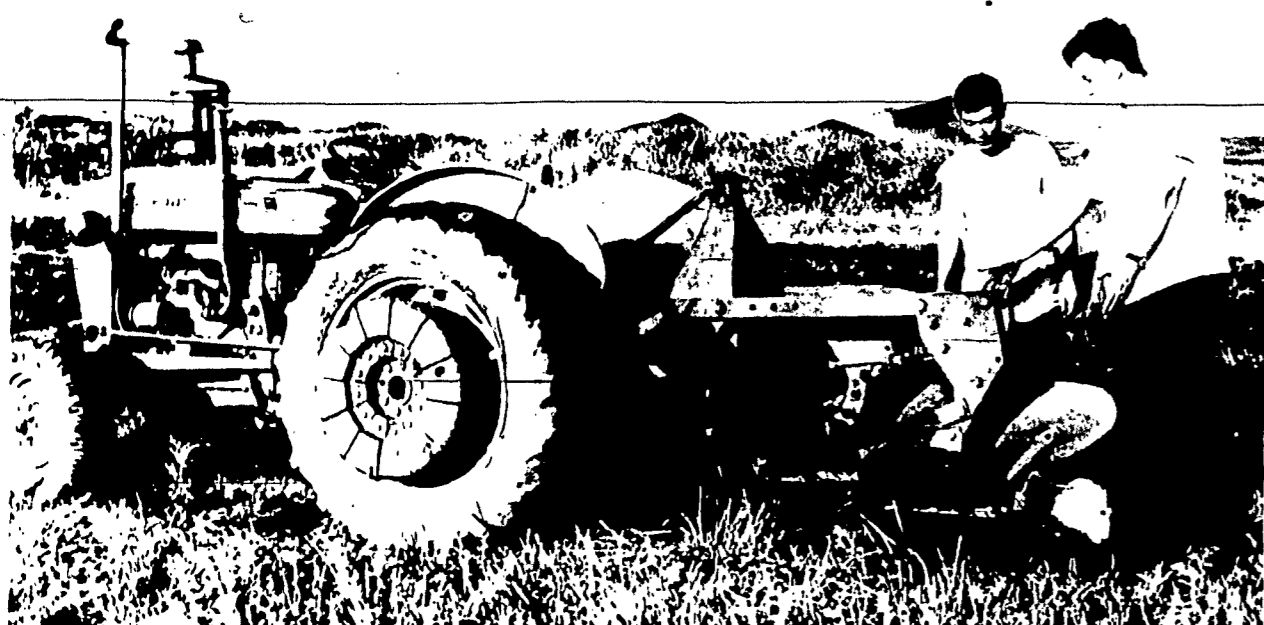


# "The Hope Makers"



Cheju farmers are learning modern farming methods on experimental farm established by Father McGlinchey and run through local cooperative. Faith — and multiple self-help programs—are changing the economic face of this once-bleak island off coast of Korea.



Columbans like Father Dan O'Gorman helped introduce 4-H to Cheju islanders as part of crash program to boost farm income. Today practically every youth is a 4-H'er.

## Cheju wools cover world

A story in itself is a wool-growing and weaving project started to develop a cottage industry to improve farm income. Cheju island, which could graze 250,000 sheep, had only 500 in 1961.

Father McGlinchey launched a sheep bank and farmers were trained as shepherds and shearers. A weaving school was built; local girls were taught to process

wool; Father dug deeper into his pockets and bought spinning wheels. As students mastered their craft, they set up shop at home and new groups of apprentices were trained at the school.

The finished products of Cheju's looms and knitting needles are of such high quality that they are now in demand around the world as choice wools.



Father McGlinchey started Project Cheju on a pig and a prayer.



Father Howard Eisel devised a fertilizer made of seaweed and rice stalks. It's cheap—and it works for Cheju farmers!

## Columbans whip starvation on island

Weary after a rolling 10-hour ferry ride from the Korean mainland, Columban Father Patrick McGlinchey stood at the rail and appraised his new home: The rocky, wind-swept, rain-drenched island of Cheju. It was Palm Sunday, 1954.

When Father McGlinchey trudged into his new parish of Hallim, the people of Cheju were emerging from a nightmare of Communist oppression that had left 60,000 dead, hundreds of homes destroyed and most livestock slaughtered.

Father McGlinchey, between laying foundations for two new mission parishes, began distributing food and clothing to the people. Meanwhile he visited with farmers, fishermen, officials, teachers, shopkeepers and—in particular—with a retired American army officer he met on the street in Hallim.

### 4-H from the Army

The meeting was providential, for Col. Charles A. Anderson introduced Father McGlinchey to 4-H, a movement originated in the U.S. to train youngsters in progressive farming methods. Father McGlinchey used what he learned to start Project Cheju, a self-help program which changed the economic face of the island.

In 1958, Father McGlinchey started his first 4-H Club. He donated a purebred sow and trained his new 4-H'ers in the care and feeding of hogs. When the first piglets arrived, they were distributed among the members with instructions to put their new knowledge to work.

The idea was for each youngster to raise his pig at home. Then, when the first litter arrived, he paid back two piglets into the club's Animal Bank.

The hog bank was so successful that Father McGlinchey put every dollar he could raise into similar banks for chickens, turkeys, rabbits, goats and sheep. Then he launched into seed banks that loaned out high-grade seeds and plants.

### Seashells for the land

When the farmers complained their soil was too poor

to yield good crops, Father McGlinchey sent his 4-H boys to draw shells from the seashore, crush them into powder and dress their plots to counteract soil acidity.

And in neighboring Sinchang parish, Father Howard Eisel came up with a fertilizer made from rice stalks and seaweed. Expensive imported fertilizer was out of the question. But seashells, stalks and seaweed—these anyone could afford!

Within two years, the 4-H movement on Cheju had grown to 25 clubs with 500 members. But each success sparked Father McGlinchey's bigger dream of transforming life for all his islanders. He felt lasting results could be achieved only through training given on a model farm.

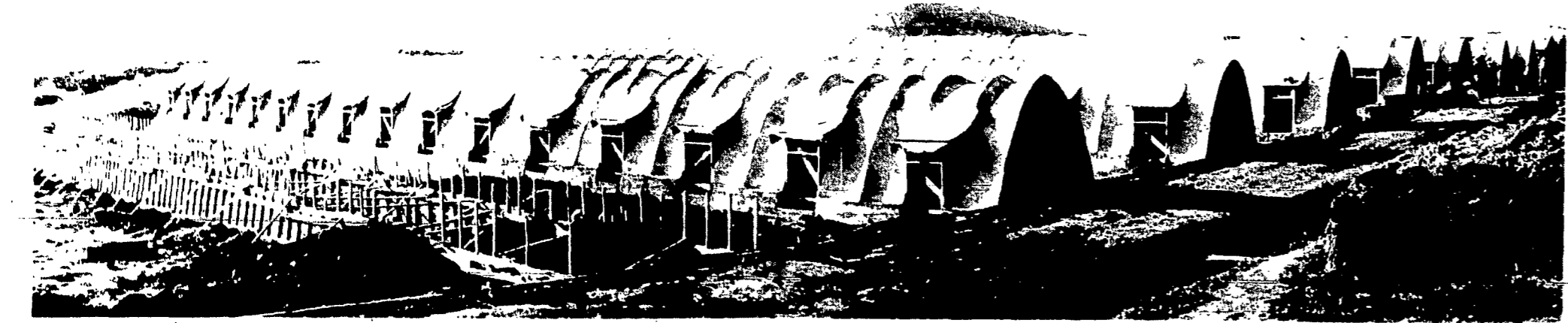
Model farm—and more! He begged funds from benefactors, his family and friends, and Archbishop Henry of Korea. Catholic Relief Services in New York and charitable organizations in Germany, England and New Zealand helped, too. Once his model farm was underway, he looked about for land where farmers could put their new knowledge to work. His decision was startling, especially to the islanders: Father McGlinchey launched a project of reclaiming 20,000 acres of mountain land!

To administer all these projects the Columban founded a cooperative, dedicated it to St. Isidore (the patron of farmers), and named it the Isidore Development Association.

Presently, IDA facilities at the training farm are capable of producing 20,000 purebred hogs a year for distribution to farmers in the project.

### Could banish hunger

There is no limit to the development possible. The cooperative hopes to build up an adequate revolving fund to make long-term low-interest money available for further self-help projects. Columban Father Gerard Kelly, a trained agronomist, estimates that scientific farming and planning can raise production tenfold — banishing poverty, hunger and insecurity from Cheju.



Hog houses of Cheju can accommodate yearly turnover of 20,000 animals. Goal is to produce 50,000 pure-bred hogs a year to help all of Cheju's farmers.

## 19 Columbans die as martyrs



### PHILIPPINES

In 1943 Father Frank Douglas, arrested by the Japanese soldiers for aiding Filipino guerrillas, was tied to a pillar of his church. Starved, questioned and tortured for three days, he was taken away and executed.



### KOREA

In 1950, when the Communists invaded South Korea, Father James Maginn (one of seven Columbans killed during the Korean War) was seized and dragged off to jail. For two days the Communists questioned, accused, and abused him. On the third day they took him to a wooded section outside of town and shot him.



### BURMA

In 1964 Father John Walsh, while riding his motorcycle down a narrow jungle trail, was ambushed and shot.

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Columban Father Dermot Hurley and his native construction battalion erect low-cost ctesiphon house on Fiji. Whole villages of economy houses have resulted from priest's work.

## Tired of high-rent district? Consider economy of Fiji

Fed up with the high-rent district? \$500 will get you two rooms and path in a Columban Father's housing project on Fiji!

The homes Father Hurley and his Fiji friends are building today aren't fancy. But they are clean, weatherproof — and a modern miracle to the Fiji natives, who are flocking to Father Hurley to help build for Christ's brothers.

A major problem confronting Father Dermot Hurley's parishioners near Suva, Fiji Islands, was housing. Native families, plagued by earth tremors and typhoons, lived mostly in rotting, unsanitary thatch huts. They wanted something better, were willing to work for it—but an average weekly paycheck of \$8 doesn't stretch far.

The young Irish Columban resolved to help shelter his flock. The answer his study yielded was called *ctesiphon* (tesifon).

### Half an eggshell

A ctesiphon house resembles half an eggshell, with doors and windows. The arched dome gives it extraordinary strength to withstand high winds; the broad circular base "floats" atop earth tremors without shattering, and it is cool, an important factor in Fiji's tropical climate.

Moreover, it's cheap. Made of corrugated concrete poured over a mold, a ctesiphon costs about a third as much as any other type of low-cost housing.

### Onward and upward

From ctesiphons, Father Hurley and his now-dedicated native construction battalion went on to full-scale houses built of homemade concrete blocks. To keep expenses down, Father Hurley's self-help project evolved into a cooperative building society.

## Founder risks bankroll to start magazine

One of Father Ned Galvin's first acts in establishing the Columban Society in the United States was to stake his entire bankroll on a magazine!

When he arrived from Ireland, Father Galvin was looking for a bishop who would give him permission to establish his headquarters. Jeremiah Harty, archbishop of Omaha, okayed Father Galvin's plans, cautioning, "I have only one doubt, that Omaha may not be big enough for your work."

If Father Galvin had doubts he didn't show them. With only \$300 in his pocket, he rented a small office, bought a few essentials and got to work. He put together a 24-page magazine, named it *The Far East* and dated it April 1918.

Today the *Columban Fathers Missions* (the publication's new name, adopted last year) has a circulation of 175,000 and remains—as Father Galvin envisioned—an important promotion tool of the Society.

## Hero's final word: 'I'm staying ...'

Communist troops were within shooting distance of Mokpo, Korea, as Monsignor Pat Brennan wrote a short final note to his superior.

"It's all part of the game," he wrote. "I'm staying with my people."

The "game" ended for this Chicago-born priest soon after, as the Reds swept toward Pusan in 1950.

Somewhere in Korea his body lies in an unmarked grave. He and six other Columban Fathers were murdered by the Communists before the fighting ended in 1953.

Father Pat went to Korea in 1937. Interned by the Japanese after Pearl Harbor, he was later repatriated and served as an army chaplain in Europe. When the war ended he returned to his beloved Koreans, for whom he gave his life.

## Priest uses radio to spread gospel in Chilean hills

How do you get across to 2,500 children—and their parents—the religious knowledge necessary for First Holy Communion? Father Brendan MacCarthy of San Antonio, Chile, does it by radio!

The local station, Radio Sargento Aldea, is heard in neighboring towns and country villages throughout the area. It provides a means of personal contact with youngsters—and with their parents, whose attitudes frequently stress the *fiesta* aspect of a celebration rather than the religious reason.

Father MacCarthy stresses the weekly programs are not "pious talks," but on-target visits about basic Christian thinking and the meaning of the sacraments.



Father Richard Steinhilber, Director of Columban Fathers in U.S.

## From the Director

The world today is faced with a revolutionary idealism which threatens to uproot and destroy the basis of free society. In desperation, the poor and the illiterate of the world may reach out to Communism, if no other hand is offered.

Aware of this problem, President Kennedy called for a volunteer Peace Corps of men and women who would devote themselves to helping the needy. This program has captured the admiration of all for its boldness, resolution and originality.

However, the idea is not new. It is as old as the Gospels. "Go, therefore, teach all nations," Our Lord said. Catholic missionaries in all ages have been exiles for Christ.

Columban missionaries have devoted themselves to spreading the Gospel in China, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Burma, the Fiji Islands, Chile and Peru. Today Columban Fathers work 265 mission parishes and care for over 2,000 mission stations. They are your messengers for Christ, and need your prayers and support. God bless you!

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