



## Paik Decade as CCU Head Marked by Wars, Reconstruction

L. George Paik, president of Chosun Christian University in Seoul, Korea, completed ten years as head of that institution on December 18, 1955. CCU, which celebrated its fortieth anniversary last April, is Korea's oldest university.

Dr. Paik's connection with the university dates from 1927, when he joined the staff of what was then Chosen Christian College as Assistant Professor of Biblical History and Literature, and Occidental History. In 1928 Dr. Paik became a full professor, and was also named Director of the Literary Department. For two years (1928-30) he was concurrently teaching history at the neighboring women's college, Ewha.

Within four years of joining the college staff, Dr. Paik was serving as Secretary of its Board of Managers; on the College Council; and on many committees.

Dr. Paik, along with his colleagues, was "dismissed" from Chosen Christian College when the Japanese took over the school following Pearl Harbor. Dr. H. H. Underwood, president, was deported to the United States, and the institution was given a Japanese president and a new name. Immediately following the liberation of Korea in August 1945, however, a group of former staff members, including Dr. Paik, formed a committee to recover the property and reorganize a faculty. The first Korean named president of the reorganized college, Dr. U. K. Yu, resigned shortly to become Director of the Bureau of Education, and Dr. L. George Paik succeeded him as president.

Within the next ten months the institution was raised to university status with four colleges, and continued to grow and prosper. "Students knock on our door from all parts of the country and from China for guidance and preparation for their life work," President Paik wrote. Enrolment had reached 1400 before the Communist invasion of Seoul, after which staff and students were dis-

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## \* "KOREA" — Second Issue

This is the second number of "Korea", a news sheet to keep you abreast of developments at Chosun Christian University and Severance Union Medical College and Hospital, located in Seoul, Korea. Copies of the first issue (June 1955) which gave a brief history of these two institutions and tells of the first official steps towards their merger, may be secured, without charge, by writing to

Cooperating Board for  
Christian Education in Chosen  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Left: Chapel exercises are held in the outdoor amphitheatre of the University. CCU, an institution enrolling 2300 students, has as yet no chapel building.

## Creighton, Architect, Aids in Severance Hospital Development

Mr. Roy L. Creighton, architect and Presbyterian missionary, spent eight months, from February to October 1955, in Seoul, Korea, developing plans and supervising early construction stages of the Eighth Army Memorial Chest Unit. This assignment for the Cooperating Board for Christian Education in Chosen was made possible by one of its member agencies, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., under which Mr. Creighton has been serving since 1921.

The chest unit is the first building of the Severance Union Medical College and Hospital to be built on the campus of Chosun Christian University, following recent steps toward a merger of the two institutions. The hospital and medical college, now located in the heart of Seoul, were badly damaged during the Korean war. Present plans are to move the hospital, college and nursing school to the site outside the city, leaving only an emergency clinic on the present property. In the meantime, buildings on the original compound have been partially restored for present use.

While in Seoul, Mr. Creighton aided also in the overall planning for the moving of the hospital, the use of its present property, and other developments on the CCU campus.

Mr. Creighton has been in the property and mission architecture departments at the home office of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions since 1953. His ex-

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## Paik Decade . . . . . (cont'd)

persed — many killed — and the campus ravaged. Efforts to start over in Seoul during its brief recovery by United Nations forces were again stopped by their rout; this time the university set up a refugee tent campus at Pusan in the South, and shortly had 1800 students there. Since late 1953 the Seoul campus has again been in use.

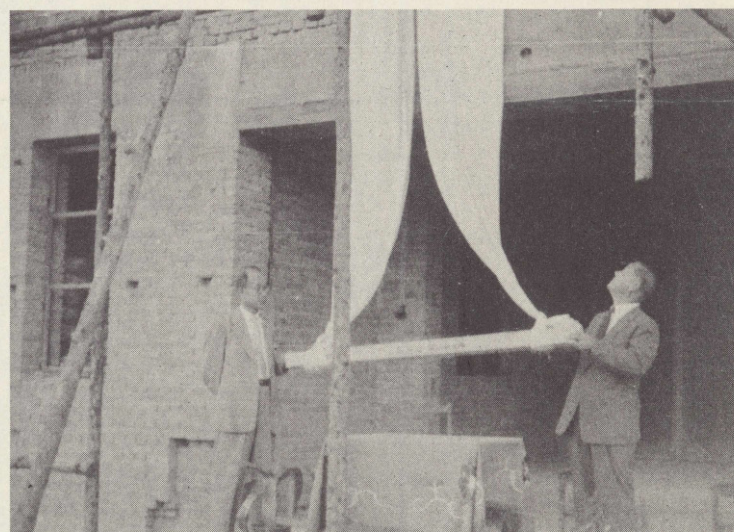
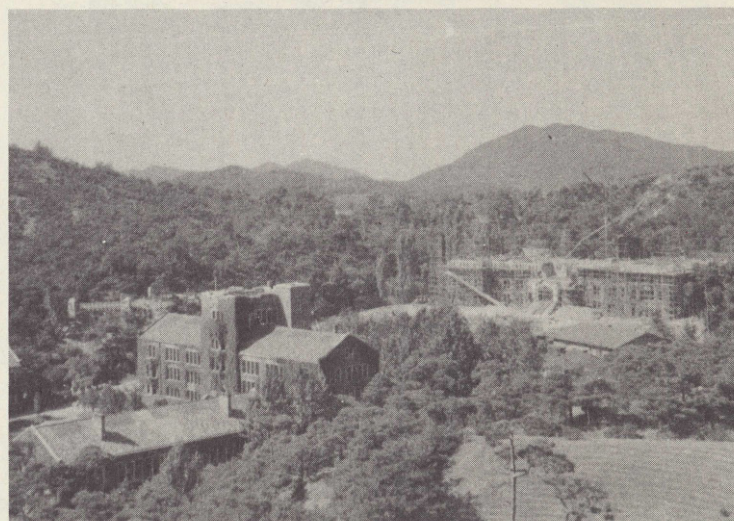
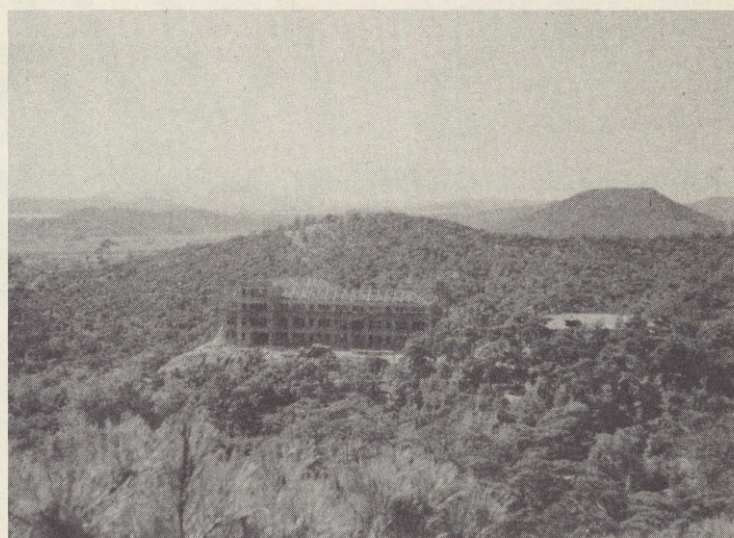
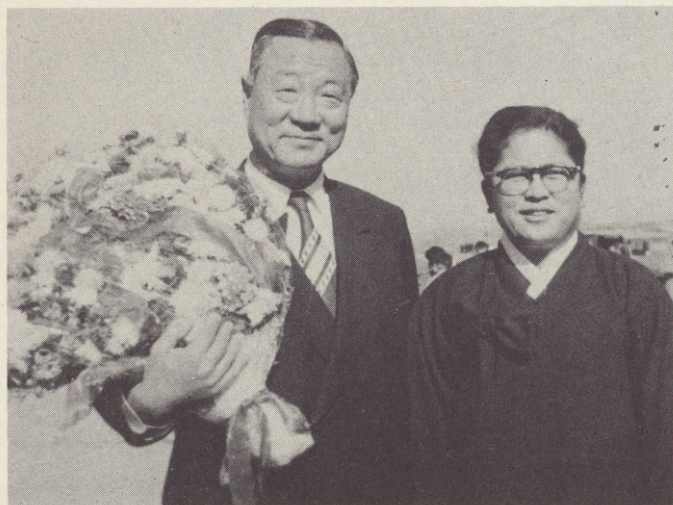
The period of Dr. Paik's presidency has been a turbulent one for the school and for the country of Korea. On many occasions during this decade Dr. Paik has been called upon to serve his government on special assignments and missions. From May 1950 until February 1953, he was on leave to act as Minister of Education. He served as chairman of the Government's special Commission on Reception of the UN Commission in Korea during 1949-50, and during that same period gave many lectures for the Government in outlying areas. Early in 1954 he went on a Government mission to Southeast Asia, and later in the year headed the Korean delegation to the UNESCO conference in Uruguay.

Dr. Paik was active on committees preparing for the literacy campaign in Korea under Frank Laubach in 1950, and for the visit of Stanley Jones to Korea that same spring. In the summer of 1951 he gave a series of lectures at the University of California in Berkeley, and presented in person a plea for United Nations' assistance for the Korean educational program. In the spring of 1955 he served as a member of a team of Far Eastern educators cooperating on a survey of Silliman University in the Philippines.

Chosun Christian University, of which Dr. Paik is the head, has, despite all setbacks, grown to a total enrolment of 2300, and now comprises seven colleges and the graduate school. In the spring of 1955 steps were taken to merge CCU and Severance Union Medical College and Hospital, an institution with which it has had a long history of close association and cooperation. Dr. Paik is acting as chairman of the joint boards while all necessary steps are being taken to complete this union.

Dr. Paik has his B.A. from Park College (Parkville, Missouri, 1922) but had earlier attended the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, China. He received a Th.B. from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1925 and an M.A. from Princeton in the same year. In 1927 he secured a Ph.D. from Yale, and was ordained to the ministry by the Kansas City (Missouri) Presbytery. Dr. Paik has honorary degrees from his alma mater (D.D. 1948) and from Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts (D.Hu. 1954).

Dr. Paik is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain. He has written many articles on religion, biography, history, and Korean folklore.



Left: President and Mrs. Paik of Chosun Christian University.

Right, top: Graduate School building at CCU nears completion.

center: New Science Hall on CCU campus is seen behind Underwood Hall; part of open-air amphitheatre seen at lower right of picture.

bottom: President Paik and Dean Kim Yun Kyong of the Graduate School start the center roof beam on its way up at ceremony in which documents were also placed in the cornerstone of the new Graduate School building. Raising of the roof beam is an Oriental custom roughly equivalent to our cornerstone laying.

# The Korean Republic

Seoul, Monday, January 9, 1956



The Eighth U.S. Army Memorial Chest Hospital is already half built. The largest AFAK project will be completed by next summer. (U.S. Army Photo)

## Chest Hospital Building Gains Halfway Mark

Seoul Military Post has announced reaching of the halfway mark in the construction of the Eighth U.S. Army Memorial Chest Hospital, a \$470,000 Armed Forces Assistance to Korea project.

The Chest Hospital is to be an integral part of the Severance Union Hospital and Medical School. The new building is located on the campus of Chosun Christian University in the outskirts of Seoul.

Construction of the SMP-sponsored project, the largest and most costly ever attempted with AFAK funds, began May 15. Though the winter weather has slowed construction, it is expected that the hospital will be finished and ready for use this summer.

### Beds for 150

When completed, the hospital will provide beds for 150 patients. The hospital will house an experimental surgical unit for training Korean resident physicians and nurses in the diagnosis and surgery of chest diseases, as well as a fully-equipped outpatient clinic available to the general public.

The four-story hospital building has a modified "H" design and is fabricated with reinforced concrete. Roy L. Creighton, New York architect, drew the original plans, utilizing the most advanced architectural innovations. He placed great emphasis on natural lighting, yet provided extended ledges between floors so that patients may be protected from the sun's glare.

The floors of the building are made by pouring concrete over 8" by 16" concrete blocks separated by steel rods. After drying, the rough surface is smoothed and then asphalt tile is fitted over the concrete.

Of the \$470,000 AFAK con-

tribution, \$400,000 was earmarked for construction materials. The remaining \$70,000 will be used to purchase medical equipment. Severance Hospital is supervising the actual building and paying the labor costs.

## Creighton . . . (cont'd)

perience with mission architecture dates back to 1915 when he went to China on a five year appointment for the Y.M.C.A.; another five years were spent at the Mission Architects Bureau in Shanghai.

Mr. Creighton went to the Near East in 1928 because of unsettled political conditions in China; during the next five years he erected the new medical school buildings at the American University of Beirut, and erected the library at Robert College in Istanbul. In 1933 he returned to China to teach in the Mission Engineering School in Peking, and to supervise mission building in many other parts of the country.

During the war Mr. Creighton was in a Japanese internment camp for six months. After repatriation and recuperation in the United States, he made a trip to Colombia and Venezuela, South America, to advise in the mission building program there.

From 1945 to 1949, with the exception of a few months in the United States, Mr. Creighton was again in Shanghai, and the following year in Hong Kong, in charge of the post-war program of property rehabilitation. From 1950-52 he had similar responsibilities in Bangkok, Thailand.

Mr. Creighton is an alumnus of Occidental College in Los Angeles, California, and has had four years of graduate work in architecture at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

*The Commanding Officer of Seoul Military Post, Col. J. E. Golden (U.S. Army), in expressing his appreciation for Mr. Roy L. Creighton's services, wrote, in part: "You have arrived in Korea nine months ago, even before the ground was broken for this biggest Armed Forces Assistance to Korea Project. You quickly took charge and completed the design in an amazingly short period of time, to the satisfaction of all concerned. Without wasting a day, you got the project under way. It pleases us greatly that you have kept up this initial momentum and are working on the third story already. The Army considers your association with us a very pleasant and profitable one."*

## **CCU Dedicates Women's Lounge, Dining Hall; Five New Buildings are First in Twenty Years; More are Needed**

*(The author of this report, Horace G. Underwood, is a grandson of the founder and son of the third president of Chosun Christian University. He is serving on the faculty at the University as a missionary under the Presbyterian (USA) Board of Foreign Missions.)*

"The Sycamore", a small lounge for the women students of Chosun Christian University, was dedicated at a simple ceremony on November 23, 1955. Five days later our new dining hall — accommodating forty faculty and 200 students at one time — was completed and put into use.

These are the first buildings we have dedicated in twenty years, and are the first two of five going up on the campus today.

"The Sycamore", though a small building — one story, about 30' x 40', with a single large social room, a tiny kitchenette, and a quiet corner for girls who want to lie down and rest — has special significance for us in many ways. In the first place, this is the first time in the history of coeducation in Korea that a school has made a particular effort to provide for its girls and, small though it be, it



*"drafty  
wooden  
shacks"*

demonstrates again that it is the Christian schools and the Christian Church that introduce new concepts of concern and service.

Even more, the lounge is a tangible expression of the growing place of women on our campus. During the past seventy years women have emerged from a life of close seclusion to a place of virtual equality with men in many walks of life. Here at the Chosun Christian University we have about 150 women in a student body of 2300; they are here as full-fledged students who were admitted on equal terms with the men to study the same courses in the same departments and to graduate with the same standards. It is still too early to assess the results (the first coeds graduated in 1951), and it would be foolish to claim that we have broken all the barriers of prejudice, but the fact remains that our women graduates are recognized as being on an academic par with the men.

Ever since our return from the "refugee campus" in Pusan, the students and faculty have had to eat in bedraggled Army surplus tents that had already outlived their usefulness as classrooms in Pusan; the nearest public restaurant is a hole-in-the-wall over a mile away.

As useful as the lounge and dining hall are, they are really very small, and scarcely affect the basic problem of trying to juggle 2300 students through facilities built for 400. By spring, however, we hope to move into the new Graduate School Building and by fall the big new Science Building should be ready. These two together will almost double our

classroom space and enable us to pull down the unsightly row of drafty wooden shacks we have had to depend on for the last two years.

The other large building going up on our campus is the Eighth Army Memorial Chest Hospital, the first Severance unit to come to the CCU campus. (Formal steps to merge the two institutions were started in April 1955. — *Ed.*) Materials provided by the U.S. Armed Forces Assistance Program have amounted to about two-fifths of the cost of the buildings; another fifth has come from Korean friends and alumni. The rest is being given by supporting churches and individuals in America.

We are naturally delighted with this material progress of the school, but the picture is not all rosy. Even with the new buildings we will be crowded. Our library is still jammed into the attic of one of the older buildings, with stack space for only three-quarters of our books and a reading room that will barely hold a hundred students. We have no place for chapel services and student meetings but the open air amphitheater, and, beautiful though it is, temperatures below freezing somewhat cool attention and enthusiasm.

The caliber of our faculty is slowly improving, but is still far below what we would like. Neither government nor church assistance to Korea has, in the past, put much emphasis on training new leaders and teachers. In 1935, for example, when the college had a student body of four hundred, there were six missionary families and six or eight of the Korean faculty men who had received training abroad. Today we have two missionary teachers and less than a dozen men with foreign schooling. School fees, at about \$150, though the lowest in the country for a major university, are still high for many of the students, and we have few scholarship funds available.

Chosun Christian University is going forward in faith, with pride in what it has been able to do for Christian leadership in Korea in the past, and with hope that it can maintain this standard in the face of the rising demands of a growing church in a growing country. It needs our help — help in material gifts, in personnel, in moral support, and help in prayer.

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