WASHINGTON, June 7—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 3 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, and is already one of the epic struggles of all time. You have dedicated your all without independence to the principles that human liberty and national liberty must survive against Communist aggression, which, trampling 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 can be no independence without international dependence, and there can be no human liberty except as men recognize that they are joined together by ties of common destiny.

The moment has now come when we must and will work to carry on by warfare a struggle for the reunification of Korea or whether to pursue the other method 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 treats the principle of political asylum, assures the thousands of North Koreans and Communist prisoners in our hands, who have been seen liberty and who wish to stay, to have liberty and to do so, and will not be forcibly sent back into Communist areas. The principles of political asylum are one which we could not honorably surrender. Even though we thereby were an earlier end to our own human, and material and 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 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 unhappy not only the country which we have occupied. It is unhappy not only the country which we have 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 in order to violence in order 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 see 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 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. Security 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 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 herebefore taken be a more perfect investment of blood and treasure which has already been made for the defense of Korea, are certainly clear indications of American temper and intentions not to tolerate a repetition of unprovoked acts of aggression. Korea must be rebuilt. Industries must be reestablished. 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 Korean people, namely, "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." It is manifestly, not all of these conditions now prevail in Korea. Moreover, in existing circumstances they cannot be achieved simply by negotiation of the present conflict or by reckless adventure with a new one. We of the United Nations can see that 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 can be no lasting union and, as I say, we shall seek to achieve that union by all peaceful methods. We are convinced that there should be domestic tranquility 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 negotiate. The general welfare should be advanced and that will come from your own resources and from increased economic assistance to your war-torn land. Finally, a peaceful settlement marks the best opportunity to bring to your country the blessings of liberty.

I assure you, Mr. President, that all our policies and all our efforts are 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.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Text of Eisenhower Letter to Rhee on Korea Truce
conferring. 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 Unexpected.** 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 Shabban the Brainless, another crowd roared to the house of Mohammed Mossadegh. Shabban 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 **barr**, 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.
RHEE, IN U. S., ASKS OUSTING OF REDS

Continued From Previous Page

In greeting the President, the 56-year-old Austrian-born Syngman Rhee, his reception was 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 his 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 knew 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 at the president's quarters last night for the rest of the five-day visit. Dr. Rhee is scheduled to address a joint session of Congress Wednesday.

President Rhee is expected to spend the weekend in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago. The visit of President Rhee and his entourage is described as an occasion for the World's Press in Washington for the release of the reports that he and Secretary of State Dulles had agreed upon in the event that the political conference on Korea provided for in Article 60 of the Korean nationalistic agreement should fail.

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

The visit of President Rhee is expected to result in more aid to his country and for more control of that aid. The visit of President Rhee in making such economic and military plans for Korea is expected to cost the United States $2 billion.

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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 Eastern Affairs, is returning to the United States with sweeping concessions won from Dr. Syngman Rhee, South Korean President, that pave the way for the signing of an armistice agreement to end the Korean war.

During more than two weeks of difficult but friendly negotiations in Seoul, Dr. Rhee yielded on all points of principle that it will be difficult to have yielded in playing to the Communists. In the end, the United States held firm on the condition that Dr. Rhee had said to Mr. Robertson: “You have come here and you have conquered me.”

Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Robertson said 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 the agreement to end the Korean war. It was agreed that the agreement to end the Korean war was not a matter of principle, the United States was said to have yielded no ground to Dr. Rhee.

Rhee Sees No Hope of Unity in Peace

Says Danger of Hostilities Always Present in Korea

—Visits President, Aides

By ROBERT ALDEN  Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28—Dr. Syngman Rhee, who wants to achieve a unified Korea, by any means, saw 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 officials. However, his statement was offered 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 indication in his answers, either, that he had pressed his point of view on the President in the talks that had just been held.

“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 President 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 President Eisenhower’s right. Dr. Rhee was with E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, at his left.

With President Rhee were Admiral John W. Sanborn, Deputy Defense; Dr. Yen Ching Yang, Korean Ambassador to the United States, and Park Tae Chun, economic coordinator.

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

At his news conference Dr. Robert answered questions about twenty minutes. He said he was not here begging or demanding anything, but to express the Korean people’s appreciation of the United States and the United Nations Command. Dr. Rhee said that “this is with us all the time. We see no possibility of resolving the situation by peaceful means. I think you all agree on that.”

President Rhee will attend receptions and parades in New York on Saturday and Monday. He will visit former President Truman in Kansas City Aug. 5.
RENEWAL OF WAR
PLEDGED BY RHEE

South Korean Leader Says
'I Am Not Bluffing' in Plead
 to Curb Chinese Reds

SEOUL, Korea, Feb. 10—President Syngman Rhee said to
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:

"This 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 discuss-
ing peace with the Chinese Com-
munists and said: "Unification
through a political conference
is ridiculous."

Reasons for Stand Listed:
The President gave these rea-
sons for the position he was
taking:

First, he is convinced the Chi-
inese themselves will reopen the
war whenever they are ready.

"They have not given up their
ambitions for the whole of Korea," he
said. "They will attack again."

Second, he believes that the
Communists are using the armed
forces, like the true hawks, merely
to gain time for a military build-
up.

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

Even assuming that the Chi-
nese do not attack in the near
future—which he does not as
sume—Dr. Rhee said a division
Korea could not live. He was
speaking from a point of view of
food, industry and general
economy.

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

"It is no way 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 Chi-
nese 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 sup-
plies and materials the South
Korean armies would have a
hard time. He said he hoped
that the very least he could ex-
pect was support in the form of
munitions, gasoline and the
like.

Action by Rhee Held Unlikely

SEOUL, Feb. 10—Despite re-
newed threats by Dr. Rhee to
unify Korea by force, United
States diplomatic circles believe
no such drastic action is impre-
sizing.

It is not that President Rhee
has abandoned his prime goal of
unification. But qualified observ-
ers here think the Korean Presi-
dent 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
with the anti-Communist countries
on the borders of China, he can
eventu-
ally bring about the down-
fall of the Chinese Communist
regime.

United States Embassy offi-
cials feel that Dr. Rhee is enough
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 provided as the Russian danger, by the terms of which alliance Japan, without declaring or using military forces into and through Korean territory for any and sole pur- pose 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 Rus- sia was over the Government of Japan would promptly withdraw all military, and naval forces from Korea and the

Korean ports and garrisons and the freedom and independence of Korea forever. By making that treaty we did not surrender to Japan any of our rights of sov- erness or independence. The autocratic and militaristic Gov- ernment of the empire of Japan declares by the treaty, which it did not break the 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 force, seized and armed, captive our government and Government officials and us, and therefore declaring a protectorate over our country, finally examined to the rival empire of Korea to the empire of Japan.

We, therefore, refuse to become an integral or component part of the empire of Japan. We cannot and will not continue to live under the autocratic and militaristic form of government. We have suffered and are suffering under the autocratic and militaristic form of government. We-and the people of the United States, and of every other nation, the oppressors and the victims of the autocratic and militaristic form of government. We do hereby solemnly declare our freedom and independence and of the Republic of Korea.

We do this in accordance with the principles 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 auton- omy and federalization is only a new form of the same and atrocious dena- tionalizing and dechristianizing process under which we have suffered unspeak- able tortures and asanas which we have unmercifully sought 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 none of those treaties was the one in 1904, unrecoverably guaranteed the independence of Korea forever. Not only so, but in numer- ous treaties and conventions between Japan and other great powers Japan specifically engaged to respect the inde- pendence of Korea.

To-night in Alexander Hall at 8:15, Dr. Syngman Rhee, leading speaker of the Independent Move- ment 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 Washing- ton.

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

Dr. Rhee has been elected in suc- cession, 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 development 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 domi- nation of the country at the time was openly opposed by it. In spite of repeated threats or 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 Wash- ington College, Harvard and Prince- ton. Since that time he has been more or less in the public eye in differ- ent capacities, his latest success- ess being his election by the Korean Provisional Congress to the office of Prime Minister and then to the Presi- dent.
Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your note of March 28, 1961 in reference to the address and where-abouts 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 Sāp Shin
Cultural Affairs Officer

Bureau of Alumni Records
Box 118
Princeton, New Jersey
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
SYNGMAN RHEE, PRESIDENT OF KOREA, GOT DOCTORATE DEGREE AT PRINCETON IN 1910, IS CLOSE FRIEND OF DR. C. R. ERDMAN

Dr. Syngman Rhee

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

I never forgot 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 1906, Dr. Rhee met the Reverend Ernest F. Hall, former head of the Princeton Theological Seminary, now residing in Eltont, 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. 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."

"Besides my own tongue, in which I am known to be a good speaker, I have been editor of the Imperial Daily in Seoul for ten years; the Chinese literature, classics, philosophy, and religion have been among 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 in 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 politics, 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 grades ever to be given up to that time. 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 dissertation with the understanding that he pay for his award of his degree. In January, 1911, Dean West received a letter from Dr. Rhee from Seoul on the subject of the Young Men's Christian Association, which reported that he still was unable to publish his thesis, lacking the necessary $40, 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."

"Lacking the financial help for the dissertation was published in 1912. No record exists as to the source of this help or 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 for the dissertation alone; 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 despise Christianity and bow to the "unknown friend," he returned 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 "affirm and recognize" Korea, the Daily Imperial, lashing out against the Russian and Japanese-dominated YI government of Korea. In 1927, he was imprisoned for his attacks on the behest of the Russians and sentenced to die. Daily for seven months, one day of the seven was spent in the young editor being tortured by fire and beaten with bamboo rods.

"It was while a prisoner, according to Dr. Erdman, that Rhee, to Dr. Charles R. Erdman, the President of the Young Men's Christian Association, which reported that he still was unable to publish his thesis, lacking the necessary $40, a sum which means a great deal to me out here."

In 1949, at the beginning of the Russo-Japanese War, Dr. Rhee was released from prison. He emerged with a new faith, with a new goal, described by Dr. Erdman as a "love of freedom and democracy and a desire to serve the people," of Korea. Hence Dr. Rhee came to America.

After his stay in Princeton, Dr. Rhee returned to Korea in 1921 and dominated the country. In 1921, he fled the country to escape military service and went to Hawaii. He became active in missionary work and founded a school for his countrymen in Honolulu."

Dr. Rhee, as President of the Korean Independence Society for the Rapid Realization of Korean Independence, to which all Korean, Communist subscribed. It was at this time that Dr. Rhee first declared publicly that Korea would never accept the Moscow decision giving 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 Korea and Dr. Rhee became President on August 15, 1948.

Dr. Erdman, commenting on present day China and its present crisis said that he considered Dr. Rhee a man of great integrity, whom this country should support in this need. "He is a deposed Korean ruler who 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 had from his views expressed in a letter written in 1921:

"The general rules of such recognition (of independence and belligerency) have been largely established through the influence of the United States in its relations with the East. And the United States actions in the Korean question, by President Theodore Roosevelt when he sought Korean representation in the Portsmouth Conference at the first outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, and by President Woodrow Wilson during the Conference at the time that 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 claim for independence. At 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

(Continued from page 10)