the right, as you look at the Children's Name List, and checking can be done in easy way.

## 2. Simplification of the Inter-Office Communication

Check-and-Send method will be more prompt and effective in dealing with communication between Chicago Office and orphanages in Korea. Particularly, for English translators in Korea who still have the problem of exact comprehension of official letters written in English the Check-and-Send method gives accurate understanding of what the Office really requires. Workers also can save time and labor, for they do not need to try to form an appropriate sentence to carry its meaning out but simply checking one of the items indicated in the form(see appendix p. 78 ). Seoul Office may be able to perceive what kind of problems resides between Compassion family when the Inter-Office Communication goes to superintendents through the Field Director in Korea. Without the participation of Seoul Office, the communication can not be easily manipulated in an effective way. For close and direct supervision, the Seoul Office must participate in this business to prevent problems before it actually happens. Any Inter-Office Communication should be sent directly to the Field Director in Seoul and then sent to the Home so that the Field Director may come to realize what kinds of problems reside around him.

It is his responsibility to let communications be handled properly and promptly for children in Korea as well as for Compassion sponsors. If Seoul Office were to be reorganized under certain conditions, sponsor-child communication will be more promptly handled.

### 3. The Use of Slip to translation of sponsor's letter

The use of slip enables workers to do their job more accurately and satisfactorily to meet sponsor's interest. It is a remainder of what a sponsor has previously asked his adopted child to answer, by which workers are able to check whether child fully responds to what sponsor asks or concerns.

The slip(see appendix p. 79) goes to a child along with sponsor's letter with the condition that it should return to Chicago Office along with child's thank-you-letter or reply-letter, so that it identifies child's letter with what it is supposed to say and write to sponsor. In Chicago Office where no translation work is handled, inspector can not check whether child responds to sponsor's specific question such as "What is your feet size?" or "When do you graduate from Junior High?", and so forth unless there is some remark which reminds inspector of what was asked. Some of the sponsors send light gifts such as a handkerchief, scarf, balloon, a piece of chewing-gum, necklace, ring, etc. along with their letters. In these cases, we should have a piece of paper on which

we leave remarks helpful to workers to check letters when it comes along with them to Office. This slip is made at the time the worker opens letter and checks sponsor's letter going to Korean child. Whatever you like, you can mark on it for accurate communication. The slip, even with such a small piece of paper, should work well. It also tells how many days are spent in mailing before it is received. We are able to evaluate the total duration of time required for a letter's travel. The card system which has been used here in Chicago Office can hardly reveal the days spent for its return when child sends three or four letters in a group. Which one is which may become your question?

#### 4. Public Relations

It may be necessary to explain Compassion's work to Compassion families in Korea as well as in the United States of America. It is psychologically true that people pay more attention and effort to the things which are often heard and emphasized. It is important that effective public relations concerning the Compassion children in Homes bear good fruits as far as communication is concerned. Compassion has no periodical publications in Korea to satisfy children's news interest. Homes do not know how the family affairs are taken care of unless they have private meeting or correspondence. Public relations through cartoons, films, slide pictures, and short essays can be beautifully achieved for better communication among Compassion families, so that the sense of participation in Compassion

will be created. Compassion may use her medical group, Bible teachers, and evangelists as resources of public relation. There may be opportunities to talk about their interest in letter-writing or the story of Compassion in various ways. They are able to stimulate children to make interesting comments in letters. The more repeated the story, the more effective and more awareness will occur. Superintendents and children will be under the impression that letter writing should be promptly taken care of, when they hear about it often from Compassion workers. It is also recommended for children that a Compassion worker may select good thank-you-letters written by children themselves to demonstrate it as sample-learning. The sense of belonging is a dynamic of group life that needs to be recognized by individual Homes and individual children. Superintendents need to create a value of mutual interaction in group life. These can be achieved through the mediacy of communication. For children, specially those in Korea, cartoons are very popular. Instead of strict religious vocabulary, common language used by children may be more effective for the creation of interest and of understanding Compassion ministry.

CHAPTER NINE

WHY IS IT NECESSARY TO REORGANIZE TRANSLATION  
SERVICE DEPARTMENT IN SEOUL, KOREA?

Geographically speaking, Chicago Office is located far from Korea, her operating field. The great ocean which lies between the United States of America and the Republic of Korea is a big obstacle hindering Compassion's effective supervisory function. The absence of electronic equipment, the expensive charges for overseas call, and the limited budget of Compassion for its administration are the facts that Compassion can not overcome. Appropriate and close supervision can be made in Seoul Office, because her actual field is in Korea and effective supervision can be made, too, in that field. For instance, children in Homes may have the privilege of reading the translations of Sponsors' letters unless translators are faithful enough in translating sponsors' letters into Korean. As I do not know about the real situation of the translators in Korea, it is hard to be arbitrary about it. However, if it is true that translators, superintendents, and Bomo are reluctant in giving entire translations of Sponsor's letter to child, here exists a major problem. Variety of news can not be expected unless it comes from individual child in Homes. In this case, how can Chicago Office take care of it?

Chicago Office is the only decision-maker, and she is the only possessor of power since the Field Director in Seoul is not able to make any decision

unless he officially hears from Chicago Office. It is essential that decentralization of business would be more effective if an institution is well organized, while extreme centralization may create frustrations among subjects and depreciate the prestige of a branch office. Compassion can not expect cooperation from superintendents as far as they believe that Seoul Office is only to report and send informations to Chicago Office where decisions are made. In order to be aware of the necessity of new idea and creative plan for Child Care ministry in a rapidly changing society like in Korea, the Field Director has to be involved more than in the area of information-gatherer and reconciliator. To Koreans, authority and prestige work beautifully among people. When they think that you are a puppet of Compassion, you can hardly influence them. Otherwise, you can see a big difference definitely.

Korean people have lived in a traditional culture, a relaxed one. It is also true that the teachings of Confucius implanted patriarchal authority and children's loyalty to their parents among the people for a long period of time in history during Lee Ssi Cho Sun dynasty. "Gentleman does not easily show up his temper regardless it is joy, sorrow, anger, or happiness," has been dominant influence among our generation. It is Confucius' teaching that gentleman ought to be serene and solemn. Even in letter-writing manner, gentleman should first write at beginning 'honorific greetings to superior' and describe main subject in short, so letter

writing used to be formal and monotonous. Gentleman writes quite seldom; twice a year or three times a year at maximum, for it is his virtue that he acts first before expressing his intentions. It may not be untrue that the delay of correspondence and poor letters are mainly rooted in the culture which is still dominant among superintendents.

Most orphans are from poverty stricken, farming area, broken homes, and low income families in southern part of Korea. They are severely deprived of opportunities for education and basic needs for living. Their sub-culture is their own which is quite different from those children in normal families in the society. Their culture is very much related and reluctant in making a life. How many children are stimulated and well educated to express their idea, thought, and faith happily and freely? They know very well how to please superintendent, Bomo, and senior in the Homes, instead of talking frankly and honestly about what they think and believe.

If Compassion accepts those things as realities, Compassion is able to challenge them with dynamics for planning and action, instead of ignoring those factors. Compassion is also able to stimulate them in various ways to get interest in expressing their life and experience in various ways. In considering those things I have indicated so far, Compassion might be able to take time to reorganize Seoul Office to deal with problems and new issues successfully and effectively. Continuing close and direct

supervision over Homes by Seoul Office would provide prompt and more satisfactory communications for children and sponsors, as well as eliminating minor problems such as complicated names of geographical locations in Korea, children's names, and the difference of metric system.

APPENDIX ONE

Questionnaire and its Analysis

COMPASSION, INC.  
7774 West Irving Park Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60634

March 12, 1969

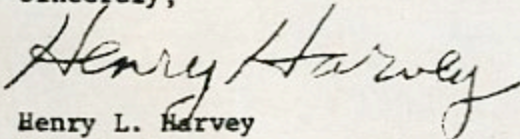
Dear Friend:

Mr. Jae Kwon Ha, who is currently attending McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, is working on a Master of Arts Degree in the field of Church and Community. His graduate project involves a survey which we have approved and are allowing him to make of former Compassion sponsors. We hope that you will have no objection to answering a few questions he has posed on the enclosed questionnaire.

A self-addressed prepaid envelope is enclosed for your convenience in returning the form to our office. If you chose not to sign your name that is quite all right. It is not requested.

We will be grateful for your cooperation in giving your frank and honest evaluation.

Sincerely,



Henry L. Harvey  
President

P.S. If you would like to sign your name, we will be happy to send you a hand-carved set of Korean place card holders made by the children of Korea as our thanks for your help.

McCORMICK THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY  
DEPARTMENT OF  
CHURCH AND COMMUNITY

Surveyor: (Mr.) Jae-Kwan Ha

Dear Sponsor of Compassion:

Thank you for your previous support of a Korean child who was well cared for by you. As my wife and I have lived with 250 boys and girls who were for a period of time under our supervision, we certainly know how meaningful your warm concern was to a needy soul in Korea.

I am now a student at McCormick Theological Seminary in Chicago, working for a Master of Arts in Church and Community. "How to reach the unreached?" has been the main subject in which I am being trained at the Seminary.

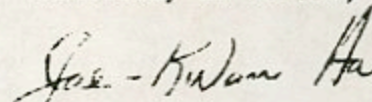
Compassion has undertaken a tremendous job mainly in Korea, as well as other south-east Asian countries, which deals with a Child Care Ministry. Obviously, it has been the Lord who directed the steps of Compassion forward.

As you know, many changes have been taking place in the world, especially in developing countries. Korea is not an exception, and I assume at the same time that Compassion needs to make a plan for some changes in respect to its Child Care Ministry in Korea. This is a very healthy step, for it is time to think over the strength and vitality of Compassion's ministry in this area. From physical rescue to emotional adjustment, and to spiritual growth of the needy children, Compassion is now faced with continuing its ministry with the children and developing new ministries. It is real challenging.

I hope you will take time to fill out the enclosed questionnaire thoughtfully and carefully. The information you provide will help me very much in my studies of Compassion. All information will be kept completely confidential.

Appreciating your cooperation, I am

Sincerely in Christ,

  
Jae-Kwan Ha

COMPASSION

-- Survey of Former Sponsors --

The recipient of this questionnaire is urged to complete each question as thoughtfully and completely as possible. Your answer will be particularly significant for the future planning of Compassion's ministry in Child Care in Korea.

1. Type of sponsorship: Group \_\_\_ Family \_\_\_ Single Male \_\_\_ Single Female \_\_\_

2. Number of children sponsored: 1 \_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_ More \_\_\_

3. Education (Circle highest grade completed)  
Check here if you are currently a student \_\_\_

Elementary School    5 6 7 8                      College                      1 2 3 4

Senior High                      1 2 3 4                      Graduate School    1 2 3 4 5 6

4. Denominational Affiliation: Baptist \_\_\_ Methodist \_\_\_ Presby. \_\_\_

Lutheran \_\_\_ Church of Christ \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

5. What is your present occupation? \_\_\_\_\_

6. What motivated you to decide to sponsor a Compassion child?

Friend \_\_\_ Magazine \_\_\_ Children's Korean Tour Group \_\_\_ Church \_\_\_

Other \_\_\_\_\_

Please comment: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What was your main reason for cancelling sponsorship?

a: Financial problems \_\_\_\_\_

b: Delay of Correspondence \_\_\_\_\_

c: Repeated Compassion Advertisement \_\_\_\_\_

d: Situation changed in sponsoring group \_\_\_\_\_

e: Korea doesn't need my help at present \_\_\_\_\_

f: Other reason (Please comment) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8. The ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Republic of Korea, has set up a five year plan to put institutionalized children in foster home care. This will result in some children returning to a parent who is parent who is poverty stricken. Do you think that it will still be necessary to support such children?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_ If no, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

If yes, how can these children best be supported? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Do you think the Korean Children's Tour Group gives a good impression to people concerning the Compassion ministry?

Yes \_\_\_ Some \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

10. Do you feel that you would like to some day visit Oriental countries served by Compassion?

Yes \_\_\_ No \_\_\_

11. Please add any suggestions or comments you have regarding Compassion's Child Care Ministry!

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Thank You!

Please send this back at your earliest convenience!

THE RESULT OF SURVEY

Five hundred Compassion sponsors who cancelled their sponsorships in December, 1968 and January, February, and March, 1969 were selected to be used for this survey. One hundred and sixty-five were returned out of five hundred distributed, and its statistical results are as follows:

QUESTION	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	TOTAL
1. Type of Sponsorship:		
Group	6	
Family	51	
Single Male	31	
Single Female	66	
No Information	11	165
2. Number of Children Sponsored:		
One	124	
Two	23	
Three	6	
Four	1	
More than four	2	
No Information	9	165
3. Education:		
Elementary School	5	
Senior High School	53	
College	51	
Graduate School	17	
Student(Currently)	17	
No Information	22	165
4. Denominational Affiliation:		
Baptist	45	
Methodist	23	
Presbyterian	19	
Lutheran	12	
Church of Christ	11	
Other Denominations	47	
No Information	7	165

QUESTION	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	TOTAL
5. What is your present occupation?		
Office Worker	20	
House Wife	21	
Retired	18	
Teacher	8	
Student	15	
Minister	7	
Registered Nurse	7	
Company Manager	6	
Skilled workers	6	
Sales Men	5	
Farmers	4	
Social Worker	3	
Construction Labor	3	
Clerk	3	
Machenist	3	
College Professor	2	
Physician	2	
Chemist	2	
Driver	2	
Child Care Worker	2	
Military Soldier	2	
Engineer	2	
Others	15	
No Information	7	165
6. What motivated you to decide to sponsor a Compassion child?		
Friend	24	
Magazine	90	
Children's Tour Group	5	
Church	16	
Love	16	
Other reason	8	
No Information	6	165
7. What was your main reason for cancelling sponsorship?		
A. Financial Problem	89	
B. Delay of Correspondence	26	
C. Repeated Compassion Advertisement	11	
D. Situation changed in sponsoring group	3	
E. Korea dosen't need my help	8	
F. a. Child gone away from Home	20	
b. Retired	7	
G. No Information	1	165

QUESTION	NUMBER OF RESPONSES	TOTAL
<p>8. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Republic of Korea, has set up a five year plan to put institutionalized children in foster home care. This will result in some children returning to a parent who is poverty-stricken. Do you think that it will still be necessary to support such children?</p>	<p>Yes 123 No 11 I don't know 31</p>	<p>165</p>
<p>9. Do you think that the Korean Children's Tour Group gives a good impression to people concerning the Compassion ministry?</p>	<p>Yes 106 Some 17 No 3 No Information 39</p>	<p>165</p>
<p>10. Do you feel that you would like to some day visit Oriental countries served by Compassion?</p>	<p>Yes 93 No 38 No Information 34</p>	<p>165</p>
<p>11. Please add any suggestions or comments you have regarding Compassion's Child Care Ministry!</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Every effort should be made to keep a closer communication between the child and sponsor.</li> <li>2. We would have appreciated more direct communication from our child.</li> <li>3. Make direct program reaching the needy.</li> <li>4. More prompt reply from the child.</li> <li>5. Improve corresponding service.</li> <li>6. Letters from child is completely impersonal, later found he is not our child.</li> <li>7. Personal touch is an incentive for more people to help in this case.</li> </ol>	

8. Don't send too many extra literature.
9. Your promotional literature is couched in terms that appeal to "Evangelical Protestants" but which may "turn off" those who are "secular" in their approach.
10. Avoid expensive printed matter, rather use its money for feeding the needy children.
11. One letter I got from my adopted child was completely about Jesus Christ. He said, "I love Him very much. He is helping me everyday. I go to Bible class to learn more about His life. I hope He is with you, too." This was the whole letter. I am certainly glad he is being brought up in a Christian way, but I would also like to learn more about what he is doing in other area.
12. Do not send the small pictures of unadopted children each time you corresponding with sponsors.
13. "Whatsoever ye do it into one of the least of these--ye do it unto me."
14. Parcels being allowed directly to child, and picture should be sent promptly.
15. When sending group picture, allow him to designate which child he is.
16. How much a child gets by sending \$10.00 a month for each child?
17. If our original orphan was adopted and replaced by another, we should have been advised first.
18. You would not add any more countries, a better job was done with fewer countries to support.
19. Have questioned the use of gift money. Have had two instances that he child has used \$5.00 gift for candy only. If children are so needy could not money have been used to better advantage?
20. With the tour group visiting colleges, it seems to be a rather emotional decision and wears off quickly.

21. Conflict with Korean Government did hurt me.
22. Koreans seem to be resentful.
23. Help south Vietnam!
24. We doubt that our Soony was actually receiving the support.
25. Compassion may be "fake".
26. Some articles written by those who worked in orphanage in Korea do not encourage my further aid.
27. Sponsored children are put into homes, sponsors who desire may continue to keep up with the child on their own.
28. Through Warm Program, Compassion is able to take care of the children who went to a parent who is poverty stricken.
29. Compassion should branch out in America and help fight the hunger and poverty here.
30. Compassion is doing a fine job, but as soon as the Republic of Korea is able to assume the burden they should move on to other area.
31. There must be a shared concern and mutual respect between Compassion and the Republic of Korea in order that the welfare of the child put ahead of ....and above....politics. Christian compassion, by its very definition, should free of buracracy.
32. I think Compassion approach to its job could eliminate some of its religious fervor and put some more energy into vocational training so that children leaving the orphanages can earn a living to support themselves. A job placement service would also be a good idea.
33. We feel that you should not add any more countries; a better job was done with fewer countries to support.
34. I think it is wiser for Compassion to make lists of former sponsors who cancelled because of financial problem, and let them sponsor a child in group.
35. I feel my support is need at home but I am sending a small gift of \$25.00.

36. We would suggest that Compassion makes it possible to adopt the children if a family would qualify and desire to do this. We would have adopted at least one child if we could have, but we finally turned to Holt's for this trip.
37. The original letter on top or seperated from translation is very effective to form a bond between sponsor and child.
38. Good memory of seven years!
39. The only think I could say is to make some way where we could write to the child anytime and not only is reply to her letters. Maybe it is my imagination but it seemed her letter were very involved for a 5 year old. Could she have been helped a little?
40. Christianize as much as possible by example first and preaching second. Also on application form allow choice of younger babies for people like me who don't expect to carry on correspondence. It must be dissapointing to an older child to have a sponsor who can't or won't develop a personal relationship.

From Writer's recent research on Compassion's communication from February, 1969 to May, 1969

APPENDIX TWO

Illustrations

and

Map

#1 WEAVER MEMORIAL ORPHANAGE  
LISTS OF CHILDREN'S NAMES AND  
SPONSORS' ADDRESSES  
COMPASSION, INC.

Illustration 1

No.	Child's Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Sponsor's Address
26	Lee Sun Ae	Girl	June 15, 1961	Florence Jackman 204 B E. Windsor Rd Glendale 5, Calif
30	Lee Dong Lan	Girl	January 15, 1961	Mrs. C. A. Culwell 22652 Love Eagle Rd Apple Valley, Ca. 92307
32	Kim Jun Soon	Girl		
49	Lee Kyung Jae	Boy	September 6, 1961	Council Bluffs-joy SS Cl c/o Darlene Adrew 821 McKenzie Rd Council Bluffs, Ia. 51501
63	Lee Bok Hui	Girl		
73	Lee Sung Yul	Boy	June 10, 1961	Philip G. Howard Box 1231 Hay River NWT, Canada
90	Lee Ok Soo	Girl	January 5, 1962	Bowmansville Young Women's Sunday School Class c/o Mrs. Shirley Wright Blue Ball, Penna 17506
103	Lee Ae Kyung	Girl	February 5, 1962	Miss Willie F. Kizzire 827 S. Gold Cul De Sac Rd Des Plaines, Ill. 60016
105	Lee In Sook	Girl	December 20, 1961	Mr-Mrs Walter J. Miller 827 S Gold Cul De Sac Rd Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Illustration 2

COMPASSION, INC.  
7774 Irving Park Road  
Chicago, Illinois 60634

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

Mr. Wally H. Erickson  
Compassion, Inc.  
P.O.Box  
Seoul, Korea

Dear Mr. Erickson:

The following child is supposed to send promptly the checked item to Chicago Office.

Child's Name:  
Home Name :  
Sex of Child:

- ( ) Thank you letter for  
    ( ) Birthday gift money of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
    ( ) Christmas gift money of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
    ( ) Easter gift money of \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
    ( ) Gift package  
    ( ) Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- ( ) Up-to-date photo of child  
( ) Regular letter  
( ) More detailed report of child's departure from Home  
( ) Correct birth-date, name, and sex of the child  
( ) Special report on child's education  
( )  
( )

---

REMARK:

---

Henry L. Harvey  
President  
Compassion, Inc.

Illustration 3  
Case-History Form of Child

<u>HISTORY OF CHILD</u>		Home Name Rubber Stamp	Photo of Child
No. & Name of Child: ( ) _____	Sex _____		
Meaning of Child's Name _____	Date of Birth _____		
School Grade _____	Favorite Subject _____		
Home Chore _____	Favorite Sport _____		
Talent _____	Favorite Food _____		
Height _____	Weight _____		
Father is alive? If dead, when, why, and where was he dead?			
Mother is alive? If dead, when, why, where was she dead?			
Describe fully about the child as much as you know!			

Illustration 4  
The Use of Slip to Translator

<u>Name of Home</u> Rubber Stamp _____	Date _____
No. and Name of Child _____	
Letter _____ Card _____ Photo _____ Other _____	
<u>Remark:</u>	

Illustration 5

COMPASSION CHILDREN'S LETTER

콤파션 아동 서신

Child's Name and No. 250 정 불 만.

196 9. 1. 23

아동번호 및 이름:

Date Written

날자

Orphanage Name and No. (#20) Eastern Light orphanage

원 번호 및 이름:

친애하는 어머니 아버지에게.

새해 안녕 하십니까? 어머니 아버지의 편지와 예쁜 카드를 받고 대단히 기뻐했습니다. 저는 즐거운 크리스마스와 건강한 새해를 맞이 하였습니다. 그곳 온가족도 건강하고 즐거운 크리스마스와 행복한 새해를 맞이 하였기를 바라고 있습니다. 저는 어머니 아버지의 카드 1월 15일에 받았읍니다. 저도 그곳 소식을 듣는것이 매우 즐거운 일입니다. 이곳을 매우 따뜻한 날씨로 우리들은 많은 시간을 밖에서 즐기기과 소꿉장난을 즐기기고 있습니다. 저는 오는 3월에는 국민학교에 입학합니다. 그학교는 우리원 바로 앞에 있고 4000명이 넘는 학생이 있습니다. 저는 밤미 학교에 다니고 있습니다. 우리들은 매일 아침 예배시간에 우리들의 모든 양친들에게 감사기도를 드리고 있습니다. 저는 어머니 아버지의 건강을 기도합니다.

온가족에게 감사를 드리면서. 주안에서.

Child's message in Korean  
아동서신 (한국)

Dear mother & father,  
How are you doing? I am happy to receive your letter and  
pretty card. I spent happily christmas and a new year. I hope  
you also spent happily christmas and a new year. I have  
received your letter happily Jan 15th. I like to hear  
from you. It is warm and fine for one week. We  
are playing soccer skirring in yard. I will go to school  
coming march. Entrance into school. The school is near to home  
and student is about 4000. I want to go to school early.  
I am praying for each sponsor everyday morning  
prayer time. I hope you play for your healthily.  
incerely yours,

English Translation  
아동서신 (영문번역)

Map 1

KOREA AND NUMBERS OF HOMES IN PROVINCES

