Syngman Rhee Dies an Exile From Land He Freed

Confusion From Page 1, Col. 6 ... week to travel. The fatal series of strokes had started. As the President's body will be held
Wednesday night at the Korean Christian Church in Honolulu, which Dr. Rhee helped found earlier this year, Dr. Rhee's body then will be
brought to Seoul, where a burial service will be held at the
National Cemetery of the Republic of Korea, on the south bank of Moja River. Mrs. Rhee's son will accompany
her father's body there.

Syngman Rhee was removed from the political blacklist of his country by a deed of amnesty he signed offhand, July 11, 1953.

Dr. Rhee, the first free Korean chosen government head, lost
his life in the course of his struggle to see the liberation of Korea from Japanese control, to resist imperialist
attacks by Russian-sponsored Korean forces, and to achieve
a lasting and honest alliance with the United States and the
free world. Because the United States, the United Nations, and the Security Council had long opposed
Dr. Rhee's every move, he faced the muscles of the
United States and the Korean government behind the
Communist Chinese. Dr. Rhee waged a six-year struggle against these forces, and ultimately he
was killed by a stroke.

Syngman Rhee with former President Harry S. Truman during visit to Truman Center in Independence, Mo., in 1954. He thanked Mr. Truman for U.S. aid. Mrs. Rhee is with him.

Syngman Rhee was chosen President of the Korean independence movement in 1925. His work included the founding of the
Korean independence movement, the Korean Independence<br>League, and the National Assembly. He also worked for the
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Syngman Rhee with former President Harry S. Truman during visit to Truman Center in Independence, Mo., in 1954. He thanked Mr. Truman for U.S. aid. Mrs. Rhee is with him.

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Rhee Unaware of Coup, Wife Says in Honolulu

HONOLULU, May 15 (UPI) — The wife of former President Syngman Rhee of South Korea said today he knew nothing about the military revolt there. She indicated that she might not tell him immediately.

Dr. Rhee, who is 86 years old, was released from Tripler Army Hospital last week after treatment for an abscess on his back. Earlier this year he was treated there for a cardiovascular ailment.

Advised of the revolt and asked to get Dr. Rhee's reaction, the former President's wife said:

"He doesn't know anything about it and I don't know anything about it. He has just returned from the hospital, so please don't bother us."

Dr. Rhee last was seen in public on his birthday March 29.

NEW YORK TIMES 5-16-61

Rhee Adopts Student as Son

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

SEUL, Korea, Nov. 13 — The former President of South Korea, 86-year-old Syngman Rhee, adopted a Seoul student as his heir today. Mr. Rhee and his Austrian-born wife, Francesca, now in Hawaii, chose their foster son last night from among three candidates recommended by friends in Seoul. Mr. Rhee's new son is Rhee In Soo 30.

NEW YORK TIMES 11-14-61

Rhee Out of Honolulu Hospital

HONOLULU, March 20 (AP) — Dr. Syngman Rhee, former President of South Korea, was discharged today from Tripler Army Hospital after thirteen days of treatment for a nervous condition and circulatory ailment. The 87-year-old Dr. Rhee was taken to Maunalani rest home in Honolulu for further care.

NEW YORK TIMES 3-30-62
Korea's Patriarch

When Syngman Rhee left Kyungmudae, Seoul's White House, to go into exile again at the age of 85, he was cheered by the same people who had clamored for his abdication. He had spent almost half his ninety years struggling for Korea's independence, and while his countrymen did not want him to rule them, they could recognize the tragedy of this irascible old patriot, destined to face his final days abroad.

The Korean War was the high point of Dr. Rhee's career—and the beginning of his political demise. He was exalted by his allies for rallying the nation. His great power during and after the war enabled him to rule ever more arbitrarily. He could disregard American pressure for badly needed reforms, refuse to normalize relations with Japan and yet benefit from the American guarantee of Korean independence which he had sought most of his life and only obtained with the Communist invasion.

Dr. Rhee's domestic problems were enormous and, increasingly, political as well as economic. His egotism, his age and his prejudices made him susceptible to manipulation by the wrong people. Political unrest grew as he subverted the democratic processes he himself had created. Finally, to win re-election to a fourth term in 1960, he had to resort to election frauds so extensive that they outraged the nation, set off a bloody uprising of Korean students and brought him down.

A fair verdict on the old patriarch must, however, recall his fight against the ancient Korean monarchy at the end of the last century that led to his arrest and torture, his later conversion to Christianity and the writing, in prison, of "The Spirit of Independence," for decades the handbook of Korean political thought. He will be remembered for his long struggle in Korea and abroad—much of it from a Washington base—against the Japanese annexation that began in 1905 and was completed in 1910. And, in the end, he may be remembered most as the statesman who, despite his authoritarianism and his belligerence, did much to liberate his country and to give Korea its first freely chosen government in its 4,000-year history.

RHEE RITES TUESDAY PLANNED BY CABINET

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, Korea, July 21—The Cabinet committee in charge of the People's Funeral to be given former President Syngman Rhee decided today to hold it Tuesday at the Municipal Stadium. Rhee Hyo Sing, Speaker of the National Assembly, heads the funeral committee of more than 1,000 members.

Work began yesterday at the National Cemetery to prepare a tomb for Dr. Rhee, who died Monday while in exile in Honolulu. He had said he wished to be buried in the cemetery where Korean war dead lie.

At Dr. Rhee's home here, where his body will be after it is flown across the Pacific aboard a United States Air Force plane Saturday, more than 20,000 people have paid visits to burn incense and bow before a temporary altar.

Fourteen members of the Association of April Revolution Comrades, who took part in the 1960 student revolt that ousted Dr. Rhee from power, began a hunger strike at the association's offices, in protest against the elaborate funeral. They said such a public rite "profanes the souls" of those killed in the anti-Rhee uprising.

NEW YORK TIMES 7-22-65
Lee, Rheé's Aide, Dies with Family

Ex-Running Mate Slain in Suicide Pact, Army Says

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, Korea, Thursday, April 28—Vice President-elect Lee Ki Poong, his wife and two sons died in a suicide pact in a bungalow in the presidential compound early today.

This was announced by the Republic of Korea Army's Martial Law Command.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee and their younger son were shot by Lieut. Rhee Kang Suk, 23 years old, who then killed himself, officials said. He was the older son, but was adopted by President Syngman Rhee about two years ago and took the Rhee name.

Mr. Lee, life-long associate of President Dr. Rhee, had as Vice President-elect been a chief target of the opposition to the Rhee regime.

The tragedy occurred, according to one Government source, about 4:30 A.M. Another official source said it was 5:40 A.M. The bodies have been taken to the Sudo Korean Army Hospital near the Capitol building. The whereabouts of the resigned President Rhee could not be immediately determined.

Lieutenant Lee's younger brother was Kang Wook, 18 years old, a student.

The whereabouts of the Lee family had not been known all this week. A mob of angry students sacked Mr. Lee's residence Monday morning as part of the week-end demonstrations that overturned the Rhee Government.

Lee Ki Poong and some of his friends had been reported to have been in the house when it was besieged by the students Sunday night. According to this account, the young man's friends came out of the house and fired short-gun blasts into the crowd of students, resulting in several deaths.

Mr. Lee, who had been Speaker of the Assembly, was the key figure of the uprisings following the March 15 national election, in which he won the Vice Presidency overwhelmingly over the incumbent Vice President John Myun Chang, who resigned last week in a protest over the manner in which the poll was conducted.

Subsequently, Dr. Rhee or- dered Mr. Lee's resignation, which never came.

ACCLAIMED IN RETIREMENT: Syngman Rhee, who resigned under pressure as the President of South Korea, waves to cheering residents of Seoul as he leaves residence.

Truman Has Praise for Rhee

WASHINGTON, April 28 (AP)—Former President Harry S. Truman today described the resignation of Dr. Syngman Rhee as President of Korea as a "very patriotic stand." Mr. Truman, here to speak at a luncheon of a National Conference on International Economic and Social Development, said he was a great admirer of Dr. Rhee.

Lee Ki Poong, ousted Vice President-elect of South Korea. He died in Seoul.

Ailing and semi-paralyzed, unable to stand without support, Mr. Lee had been prevented by his physical condition from exercising complete control of the Liberal party political machine in the last few years. His disability was considered to have been one of the factors leading to the break-up his machine and ultimately to the fall of the Rhee Government.

During Mr. Lee's tenure as Speaker of the House of Representatives the last two years, he was rarely seen in the chamber.

Four years ago Mr. Lee was defeated for the Vice Presidency by Dr. Chang by more than 200,000 votes. Yet in the election last March 15, Mr. Lee unseated Mr. Chang by a majority of more than 4,000,000, taking every constituency in the country. The disparity in the vote over the four-year span appeared to support widespread charges of the Liberal party's vote-rigging practices in the March 15 ballot.
RHEE READY TO RELINQUISH MUCH OF EXECUTIVE POWER AND REVISE KOREAN REGIME

Text of Rhee's Statement

SEOUL, Korea, Tuesday, April 26 (UPI)—Following is the text of a statement issued today by President Syngman Rhee:

Since I returned home after the liberation, I have lived well with all patriotic brethren, and I have no regret to die. I have always wanted to do and will do whatever the people desire and allow. I received the report that our beloved young students and other patriotic brethren are demanding of me several things. I will follow their wish in my judgment. One thing I request is that our brethren keep in mind the Convention force where the Thirty-Eight Parallel stands at this moment are acting as many chances to invade us, and we should do our best to not give the Convention any such chance.

1. I will resign from the Presidency if the people desire.
2. Since there are reports of many unfair practices in the March 15 Presidential and Vice Presidential elections, I have instructed the elections. In order to eliminate all frauds in connection with the last elections, I have told

Lee Ki Poong
Speaker Lee Ki-poong to resign from every public position he holds.

1. As I have already agreed, I will agree with the Constitutional amendment for a Parliamentary system.

Opponent Quits

By ROBERT TRIBUNE

SEOUL, Korea, Saturday, April 23—President Syngman Rhee was administratively said today to have agreed to a Government reorganization and the establishment of a new system of Cabinet responsibility, in which the President's office would become a more or less ceremonial position.

Dr. Rhee's intention was made known by Vice President-elect Lee Ki Poong, who simultaneously said he was "convinced" in his own retirement from public life.

In the past, as President of Korea, Dr. Rhee has held a position equivalent to that of the President of the United States. He also has conducted his office, however, as a kind of "acting man.

Under a Cabinet system, the Korean Government would resemble that of Italy and other countries, where a Premier is the chief executive, and the President plays the role of ceremonial head of state and sometimes of older statesman.

Meanwhile, Vice President J. M. Chang announced his resignation.

Dr. Chang demanded that the Dr. Rhee step down from the Presidency "for the sake of democracy." Dr. Chang, leader of the Opposition Democratic party, demanded that the President "frankly admit the March 15 election irregularities; and the invalidity of the ballot" in which Dr. Chang was overwhelmingly defeated in re-election by Mr. Lee.

Elections to Begin

Dr. Chang had defeated Mr. Lee for the first time in four years ago by more than 500,000 votes.

When Mr. Lee's election by a majority of more than 500,000 was announced, demonstrations, mostly led by students, broke out that have so far cost 124 lives by the official count.

Unofficial figures of the dead from riots in Seoul and other cities went as high as 200. Dr. Rhee's acceptance of the changes suggested by Mr. Lee and others would be intended to bring about political stability and end the current crisis.

Alterations of the governmental structure would involve new general elections. This would be accompanied by complete reorganization of the governing Liberal party. Conservative elements now divided between Liberals and the Opposition Democratic party would combine.

Koreans who have been in close touch with Dr. Rhee in recent days predicted yesterday that Mr. Lee would relinquish his claim to office and that the President would sequence in that move.
Rhee, 80, Shows Unabated Vigor
In Leading Asia’s Fight on Reds

Dynamism of Aged Korean Leader Is Undiminished—His Re-Election Expected

BY ROBERT TRUMBOULL
Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, Korea, March 28—President Syngman Rhee, who will be 80 years old March 25, is in the forefront of Asia’s fight against communism. His shows today the vigor that has characterized his lifetime of struggle to free his country from tyrannies.

If the imminence of his eightieth birthday inclined the old warrior’s attention toward the emotional past, when he relentlessly fought the Japanese occupation of his country for forty-five years, an animated interview of an hour and a half today failed to show it.

Dr. Rhee was prevailed instead with new battles, and the dynamism was undiminished by the years. Only a slight infirmity of voice indicated advanced age. His smooth, tawny features were clear, his walk and bearing were unimpaired.

It is generally said that Dr. Rhee will be re-elected President in 1956, although he makes the customary polite avowals that all veteran politicians in their twilight years that he would prefer to pass the candle of office. And, as in the case of other leaders who make similar statements from time to time, no one believes them.

With Dr. Rhee firmly in the national government, it is often accused of authoritarian tendencies, of ruthlessness toward the opposition. But Korea, Dr. Rhee would reply, is still formally at war and an imperative, for war permits no temporizing in the face of the threat to the security of the state.

Paper Is Suspended

Only yesterday a leading independent newspaper of Seoul, the Tong-a Ilbo, was summarily suspended for a slighting reverence to the President. The official explanation was that this was because of an understand typeographical error in the setting of Chinese characters.

When the incident was mentioned to Dr. Rhee, he said that to hold an interview, he turned abruptly to his information director, Dr. Hong Kee Kirt, who was present.

"That was wrong," he snapped.
"You shouldn’t suspend the paper," the director said.

"But in the discussion that followed, Dr. Kirt stated that the paper had some connection with a ‘neutralist’ faction in Japan, which Dr. Rhee knew to be a group that argues for a complete ‘re-existence’ with the Communists, that the newspaper is not a union of nationalists and that it advocates for the Liquidation of the Korean nation. Dr. Rhee seemed rather hovered that than being the case only seconds previous.

There is no ‘neutralism’ no ‘re-existence’ in Dr. Rhee’s ‘atologue.’

Japan’s recent approaches to Communist China for trade relations have received a neighboring impetus in Dr. Rhee’s outlook as little better than an outright enemy of democracy.

For him, obviously, there is no compromise beneath any respect whatsoever. It threatens the next war and there was evidence that symbol was the instrument of a more volatile man might have apprehended fury that he discussed the leader’s appearance of the necks of democratic arms.

2D MAN ON TICKET
KOREA QUESTION

All Signs Indicate Rhee Will
Head State in ’66 Again—
His Victory Temned Sure

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 28—With the South Korean Presidential election only six months away there is no evidence that Dr. Syngman Rhee intends to retire. In fact, the evidence is all to the contrary.

The 80-year-old President still speaks of events well beyond the election of next May or June and inauguration Aug. 31. The only speculation among Korean politicians and in the newspapers is on whom he will choose as his running mate.

There is little doubt here that he would win if he ran again, and by an overwhelming majority.

The Democratic party is expected to name P. H. Shimbly as its Presidential candidate. He is a member of the National Assembly and a frequent speaker of that body.

Two other leading members of that party are John M. Chang and Chong Hung Myung. Mr. Chang is former Ambassador to the United States and former Premier, Mr. Chong, who now is in the Assembly, is a former Minister of Home Affairs in the Rhee Cabinet.

Contrast With U. S. Post

Speculation on Dr. Rhee’s choice of a running mate holds the interest of many because of the belief that the President will thus show his preference for his eventual successor. But the Korean Vice President is not important a post as the American.

In the event of the President’s death or disablement the Korean Vice President would not serve the unexpired term. The Constitution provides for the selection of a successor within three months after the vacancy occurs.

The name most frequently heard is that of Dr. Rhee’s running mate in Lee Ki Poong. He is Speaker of the Assembly, a powerful, active head of the ruling Liberal party. He is the man most frequently at the President’s side at public functions and to hold Dr. Rhee’s confidence more than any other Korean.

A new active was added in an obviously inspired story last week that the President looked with favor on Dr. Young Chon Yang, Ambassador to Washington.

Some observers believe that Mr. Yang is willing but they doubt that the story had come from Kyung-ju Dar, as the Korean White House is known.

Dr. Rhee issued an unusual statement today to deny he was being considered for the Philippines, ‘His Excellency from Washington’
Grads in Korea Hold Seoul Reunion

Forty-five Princeton alumni held a reunion at the Chosen Hotel in Seoul, Korea, on Friday, May 7, and preliminary arrangements were made to establish a permanent Princeton Club of Korea. President of the Republic Syngman Rhee, Graduate School Class of 1916, is expected to be elected honorary president of the organization.

The reunion came about through the efforts of Rhee and C. Tyler Wood '21, United Nations Command Economic Coordinator for Korea, who conceived the idea.

Attempts were made to round up all Princetonians in Korea serving in the Army, Air Force, Marines and Navy as well as Koreans who attended Princeton.

Invitations were sent for cocktails followed by a steak dinner at the Chosen Hotel to the 45 who were turned up.

The hotel, according to Lt. Philip W. Hummer '33 who notified the Princetonian of the affair, "is one of the most elaborate structures in Korea and provided an excellent setting for the reunion.

Guests of honor included Rhee, Dr. George Paik '25, General Maxwell D. Taylor, Eighth Army Commander; the Hon. Ellis O. Briggs, U.S. Ambassador to Korea.

Rhees Greeted At White House

President Eisenhower (left) greets President Syngman Rhee of South Korea on his arrival at the White House. At right is Mrs. Rhee and at the far left is Mrs. Eisenhower. President Rhee is in Washington for talks with U.S. officials.
U.S. WILLS BACK HIM IN NEED, RHEE SAYS

Asserts, However, Republic Will Not Renew Attack on Communists Soon

SEULU, Aug. 23 (AP) — President Syngman Rhee of South Korea said yesterday for the first time that South Korea was not planning to renew the war in the near future.

He did not explain, however, why South Korea is militarily strong enough to march north the United States will furnish arms and ammunition.

The President spoke at a rally to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the creation of the republic.

He said: "Please understand I am not saying we shall resume war today or tomorrow. We must prepare and make our preparations.

"All our people will join together in a crusade and campaign that will lead to victory and peace."

Earlier in his address, Dr. Rhee indicated his faith in the United States people not to disappoint him when he felt the time for action had arrived.

Support Still Expected

He said: "Koreans still believe freedom-loving nations and individuals everywhere will support us and send us what we need in our struggle for our own survival."

Our people are already prepared morally and spiritually to take action to settle our own problems by our own efforts. Beyond that, we expect only the physical capability to act."

At one point the President referred to the recent article in a newspaper for a preventive war to settle current world problems. He said he was not sure if the rest of the world knew how the phrase was applied to Korea, but his meaning was that Korea should be driven out and kept out of Korea. This policy, he added, would be equally effective if adopted by all other nations of the free world.

Dr. Rhee's address lacked the fire and emotion of most of his earlier speeches. About 30,000 listeners seemed equally unaffected by the address. In the past, the Korean people often were overcome with enthusiasm in listening to the President speak.

Rhee Refers to "Plan"

Many observers here believed that if Dr. Rhee had achieved concrete gains on his trip to the United States he would have been eager to tell the Korean people of the opportunity.

President Rhee referred several times to a "Korea plan" to unify Korea. He said he was certain it would meet with the approval of United States military strategists if they were told it was for the unity of Korea at any cost. He emphasized his plan would not involve use of either atomic or hydrogen bombs.

Dr. Rhee did not detail what his plan was, nor would his advisers indicate when it had been conceived. At the close of his address, high Government officials declared knowledge of any plan of action for unification.

They suggested that Dr. Rhee may have just completed it since returning from his trip.

LONDON, Aug. 15 (AP) — Marshal Kim Il Sung, commander of Communist North Korea's Army, today ordered his forces to be on the alert against an attack from the south. The order, broadcast by Peiping radio, was heard here.

PARIS, Aug. 15 (AP) — A Japanese Prince, brother of Emperor Hirohito, joined 250 guests at the South Korean Mission today to observe the ninetieth anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japan.

Prince Akihito and Princess Takamachi joined Gen. John Hull, United Nations Far East commander, the diplomatic corps and Japanese officials in the observance.

Rhee Finds G.I.'s No Use If They Don't Fight Reds

SEULU, Aug. 23 (AP) — President Syngman Rhee of South Korea said yesterday for the first time that the United States announcement it would withdraw many of its troops from Korea was no use to foreign troops to stay in Korea if they are not going to fight communism, he said.

It was the 79-year-old Dr. Rhee's first public reaction to the news that four of the six United States divisions in Korea would leave.

"We should not fear even if all United States troops are pulled out of Korea because we know God will help us," Dr. Rhee told 70,000 Koreans at Seoul Municipal Stadium. He returned Aug. 13 from a twenty-day tour of the United States.
Rhee Nominated Anew; He Hints He Will Run

Special to The New York Times.
SEOUL, Korea, March 5—President Syngman Rhee was unanimously nominated for a third term today by his Liberal party.

The Presidential election will be held either May or June.

Eight hundred three-party delegates from throughout South Korea, holding their national convention here, also unanimously nominated Lee Ki Poong, chairman of the National Assembly, as Dr. Rhee’s running mate.

President Rhee will be 61 years old on March 26. Mr. Lee is 59.

Dr. Rhee told the delegates in a message that he did not wish to run because he already had served a second term and was old. However, he added by implication that he would, should the wishes of the people, whatever those might be.

Rhee Says Crises Disprove Idea
Free World Can Rely on Reds

Suggests U.N. Be Reorganized
to Bar Communist Lands—
Discredits Police Units

By FOSTER HALEY
Special to The New York Times.
SEOUL, Korea, Nov. 14—Recent events in the Middle East and East Europe have proved the futility of the belief that the free world and the Communist world can live peacefully together, Dr. Syngman Rhee, South Korean President, said today.

The Soviet Union has proved by its actions in Hungary that it will use force whenever its own rule is threatened anywhere, he said. He believes the record has shown that words are useless against such tactics. The Communists are influenced only by deeds, he said.

The Soviet military suppression of the Hungarian Revolution attempt to again become masters in their own country quite obviously has affected President Rhee deeply.

In a discussion of international affairs in the summy study of his home on North Mountain overlooking the Korean capital and then at luncheon, he returned again and again to that subject.

One reason was because he saw a parallel between Hungary and the situation in his own divided country.

Rhee Opposes Revolt in North

"Some persons have suggested that I urge my people to the north to revolt," he said. "But how can I do that unless I can assure them help will come?"

The 81-year-old President always speaks of the North Koreans as "my" people. He never has accepted and quite obviously does not intend to accept the division of Korea imposed by the Soviet Union in 1945 and supported during the Korean war by Soviet arms and Chinese Communist troops. More than 490,000 Chinese Red troops still remain north of the Thirty-eighth Parallel in Korea.

Dr. Rhee never accepted armistice in 1953 that left the country divided. He has long demanded that the sixteen countries in the United Nations that fought alongside South Korea from 1950 to 1953 take whatever means are needed to wipe out the dividing line and unify Korea.

The President knows the horrors of war. Twice he had to leave his capital when Communist armies overran most of the republic in 1950 and again in 1951. But he believes there are some situations that hardly can be borne. The abandonment of the Hungarians to Soviet guns was one such situation, he said.

Rhee Warns Against Fear

"We deny our manhood if we say we will not fight under any circumstances," he said. "We must not let fear determine all our actions."

The Korean leader believes that the United Nations, as now organized, cannot bring peace to the world. Nor does he see much value in a United Nations police force. "You [United States] would not allow a United Nations police force to come into your country, would you?" he asked.

Dr. Rhee said he favored a world organization of free nations only. Then let countries now Communist controlled join when they qualify, he suggested.

The key to the future lies in Washington, in the hands of President Eisenhower, the Korean President said. "Now that the election is over, I hope that he will be prepared to take resolute action when it is called for." Dr. Rhee said. "When justice is on our side, then we should act."

Japanese Are Alarm

Special to The New York Times.
TOKYO, Nov. 18—Japan's two top Cabinet officers expressed deep concern over world events today. They denounced both the British and French intervention in Egypt and Soviet interference in Hungary today.

In opening addresses at a special session of the Diet, Premier Eisaku Sato and Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu deplored Japan's role in a policy of peace. Both applauded the rej ection of President Eisenhower as an influence toward the restoration of world harmony.

The current Diet meeting was called primarily to ratify Japan's peace arrangement with the Soviet Union concluded last month in Moscow.

Mr. Shigemitsu said the action of Britain and France on Egypt was "a willful betrayal of the spirit of the United Nations that jeopardized its very existence."

He urged the Soviet leaders to "listen to the voice of the Hungarians and take measures to ease the situation in line with the resolutions of the United Nations."

Premier Sato, dwell principally on Japan's recent economic gains, including a 10 percent increase in the national income since 1955. He said Japan should concentrate on economic enhancement while "avoiding all costs involvement in disputes of other countries."

President Syngman Rhee