

Text of Eisenhower Letter to Rhee on Korea Truce

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Following is the text of President Eisenhower's letter to President Syngman Rhee of the Republic of Korea on a Korean truce, as released by the White House today:

Dear Mr. President:

I received on June 2 the cabled text of your communication dated May 30. I have given it the careful and sympathetic consideration it deserves.

The Republic of Korea has engaged all of its resources, human and material, in a struggle which will go down in history as one of the epic struggles of all time. You have dedicated your all without reservation to the principles that human liberty and national liberty must survive against Communist aggression, which tramples upon human dignity and which replaces national sovereignty with a humiliating satellite status. The principles for which your nation has fought and for which so many of your youth have died are principles which defend free men and free nations everywhere.

The United States has stood with you, and with you we have fought for those principles, as part of the United Nations Command. The blood of your youth and our youth has been poured out on the altar of common sacrifice. Thereby we have demonstrated not only our dedication to the cause of human freedom and political liberty, but also our dedication to an equally important principle which is that there cannot be independence without interdependence, and there cannot be human liberty except as men recognize that they are bound together by ties of common destiny.

The moment has now come when we must decide whether to carry on by warfare a struggle for the unification of Korea or whether to pursue this goal by political and other methods.

Territory Slightly Enlarged

The enemy has proposed an armistice which involves a clear abandonment of the fruits of aggression. The armistice would leave the Republic of Korea in undisputed possession of substantially the territory which the Republic administered prior to the aggression; indeed this territory will be somewhat enlarged.

The proposed armistice, true to the principle of political asylum, assures that the thousands of North Koreans and Communist prisoners in our hands, who have seen liberty and who wish to share it, will have the opportunity to do so and will not be forcibly sent back into Communist areas. The principle of political asylum is one which we could not honorably surrender even though we thereby put an earlier end to our own human and material losses. We have suffered together many thousands of casualties in support of this principle.

It is my profound conviction that under these circumstances acceptance of the armistice is required of the United Nations and



Associated Press

PRESIDENT WITH A PROBLEM: South Korean President Syngman Rhee, shown at his desk in Seoul some months ago, who received letter from President Eisenhower yesterday stating that signing of an armistice was "required" of both Korea and U. N. In letter the President promised in return for Korean cooperation a mutual defense pact between Korea and U. S.

the Republic of Korea. We would not be justified in prolonging the war with all the misery that it involves in the hope of achieving, by force, the unification of Korea.

The unification of Korea is an end to which the United States is committed, not once but many times, through its World War II declarations and through its acceptance of the principles enunciated in reference to Korea by the United Nations. Korea is unhappily not the only country which remains divided after World War II. We remain determined to play our part in achieving the political union of all countries so divided. But we do not intend to employ war as an instrument to accomplish the world-wide political settlements to which we are dedicated and which we believe to be just. It was indeed a crime that those who attacked from the north invoked violence to unite Korea under their rule. Not only as your official friend but as a personal friend I urge that your country not embark upon a similar course.

There are three major points I would like to make to you:

1. The United States will not renounce its efforts by all peaceful means to effect the unification of Korea. Also as a member of the United Nations we shall seek to assure that the United Nations continues steadfast in its determination in this respect. In the political conference which will follow an armistice that will be our central objective. The United States intends to consult with your Government both before and during such a conference and expects the full participation of your Government in that conference.

2. You speak of a mutual defense pact. I am prepared promptly after the conclusion and acceptance of an armistice to negotiate with you a mutual defense treaty along the lines of the treaties heretofore made between the United States and the Republic of the Philippines, and the United States and Australia and New Zealand. You may recall that both of these treaties speak of "the development of a

more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific area." A security pact between the United States and the Republic of Korea would be a further step in that direction. It would cover the territory now or hereafter brought peacefully under the administration of the R. O. K. Of course you realize that under our constitutional system, any such treaty would be made only with the advice and consent of the Senate. However, the action which the United States has heretofore taken, and the great investment of blood and treasure which has already been made for the independence of Korea, are certainly clear indications of American temper and intentions not to tolerate a repetition of unprovoked aggression.

3. The United States Government, subject to requisite Congressional appropriations, will be prepared to continue economic aid to the Republic of Korea which will permit in peace a restoration of its devastated land. Homes must be rebuilt. Industries must be re-established. Agriculture must be made vigorously productive.

Constitution's Goal Cited

The preamble of the Constitution of the United States states the goals of our people, which I believe are equally the goals of the brave people of Korea, namely, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." Manifestly, not all of these conditions now prevail in Korea. Moreover, in existing circumstances they cannot be achieved either by prolongation of the present conflict or by reckless adventure with a new one. Only by peaceful means can these things be achieved.

With the conclusion of an armistice the United States is prepared to join with the Republic of Korea to seek for Korea these ends. We believe that in Korea there should be a more perfect union and, as I say, we shall seek to achieve that union by all peaceful methods. We believe that there should be domestic tranquillity and that can come from the end of fighting. There should be provision for the defense of Korea. That will come from the mutual security treaty which we are prepared to make. The general welfare should be advanced and that will come from your own peacetime efforts and from economic assistance to your war-torn lands. Finally, a peaceful settlement will afford the best opportunity to bring to your people the blessings of liberty.

I assure you, Mr. President, that so far as the United States is concerned, it is our desire to go forward in fellowship with the Republic of Korea. Even the thought of a separation at this critical hour would be a tragedy. We must remain united.

Sincerely,
Dwight D. Eisenhower.

conferred. Quickly the secret got out—Mossadegh had persuaded the Shah to leave Iran—ostensibly for a vacation, possibly as the first step toward abdication.

Popularity Unsuspected. One who heard the news early was Mullah Ayatullah Kashani, the opportunistic, fanatic religious leader who was still smarting over the spanking Mossadegh gave him last January in Parliament. Quickly Kashani alerted his street toughs. When it became public that the Shah would leave the country, Kashani was ready. A paroxysm of protest seized Teheran. The Kashani-influenced bazaars closed down (always a sign of trouble), and Kashani gangs choked the streets shouting, "Our Shah or death!" Kashani, who is Speaker of the Majlis, dispatched a delegation to urge the Shah to stay.

Engulfed suddenly by a popularity he did not know he enjoyed, the young Shah stayed inside the palace while thousands gathered below to shout his praises. Then, dark and regally handsome, he appeared. With tears in his eyes and a sob in his voice, he announced his decision: he would stay with his people.

Pajama Flight. Behind a jeep piloted by a wild Kashani follower named Shahban the Brainless, another crowd roared to the house of Mohammed Mossadegh. Shahban the Brainless rammed the jeep through Mossadegh's green iron gates. The Premier of Iran did not wait to see who was knocking. He bounded from his bed and scooted out the back door, to the nearby compound of the U.S. Point Four program. There he caught his breath, then scurried to the Majlis building. The incongruous, pajama-clad frame of the wrinkled Wizard of Persia burst into the middle of the closed session. Mossadegh announced that he was claiming *bast*, the traditional privilege of political sanctuary.

Not Finished. All of this was a sudden and smart rebuff for the man who had twisted the tail of the British lion, stood steadfast against the pleadings of the mighty U.S., snatched Iran's caviar out of the mouths of the big Russians and made all Persia his flying carpet.

But Mossadegh was by no means finished and soon grabbed the initiative. He bluntly told Parliament either to vote him its confidence or let Iran's 19 million people decide who is boss. He fired the chief of staff and installed a man of his own in command of the army. In the streets, where so much of contemporary Middle Eastern history is being made, pro-Mossadegh mobs were out to trade epithets and blows with his enemies. "The Shah or death!" cried thousands. "Mossadegh or death!" replied other thousands. Yet a kind of truce seemed to have settled over Teheran at week's end. The crowds seemed more curious and confused than cross.

It was not a power battle between Mossadegh and the Shah. In fact, the Shah meticulously tried to stay out of it. "I haven't done anything against the Premier," he complained. This week, as the din subsided, the man in charge was still canny old Mohammed Mossadegh.



Associated Press Wirephoto

HEADS OF STATE MEET: President Eisenhower assists President Syngman Rhee of South Korea on the arrival of the 79-year-old statesman yesterday at White House for a state visit.

RHEE, IN U. S., ASKS KICKING OF REDS

Continued From Page 1

join in greeting the President's 56-year-old Austrian-born wife, Francesca.

Many in the official welcoming party were renewing affectionate friendships. Maj. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, who was Eighth Army commander in Korea, gave Dr. Rhee a double embrace. The Korean President returned the compliment with a friendly mention of General Van Fleet in his remarks.

Expressing his delight "to be among our old friends," President Rhee said the city of Washington is "greatly changing, but your friendship for me is not changing." He spoke extemporaneously for about fifteen minutes, standing on the concrete apron with a hot sun beating on his face.

He went back to the "dark and rainy night in June, 1950," when "our enemies, knowing we were not prepared, drove down on us." He said they tried "to drive us into the sea."

He spoke of the drive of the United Nations forces northward, adding that "if we had a little more courage we could have pushed on to the Yalu River."

"At least we would not have to worry about the unification of Korea," he added. "But some people had a little cold feet and we could not do what we already could do. This would have been the best thing for Korea, the United States, the United Nations and all free nations."

President Rhee, Vice President Nixon, and Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, rode in a bright green car to the White House,

where President and Mrs. Eisenhower greeted their Korean visitors.

There was a state dinner in their honor tonight. President and Mrs. Rhee remained at the White House overnight and will move to Blair House tomorrow for the rest of their five-day visit.

Dr. Rhee is scheduled to address a joint session of Congress Wednesday. Leaving here Saturday, he will spend some time in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco and Honolulu.

The visit of President Rhee has been described by the White

house as an occasion for the discussions that he and Secretary of State Dulles had agreed upon

in the event that the political conference on Korea provided for by Article 60 of the Korean armistice agreement should fail.

The political conference held at Geneva failed to secure Communist agreement to the unification of Korea.

President Rhee is expected to ask for more aid for his country and for more control of that aid.

He believed that North Korea is making such economic and military strides that there is a growing threat that must be met.

Rhee's Secret Concessions To U. S. Called Sweeping

By ROBERT ALDEN

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, Korea, Monday, July 13—The mission headed by Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far East ern Affairs, is returning to the United States with sweeping con- cessions won in writing from Dr. Syngman Rhee, South Korean President, that pave the way for the signing of an armistice agreement in the Korean war.

During more than two weeks of difficult but friendly negotiations Dr. Rhee yielded on point after point, to the extent that just before the mission left Seoul a witness reported that Dr. Rhee had said to Mr. Robertson: "You have come here and you have conquered me."

Throughout the negotiations Mr. Robertson stood firm on the conditions set forth in the June 6 letter of President Eisenhower to Dr. Rhee. Except for one relatively minor point, which was not a matter of principle, the United States was said to have yielded no ground to Dr. Rhee.

Provision to Save Face

It was agreed, however, that the concessions made by Dr. Rhee would not be made public, because to do so might prove embarrassing to him. In the course of his militant fight against an armistice he had made strong statements to his people that he now would have to modify as best he could. It was decided that this task would be made easier if his concessions were not spelled out.

Yet Dr. Rhee apparently violated this pledge of secrecy by disclosing in distorted form some parts of the agreement. This violation was regarded seriously by responsible officials, who felt that it might endanger the course of the truce negotiations at Panmunjom. In his disclosures Dr. Rhee said that he had only agreed not to obstruct an armistice for three months while the United States tried to get the Chinese Communists out of North Korea by negotiation.

In fact, Dr. Rhee had at first insisted that the United States re- enter the war after ninety days if the political conference had not settled the issue by that time. Mr. Robertson steadfastly refused to commit the United States to such a clause, and it was finally agreed that only if the Communists by infiltration or other tactics clearly violated the armistice agreement would the United States resume hostilities.

No Pledge to Oust Chinese

At no time did Mr. Robertson promise to rid North Korea of the Chinese Communists in three months, as was said in the report of the interview with Dr. Rhee, sources here maintained.

Instead Mr. Robertson, by listen- ing patiently and reiterating time and again that nothing could be gained by separate action by the South Korean Government and that no further concessions would be granted by the United States, gradually got Dr. Rhee to agree in a written document, which has been forwarded to Washington, that he would abide by the armistice agreement, that he would accept such an agreement before Chinese troops were withdrawn from Korea and before unification of Korea was achieved, that he would not release any more pris- oners of war, and other conces- sions.

In turn Dr. Rhee already had in

the form of the June 6 letter to him a promise that President Eisenhower would recommend a mutual defense pact and economic aid and that he would strive for the unity of Korea through peace- ful means.

In addition, it was agreed that the United Nations Command would strive at Panmunjom to get the Communists to agree that prisoners who did not desire repatriation should be taken to a demilitarized zone where they would be put in custody of neutral guards. This step would substitute for the proposals to bring in Indian guards and permit Commu- nist indoctrinators to enter South Korea to talk to the prisoners, a matter that has been a sore point with Dr. Rhee.

A pledge of secrecy as to what transpired at the conference ses- sions was asked by Dr. Rhee at the beginning and agreed to by Mr. Robertson.

It was soon noted, however, that information that seemed favorable to the South Korean Government was leaked to the press through such persons as Foreign Minister Pyun Yung Tai, while the United States' side of the picture was not presented.

However, Mr. Robertson felt that the broad issues that were involved were too important to al- low such a relatively petty matter to interfere with the talks.

Although vigorous protests were made to Dr. Rhee about the situa- tion and he replied that something would be done, the leaks continued on the Korean side.

When the United States mission was about to depart, it was agreed that a mutual statement should be issued by the two principals outlin- ing in general terms what had been accomplished. Mr. Pyun insisted that the statement should not be released until 10 A. M. Sunday [9 P. M. Saturday, Eastern day- light time], a delay of thirteen hours, so that there would be time to translate it into Korean. Mr. Robertson agreed.

Meanwhile Dr. Rhee granted an interview that appeared about thir- teen hours ahead of the jointly re- leased statement. The interview made it appear that it had been the United States that had made concessions and Dr. Rhee who had stood fast.

Mr. Robertson was infuriated at the apparent breach of agreement, particularly since it could lead the Communists to believe that the United Nations Command was not signing an armistice in good faith. A strong protest was made to Dr. Rhee.

RHEE SEES NO HOPE OF UNITY IN PEACE

Says Danger of Hostilities
Always Is Present in Korea
—Visits President, Aides

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 27—Dr. Syngman Rhee, who wants to achieve a unified Korea by any means, sees no chance of doing it peacefully.

The President of the Republic of Korea said so today after a talk with President Eisenhower and other high Government of- ficials. However, his statement was uttered as a matter-of-fact reply to a question and not with the tone of a threat to make war on the Communists in North Korea.

There was no intimation in his answers, either, that he had pressed his point of view on the President in the talks that had just recessed.

"I don't think I have asked President Eisenhower to declare anything," he replied to a question.

The White House talks opened in the Cabinet room with Presi- dent Eisenhower in his usual place and President Rhee in the seat that Vice President Richard M. Nixon occupies at Cabinet meetings. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, sat at Presi- dent Eisenhower's right; Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, at his left.

With President Rhee were Ad- miral Sohn Won Il, Minister of Defense; Dr. Yu Chan Yang, Korean Ambassador to the United States, and Paik Too Chin, economic coordinator.

Secretary Wilson and top United States military leaders conferred with Dr. Rhee's military advisers on the status of Korea's armed forces.

At his news conference Dr. Rhee answered questions for about twenty minutes. He said he was not here begging or de- manding anything, that "we are not beggars, but beneficiaries," and that "we accept everything with a grateful heart."

Asked about the possibility of resuming hostilities in Korea, Dr. Rhee said: "That is with us all the time. We see no possibility of unifying Korea by peaceful means. I think you all agree on that."

President Rhee will attend recep- tions and parades in New York Saturday and Monday. He will visit former President Tru- man in Kansas City Aug. 5.

RENEWAL OF WAR PLEGGED BY RHEE

South Korean Leader Says
'I Am Not Bluffing' in Plan
to Oust Chinese Reds

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 10 (AP)—President Syngman Rhee said today that he was determined to reopen the Korean war. He warned that if necessary he would go ahead without United States support.

"I am not bluffing," he said. The President of the Republic of Korea made the statement in an interview. Except in general terms, he did not specify when he would order his armies to attack, but he said:

"Time is rapidly running out. We shall have to act soon or perish."

In both manner and speech, Dr. Rhee gave evidence that he meant what he said. He repeated several times: "I am not bluffing. I can't bluff now."

He criticized United States policy as "mistaken" in discussing peace with the Chinese Communists and said: "Unification through a political conference is ridiculous."

Reasons for Stand Listed

The President gave these reasons for the position he was taking:

First, he is convinced the Chinese themselves will reopen the war whenever they are ready. "They have not given up their ambition for the whole of Korea," he said. "They will attack again."

Second, he believes that the Communists are using the armistice, like the truce talks, merely to gain time for a military build-up.

Third, the build-up is in progress. "This Communist army has new weapons from the Soviets including a strong air arm and many giant tanks," he said.

Even assuming that the Chinese do not attack in the near future—which he does not assume—Dr. Rhee said a divided Korea could not live. He was speaking from a point of view of food, industry and general economics.

Therefore, he argued, "we must strike first."

"It is no war of aggression to liberate a part of our own soil," Dr. Rhee asserted. "We want only what is our own."

Does he have any fear that a South Korean attack on the Chinese might touch off World War III?

Dr. Rhee smiled grimly, and asked:

"If Soviet Russia was not ready to start the third World War when we went to the Yalu River in 1950, why should it start now?"

The Korean President conceded that from a standpoint of supplies and materials the South Korean armies would have "a hard time." He said he hoped that the very least he could expect was support in the form of ammunition, gasoline and the like.

Action by Rhee Held Unlikely

SEOUL, Feb. 10—Despite renewed threats by Dr. Rhee to unify Korea by force, United States diplomatic circles believe no such drastic action is impending.

It is not that President Rhee has abandoned his prime goal of unification. But qualified observers here think the Korean President is shifting emphasis behind the scenes to a more long-range plan for attaining his ends.

Dr. Rhee hopes that by forging together in a common alliance the anti-Communist countries on the borders of China, he eventually will bring about the downfall of the Chinese Communist regime.

United States Embassy officials feel that Dr. Rhee is enough



The New York Times

'I AM NOT BLUFFING':
Syngman Rhee, President of
the Republic of Korea, who
said yesterday he was de-
termined to reopen the war.

of a realist to understand that an offensive military action of his own forces, even in concert with the United Nations troops now in Korea, would not be successful. The United Nations Army here is of a size effective only for defensive action.

Times
Feb 11, '54

PROCLAIMS KOREA A FREE REPUBLIC

"President" Rhee Renounces
Japanese Sovereignty and
Asks for Recognition.

OUTLINES THE CONSTITUTION

Plans Government Based on Principles
Expressed by Wilson,
Lincoln, and Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—In a proclamation addressed to "the people of the world" the "Republic of Korea" was proclaimed today. The proclamation is signed by Dr. Syngman Rhee, who signs as "President of the Republic of Korea," and by J. Kiusek S. Kimm, Chairman of the Korean Commission to the Peace Conference in Paris. In the proclamation the sovereignty of Japan over Korea is renounced and the world is asked to accept Korea as an independent Government, founded on the principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence and expressed by President Wilson during the war. It is charged that "since the dawn of history" Japan has always exhibited a "spirit of aggression and cupidity toward Korea," and that neither "ethnically, linguistically, or temperamentally" have the Japanese anything in common with the Koreans.

"We, the undersigned, duly elected and accredited executive officers of the Republic of Korea," the proclamation reads, "representing and acting in behalf of more than 19,000,000 Koreans now held in bondage and subjection against their will by force of Japanese arms, alone, in complete accord with all preceding declarations and pronouncements of the people and Government of the Republic of Korea, and because our nation and people cannot freely develop as one of the alleged autonomous units of the Japanese Empire to be ruled over and governed for ages eternal" by an autocratic and militaristic dynasty, do hereby solemnly make this declaration of and demand for the continued liberty and independence of the Korean people.

"We do this in acceptance of the principle that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty which they have not chosen and which they do not recognize, and our certain knowledge of the fact that the belated and pretended promise or assurance by Japan of autonomy and federalization is only a new form of the cruel and atrocious denationalizing and dechristianizing process under which we have suffered unspeakable tortures and against which we have unceasingly fought and struggled for more than twelve years.

Points to Japanese Treaties.

"In every treaty between Japan and Korea up to and including the year 1904, Japan recognized and reiterated the fact that Korea was an independent State and nation, and in some of those treaties, notably the one in 1904, unreservedly guaranteed the independence of Korea for all time. Not only so, but in numerous treaties and conventions between Japan and other great powers Japan specifically engaged to respect the independence of Korea.

"Finally, however, Korea was induced by means of false promises and pledges and the solemn guarantee of her continued independence and sovereignty to enter into an alliance with Japan against what was then regarded as the Russian danger, by the terms of which alliance Japan was permitted to send her military forces into and through Korean territory for the specific and sole purpose of opposing the advance of Russia and with a solemn pledge and promise made by the Government of the Empire of Japan that when the war with Russia was over the Government of Japan would promptly withdraw all military and naval forces from Korea and the

Korean ports and guarantee the freedom and independence of Korea forever. By making that treaty we did not surrender to Japan any of our rights of sovereignty in or over the territory of Korea, and we have never voluntarily waived or surrendered any of our rights as an independent and sovereign nation. "The autocratic and militaristic Government of the empire of Japan deliberately broke that solemn pledge to our Government and people, refusing to withdraw their military and naval forces from Korea when the war was terminated, but instead, by cruel and unjust application of military force and arms, made captive our rulers and Government officials, and after declaring a protectorate over our country, finally assumed to annex the empire of Korea to the empire of Japan.

"We, therefore, refuse to become an integral or component part of the Japanese empire in any form. We cannot and will not continue to live under the direct or indirect rule of the violators of China, Manchuria, and Mongolia; the murderers of many hundreds of non-combatant civilians, men, women, and children, of our blood; the perpetrators of or accomplices in numberless unspeakable crimes against humanity and civilization before and during the war that is being waged against democracy and Christian civilization in Korea by the autocratic Government of Japan.

"Japan has acquired the weapons of a giant by imitation of the West without also absorbing the moral principles which will restrain her in the use of those weapons.

"We have accepted and will adhere to the ideals of modern democracy. We accept and agree to the American principles of democracy and self-government enunciated by President Wilson during the great war, the principles of a liberated mankind, of equal justice for all nations alike, be they weak or strong, and of the derivation of their just powers by governments from the consent of the governed. We approve and accept the principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence as expounded by Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln."

The main principles of the Constitution of the "Korean Republic" are outlined in the proclamation. Under the constitution, as proposed, it is stated that the Government will be parliamentary in form, that there will be freedom of speech and religion, that all attempts of nobility will be abolished, that the cause of social purity will be upheld, that the judiciary will be independent, and that the standing army will be replaced by a national militia.

PH. J. 1110

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RHEE, KOREAN LEADER, SPEAKS HERE TO-NIGHT

Meeting in Alexander Hall at 8:15
Under Auspices of Polity Club
and Philadelphian Society.

IS LEADER IN MOVEMENTS
FOR KOREAN INDEPENDENCE

Has Been Tortured and Sentenced to
Death—Is Now Korean
President.

Deadly
Provision
to
Korea

To-night in Alexander Hall at 8:15, Dr. Syngman Rhee, leading spokesman of the Independent Movement of Korea, will deliver an address in which he will present Korea's claims for independence. Dr. Rhee will be introduced by Dr. Philip Jaisohn, Director of the Bureau of Information on Korea in Washington.

During the lecture, which is being held under the auspices of the Polity Club and the Philadelphian Society, slides will be shown portraying present conditions in Korea.

Dr. Rhee has been elected in succession, Prime Minister and then President of the Republic of Korea by the Independent Party, but at present, during the domination of Japan this party is out of power, and Dr. Rhee's life would probably be in danger if he attempted to return to his native land now.

Although born of an aristocratic family and taught to oppose Christianity and reformers, Dr. Rhee was soon converted to the cause of both, and not only consecrated his life to the advancement of these principles, but has many times willingly suffered torture and risked his life for their sake.

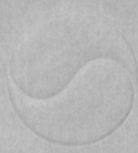
Started First Daily Paper.

When still a young man, Dr. Rhee started the first daily newspaper in Korea, a very radical and daring act for a Korean in those days. This paper became very popular and spread rapidly throughout the country, in spite of great opposition from the Russian officials, whose domination of the country at the time was openly opposed by it.

In spite of repeated threats of the Russian Minister, Dr. Rhee continued to publish propaganda on the government and was finally thrown into prison where he underwent the most painful tortures imaginable. Before the date set for his execution, the independent party increased in power due to the opening of the Russo-Japanese War, and he was released.

After coming to this country on diplomatic missions, Dr. Rhee studied at several American universities and received degrees from George Washington College, Harvard and Princeton. Since that time he has been more or less in the public eye in different capacities, his latest success being his election by the Korean Provisional Congress to the office of Prime Minister and then to the Presidency.

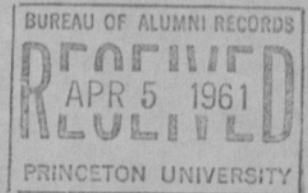
BT
g
Mrs. Graham



KOREAN EMBASSY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 31, 1961



Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your note of March 28, 1961 in reference to the address and whereabouts of Mr. Syngman Rhee.*

Please be advised that the address with which you may contact him is as follows:

Korean Consulate General
1113 Hassinger Street
Honolulu, Hawaii

Since the April, 1960 revolution, Dr. Rhee has been residing in Honolulu.

If we can be of any further help to you, please let us hear from you again.

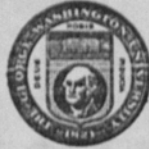
Sincerely yours,

Chung Sup Shin
Cultural Affairs Officer

Bureau of Alumni Records
Box 418
Princeton, New Jersey

"Confidential - from Washington"

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON VICTORY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D. C.



ROBERT E. FREER, CHAIRMAN
LESTER A. SMITH, SECRETARY

MAY, 1949

NO. 53

TO THE RECIPIENTS OF THE ALUMNI AWARDS

We dedicate this Bulletin to the four graduates who will receive the Alumni Achievement Award from The George Washington University at Commencement, June 1, 1949: Syngman Rhee, A.B.1907, President of the Republic of Korea; Robert Daniel Murphy, LL.B.1920, LL.M.1928, Director of the Office of German and Austrian Affairs of the Department of State; Edith M. Haydon, A.B.1927, Superintendent of Nurses, St. Elizabeths Hospital; Robert Howe Harmon, M.D.1929, Director of the University Glee Clubs.

CLOYD H. MARVIN, *President,*
The George Washington University

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION ITS VITAL IMPORTANCE

By

J. ROSCOE CREER, M.D.

Member of Board of Review, The George Washington Victory Council

Through the medium of animal experimentation some of the most important advancements in the science of medicine have been attained. Every day hundreds of highly trained medical scientists and technicians are studying the results of animal experiments and drawing conclusions that may have a significant meaning in the cause, cure or control of disease. The people of this nation enjoy a higher standard of medical care than any other large nation on earth. Life expectancy has risen eighteen years since 1900. In spite of these enviable advancements there is much to be done before all the people can get the benefits of the medical knowledge that is at our disposal today.

We need more and better trained doctors to practice the newer developments in the control of disease, yet in this country there are well-organized groups who would make it a crime to use animals in scientific experiments. How can we train more and better doctors when a most important method of education has been impeded or destroyed? There is a bill before Congress today that would call for fines of one to five

hundred dollars and imprisonment up to ninety days for anyone indulging in animal experimentation.

In a recent editorial of a Washington newspaper it was stated that a member of the medical profession was of the opinion that in over "three hundred years of animal experimentation—you will find few major scourges whose alleviation or cure has been aided by vivisections". This statement should not go unchallenged. During the same week *Life* magazine featured an article which provided such a highly significant contrast that it was amusing. This feature was on "Blue Baby Research" which has been conducted by Dr. Alfred Blalock and Dr. Helen Taussig of Johns Hopkins Medical School.

The operation these two scientists have devised is one of the greatest real advancements in the science of surgery in recent years. This procedure relieves an otherwise hopeless condition. The victims have symptoms of cyanosis, shortness of breath, weakness, and finally mental deterioration and are doomed to an early death. The symptoms are due to

PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1950

SYNGMAN RHEE, PRESIDENT OF KOREA, GOT DOCTORATE DEGREE AT PRINCETON IN 1910; IS CLOSE FRIEND OF DR. C. R. ERDMAN

Destitute Financially he was Given Free room and Board at Seminary Here

"I never forget the happy days I was privileged to enjoy in Princeton." These are the words of Dr. Syngman Rhee, President of the embattled Republic of Korea. They are part of a letter sent by Dr. Rhee on March 22nd, 1949 to Dr. Charles R. Erdman, Sr., of Princeton, long a friend and advisor of the President.

In 1905, Dr. Rhee met the Reverend Ernest F. Hall, formerly of the Princeton Theological Seminary, now residing in Elkton, Maryland, who was in Korea on missionary work for the Presbyterian Church. In 1908, Dr. Hall introduced the future President to Dr. Erdman who assisted him in gaining admittance to Princeton University to study for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in international-politics. He received his Degree in 1910.

His first contact with Princeton is to be found in a letter sent from Harvard University, where he was studying for the Degree of Master of Arts, to Dean Andrew Fleming West. Expressing his desire to study at Princeton for his doctoral degree, Dr. Rhee asked to be excused from the customary German language requirement, because he was "more or less familiar with several languages."

Dr. Rhee's letter continues: "Besides my own tongue, in which I am known as a good writer, having been editor of the Imperial Daily in Seoul for ten years; the Chinese liter-



Dr. Syngman Rhee

ature, classics, philosophy, and religion have been my favorite studies for twenty years, not to mention some Japanese. English and French are to be counted as my foreign languages."

Destitute financially, the Korean scholar was given free room and board at the Princeton Theological Seminary on the condition that he take a certain number of courses in religious fields. In preparation for his doctoral dissertation, Dr. Rhee took graduate courses in international law and diplomacy, American history, and two courses in the history of philosophy.

The subject of Dr. Rhee's doctoral thesis was "Neutrality As Influenced by the United States." This document was awarded one of the highest grad-

es ever to be given up to that time. Dr. Edward S. Corwin, McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Emeritus, recalls that the frontispiece of Dr. Rhee's dissertation was so good that it was used as a model and sample pages were given to all students.

Still financially embarrassed, Dr. Rhee received permission to publish his doctoral thesis a year after the award of his degree. In January, 1911, Dean West received a letter from Dr. Rhee from Seoul on the stationery of the Young Men's Christian Association, which reported that he still was unable to publish his thesis, lacking the necessary \$80, a sum "which means a great deal to me out here." The 1911 letter continues, "It seems to me that I have to ask for some help, either from the university or from the unknown friend who has helped me so much already."

Evidently the help was forthcoming, for the thesis was published in 1912. No record exists as to the source of this help or as to the identity, of the "unknown friend." It is known that Dr. Rhee was the recipient of many kindnesses from both Dr. Erdman and Dr. Hall, but the name of the "unknown friend" is still a mystery.

Dr. Rhee did not come to Princeton as a political innocent; rather he was at the age of thirty-three already a seasoned veteran of revolutionary strife. Born of an aristocratic Korean family on March 26th, 1875, and taught to deplore Christianity and reform. Dr. Rhee was nevertheless

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PRESIDENT RHEE RECEIVED HIS DOCTORATE DEGREE AT PRINCETON; IS CLOSE FRIEND OF DR. ERDMAN

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an outstanding spokesman for democracy by the age of twenty. In 1895, he founded and edited the first daily newspaper ever to be published in Korea, the Daily Imperial, lashing out against the Russian and Japanese-dominated Yi government of Korea. In 1897, he was imprisoned for his attacks at the behest of the Russians and sentenced to die. Daily for seven months in Kamoksu prison in Seoul, the young editor was tortured by fire and beaten with bamboo rods.

It was while a prisoner, according to Dr. Erdman, that Dr. Rhee first recalled the Christian principles with which he had come into contact earlier at the Pai Jai Methodist Mission School in Korea. A copy of the Scriptures was smuggled into prison to him, and it was during his stay at Kamoksu that Dr. Rhee first embraced Christianity, thereby cutting the last of the ties which bound him to his aristocratic heritage.

In 1904, at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War, Dr. Rhee was released from prison. He emerged with a new faith, and with what is described by Dr. Erdman as a "love of freedom and democracy and a desire to educate himself to help his people." Hence Dr. Rhee came to America.

After his stay at Princeton, Dr. Rhee returned to Korea, then under the domination of the Japanese. In 1912, he fled the country to escape imprisonment by the Japanese and went to Hawaii. He became active in Missionary work and founded a school for his countrymen in Honolulu.

On March 1st, 1919, the Independent Party in Korea staged a passive revolt against the Japanese. Dr. Rhee was elected President of the provisional government, but was unable to come to Korea since the Japanese quickly put down the revolt. Instead, he came to the United States

to plead for his country's independence with President Woodrow Wilson.

Returning to Princeton to speak in Alexander Hall on October 19, 1919, President Rhee called for 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 the World War."

Dr. Rhee returned to Korea in 1945. On August 15, 1948, he was elected President of the new Republic of Korea, and has continued to fight for Korean independence and security.

Dr. Erdman describes President Rhee as a man who "loved democracy; was a Christian, educator, and patriot." Said Dr. Erdman, "The honesty, integrity, and high Christian character of Dr. Rhee is outstanding. His stay in Princeton was a moulding influence in his life, but he came here with Christian convictions."

Dr. Hall, reached at his home in Maryland, termed Dr. Rhee "the greatest patriot I have ever known" and noted his "willingness to suffer for his country."

And indeed, the President suffered many hardships, both physical and spiritual. In 1905, he was rebuffed by President Theodore Roosevelt when he sought Korea representation in the Portsmouth Conference at the end of the Russo-Japanese war. Korea was, in fact, turned over to the hated Japanese at the conclusion of the Conference.

In 1918, Dr. Rhee applied for a passport to attend the Paris Peace Conference to press again Korea's claims for independence. However, by the personal order of President Wilson, the passport was refused, to prevent the "embarrassment" of Japan at the Conference.

Following World War II, President Rhee declined to lead any individual Korean party, but formed instead the

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Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, to which all parties but the Communist subscribed. It was at this time that Dr. Rhee first declared publicly that Korea would never accept the Moscow decision imposing a trusteeship on Korea.

Despite a United Nation's decision calling for a free election in Korea, the Russians refused to permit the U.N. Commission to come north of the 38th parallel. Finally an election was held in the free portion of south Korea and Dr. Rhee became President on August 15, 1948.

Dr. Erdman, commenting on present United States actions in the Korean crisis said that he considered Dr. Rhee a man of great integrity, whom this country should support in this time of need. "He is a democrat, hates tyranny, and has the interests of his people at heart," noted Dr. Erdman.

An idea of President Rhee's attitude towards the United States may be gleaned by two excerpts from his doctoral thesis written in 1910:

"The general rules of such recognition (of independence and belligerency) were largely established through the influence of the United States in its relations with the European and South American revolutionary movements. The wise discretion and the judicious statements of the American Statesmen shown in the diplomatic correspondence of the time set forth a correct example which the nations of the world follow."

"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, 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, has contributed a larger portion of influence toward these accomplishments than any other nation in the world."

It is to this man, Dr. Syngman Rhee, scholar, Christian, and patriot, the Koreans look for leadership, and the world looks in hope.