

*UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA*

PHILADELPHIA 19104

*Wharton School of  
Finance and Commerce*

DEPARTMENT OF  
POLITICAL SCIENCE

April 1, 1969

Registrar  
Graduate School  
Princeton University  
Princeton, N.J. 08540

Dear Sir:

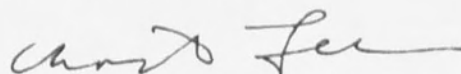
I am taking the liberty of writing to you in the hope that I may obtain information about one of your alumni, Dr. Syngman Rhee. I am in the process of writing a book on Political Leadership in Korea, 1945-1948, and am very anxious to learn all I can about him.

Would you be kind enough to let me know what the university record indicates? Aside from his Ph.D. dissertation does the university possess any material written by or about him during the period of his attendance at Princeton?

I shall be grateful for whatever information you may be able to provide me.

Thanking you in advance for your attention and assistance.

Sincerely yours,



Chong-Sik Lee  
Associate Professor

CSL/emp

April 7, 1969

Professor Chon-Sik Lee  
Wharton School of Finance and Commerce  
Department of Political Science  
University of Pennsylvania  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Professor Lee:

I have your request for information about Dr. Syngman Rhee. I am afraid that I cannot help you very much. Although he has a file, the only items which I could disclose would be items of public record, which I presume you already have.

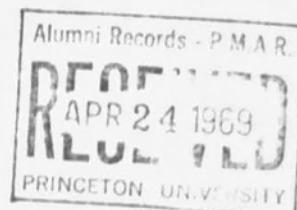
Dr. Rhee's dissertation is, of course, in the Library. The only way for you to find out what else is there of interest to you, would be to come to the University Library and go through the card catalogue.

I am sorry that I have no more information to offer you.

Sincerely,

ECW:lb

E. C. Wentworth  
Assistant Dean



RELEASE: Sunday, July 2, 1950

FROM: Department of Public Relations  
Princeton University  
(Telephone: Princeton 2300,  
extensions 234 and 564)

Syngman Rhee

Princeton, N.J., July 1 - In the light of current developments which have concentrated world-wide attention on the South Korean scene a dissertation presented forty years ago to the faculty of Princeton University by a candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy is attracting considerable interest here. The candidate was Syngman Rhee, 75-year old president of Korea, and his subject was "Neutrality As Influenced by the United States", published in 1912 by the Princeton University Press.

The University's records reveal that President Rhee obtained his American education the hard way. He was older than his fellow-students and had definite ideas concerning his course of study. Yet, despite numerous handicaps, he made a brilliant record, received his Ph.D. degree, and had the satisfaction of seeing the frontispiece of his thesis used as a model for future candidates to whom sample pages were distributed.

Rhee had received an A.B. degree from Georgetown University and an M.A. degree from Harvard when he applied for admission to the Princeton Graduate School in the spring of 1908. In an exchange of correspondence with the late Dean Andrew Fleming West, he stated that he had taken a year of Latin, which he considered to be sufficient, and that he wished, specifically, to be exempted from the study of German and Greek.

"Besides my own tongue, in which I am known to be a good writer, having been editor of the Imperial Daily in Seoul for ten years, I have a knowledge of Chinese literature, classics, history, philosophy and religion," he wrote. "These have been my favorite subjects for twenty years. Japanese, English and French also are to be counted as my foreign languages."

Rhee explained that through an arrangement with the Princeton Theological Seminary he could receive free room and board, provided he took certain theological courses, which he wished to do. On this basis he was admitted to the Graduate School, and for the next two years he studied at both institutions, taking courses at the Seminary without qualifying for a degree. At the Graduate School he took courses in International Law and Diplomacy, American History, and The History of Philosophy.

After Rhee had received his degree on Commencement Day, June 14, 1910,

-MORE-

Dean West addressed a memorandum to Dean of the College Edward Elliott, stating that arrangements must be made for publication of the thesis within one year. The following January Dean West received a letter from Rhee under the letterhead of the Y.M.C.A. in Seoul, stating that: "Owing to financial difficulty I cannot see my way clear to get this thesis published unless I go into debt. It would cost about \$80, which means a great deal to me out here, and so it seems to me that I will have to ask for some help, either from the university or from the unknown friend who has helped me so much already."

The records do not disclose the name of the "unknown friend" or the source of funds which made publication possible, but the thesis was published by the University Press.

In his introductory chapter Rhee wrote that the history of the law of neutrality had no source in antiquity.

"The political and hierarchical theories of government in the ancient world left no room for the existence of anything similar to neutrality," he stated. "As late as the middle of the Sixteenth Century, there was no word exactly corresponding in meaning to the English word 'neutrality.'"

In the light of present day developments, Rhee's thinking in 1910, as expressed in this thesis, is of particular interest.

"The Declaration of Independence of the United States proclaimed to the world the birth of a new nation which was destined to further the peace of nations, to promote the freedom of commerce, and to advance the principles of international law, particularly along the lines of neutral right and neutral duty," he wrote. "Under the leadership of the most able and enlightened statesmen, who saw that the real and permanent interests of their country lay in freedom from the interference of European powers, the United States set forth almost at the beginning of its national career the most advanced and definite principles of neutrality."

In the concluding paragraph of his summary review, Rhee had this to say:

"In the main, the influence of the United States upon the laws of neutrality has been profound and far reaching. Comparing the present system of neutrality as a whole to that which obtained in the early days down as far as the year 1776, its advancement has been far greater than has been that of any other branch of international law. That this advancement has been a great blessing to all mankind goes without saying. The sphere of hostile operations has been vastly limited, the means of peaceful intercourse between nations in time of war has been guaranteed to a great extent, and, above all, the freedom of neutral commerce



enlarged and safeguarded. In spite of all the opposition raised by the great European maritime powers, the United States by its persistent advocacy of liberal views, contributed a larger portion of influence toward these accomplishments than any other nation in the world."

//////////

NOTE TO EDITORS----- According to data which President Rhee furnished the Princeton Office of Alumni Records, the Imperial Daily, mentioned in his letter to Dean West, was the first daily published in Korea. Its popularity and circulation increased rapidly, despite Russian opposition, until the Russians placed Rhee under arrest and sentenced him to death. He was awaiting execution when the Russo-Japanese war began. The influence of his Korean Independent Party increased and he was released from prison. Subsequently he visited the United States on several diplomatic missions, and in 1907 decided to study here, at which time he enrolled at Georgetown University.

On August 31, 1919, the Republic of Korea addressed a proclamation to "the People of the World," signed by Rhee and two others. It renounced the sovereignty of Japan over Korea and asked the world to accept Korea "as an independent government founded on the principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence and expressed by Woodrow Wilson during World War I."

On October 19, 1919, Rhee presented Korea's claims for Independence in an address delivered in Alexander Hall on the Princeton University campus. He had been elected Prime Minister and then President of the Republic of Korea, but because of Japanese domination the party was out of power. The records here show that after returning to Korea in 1910 he founded and became president of the Korean Christian Institute and later founded the Korean Christian Church in Honolulu.

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

PRESS RELEASE

FROM  
OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

2018 EYE STREET, N. W.  
NATIONAL 5200

JOHN R. BUSICK, BR. 355  
MARGARET DAVIS, BR. 440  
BARBARA GUINN, BR. 370  
ELISABETH MC CLUNEY, BR. 354

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1949

Four distinguished graduates of The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., will be honored by the University's General Alumni Association during commencement exercises scheduled for Wednesday, June 1.

Syngman Rhee, president of Korea, is being given the Alumni Achievement Award for achievement "in service of his country". Rhee will be unable to attend the ceremony and his award will be accepted in his behalf by Korean Ambassador John Chang. A native<sup>of</sup>/Seoul, Korea, Rhee was graduated with a bachelor of arts degree from George Washington University in 1907. He received the master of arts degree from Harvard University in 1908 and the doctor of philosophy degree from Princeton University in 1910. Rhee, former chairman of the Korean Commission and former official representative of the Korean Provisional Government in Chungking, China and Washington, D. C., last year was inaugurated as the first freely elected president in Korea's history.

A second award will be made in absentia to Robert Daniel Murphy, director of the Office of German and Austrian Affairs for the Department of State. Murphy's Award will be for "achievement in diplomacy". Mr. Murphy, formerly political advisor to General Clay with the rank of Ambassador, has the bachelor of laws degree and the master of laws degree from George Washington. He has been a member of the United States Foreign Service since 1921.

(MORE)

Miss Edith M. Haydon, director of Nurses and the School of Nursing, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., will receive the Award for "achievement in nursing". Miss Haydon received the bachelor of arts degree from George Washington in 1928, the master of science degree in psychology from Catholic University in 1930, and was graduated from the Army Nursing School in 1921. She has been at St. Elizabeth's Hospital since 1921 and has been Chief of the Nursing Service since 1926. With Doctor Arthur B. Noyes she is author of "Textbook of Psychiatric Nurses".

Dr. Robert Howe Harmon, director of the University Glee Clubs for the past 25 years, will receive the award for "achievement in choral leadership". Dr. Harmon has also been associate University physician since 1930. He has the bachelor of arts degree from Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss. and the doctor of medicine degree from The George Washington University School of Medicine. The Men's Glee Club, under Dr. Harmon's direction was named inter-collegiate champion in March 1930 during competition held in Carnegie Hall.

The Alumni Achievement Awards will be presented by the Alumni Association's president, Dr. Alexander Wetmore, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

Degrees will be conferred upon approximately 1500 candidates by Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin, president of George Washington. The one hundred and twenty eighth commencement will be held in the University Yard. Arrangements have been made to transfer the ceremony to Constitution Hall in case of rain.

45  
CHANGE OF ADDRESS

For: THE BUREAU OF ALUMNI RECORDS  
Box 418, Princeton, N. J.

From: Mrs. Barton ..... Date March 9, 1961 .....

Alumnus Syngman Rhee ..... Class GS#10 .....

Home Address Delete address. -- Korean .....

Business Address .....

Remarks .....

3/28/61 sealed to  
Korean Embassy  
Wash. DC

Syngman Rhee or P.S. 10

- 1. Grad Harvard & Ph D by Princeton (while Wilson was Pres.)  
Made Sec. of State in the New Republic of Korea. p. 35.
- 2. Also one of 3 Delegates to League of Nations from Korea p. 35, but did not get there.
- 3. p. 66. "Since 1894 he has been one of the leaders of the over

\* 06 Syngman Rhee P.S. 10

Name Syngman Rhee (Class) 1906 Date 5/29/48

Mail returned from 4700 16th Street, N. W.,  
Washington 11, D. C.

Business MR. Korean Provisional Gov., Chungking, China P.S. 10

Residence \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation Washington representative of the provisional Government of Korea in exile.

Remarks: JUN 8 1948

Name of Informant G.W. U. Alumni Office

NAME Syngman Rhee

ADDRESS Korean Christian Institute  
Honolulu, I. H.

Permanent address if different from above:

President, Republic of Korea, Seoul, Korea 6/23/52  
BLVE Date May 2, 1945

Your name and address appear on the Princeton University alumni records and mailing list as follows:

~~Mr. Syngman Rhee,  
1766 Hobart Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.~~

DS  
DS  
ED\*10

~~deleted list~~ Korean Pro Govt  
Chungking, China  
GWG/78

If your address is incorrect or unsatisfactory for publication in the Alumni Directory please note necessary changes or additions on the lines provided.

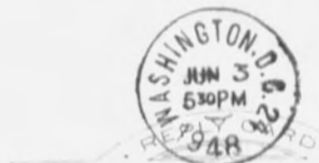
MR. Syngman Rhee P.S. 10  
(Please print)  
4700 16th St., N. W., Washington 11, D. C.

Signed Syngman Rhee

(OVER)



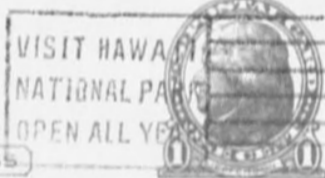
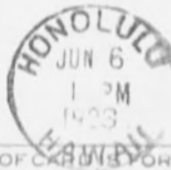
Ota Kessan Independence  
 Club. As a Political worker  
 he has suffered imprisonment  
 & he has also been "tortured" p66  
 4.. p 35 "He fled from Korea  
 just before its annexation  
 by the Japanese" to U.S.A.  
 "The Truth about Korea" by  
 Carlton Waldo Kendall  
 2nd Ed. San Francisco Cal  
 July 1919



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

JUN - 4 1948

The Graduate Council  
 Princeton University  
 307 Nassau Hall  
 Princeton, N. J.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

S. BUTLER MURRAY

15 Alexander Street

PRINCETON NEW JERSEY

President - South Korea

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

(Please fill in and return, even if you have given this information previously.)

..... Korean Provisional Government .....

Firm, profession, or employer

..... Chungking, China .....

Address of firm

Chairman - Korean Commission      Diplomatic .....

Position with firm

Business of firm

Residential Address: ~~4700 Sixteenth St. N.W.~~ .....

..... Washington 11, D. C. ....

IF IN MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE

..... Rank      Branch      Serial No. ....

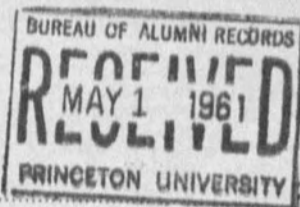
Address: .....

.....

Mrs. Syngman Rhee W\*10  
c/o Miss B. Donner  
Laurenzgasse 4/6  
1050 Vienna, AUSTRIA

University Magazine change  
completed Oct. 6, 1966  
Personal Information

Dr. Syngman Rhee, GS\*10  
Korean Consulate General,  
1113 Hassinger Street,  
Honolulu, Hawaii



Firm or Prof. ....  
Position ..... Telephone .....  
Address 2033 Makiki St.  
Honolulu 14  
Home Address (if not that above) .....  
Signature: ..... Home Telephone 993575

Date Aug. 28, 1940 Class P.G. 1910  
NAME IN FULL RHEE Syngman  
(Surname) (First) (Middle)

BUSINESS ADDRESS  
1766 Hobart Street, N.W.  
Washington 9, D.C.

RESIDENTIAL ADDRESS  
Same as given above.

Dr Rhee Syngman  
or Syngman Rhee  
Sketch in  
"The Truth about  
Korea"  
Kendall  
pg 66 a

Peters



Bureau of Alumni Records, Princeton University, Box 418, Princeton, N.J.

Symbols used to classify nature of occupation:

AS Armed Services	EA Educational Administration, Libraries, Museums	O Oil and Mining
AC Accounting, Auditing	ED Education	P Publishing, Journalism
AD Advertising	F Farming, Ranching	PU Public Utilities
AT Architecture	GS Government Service	R Real Estate
B Business	I Insurance	RA Radio, Television
BK Banking, Brokerage	L Law, Judiciary	RS Research
CA Creative Arts	M Medicine	RT Retired
CR Construction	MG Manufacturing	SS Social Service, Public Health, etc.
D Ministry		TR Transportation
E Engineering		

In general, an individual is listed under the occupation of the organization with which he is connected.

Only one symbol may be used.

Recipients of the Ph.D. degree are indicated as: \*60  
Recipients of Master degrees are indicated as: m60  
Non-graduates of the Graduate School are indicated as: g60

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

(Please fill in and return, even if you have given this information previously)

Firm, Profession or Employer:.....

Address of firm:.....  
(If different from your own business address on reverse side)

Position with firm:.....

Business of firm:.....

# Rhee, En-Route to U.S. Exile, Tells of Princeton Grad Study

Syngman Rhee, recently ousted President of the Republic of South Korea, has written an article for the Class of 1910 Yearbook describing his graduate study at Princeton under T. Woodrow Wilson '79.

Dr. Rhee described President Wilson as "dedicated to the principles that law must govern the affairs of nations and of men."

"An idealist always, he taught that when law was silent, it must be made to speak."

The recently resigned president, who is presently en route to exile in the United States, wrote that he found great inspiration in the examples of Washington, Jefferson, Wilson and other American founding fathers.

"I hope that the lives of such men are not being neglected at

Princeton and other colleges.

"It is in this time of complexity and confusion that we have the greatest need for their strong, selfless and successful example."

Although originally intended for Western countries, Dr. Rhee pointed out that one of President Wilson's famous Fourteen Points, that of "self-determination," has played an important part in "firing the imaginations of peoples everywhere."

The idealism of President Wilson did not die, he stated. The United Nations, the rejection of colonialism and the sanction and enforcement of international law testify to this.

"I hope," concluded Dr. Rhee, "that this spirit of freedom and perfectable mankind still dominates the Princeton of today."

*Daily Princetonian 5-30-60*

When the newsstands on May 16 when the Associated Press reported that, "in an article recently written for the current yearbook of Princeton's Class of 1910," Former President Syngman Rhee "stated that Woodrow Wilson's League of Nations is mankind's chief hope of averting war." The report quotes extensively from the article which you probably have read, as you should get your yearbook before this meets your eye. Dr. Rhee was 1910 at the Graduate School and we owe this article to his friendship for Dave Lawrence.



---

H.T. 28th March 1965



Syngman Rhee with his wife, Francesca.

*Having a good day on birthday No. 90.*

## ***Flowers for Rhee, 90***

Syngman Rhee—remember him?—turned 90 in the Honolulu hospital where he has been kept for the last three years by the infirmities of old age. A spokesman for the former South Korean strongman, ousted five years ago, said that he was having one of his "good days" on his birthday on Friday and enjoyed cables, letters and cards along with flowers that nearly filled his sickroom.

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Ph.D.  
191

Bureau of Alumni Records  
New South Building  
Princeton University  
Princeton, New Jersey

August 27, 1965

Word has been received that: Syngman Rhee \*10 (Ph.D.)  
5113 Maunalani Circle  
Honolulu 16, Hawaii

Died: July 19, 1965

---

Source of information: NEW YORK TIMES (7-20-65)

Next of kin: Francesca Rhee (Widow), (Address Above)  
Rhee In-Soo (Adopted Son)

### DEFINITION OF AUDIT STATUS

A student who is "taking" a course is a student who expects to be in attendance most of the time and to engage himself in all the work of the course including seminars, papers, and examinations. The student's record will show that he has taken the course and a grade will be recorded according to one of the three scales.

A student who is "auditing" a course is a student who also expects to be in attendance most of the time and to engage himself in the work of the course. The student's record will show that he has audited the course. Since the student has opted for being recorded as an auditor, he may, at the option of the instructor, be excused from some of the work of the course. The instructor is, however, certifying that the student is, in fact, an auditor by this definition when he initials the final course list. Such a listing carries with it the presumption that the "audit" recorded on the student's record has some meaning. Thus the definition implies some regular engagement in the work of the course, specifically excluding the student who visits a course.

"Audit" status is indicated on the final course list by writing "AUDIT" in place of a grade.

"Take status is indicated by entering a grade from one of three scales.

### DEADLINE FOR GRADES FOR THOSE UNDERGRADUATES ENROLLED IN GRADUATE COURSES

The administrative constraints for undergraduates is much tighter, therefore, please report the grades of undergraduates in this course no later than Friday, January 21, 1971.

DEFINITION OF AUDIT STATUS

A student who is "taking" a course is a student who expects to be in attendance most of the time and to engage himself in all the work of the course including lecturers, papers, and examinations. The student's record will show that he has taken the course and a grade is recorded according to one of the three scales. A student who is "auditing" a course is a student who expects to be in attendance most of the time and to engage himself in the work of the course. The student's record will show that he has audited the course. Since the student has opted for being recorded as an auditor, he may, at the option of the instructor, be excused from some of the work of the course. The instructor is, however, certifying that the student is, in fact, an auditor by this definition when he initials the final course list. Such a listing carries with it the presumption that the "audit" recorded on the student's record has some meaning. Thus the definition implies some regular engagement in the work of the course, specifically excluding the student who visits a course.

8.18.73

4-2

Young I. LEW

UNIV. of HOUSTON

HISTORY

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'Take status is indicated by the grade from one of three scales.

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Syng-man Rhee  
Ph.D. 1910

(1965)



# Syngman Rhee, the 'Tiger of Korea,' Is Dead at 90

Syngman Rhee, 90, "The Tiger of Korea" who founded the Republic of Korea and became its first President in 1948 only to be deposed and driven into exile 12 years later because of his dictatorial tendencies, died yesterday in a Honolulu nursing home.

Dr. Rhee lived in Hawaii for five years. Over the last few years he had suffered a series of strokes that robbed him of speech. On his 89th birthday, a friend said: "He smiles. He tries to express something. But the sad thing is he cannot." The old tiger spent most of his time sitting in a chair in his second-floor room in the nursing home, gazing out over the city of Honolulu.

He had two principal ambitions in his last years: to go home to Korea to die and to see the nation united and Communist dominated North Korea wiped out. In 1962, he tried to return to Korea, but the government refused to accept him and said his presence might renew the rioting which caused his overthrow. Last year, he was told he could come back, but by then he was too weak to travel.

## SEOUL BURIAL

With Dr. Rhee when he died were his Austrian-born wife, Francesca, 65, and his adopted son, Rhee In-Soo. Leaders of the Korean community in Hawaii announced that Dr. Rhee would be flown to Seoul for funeral services and burial. In Seoul officials expressed regret that Dr. Rhee had died away from home.

A crafty, strong-willed and obstinate man, Dr. Rhee suffered torture and imprisonment during more than 50

years of devotion to Korean independence.

When it was finally achieved in 1948 in South Korea, Dr. Rhee became not only President but a great national hero, the embodiment of Korean freedom and independence. In 12 years, though, he was forced out of office by popular outrage for suppressing the liberties of the citizens he had been instrumental in freeing from foreign domination.

Dr. Rhee was reelected in 1952, 1956 and 1960, and his indomitable anti-Communist leadership helped to see the country through the Korean War of 1950-'53 in which the Red invaders from the north were repelled by United Nations forces, largely American.

Meanwhile, however, the great patriot became more and more the great dictator. Dr. Rhee grew despotic and unreasonable. In 1952, through intimidation, he forced a Constitutional change depriving Parliament of its power to elect the President, thus freeing him to play on his popularity with the masses.

He stifled opposition to his Liberal party, to the embarrassment of the United States which poured more than \$2 billion in aid to South Korea in 1950-'60.

March 15, 1960—the date of his final re-election—saw rioting in South Korea and the opposition Democratic party charged that the Liberal victory was a rigged one. In mid-April rioting broke out again on a larger scale, much of it led by university students protesting one-man, one-party rule. Police killed several hundred Koreans and wounded many times more than that



Herald Tribune—UPI telephoto

IN TRIUMPH, Syngman Rhee returned to Seoul in 1950 and was welcomed by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

number in trying to put down the riots.

The United States, joined by the fifteen countries which had contributed force to saving South Korea from the Red invasion a few years earlier, put pressure on Dr. Rhee, urging political reforms. But concessions from the then eighty-five-year-old strong man came too little and too late to satisfy the hordes of young Koreans in revolt.

After surrendering his post as Liberal party chief, promising to turn some power over to a new premier, and promising new elections (he didn't say when), Dr. Rhee still faced an obdurate public and was forced to resign as President on April 27, 1960.

to keep anti-Red prisoners locked up.

When Dr. Rhee was born on March 26, 1875, Korea was under Chinese rule. He received a classical Chinese education and then enrolled in a Methodist mission school to learn English.

In 1894 he joined the Independence Club and helped found "The Independence," the first Korean daily newspaper. In 1897 he went to jail for seven years for his part in a student demonstration for government reform. His jailers smashed his hands and he bore the marks for life. While in prison, he adopted Christianity, and wrote a book—"The Spirit of Independence."

An amnesty gave him freedom in 1904. He went to the United States and in six years received a B. A. from George Washington University, an M. A. from Harvard and a Ph. D. from Princeton. Meanwhile, Japan had annexed Korea. Dr. Rhee returned home as a Y. M. C. A. worker. The Japanese soon chased him out of the country, charging him with forbidden political activity. He fled to Hawaii but in the ensuing years kept in close touch with the independence movement in Korea.

On March 1, 1919, a group of Korean patriots signed a declaration of independence and organized simultaneous demonstrations throughout the country. Picked delegates met secretly in Seoul and elected Dr. Rhee president of a Korean provisional government. The Japanese put an end to this with swift brutality.

Dr. Rhee moved to Shanghai

in 1920 to be in closer touch with the Korean patriots but soon transferred to Washington, where he established the Korean Commission which he said was the "diplomatic agency of the exiled Korean Republic."

For more than twenty years he sought to interest everybody, anybody, in the cause of Korean independence. He went to Geneva but got no help from the League of Nations. After Pearl Harbor he asked the State Department for recognition of his exile government. The answer was "no" because another Korean group in Chungking claimed the same status.

When the Pacific war ended, Dr. Rhee didn't bother with the State Department. He persuaded the army to take him back to Seoul as a private citizen and the populace gave him a grand welcome. He did not however, simplify the problems of Maj. Gen. John R. Hodge, commander of American forces in Korea.

Gen. Hodge was caught up in the job of trying to handle the South Koreans and their aspirations and the Russians who held North Korea and, as it turned out, had no intention of permitting a unified non-Communist Korea to be formed. In the three years leading to the establishment of the South Korean Republic, there was much intrigue and maneuvering and the hand of Dr. Rhee was often in the middle of it.

It was after a study by a U. N. commission that elections were held and Dr. Rhee was inaugurated on July 24, 1948. His lifelong dream was realized, except that he had

only half a country. During the Korean war Dr. Rhee and his government were driven twice from their capital at Seoul. The country suffered major devastation.

Through all this, and the uneasy Korean peace that followed, Dr. Rhee continued to talk about unifying the country by force if necessary. By this time, however, it appeared that Red China had virtually annexed North Korea and had settled it with several million Chinese.

Into his eighties, there was nothing senile about Dr. Rhee. He remained just as quick-minded and as stubborn as ever, and just as intolerant of criticism. He believed in freedom of the press, only so long as the press was favorable to him.

The small man, who was called "Kook Boo" (National Father) by most Koreans, visited the United States in the summer of 1954 and while his trip was a personal success, he was not able to get any commitments in Washington to back up his wish for more fighting.

Back in Korea soon after, he was bitter in public protest over the gradual withdrawal of some of the United States forces stationed there. The withdrawals simply invited a renewed Red offensive, he said. He continued to have a tyrannical attitude toward American officials administering part of the post-war aid South Korea received from the United States.

Dr. Rhee married Miss Francesca Donner, an Austrian, in 1934. They met in Geneva in 1932 when he was outlining Korea's case against Japan to the League of Nations.

## RHEE'S BODY ARRIVES IN SEOUL FOR BURIAL

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea, July 23—The body of former President Syngman Rhee arrived for burial today from Honolulu aboard a United States Air Force plane.

President Chung Hee Park and other high Government officials were among the nearly 1,000 persons at Kimpo Airport for the arrival. Some 300,000 citizens turned out to pay homage to the first President of their nation as a flag-draped, flower-bedecked hearse drove along the 12-mile route from the airport through downtown Seoul to his private residence, Ewha-Jang (Pear Blossom House). Nearly 200,000 mourners have visited the house since Monday, when Mr. Rhee died.

Some women wore the traditional white mourning dress with black ribbons on their breasts. Many wailed loudly.

A "people's funeral" was tentatively scheduled for Tuesday at the Municipal Stadium. Burial will be according to Mr. Rhee's wish at the National Cemetery on the southern outskirts of Seoul. The funeral will probably be on Sunday or Monday.

Mrs. Francesca Rhee, widow of the former President, did not accompany the body. She was hospitalized in Honolulu yesterday for mental and physical exhaustion.

NEW YORK TIMES 7-24-65

## RHEE WILL BE GIVEN A FAMILY FUNERAL

SEOUL, South Korea, July 24 (AP)—The South Korean Government today dropped its disputed plan to hold a people's funeral for Syngman Rhee, and announced that the former President would be buried Tuesday after a simple family funeral.

Hong Jong Chul, the Information Minister, said that it had been decided to "honor the earnest will of the deceased, who according to the bereaved family," did not want elaborate honors and rituals.

Dr. Rhee's associates had demanded a state funeral—the nation's highest honor—and threatened to boycott the service unless the Government acceded. The family service may have been chosen as a compromise.

The exiled President's body was flown here from Honolulu aboard a special United States Air Force plane yesterday and was received with full honors, including a 21-gun salute.

President Johnson today sent a wreath through the United States Embassy to the Pear Blossom House, where the body lies. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of Nationalist China, also sent a wreath.

NEW YORK TIMES 7-25-65

## 700,000 KOREANS PAY RHEE TRIBUTE

### First President Is Buried in National Cemetery

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea, July 27—South Koreans filled Seoul's streets today, paying their last tribute to their former president, Syngman Rhee, in stately funeral rites.

The 90-year-old Dr. Rhee, who died in Honolulu July 19, was buried in Dougjak-Dong National Cemetery on the southern outskirts of Seoul, in accordance with his wish.

The police estimated that more than 700,000 persons viewed the funeral procession, which lasted seven hours along an eight-mile route. Newspapers placed the figure at a million, the largest turnout in the history of this young republic, which Dr. Rhee founded in 1948.

#### Many Wait For Hours

Many people waited for hours on the crowded sidewalks under a blazing sun to see the 1,000-yard-long procession go past at a slow pace to the drums of a navy band. Some women clad in white, the traditional mourning color, wept as the flower-covered motor hearse came in sight. The procession, which left Dr. Rhee's residence, Ewha-Jang, at 8 a.m. was headed by a huge national flag, carried by 25 women dressed in white, a portrait of Dr. Rhee, 12 feet high followed. Then came more than 300 mourning streamers.

Seven hundred and twenty men and women, holding white cotton cords, symbolically pulled the hearse, which was immediately followed on foot by Dr. Rhee's adopted son, In-Soo, wearing traditional hemp mourning garb. Dr. Rhee's widow, Francesca, is in a Honolulu hospital.

Mounted policemen and white police jeeps flanked the marchers to guard against any incidents. Three thousand policemen were deployed along the procession's route.

More than 100,000 persons filled City Hall Plaza and blocked the procession for 20 minutes after an hour long memorial service at Chungdong Methodist Church, which Dr. Rhee attended before he went into exile.

Former President Posun Yun and former Prime Minister John M. Chang, Dr. Rhee's chief political foes, were among the 700 people attending the church service.

[United States Ambassador Winthrop G. Brown, Gen. Dwight E. Beach, commander of United Nations forces, and Gen. James A. Fleet, U.S.A., retired, were listed by United Press International among those attending the funeral.]

At the national cemetery a message from President Chung Hee Park eulogized Dr. Rhee as a great man of the century.

The message was read by Premier Chung Il Kwon. President Park was absent on a tour of flood-stricken areas.

7-28-65

NEW YORK TIMES

# Syngman Rhee Dies an Exile From Land He Fought to Free

Body of Ousted President,  
90, Will Be Returned  
to Seoul for Burial

T-11-15-63 10:30 AM

By The Associated Press

HONOLULU, July 19—Syngman Rhee, founder and first president of the Republic of Korea, died in exile today, his dream of spending his last days in his own country unfulfilled. He was 90 years old.

A stroke felled the "Tiger of Korea" at Maunalani Hospital. His 65-year-old Austrian-born wife, Francesca, and their adopted son, Rhee In-soo, were at his bedside.

One month after student riots drove him from the presidency on April 28, 1960, Dr. Rhee came to Hawaii.

He made plans twice to return to South Korea, the nation he led during its devastating war with North Korea, but did not get there either time.

On the morning of his proposed departure on March 17, 1962, the South Korean Government said it feared possible riots if Dr. Rhee returned. That night Dr. Rhee entered Tripler Army Hospital in Honolulu for 12 days of observation. Hospitals became his home for most of his remaining days.

Dr. Rhee entered Maunalani



Associated Press

Syngman Rhee

Hospital in March, 1963. Friends said he was tired and suffering from nervous and vascular disorders.

He was ready to go back to Seoul in November, 1963, after the Government indicated it had no objections. His physician, Dr. Thomas Min, forbade the trip, for health reasons. Two months later, his son visited Dr. Rhee and said he was too

JULY 21, 1965 *Princeton Herald*

## Syngman Rhee Dies; Won Princeton Degree

Syngman Rhee who, during his active career, was the central figure in Korean political circles, died in Honolulu at the age of 90 on Sunday.

Much of his knowledge of political science was gained at Princeton University where he obtained the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1910. He was attracted to Princeton largely by the writings of Woodrow Wilson and he studied in Princeton in the later years of Mr. Wilson's presidency of the University.

An enemy of the Korean monarchy, Japanese militarists, North Korean and Chinese communists, Dr. Rhee spent a large part of his life in exile.

From 1912 until 1941 he was president of the provisional Korean government in exile. In 1945, upon his return to Korea following the defeat of Japan in World War II, he became president of the new Republic of Korea.

Continued on Page 30, Column 1