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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE

Green - Pal

U. S. Dilemma in S. Korea

By Hugh Beane

SEOUL, Korea.

SOUTH KOREA IS BARELY the size of a Chinese province but it presents a formidable problem to the U.S. The American decision to maintain extreme rightists in power must be implemented by a steady stream of dollars and materials and by reliance on force—with prospects of continued disorder and violence bordering on civil war.

The chronic ailments of the south Korean economy—food shortage, agrarian unrest, raw material shortage, unemployment, highly organized profiteering and steady inflation—can be prevented from shaping into a crisis only by continuous U. S. aid.

Dollars and materials alone, however, will not solve the problem, the evidence indicates. The political opposition in south Korea is too deeply rooted to yield to a mere stabilization of the old order.

U. S. ARMY OFFICERS like to blame the unrest which they see everywhere on "Communist agitators." In reality a long pent-up urge for far-reaching change was released in the cramped semi-feudal society of Korea by Japan's

collapse and the unrest stems from anger that change was blocked.

Despite three major periods of suppression, in which many were killed and hundreds arrested, an organized left still exists. Since it is underground its strength is difficult to assess. But it has proved it cannot be ignored as a political factor.

The trade unions, which attained a membership of half a million in the first eight months after the war, have been driven underground but, according to union leaders, well over half the workers still pay their dues. Small strikes, slowdowns, gestures of defiance by workers, police action in the factories, beatings and kill-

ings by terrorists still occur frequently.

THE COUNTRYSIDE, where the U. S. has preserved the old landlordism intact, hangs between quiet sullenness and near-rebellion. The peasants, their hopes for distribution of the former Japanese-owned lands virtually dead, are embittered by corrupt grain collections at bayonet point and by never-ending special levies to support the political machine of ultra-rightist leader Dr. Syngman Rhee.

Acts of violence and clashes between peasants and the police and landlord-backed terrorists occur daily.

The Farmers Union has been suppressed and many of its leaders have gone into the hills, but it still has a strong foothold in the villages.

Proof of the widespread dissatisfaction is found in the fact that the police force is at least double that which served the unpopular Japanese. Police officials constantly demand more men and more weapons. "Village police boxes are defenseless against the red-agitated mobs," one provincial police chief expressed it. The head of the Department of Public Information in North Cholla province was more optimistic, however. "We can control the reds," he announced, "as long as the police have weapons."

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Assembly Elects Rhee Chairman by 188-9 Vote in South Korea

By the Associated Press

SEOUL, Korea, May 31.—A sharp-tongued, white-haired conservative today became unchallenged leader of South Korea's new Assembly, elected to establish the country's first democratic government. The Soviet rulers of North Korea bitterly opposed the election and now are trying to discredit the new government.

Dr. Syngman Rhee, who wants the American occupation of the south to continue but has criticized some United States policies, was elected permanent chairman by an Assembly vote of 188 to 9. He had been selected as temporary chairman last Thursday.

Wants U. S. Financial Aid

The Assembly was chosen in a May 30 South Korean election observed by a United Nations commission. The Russian military controlling North Korea refused to allow the U. N. Commission to enter that area and prevented North Koreans from participating in the election. Originally, it was planned to conduct an election for all of Korea, uniting the country under a national-democratic government, but Russia prevented that.

The 198 assemblymen held their first business session this morning in the Seoul capitol. Police kept spectators from the grounds, although streets nearby were jammed. The day was declared a holiday.

Observers expect the Assembly to prove a strong factor in future United States policy here. Dr. Rhee himself made it clear he is counting on American financial aid but that he wants the assembly to steer clear of outside influence.

Was Spokesman in Washington

Mr. Rhee, now 74, spent three weeks directing the political-faction maneuvering which ended with his near-unanimous election. For many years he was the spokesman in Washington for Korea's exiled government, during the Japanese occupation of his homeland.

Korea, an ancient kingdom, was the prize fought for in two modern wars—between China and Japan, 1894-5, and between Russia and Japan, 1904-5. It was annexed by Japan in 1910. Since Japanese were ousted in the second World War, Russians have occupied the north and Americans the south of the divided country.

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Date: 5/31/48

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Syngman Rhee

Henry C. Denny

Syngman Rhee vs. The State
Department

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the **new** Leader

THIRTIETH YEAR OF PUBLICATION

Syngman Rhee vs. Washington

A Ten-Year Fight

MELVIN J. LASKY

Germany's 'June Days'

EDMUND STEVENS

Why de Gasperi Lost

PETER MEYER

Bevan and Communism

GRANVILLE HICKS

Two Introspective Novelists

ERNEST van den HAAG

Are Women Superior?



Rhee: Former Associate Tells All **PAGE 2**

JULY 6, 1953

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A TEN-YEAR HISTORY

SYNGMAN RHEE VS.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT

By Henry C. DeYoung Former Korean Minister to SCAP, Tokyo

IS THE seeming impasse between South Korean President Syngman Rhee and the U.S. State Department a case of the irresistible force meeting the immovable object? A look at recent history will clarify this question considerably. But, first, my own qualifications for knowing and understanding Syngman Rhee.

It was in 1904 that I read the manuscript of Rhee's book, *The Spirit of Independence*, which he wrote in jail while a political prisoner. I was a mere boy, but was immensely impressed by the chapter, "Japan's Hidden Plans in Korea." In it, Rhee predicted that Japan would win the Russo-Japanese War, shift her position from that of a friend and ally of Korea to that of a "protector," and, finally, absorb the peninsula into the Japanese Empire. The fate of Korea was settled in less than ten years almost exactly as Rhee had predicted.

The next that I knew of Rhee was when he presented a petition in the name of the Korean people to President Theodore Roosevelt, asking the good offices of America on behalf of Korean independence at the peace conference between Japan and Russia at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. That was 1905. I started to correspond with Rhee in 1912, but we did not meet until 1919, when we were

thrown together in support of the independence movement in Korea. I was just out of college, full of American ideals of liberty and freedom, and Rhee had just been elected President of the Korean Provisional Government-in-Exile.

In the Korean delegation to the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921, Dr. Rhee was chairman and I was secretary. The late great Charles Evans Hughes, then Secretary of State and chairman of the conference, gave us a private hearing. He showed his personal sympathy for our aspirations, but firmly assured us that there was nothing that the conference could do for the cause of Korean freedom, as Japan was one of the principal Washington conferees. Since that time, Dr. Rhee and I have worked together off and on—sometimes in the same office, as we did in Washington all during World War II, and sometimes in different places.

The struggle between Dr. Rhee and the State Department can be roughly divided into five phases:

1. Toward the end of World War II, Dr. Rhee, as Chairman of the Korean Commission (I was its Secretary) representing the Korean Government-in-Exile in Chungking, China, pleaded with the State Department for recognition or even quasi-

recognition of his government. With such recognition, he argued, his government would officially be an ally of the United States in the war against Japan. The small but determined Korean army in China—trained under the direction of Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, American commander in the China Theater—could enter Korea to organize resistance behind the lines; in the event of Japan's surrender, this Korean force, under the direction of their Provisional Government, could occupy the country and thus avoid leaving a vacuum.

The Koreans inside Korea had the same idea. They organized central and local committees to accept the surrender of the Japanese and made plans to evacuate them peaceably to Japan, hoping thereby to avoid bloodshed and destruction of property. These committees vainly awaited the return of their Provisional Government.

But the State Department would have none of this. It had no plans of its own, but rejected the Korean plans. Right after V-J Day, Korea was arbitrarily divided along the Thirty-eighth Parallel into Russian and American occupation zones, with Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge as the supreme ruler of South Korea. In rejecting Rhee's plans and aiding in

the creation of Soviet North Korea, the State Department laid the foundations of the Korean War.

2. The officials of the Korean Provisional Government-in-Exile were allowed to return to South Korea, but only as private individuals. (I went out there as a civilian employee of the U.S. Army.) When Dr. Rhee landed at Kimpo Airport in October 1945, he was hailed by his people as the savior of their country. All the political parties—including the Communists—offered him their leadership. General Hodge, under instructions from Washington, then asked Dr. Rhee to form an interim coalition government, including the Communists. Dr. Rhee refused. He did so on the grounds that coalition with the Communists would inevitably result in a Communist Korea.

Simultaneously, Dr. Rhee opposed the five-year trusteeship plan for Korea announced at the Moscow Foreign Ministers Conference on December 28, 1945. Under this plan, the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and Nationalist China would have worked out the unification and independence of Korea within five years. In clarifying this agreement, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes said in a radio address on December 30, 1945: "It is our goal to hasten the day when Korea will become an independent member of the society of nations."

Dr. Rhee opposed neither the goal of the plan nor the duration of the trusteeship. He opposed the plan solely on the realistic ground that you could not reach any kind of satisfactory agreement with the Soviets by negotiation. Subsequent events in Korea and elsewhere have proved that he was right.

3. By the end of 1946, Dr. Rhee was looked upon by the State Department as *persona non grata*. He was quietly advised through General Hodge to relinquish his political leadership—which he did. The American command in South Korea picked Kiusic Kimm, a left-winger, to head the interim legislative assembly. This

same man later headed the Communist committee welcoming the North Korean Army to Seoul in 1950. He was subsequently taken to Pyongyang by the Reds and died there.

It must be said to the credit of the State Department that no physical force was used by the American XXIV Corps in South Korea to curb Rhee's political influence. He was elected President without American support, and the inaugural ceremony was held on August 15, 1948; Gen-



VAN FLEET COULD HAVE WON IN '51

eral Douglas MacArthur and his wife were present.

As soon as the news leaked out through the Bamboo Curtain that the Russians were training a Communist army of half a million men in North Korea and equipping it with the latest Russian weapons, Dr. Rhee pleaded with American authorities to do likewise in South Korea. But the influence of the Lattimoreans in the State Department prevented any such action which might "provoke" the Russians.

When the powerful Red army crossed the Thirty-eighth Parallel on June 25, 1950, surging down the Eijungbu corridor spearheaded by 70 Russian-made tanks, South Korea had only a constabulary force of 90,000 men without a single tank, artillery piece or airplane. This ill-

equipped South Korean force suffered casualties of 40 per cent the first week before the American Eighth Army came to its assistance. A part of the responsibility for the heavy Allied casualties during the first months of the Korean War rests with the State Department, which ignored Rhee's pleas for creation of a South Korean army.

4. Once the war started, the South Korean soldiers were the whipping boy. No matter what happened, they were to blame: They were too dumb to learn, had no courage, no patriotism, no love of freedom, were not worth helping. Rhee, alone, had faith in his countrymen. He again pleaded: "Give us the training and equipment, and we'll do the job." It was not until a year after the war started, when General James A. Van Fleet took over the Allied command in Korea, that large-scale training of the South Korean Army was undertaken seriously. Today, according to General Van Fleet, South Korea has the largest, most modern, most loyal and best-trained anti-Communist army in East Asia.

5. In all previous disagreements between Rhee and the State Department, it has turned out that Rhee was right and the State Department was wrong. Now comes the final tussle over the Korean truce. Rhee, at 78, may not live to see his convictions either vindicated or condemned by the future historian. But certain phases of the dispute stand out in bold relief.

When Jacob Malik proposed a truce two years ago, General Van Fleet had the Reds cornered and could have won a decisive victory, thus "settling the Korean question" once and for all. Rhee urged the Allies to drive on to the Yalu. He contended that this would have no bearing on the threat of World War III, that the Kremlin would start a global war only when it thought it could win and not before—regardless of what the Allies did or did not do in Korea.

But the State Department, in

consultation with the British, stopped the further advance of the Allied armies from the present battleline, and deliberately created a stalemate, with the excuse of preventing further casualties. On this point, General Van Fleet has written (*Life*, May 18, 1953): "It has since cost us many more casualties than we would have suffered in carrying the war to a final conclusion in 1951."

In the prolonged truce negotiations, American delegates granted concessions piecemeal to the Reds until the whole agreement has become a hollow mockery. It neither guarantees the withdrawal of the Chinese Red Army, restricts the enemy build-up of his military potential, hampers further aggression, nor guarantees the unification of Korea in a free election. The much played-up POW issue is, by comparison, of minor importance.

President Eisenhower sent a statesmanlike letter to President Rhee on June 6, urging Korea to accept the Panmunjom truce, with the promise that the United States will espouse the cause of Korean unification at the political conference after the truce

is accepted. Eisenhower failed to mention what, if anything, America will do if the Reds reject any unification except on their own terms—as they have been doing for the past eight years.

It is a foregone conclusion that the war will not be resumed by the Allies once the armistice is signed, no matter what happens at the political conference. The Chinese Reds will continue to occupy North Korea, free from Allied air interference, growing more powerful every day. Korea will remain half slave and half free, with the prospect of the free part being absorbed by the slave part in a matter of time. With permanent peace and recovery from the war's ravages impossible, conditions in South Korea will be infinitely worse than before the war.

Under such circumstances, is Syngman Rhee foolish to decline the truce rammed down his throat by his allies? When Secretary of State John Foster Dulles charged President Rhee with bad faith in connection with releasing the anti-Communist prisoners, he omitted a few facts. Most of the prisoners were South

Koreans who had been impressed to the Red army to fight against their own government; many of the rest were North Korean refugees who had sworn allegiance to the Republic of Korea. There was nothing underhanded about Rhee's action. He had previously told General Mark Clark, the Far Eastern commander, that he would release these prisoners if it were decided that they should be subjected to the brain-washing of a commission dominated by Communist satellites and "neutral" India. Now the Washington authorities are angry because their "calculated risk" backfired. Rhee was, at least, frank and above-board when he squarely shouldered the responsibility for releasing the anti-Communist prisoners instead of passing the buck.

This regrettable incident could have been avoided if the U.S. Government had taken the Republic of Korea into its confidence and consulted it as an ally and comrade-in-arms—instead of unilaterally dealing with the Communist moguls. The State Department withheld the provisions of the final truce proposal from the South Korean Government, when every other nation with troops in Korea was consulted and its previous approval obtained. Is this decency and "Allied unity," when South Korean troops hold 70 per cent of the battleline and suffer the brunt of the casualties?

The battle between Syngman Rhee and the U.S. State Department has been going on for the past ten years and is about to come to a close. Who is the winner? That depends on the point of view. Adlai Stevenson, after recently interviewing Rhee in Korea, described him as "a dedicated man." A dedicated man remains true to his convictions, no matter what the rest of the world says about him. Rhee is dedicated to the ideals of freedom and democracy for his people, and to a unified and independent Korea. He may fail completely in the task he set out to accomplish a half-century ago, but his dedicated ideals will live on.



SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIERS NOW HOLD 70 PER CENT OF THE BATTLELINE

Wake Up To Red Menace, Rhee Tells Chicago Leaders

Syngman Rhee, aged and battle-worn president of Korea, brought his fighting hate of communism to Chicago Wednesday.

"I am a little impatient," Rhee, 79, told reporters. "I say drive them (the Communists) out now."

"It will be too late, later, to settle the Communist problem."

Warns Of Dangers

A few minutes earlier, at a luncheon meeting at the Drake Hotel with 70 Chicago business and civic leaders, the scrappy Korean had declared "this is the time for the American people to wake up" to the dangers of communism.

Rhee jutted his jaw at the city's top citizens and spoke to them in warlike words seldom heard at luncheon meetings.

Much as he pleaded with Congress last week, Rhee asked the business leaders to lend their influence to his plan for fighting communism now, wherever it is a threat to the free world.

Mild applause followed his 25-minute, impromptu speech.

Democracy Too Soft

Rhee told guests at the exclusive luncheon that democracy is too soft toward communism.

"I have been called a dictator and a reactionary," Rhee

said. "I am not a dictator. And thank God President Eisenhower is not a dictator."

"But sometimes I wish we were. You have to handle Communists like dictators."

Later, Rhee said, "Russians are always stiff, dominating. Americans are always yielding and yielding and yielding."

Voices Troop Hope

Rhee voiced a hope that the United States might train and equip up to 1.5 million Korean soldiers so American occupation troops might return home.

After the luncheon, Rhee spoke in an impassioned, often whispering voice to 60 Chicago Koreans. In their native tongue, he told them that North Koreans want only to be freed from Communist rule and reunited with their South Korean kin.

The president's Austrian-born wife, Francesa, sat at his side as he spoke. She wore an ankle-length formal Korean gown of lavender silk.

Rhee's busy day in public ended late Wednesday afternoon at the Bismarck Hotel, where more than 200 shook hands with him at a civic reception.

Earlier, when the Rhees arrived at Midway Airport, Mayor Kennelly was on hand to greet them, along with members of the city's Korean colony, who shouted a native cheer.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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CHICAGO SUN - TIMES

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 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
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 Trotter _____
 Winterrowd _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Police Guard Rhee After Tip on 'Plot'

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 6 (AP). — South Korean President Syngman Rhee was surrounded by police and rushed to safety when he landed at International Airport tonight after police received a tip an attempt would be made on his life.

Deputy Mayor John J. Irwin told reporters:

"We've got to get out of here fast! They're trying to kill him."

Irwin, who represented the city administration at the airport in the absence of Mayor Norris Poulson, refused to give more detail except to say, "We got a tip."

Police Chief William H. Parker, who said he was working closely with the State Department and Secret Service men to give Rhee "maximum security" during his visit here, also declined to discuss the alleged death plot.

Before Rhee was escorted from the airport, however, he declared that "the world knows China was sold out to communism."

The 79-year-old Korean leader was asked if he would comment on Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's statement that Gen. George C. Marshall sold out China to the Reds.

"I don't say the whole responsibility lies with Marshall," he said. "The world knows China was sold out to communism."

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Wash. Star

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N.Y. Mirror

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P9 ✓

Defense of Quemoy Backed

Surrender of Islands Declared
Betrayal of Major Ally

The writer of the following letter, author of "Syngman Rhee: the Man Behind the Myth," has for several years been a special advisor to President Rhee and to the Korean delegation to the United Nations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Communists are counting heavily that our love of peace will make us forget that Quemoy and Matsu never have been held by the Reds. The Red Chinese are the ones who started the bombardment.

Repeatedly during the past decade the Communists have deliberately instigated a new crisis periodically. Red China cannot have a legal claim to the islands, for it does not have a Government recognized by us or by the United Nations. If our own Government had been expelled from this continent by the Communists and we still held Staten Island we'd hold on.

If Red China wants to wipe out the "aggressor" indictment fastened upon it in the United Nations for its own unprovoked attack launched against the U. N. and Korean forces in Korea, it should withdraw its military and political influence from the Korean peninsula.

Betrayal of Allies

If we forced Nationalist China to surrender the offshore islands under fire, we would be betraying one of our major allies, would seriously weaken our position (which is strategically essential) on Taiwan, and would be abandoning the doctrine of "no force" which we imposed upon our own allies at Suez.

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N.Y. **NY TIMES**

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By this additional retreat before Communist force in Asia we should at once encourage the Red Chinese to further aggression and discourage our anti-Communist Asian allies.

Those critics who charge that we "got ourselves into the Quemoy entanglement" by refusing to withdraw voluntarily before the shooting started must have forgotten the Geneva ambassadorial talks that lasted for almost two years.

The first item on that agenda, you recall, was to arrange for the release of Americans held prisoner by the Red Chinese. The next item was to be consideration of "outstanding problems" in Asia. The second item on the agenda was never reached because the Red Chinese violated the promise made at the 1955 Geneva summit conference—namely, that the Americans held prisoner would be released.

What would these uneasy critics of our Quemoy policies wish?

Do they want us to withdraw from Quemoy under fire—and to force the Nationalist Chinese to do so, too, as we did force them to abandon the Tachen Islands in 1954-55?

Lawless Regime

Do they want us to recognize the regime in China which remains repentant of past aggression and has proved itself even more lawlessly imperialistic than was Stalin's Russia?

Do they insist upon a degree of withdrawal in Asia that would leave the Republic of Korea in an all but helplessly vulnerable position—and that would go far toward convincing Japan that its own best policy would be to come to terms with the Asian Communists?

Would they insist that we write off completely the maintenance of an independent Chinese Government on Taiwan and give up all hope that the mainland Chinese may some day win back their native independence?

If we cannot stand against aggression on Quemoy, could we do so again in South Korea? Or in Vietnam? Or in remote and mountainous Nepal? Or in Afghanistan?

Much of the talk one hears these days is sheer defeatism. If this is indeed the mood of the free world, then black days are ahead, regardless of what we may do at Quemoy. Isn't it time to buck up and remember that aggression is not curbed but encouraged by appeasement?

ROBERT T. OLIVER

State College, Pa. Oct. 8, 1958.

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SYNGMAN RHEE DIES OF STROKE:
FOUGHT FOR INDEPENDENT KOREA

- Toison
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele Room
- Holmes
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- The Washington Post and Times Herald
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- The Worker
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- The Wall Street Journal
- The National Observer
- People's World

65-51541-7
Date 7-30-65

Syngman Rhee Dies of Stroke; Fought for Independent Korea

By Richard Halloran

Washington Post Staff Writer

Syngman Rhee, the "Tiger of Korea," died yesterday of a stroke in the Maunulani Hospital in Honolulu. He was 90.

His death came quietly at 12:35 a.m. (8:35 a.m. EDT). With him were his Austrian-born wife, Francesca, and their adopted son, Rhee In Soo.

Mr. Rhee, who was President of his country during the Korean War, had wanted to go home to die but bad health prevented him from traveling.

Funeral services will be held at 8:30 p.m. Wednesday (Thursday at 2:30 a.m. EDT) at Makiki Christian Church, a Korean church that Mr. Rhee founded during an earlier exile in Hawaii 50 years ago. His body will then be flown to Korea, a spokesman said. It will be accompanied by Mr. Rhee's widow and son, and Honolulu businessman Wilbert Choi, a longtime family friend.

Korean President Chung Hee Park led his nation in expressing deep sorrow at his predecessor's death.

A brief announcement from the presidential mansion said President Park "expressed his deep condolences . . . and instructed the cabinet to take steps for his funeral and other pertinent measures in connection with his death."

Radio networks interrupted their regular programs to spread the news across the nation. Solemn music and special programs on Mr. Rhee's life followed.

In Washington the State Department issued the following statement:

"Many Americans who remember Korea's brave stand in resisting Communist aggression of 1950 will mourn the passing of Syngman Rhee, whose courage during that period, springing from a lifetime of devotion to Korean independence, meant so much to the security of the free world."

Patriot and Aristocrat

History will likely render two judgments on Syngman Rhee. He was a patriot and he was an aristocrat.

Mr. Rhee's life was bound up in the cause of Korean nationalism and independence.

Yet he was driven from his homeland five years ago by a people weary of his oppressive tyranny.

Mr. Rhee, like others in his

Mr. Rhee and his colleagues, they took to the streets again, leading mass demonstrations.

Tortured in Prison

He was arrested and tortured by order of the Korean Emperor. To the end of his life, his hands showed the marks of that torture. He had a habit, when excited, of blowing on his once smashed hands.

While in prison, Mr. Rhee was converted to Christianity through the efforts of several American missionaries who had befriended him during his student days.

He also began a political treatise, the Dong-nip Jung Shin, or Spirit of Independence. It later became an ideological guidepost in the Korean nationalist movement.

In this book, Mr. Rhee laid out his ideas on civic duty, education, Korea's international problems, the political aspirations of various nations, the American and French Revolutions and American political principles and institutions. He finished the book after he got out of prison.

Studied at GWU

In the summer of 1904, the Korean monarchy declared a general amnesty for political prisoners and Mr. Rhee was released. He left Korea shortly after and came to America, where he entered George Washington University in February, 1905.

He received his bachelor's degree from GWU in June, 1907, and spent the next year at Harvard, taking a master's degree. Then he went to Princeton, where he became a friend of Woodrow Wilson and his family, and received his doctorate in 1910.

Mr. Rhee's studies were largely in international law and American history. He financed part of his way through these schools by giving speeches about Korea.

He also kept up his political activity. After Japan defeated Russia in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt invited the Russians and Japanese to make peace in Portsmouth, N. H.

Visit With . . .

Mr. Rhee was asked by the Korean government to see Roosevelt and Secretary of State John Hay to get assurances that the United States would abide by an 1895 treaty with Korea, in which America

they could get Wilson's "right of self-determination of peoples" applied to Korea.

To enhance Korea's claim, they encouraged the Mansu Revolution, a massive demonstration throughout Korea. They also drew up a Proclamation of Independence, the reading of which set off the demonstrations.

The Japanese reacted with a harsh suppression, killing 7000 Koreans in about one month.

Elected President

Just after this, representatives from every province in Korea met secretly in Seoul and elected Syngman Rhee president of a provisional government. This group shortly after fled to Shanghai.

From America, meantime, Mr. Rhee appealed to the Paris Peace Conference for recognition of Korean independence. He wanted to go to Paris to present his plea in person but the State Department, on President Wilson's orders, said no because this would cause uneasiness among the Japanese.

After this failure, Mr. Rhee went to China to meet with other members of the provisional government. Many of the 17 months he spent there were marked with infighting among factions within the group.

Plea in Washington

In 1921 Mr. Rhee returned to Hawaii and then went to Washington to prepare another plea for Korean independence to put before the Disarmament Conference the next year. The Koreans, however, were not allowed to lay their case before the Conference.

Mr. Rhee returned to Hawaii and for the next ten years attended to his work there and traveled in the United States trying to stir up attention for the Korean cause.

After the Japanese invaded Manchuria in 1931, he went to Geneva to argue his case before the League of Nations. This failed, as did an appeal to the Russians, who Mr. Rhee thought might help because they wanted to stop Japanese expansion in the Far East.

While in Geneva, he met Francesc Donner, a secretary in the American delegation to the League. They were married in October, 1933, in New York.

some progress but more by incessant quarrels with other Korean patriots and the American high command, before, during and after the Korean War. It was also marked by an increasingly dictatorial rule by Mr. Rhee and his followers.

He began with many strikes against him. He was 70 years old, when most men have retired. He had been away from Korea for 33 years and had lost touch with much that had happened. In his personal life, he was a Christian and married to a foreigner, neither of which endeared him to the Koreans.

Opposed Coalition

From the time he landed in Korea until July 12, 1948, when he became president, Mr. Rhee maneuvered to gain control of the Korean government. He opposed coalitions with other Korean leaders that were advocated by the American authorities.

When he was not able to circumvent Gen. John R. Hodge, commanding general of the American forces, he went over his head and appealed to Washington.

This led to election of a National Assembly in May, 1948, and eventually to his becoming president in July.

Meantime, another Korean leader, Kim Koo long associated with Mr. Rhee, had disagreed with the latter's policies and had broken with him. Kim had a large following and was a potential threat to Mr. Rhee's power. Kim was assassinated in 1949 under circumstances that have never been made clear. Many Koreans believe, rightly or wrongly, that Mr. Rhee had something to do with it.

Throughout his reign, Mr. Rhee prevented other leaders from building power bases and stayed in office himself by means of several questionable elections.

War Breaks Out

In June, 1950, the Korean War broke out. Throughout the war, Mr. Rhee disagreed with the strategy of the United Nations, which was to push the Communists out and restore the dividing line of the 1948 parallel. Mr. Rhee saw this as an opportunity to reunify Korea and urged that

... was dedicated to the country, capable of great leadership, willing to make painful sacrifices, and personally incorruptible.

But, especially in his later years, he was fiercely proud, blind to the ideas of others, unable to work with fellow patriots in building a modern Korea, and frustrated because he couldn't make history flow the way he thought it should.

Fought for Free Korea

In his lifelong struggle, Mr. Rhee fought the Chinese, the Korean monarchy, the Russians, the Japanese, and the Korean and Chinese Communists. For the greater part of his life, he endeavored to free Korea from Japanese domination.

Ironically, Rhee was born less than a year before the Japanese made their first incursions into Korea in the modern era and he died soon after the signing of the treaty that marked the final act in giving Korea its independence from Japan.

His life fell into three rather distinct phases. He grew up and began his political activity in the turbulent era when European and Japanese imperialism was spreading through Asia.

Then he spent 33 years in self-imposed exile, mostly in the United States, preaching the cause of Korean independence.

Finally, in 1945, he returned to Korea to become its first president, lead a fight against Communist attack, and ended by being overthrown and sent into a new exile.

Ancestors Rulers

Syngman Rhee was born on March 26, 1875, in a family descended from the Yi dynasty, rulers of Korea from 1392 to 1910. His father was a Confucian scholar. Mr. Rhee, in line with tradition, received his early education in the Confucian classics.

In 1894, he got his first taste of Western culture, entering the Pal Jai Mission School to learn English.

The Sino-Japanese war in 1895 ended Chinese rule and began Japanese rule over Korea. About this time Mr. Rhee joined the Independence Club, which had been organized to discuss reforms for Korea. He became head of the club in 1896. He also edited the Malpil Shinmun, Korea's first daily newspaper.

Mr. Rhee helped organize student demonstrations to protest the increasing influence of Japan in the Korean court. In 1897 he and other members of the Independence Club were appointed by the Korean Emperor to the Privy Council. He was then 22.

When the Emperor refused to accept the reform ideas of

promised to release "military officers" if another nation interfered with Korean independence.

Mr. Rhee went to Roosevelt's home in Sagamore Hill, Long Island, in hopes of getting the U.S. to restrain Japanese advances in Korea. But he was not successful and, in the Treaty of Portsmouth, Japan was given a protectorate over Korea.

Mr. Rhee also suffered a personal loss about that time, when his only son died in 1908. Mr. Rhee had married in 1895 a woman his parents had selected, in accordance with Confucian custom. Little is known about her and "what happened to his wife remains uncertain," according to biographer Robert T. Oliver. After Mr. Rhee came to America, his son was sent to him but died in Philadelphia about the age of 12.

After he finished his studies at Princeton, Mr. Rhee returned to Korea, via Europe and Russia, to serve as a YMCA official. In 1912, the Japanese claimed that the Christian churches were conspiring against their rule and arrested 103 Christian leaders. Rhee was hustled out of the country to attend a Methodist conference in Minneapolis.

Battle for Control

This was the last time he saw Korea until the end of World War II. He spent the next 33 years lobbying for Korean independence, trying to keep alive the nationalist movement among Koreans outside their country, and competing with other leaders for control of the movement.

He supported himself during this period by teaching, speaking and writing. He got additional financial support from overseas Korean communities, particularly in Hawaii.

After the Minneapolis conference, Mr. Rhee decided it was too risky to return to Korea. He went to Hawaii, where he became director of the Korean Christian Institute and founder of the Korean Methodist Church.

He edited the Pacific Weekly, a journal advocating Korean freedom, and formed the Dongji Hoi, or Korean Patriotic Society, to give himself a political base from which to work.

Other Korean leaders, such as Youngman Park, were active at this time. Many advocated starting guerrilla warfare in Korea in an attempt to drive the Japanese out.

Mr. Rhee opposed this, believing that a revolution of force against Japan would never succeed. Instead, he relied on foreign power, notably the United States, to free Korea for him.

In the spring of 1919, after World War I, Mr. Rhee and other leaders believed that

... from that time until 1941 when America entered World War II, he traveled between Hawaii and Washington where he had set up the Korean Commission to continue his appeals to the United States Government.

During this period, his relationship with the provisional government in China was often tenuous. Struggles for power and differences over methods to gain independence continued.

After Pearl Harbor, Mr. Rhee went to Washington, where he stayed for most of the war. He asked for recognition of Korea as a combatant against the Axis powers, and for lend-lease aid to train and equip Korean guerrillas. These were never used, however.

The Cairo Conference, attended by President Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Churchill, and China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, declared that "Korea shall, in due course, be free and independent."

Korea Divided

Mr. Rhee immediately objected to the phrase "in due course," which could mean an indefinite postponement of Korean independence and a possible opening for Russian occupation of Korea.

With the end of the war, American troops occupied the southern half of the Korean peninsula, Russian troops the northern section, dividing the country at the 38th parallel.

Mr. Rhee returned to Korea in October, 1945, to begin the third phase of his life, an attempt to make the Republic of Korea a reality.

This period was marked by

... achieve that goal.

When truce was signed in 1953, Mr. Rhee opposed it as tantamount to surrender. He continued to resist this policy and when a cease-fire was finally reached June, 1953, he showed his displeasure by releasing 200 Chinese and North Korean prisoners.

President Eisenhower sent a personal representative to negotiate with Mr. Rhee, but return for his promise not to obstruct the truce, Mr. Rhee received a United States commitment for a Mutual Defense Treaty.

Runs a Police State

From the truce until 1960 Mr. Rhee continued to run Korea with an iron hand. He blocked all opposition, built up a police state, and to the consternation of the U.N., repeatedly threatened to renege the Korea War.

By 1960, however, Korean students had become restless and took to the streets in demonstrations similar to those Mr. Rhee had led against the Japanese 50 years before. When the Army refused to support him, he was forced to resign and allowed to leave for Hawaii, where he lived in exile until his death.

Despite the widespread opposition to Mr. Rhee, Koreans displayed surprisingly little bitterness toward him when he was thrown from power. Many showed a nostalgic feeling for the old man who for so long had pleaded their case in the high councils of government around the world. Many lamented that he had not stepped aside gracefully.

Card of Thanks

POWER, BARNEY A. SR. BARNEY A. POWER, SR. wish to express sincere thanks and appreciation to Father, Mother, friends and relatives for their kind expressions, sympathy, prayers, cards and flowers during our recent bereavement. We offer our heartfelt thanks.

MARTHA A. POWERS and CHILDREN.

In Remembrance

OWENS, JAMES H. In loving memory of our husband and father of 5115 26th St. NW, passed away eight years ago today, July 20, 1957.

SPIVEY, JOSEPH A. In loving memory of our son JOSEPH A. SPIVEY, who passed away one year ago today, July 20, 1964. You are not forgotten loved one. Nor will you ever be. We will remember you just as long as life and memory last. Your loving smile, your gentle face no one can fill your vacant place. MOTHER, FATHER and BROTHERS.

DEATHS

Services by Chambers
Kountakia, Olga W. W. Chambers Co.
Martha, John P. W. W. Chambers Co.
Darcy, Katherine E. W. W. Chambers Co.
Thompson, Perry L. W. W. Chambers Co.
Wingo, Samuel W. W. W. Chambers Co.
Martin, Lorena H. W. W. Chambers Co.
Gov. Robert W. W. Chambers Co.

Deaths

ADAMS, SALLIE ANN On Saturday, July 17, 1965, at Memorial Hospital, SALLIE ANN ADAMS, of Rt. 2, Box 49, Washington, wife of the late Marion E. Adams, mother of Katherine Adams and Bradie C. Adams, grandmother of Jay R. Marion C. and Frederick F. Adams. Also survived by five grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. Friends may call at the funeral home, Fourth St. and Massachusetts Ave. NW, after 12 noon Tuesday, July 20, where services will be held on Wednesday, July 21, at 1 p.m. Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery.

ALTMAN, RACHEL On Monday, July 19, 1965, RACHEL ALTMAN, of 5115 26th St. NW, beloved mother of Mrs. Rose Sackamheimer and Dr. Harry E. Altman. Funeral services and interment, Toronty, Canada. In lieu of flowers the family suggests that a contribution may be made to the charity of your choice. (Danzon's Funeral Service).

ANDREATOS, ANTHONY On Monday, July 19, ANTHONY ANDREATOS, of 674 Westcott Rd., Falls Church, Va. Beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Demetrios Andreatos. Friends may call at the Murphy Funeral Home, 3224 Columbia Pike, Arlington, Va., after 12 noon on Tuesday, July 20, where pre-arranged services will be held at 7:45 p.m. Tuesday and 9:15 a.m. Wednesday. Mass to be offered from St. Katherine's Greek Orthodox Church, Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

ARNOLD, ELIZABETH A. On Sunday, July 18, 1965, ELIZABETH A. ARNOLD, of 538 41st St., Hyattsville, Md., beloved wife of Thomson G. Arnold and mother of Ruth G. Arnold. After 5 p.m. Tuesday, friends may call at Gasch's Funeral Home, 4729 Baltimore Ave., Hyattsville, Md., where services will be held on Thursday, July 22, at 10 a.m. Relatives and friends invited. Interment Ft. Lincoln Cemetery.

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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EX - 88

SAC - Washington
Director - FBI

SEE REVERSE
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b7c

SECRET

March 19, 1947

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON 6-14-83 per State Dept. 5-18

DR. SYNGMAN RHEE
Special Inquiry - State Department

DECLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFY ON: 227,938 ADX/1-15

There are attached photostatic copies of a letter received from the State Department dated February 20, 1947, along with photostatic copies of a memorandum dated January 9, 1947, prepared by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Korea, entitled "Dr. Rhee's Lobby in America and Its Recent Activities." The type of inquiry desired by the State Department concerning this matter is clearly set forth on page two of the State Department's letter. (S)(X)(C)

For your assistance as far as general background information is concerned, it is suggested that you refer to your file entitled "Survey of the Korean Activities in the Washington Field Division," (your file 100-25-53). (S)(X)(C)

With regard to the individuals mentioned in the State Department's letter, there are attached copies of a summary memorandum prepared on October 22, 1942, relative to Colonel Millard Preston Goodfellow. In your report, with respect to this inquiry, you should summarize this information regarding Goodfellow. (S)(X)(C)

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

A report received from [redacted]

(100-7660-3608)

In September, 1945, a report was received from the Chicago Office indicating that Dr. James S. Shinn, Field Director General of the Korean American Council, was the main speaker at a meeting held by the "We the Mothers Mobilize for America, Inc." The report indicated that [redacted] of this organization introduced Dr. Shinn. (100-94121)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DUPLICATE - 12-15-1947

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

SECRET

b7c

SAC - Washington

~~SECRET~~
~~SECRET~~

(97-2780)

(100-67528)

Information available in 1943 reflects that Jay Jerome Williams was forty-four years of age and resided at 4605 North 26th Street, Arlington, Virginia, with his wife, [REDACTED]. It was indicated that he was president of the Independent Syndicate, Inc., and that he was formerly employed by the Washington Evening Star. Williams reportedly was also the operator of the Parade of Youth News Service and was described as a cartoonist running two comic strips in the daily newspapers. The report revealed that he possessed an annual estimated income of over \$10,000 and it was said that he was highly regarded. Further, Williams originally resided in New York City, coming to Washington, D. C. in 1924. Williams allegedly was also Public Relations Advisor to the Netherlands Legation and operated the Netherlands Information Bureau, which is a branch of the Information Office operated by the Dutch Government. In 1943, the Independent Syndicate Company was registered with the State Department as an agency of a foreign principal. (65-44211)

Considerable background information is available in your files with regard to Dr. Syngman Rhee and Colonel Ben C. Limb, it being observed that the former has been the leader of the Dong Ji Hoi Society, with the latter acting as its secretary. Both of these individuals were also associated with the Korean Commission, which was relatively active in Washington, D. C. during World War II.

It is desired that you immediately give this inquiry your attention and that a report be submitted by April 10, 1947.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 93950

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **77-1855**

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY	DATE WHEN MADE 4-5-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-29-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED] DR. SYGMUND RHEE SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY STATE DEPARTMENT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] Was on leave of absence from Syracuse University since 1/20/47 at request of JOHN W. STAGGERS, Chief Counsel to DR. SYGMUND RHEE and U.S. Senator WAYNE MORSE to serve as research man for Korean Commission; resigned from Syracuse University 3/31/47.

ALL INFORMATION
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE **11-16-88** BY **[REDACTED]**

REFERENCE:

Letter, Washington Field to Bureau, 3/25/47,

DETAILS:

able the personnel file

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FORWARDED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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65-57541-2 page 2

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b7D

The indices of the Albany Field Division reflect no information on [REDACTED]
b7c SYGMUND RHEE, COL. BEN C. LIME, IR. JOHN W. STAGGERS, MR. JAMES SHINN, MR. J. JEROME
WILLIAMS, or COL. GOODFELLOW.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

65-57241-2

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: March 25, 1947

FROM : GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7C
DR. SYNGMAN RHEE,
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT

Reference is made to the Bureau memorandum dated March 19, 1947, regarding the above captioned individuals and in which it was indicated that an inquiry should be conducted regarding the above captioned and other individuals set forth in a memorandum from the Department of State. It will be noted in this memorandum that it is requested that biographical information be set forth concerning JAY JEROME WILLIAMS and JOHN W. STAGGERS. In this connection your attention is directed to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 29, 1943 at Washington, D.C. and entitled "Survey of Korean Activities in the Washington Field Division, Internal Security - J." b7C

It is noted that as enclosures with this report there was forwarded to the Bureau biographical data concerning JAY JEROME WILLIAMS and JOHN W. STAGGERS which had been obtained from the Foreign Agents Registration files of the Department of Justice. It would be appreciated, if this information is still available in the files of the Bureau, that this information be forwarded to the Washington Field Office.

For the information of the offices receiving copies of this letter, Bureau memorandum indicated that the Department of State has indicated that there are possibly subversive implications in connection with the activities of the above captioned individuals and certain of their associates. The specific request of the State Department concerning this inquiry is as follows:

"1. The source of Dr. RHEE'S funds in the United States (it is understood that Dr. RHEE'S income consists of funds collected from Koreans living here and abroad). Before he left Korea, eighty million yen had been collected for his travelling expenses, but there is no known legal means by which this yen can be converted into dollars.) b6 per State Dept.

"2. Biographical data on [REDACTED]

"3. Any concrete evidence that may throw a light on the personal advantages to be derived by these individuals from their association with Dr. RHEE and their advocacy of the cause of Korea."

cc: SAC, Albany
SAC, Chicago
SAC, Los Angeles
SAC, New York

77-18947

b7C

Handled
Separately
5-16-47

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

APR 5

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

65-57541-3

WFO 77-18947

b7c The Albany Field Division is requested to determine the biographical data concerning [REDACTED] who was formerly associate professor at Syracuse University and to furnish any information contained in the files of the Albany Office concerning [REDACTED]

The Chicago Field Division is requested to forward to this office any information contained in the files of the Chicago Field Division concerning Dr. JAMES S. SHINN; it being noted in the Bureau memorandum that in September, 1945, the Chicago Office indicated that Dr. SHINN, the Field Director General of the Korean American Council, was to be the main speaker at a meeting held by the "We the Mothers Mobilize For America, Inc."

The Los Angeles Field Division is requested to contact the informants utilized by that office in following Korean activities in the Los Angeles Field Division to determine what knowledge is had by those informants concerning the three points enumerated above, it being felt that this information may be obtained by the Los Angeles Field Division without indicating the nature of this inquiry and appear to be in the regular course of that offices interest in Korean activities. It will be noted that the principal Korean activities in the United States are presently centered in the Los Angeles Field Division and at the present time, there is little or no activity arising in Washington, D.C.

The New York Field Division is requested to review its files and furnish any information contained therein concerning Colonel MILLARD PRESTON *GOODFELLOW, who is indicated as the proprietor of "The Brooklyn Eagle." Information contained in the Bureau memorandum and attachments indicate that GOODFELLOW has been a long-time friend of Dr. RHEE and who has exhibited a great interest in Korean affairs.

In addition to the specific requests set forth above, offices receiving copies of this letter are requested to review their indices against the names of the individuals listed above and furnish any information contained therein to the Washington Field Office.

It should be noted that this matter should be given expeditious attention inasmuch as the Bureau has instructed that a report reflecting the results of this inquiry be submitted to the Bureau by April 10, 1947.

RECORDED

5-57541-3
SAC, Washington Field

Director, FBI

March 31, 1947

b7c
[REDACTED] DR. SYNGMAN RHEE;
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT

Reference is made to your letter of March 25, 1947, requesting that you be furnished biographical data concerning Jay Jerome Williams and John W. Stagers contained in the enclosures to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 29, 1943, at Washington, D. C., in the case entitled "Survey of Korean Activities in the Washington Field Division, Internal Security - J." b7c

An examination of the enclosures in question reveals the following background information with regard to the aforementioned individuals furnished by them as a part of the registration statement of the Korean American Council, 1700 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.:

1. Jay Jerome Williams, Treasurer
1700 Eye Street, N. W. - business address
4605 - 26th Street North, Arlington, Virginia - residence address
Born December 10, 1893 - Chicago, Illinois
Member of National Press Club, Washington, D. C., and
Overseas Writers, Washington, D. C. - both professional clubs.
2. John W. Stagers, Trustee and Legal Counsellor
508 Columbian Building, Washington, D. C. - business address
Laurel, Maryland - residence address
Born April 25, 1887, Wana, West Virginia
Member of Korean-American Council, December 1, 1941.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED] b7c

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

b7c MAILED 4

MAR 31 1947 A.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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W. H. [REDACTED]
[Signature]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 64-182

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 4-19-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-31-4-1, 6, 4, 7, 9-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE DR. SYNGMAN RHEE			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY STATE DEPARTMENT KOREA-POL

CONFIDENTIAL

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE was born in Korea 3-26-75. Entered the U. S. as a student in 1904 and attended Princeton University. He is the head of the Korean society known as Doni Ji Hoi and informants advise that all funds would be collected either for Dr. RHEE personally or for the organization in an attempt to set up Dr. RHEE as head of the Korean government. Dr. RHEE is not well liked by other Korean groups and the liberals, particularly the "New Nation" have alleged that he collected thirty million yen in Honolulu which was transferred to American dollars by protestant American church missionaries in Korea.

[REDACTED] BEN LIM has been a Washington, D. C. and London, England, secretary to Dr. RHEE. Korean Christian Church or Korean Christian Institute named as group he may have assisted in transfer of funds. Dr. RHEE reported to have collected \$14,000 in the U. S. since his return six months ago.

DECLASSIFIED BY **281088 [REDACTED] b7C**
ON **11-16-88**

Washington Field Office letter to Director of 3-25-47.
Washington Field Office teletype to Los Angeles dated 4-8-47.

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA






Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE is the founder of a Korean organization known as

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Donj Ji Hoi, which has a Los Angeles headquarters at 1142 West 36th Street, telephone Parkway 8182. This organization is extremely anti-Communist and is opposed by other Korean organizations, by one particularly known as the Sino Korean Peoples League headed by KILSO K. ~~HAAN~~.



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"The Nation" in its issue of March 1, 1947, page 245, has an article by WILL HAMLIN dated at Seoul, Korea, February 6, 1947, entitled "Korea: An American Tragedy." The article stated that WILL HAMLIN is the nom de plume of a member of the American occupation forces in Korea. A sub-title in this article, under the caption "The RHEE SYNGMAN Plot" in substance states that the American Military Government in Korea had finally learned the truth about Dr. RHEE SYNGMAN, wealthy right-wing leader and one time unofficial Korean representative in Washington, and had induced him to leave Korea so that Dr. KIM KUN SIK could take the initiative in forming the interim legislature in an attempt to unify the right and left groups in Korea. This article states that General HODGE, acting on poor advice, had originally given tacit support to Dr. RHEE and his colleagues and that the State Department had omitted to inform the American military commander of the suspicions the State Department had concerning Dr. RHEE for a good many years. The article states that General HODGE eventually found out

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that Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE was an ambitious egocentric, a man too much influenced by the desire for money and political power to be relied upon for sincere patriotic leadership.

The article in "The Nation" stated that Dr. RHEE's latest adventure in December 1946 was a trip to the United States to plead the cause of Korean independence before the United Nations. The article states that some thirty million yen was voluntarily contributed by South Korean citizens but that many large companies collected a compulsory levy on all employees regardless of their sentiments. The article states that the money was to cover the expenses of the pilgrimage of Dr. RHEE. The article states that through negotiations with local American Protestant missionaries Dr. RHEE managed to exchange this sum (thirty million yen) for dollar bank credits in the United States at the rate of one hundred yen to the dollar, whereas the legal rate is fifteen yen to the dollar. The entire transaction was clearly illegitimate, and all parties concerned must have known it. The article in "The Nation" states that Dr. RHEE gathered his Korean lieutenants about him prior to his departure from Korea and attempted to set up a demonstration in South Korea not only against the Russians and the Americans but particularly against General HODGE and his policies. The article states that the signal for this demonstration was to be a telegram from Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE which he would send when in the United States. The article states that three men were to be martyrs in this demonstration, namely ~~KIL KOO~~, ~~KHON HAN SU~~ and ~~AHN HUNG SUK~~. It was expected that the proposed demonstration would cause the jailing of the aforementioned men in Korea and would also start a vigorous campaign against General HODGE so that he would be removed. By this demonstration, according to the article in "The Nation" Dr. RHEE had hoped to bring a coup d' etat whereby he would be set up as heading the government in South Korea. This article in "The Nation" further states that Dr. RHEE has \$300,000 in his pocket with many millions more available from business friends in the United States.

The article in "The Nation" also discusses friction between General HODGE and Major General ARCHER L. LERCH, the military governor of Korea, who is thoroughly disliked by the Korean People according to the article. The article also has reference to State Department action, alleging in substance that the State Department had taken action in Korea without consulting the American Military Command.

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could advance information

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The Washington, D. C. bureau of the "Los Angeles Examiner" in an article by RAY RICHARDS dated at Washington, D. C. April 2, 1947 entitled "U. S. Pro-Russ Clique Blocks Return of Korea Anti-Red" in substance relates that there was a pro-Russian conspiracy to hamper the movements of Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE, anti-Communist leader of Korea, who was not being permitted to return to Korea by either the United States State Department or by the War Department. This news article states that Dr. RHEE charged it was simply a joint matter of keeping him helpless in the United States while the Russian appeasement elements still hanging on in the State Department, arranged a governmental plan for American held South Korea.

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A photographic copy of the article appearing in the "New Nation", March 1, 1947 entitled "Korea: An American Tragedy" is being forwarded to the Bureau as an enclosure.

The Peoples World, now known as Daily Peoples World, a west coast Communist Party weekly newspaper published in San Francisco, has levied an attack against Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE as early as January 31, 1941 and has continued the attack heavily through 1946 up to the present time.

With reference to the methods by which the yen collected by Dr. RHEE and his associates in Korea might have been transferred to American funds, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

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No definite facts as to money collected was known by the sources. stated that

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The Los Angeles Office is in possession of a membership list of the Donj Ji Hoi which was secured in October 1945 and reflects that the following individuals were members of this organization residing in Washington, D. C.:

Dr. and Mrs. SYNGMAN RHEE, 4700 - 16th Street, North West.

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[REDACTED] is the treasurer of the Los Angeles Donj Ji Hoi. An undisclosed identity telephone call to this individual disclosed that checks to this organization could be made payable to the Donj Ji Hoi and be sent to its Los Angeles headquarters, 1142 West 36th Street.

Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE

The following paragraphs relate to early history as has here-to-fore been compiled by the Los Angeles and Honolulu Field Division offices.

Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE was born Seoul, Korea, March 26, 1875 and entered the United States as a student at San Francisco, California, on December 6, 1904. The Korean National Association was originally formed in 1909 under the name Hap Sung Hoi, its main object being to work toward the freedom of Korea from Japanese rule. During the early existence of this organization, YOUNG MAN PARK and Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE had gone to Hawaii to be active in local Korean affairs. Dr. RHEE, a doctor of Philosophy, studied at Princeton University. Dr. RHEE assumed charge of the Korean Compound shortly after his arrival in Hawaii in 1913.

The Korean Compound consisted of the First Methodist Church and a Boarding School on Punch Bowl Street, Honolulu. The Honorable Dr. RHEE published a monthly magazine known as "Pacific Magazine" and strongly criticized and brought about resignations of officers of the Korean National Association, thereby gaining control for himself.

in 1917 the Honorable Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE left the Korean First Methodist Church

and the Korean Compound, taking with him a majority of the church membership and in 1918 Dr. RHEE established the Korean Christian Church in Honolulu, established the Korean Christian Institute and set up a boarding school for young Korean boys and girls. In 1919 Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE formed the Donj Ji Hoi which included about one hundred members within the Korean National Association in Honolulu. At first the Donj Ji Hoi members continued their membership in the Korean National Association but held separate meetings.

In 1919 Dr. RHEE was made the first president of the Korean Provisional Government which was then installed in Shanghai. The Korean Provisional Government had to depend largely upon Koreans in the United States and Hawaii for its financial support. In 1922 Dr. RHEE went to Shanghai in the capacity of President of the Korean Provisional Government but upon failure to gain absolute operating control he returned to Hawaii and proceeded to propagandize against the Provisional Government, attempting to represent himself as "the legitimate government." Dr. RHEE was then denounced as a traitor and it is reported that a death sentence was passed on him in 1922. This death sentence was removed by the Provisional Government in Shanghai in April 1941 when Dr. RHEE became the official Washington, D. C. representative of the Korean Provisional Government upon recommendation of the newly formed United Korean Committee in America.

Until 1936, the Korean National Association had been the only political party of any significance among the Koreans in Hawaii although there existed a small group known as the Korean Independence League. The Donj Ji Hoi by 1930 was reported to have gained membership to the extent of about six hundred members. In 1931 Dr. RHEE had his own personal following, including members of the Donj Ji Hoi and the Korean National Association and at such time functioned as a separate unit. It is reported that Dr. RHEE has established himself as a strong leader of the Donj Ji Hoi and that the members never question his decisions. A womens group is affiliated with the Donj Ji Hoi, known as Korean Women's Relief Society.

The Donj Ji Hoi has its national headquarters in Honolulu, Hawaii with branches in New York City, Chicago, Washington, D. C. and Los Angeles. The estimated membership of the Donj Ji Hoi in Honolulu is now reported to be between 500 and 800. There are branch offices of this organization at Hilo, Hawaii (about 150 members) and at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii (about twenty members.) The Korean Christian Church in Honolulu and the Korean Christian Institute are connected with the Donj Ji Hoi. After 1931, the Donj Ji Hoi devoted its efforts entirely to augment the financial report.

In subsequent years Dr. RHEE established himself in Washington, D. C. as Korean Commissioner and maintained a residence in Washington, D. C. until 1941 as representative of the Donj Ji Hoi and since that time is representative of the United Korean Committee in America.

The United Korean Committee in America was established in October 1940 in Honolulu with representatives from the Korean National Association, Donj Ji Hoi, Korean Women's Relief Society and the Sino, Korean Peoples League.

All Koreans of the several Korean societies affiliated with the United Korean Committee were assessed \$15.00 per year dues and \$800.00 per month of it was sent to the Korean Provisional Government in Chungking and \$600.00 per month to Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE. As of April 1943, \$1200.00 per month was sent to Dr. RHEE in Washington, D. C., who was representing the Korean Commission. He is reported to have received \$11,000 during the year 1942. It is reported that while Dr. RHEE accepted the funds, which were increased from \$600 to \$1200 per month, he had reputedly refused to allow rejection by the United Korean Committee on the Korean Commission in Washington, D. C. The Korean-American Council was formed in Washington, D. C. by Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE and wife together with a Mr. JOHN STAGGERS. This group attempted to obtain official recognition by the United States Government of the Korean Provisional Government in Chungking. Upon failure of the State Department to grant this recognition, the Korean-American Council issued a press release criticizing the State Department but two publications, then known as "New Korea" and "The Korean National Herald Pacific Weekly" refused to publish these articles.

At this time it is reported that Dr. RHEE demanded of the United Korean Committee the sum of \$5,000 to be used for a nation wide campaign against the American State Department for not having accorded him the recognition requested. It was reported that the United Korean Committee in Honolulu on this occasion had sent him \$2,500.

Subsequently a conference of Korean groups was held in Los Angeles in an attempt to bring unity between the Korean groups in both Hawaii and Los Angeles and also to determine the future course of the United Korean Committee with regard to its disagreements with the Korean Commission headed by Dr. RHEE. Dr. RHEE called a mass meeting of his organizations in a counter move styled "All Korean Congress" with groups of Donj Ji Hoi being represented, about fifteen members from New York, twenty members from Los Angeles, ten members from Chicago and a Peoples Committee of about twenty members.

It appears that the amounts of collections of funds by Dr. RHEE or by his

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organization, the Donj Ji Hoi can only be ascertained by open investigation of these organizations either at its main headquarters in Honolulu or at its branch offices in New York, Chicago, Washington, D. C. and Los Angeles.

ENCLOSURES TO THE BUREAU

1. Photostatic copy of an article entitled "Korea: An American Tragedy" by WILL HAMLIN, pertaining to activities of Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE.
2. Newspaper article by RAY RICHARDS, Washington, D. C., dated April 2, 1947 entitled "U. S. Pro-Russ Clique Blocks Return of Korea Anti-Red."

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

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All informants [REDACTED] have requested that their names be kept confidential in a report. They are being utilized as informants pertaining to Communist Party activities within the Korean groups.

U.S. Pro-Russ Clique Blocks Return of Korea Anti-Red

By Ray Richards

Los Angeles Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Pro-Russian conspiracy to hamper the movements of Dr. Syngman Rhee, anti-Communist leader of Korea, was in obvious operation within the American Government today.

It was working by means of the old, familiar New Deal doublecross.

Army airplane transportation to Korea from Washington for Dr. Rhee, arranged 10 days ago with all clearances pronounced in order, was mysteriously canceled at the last moment.

NO PLANES—

He was left with no means of traveling quickly and directly to meet a crisis over Communism in Korea. Nothing but Army planes fly to Korea.

The War Department said officially the cancellation was a State Department matter.

The State Department said officially it was a War Department matter.

Dr. Rhee charged it was simply a joint matter of keeping him helpless in this country while the Russian appeasement elements still hanging on in the State Department.

INNER SPRING MATTRESS, FULL OR TWIN SIZE, REG. \$39.95, REDUCED TO \$29.95. COLONIAL FURNITURE, 6101 SOUTH BROADWAY. —Advertisement.

partment arrange a governmental plan for American-held south Korea which will give Russia a foothold there.

The same sort of impasse, in which diametrically opposite claims are made by Federal offices, has arisen many times throughout the New Deal years.

SAME POLICY—

Although the Administration is now committed against Russian threats to the freedom of Greece and Turkey, the leftist Far Eastern division of the State Department is still maintaining a pro-Russian policy in China and Korea.

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Los Angeles Examiner
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occupation had begun. Since then it has time and again taken action on Korea without consulting the American command here or even giving warning of its intentions. The American authorities have been seriously embarrassed on numerous occasions and are never certain that their decisions will not be reversed by Washington.

The General has frequently urged Washington to seek a simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet and American troops from Korea, but to no avail. It is true that this might mean civil war, but what modern progressive nation has been born without birth pains? As far as the United States is concerned, the point of diminishing returns has long since passed. There is no possibility now of obtaining the cooperation of the Korean people. They

simply want us and the Russians to get out and let them have their independence for better or worse.

After the horrible expense of the Pacific war it is tragic to see the United States lose every shred of the prestige it once had in this part of the world through the gruesome débâcle in Korea. The blame must be placed right at the door of the War and State departments, which have failed to provide a satisfactory administration for this critical area where the American and Soviet ways of life are contesting for favor. The whole episode is somewhat like a race in reverse. It is a moot question whether the Russians in the north or the Americans in the south are doing the worst job. Right now, the Americans seem a little ahead in this backward sprint.

THE *Nation*

March 1, 1947

A.N.C.

RUSSIA

Why Does It Act That Way?

A Psycho-political Study by

• HAROLD J. LASKI •

general run of hard-boiled owners consider even the more rigid enforcement of safety codes under government operation and the setting up of health, welfare, and medical funds to be red-revolutionary activities. Of course these men and the powerful interests which they serve will scoff at the suggestion that only a public

authority such as is here roughly outlined can handle these human problems. But their protests will fall on deaf ears once the public realizes that there is an alternative, and a democratic one to boot, to the recurrent coal wars which keep our power-driven economy so perilously on edge.

Korea: An American Tragedy

BY WILL HAMLIN

Seoul, Korea, February 6

KOREA is seething with unrest. United States army intelligence officers are frankly worried and have warned the American command of possible violent demonstrations in the near future. Numerous factors are contributing to this explosive situation. People are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger as the food crisis forces prices skyward on all the necessities of living. The farmers are angered by the high-handed methods being used to collect the rice harvest, methods which have been far from successful. Great excitement was aroused by the alleged rape in early January of three Korean women by American soldiers. As a result overt hostility is being shown toward both Americans and Russians, and less and less effort is made to apportion the blame for the country's ills between the two occupying powers.

The American command in South Korea, disregarding the recommendations of the recently adjourned Korean-American conference called by General Hodge to study the country's problems, has seen fit to maintain in office notorious Japanese collaborators and grafting politicians. Among these are the Korean directors of the national police and the Seoul municipal police, both of whom were indicted by the conference on several counts, including outright corruption. The local police are hated by the people for their brutal and arbitrary actions, but are upheld for political reasons. The summary "justice" meted out by American military courts to Koreans accused of crimes against the American forces also rankles in the Korean mind.

Recently the American command authorized the formation of a so-called "Interim Legislative Assembly" composed of forty-five elected members and forty-five appointees. As soon as the legislature began to feel its oats and showed signs of becoming an embryonic democratic institution under the progressive leadership of Dr. Kim Kyu Sik, it was informed by the Americans that it derived its power not from the people but from the Military Government and that its decisions could be no

more than suggestions to the American authorities. It had been about to make a sweeping and much-needed investigation of Korean government personnel and to enact a radical land reform when it found it was practically impotent. Unless American policy is radically altered and the legislature is allowed to go its own way, the Korean people will lose any interest they still feel in this abortive experiment in democracy.

THE RHEE SYNGMAN PLOT

The American command finally learned the truth about Dr. Rhee Syngman, wealthy right-wing leader and one-time unofficial Korean representative in Washington, and induced him to leave Korea so that Dr. Kim Kyu Sik could take the initiative in forming the interim legislature and in seeking the political unification of right and left. In the early days of the occupation General Hodge, acting on poor advice, gave tacit support to Dr. Rhee and his colleagues, the State Department having omitted to inform the American commander of the suspicions that several years of unofficial contact with Rhee had generated. Finally, Hodge found him out to be the ambitious egocentric that he is, a man too much influenced by the desire for money and political power to be relied upon for sincere patriotic leadership.

Rhee's latest adventure—his trip to the United States in December ostensibly to plead the cause of Korean independence before the United Nations—damned him in American eyes here. In the first place, some thirty million yen was "voluntarily" contributed by South Korean citizens (many large companies collected a compulsory levy on all employees regardless of their sentiments) to cover the expenses of this pilgrimage. Through negotiations with local American Protestant missionaries Rhee managed to exchange this sum for dollar bank credits in the United States at the rate of 100 yen to the dollar, whereas the legal rate is 15 yen to the dollar. The entire transaction was clearly illegitimate, and all parties concerned must have known it.

When the real reason for Dr. Rhee's trip finally came to light, the American authorities here received an even greater shock. The story is essentially this. Before his departure Rhee gathered his lieutenants about him and

WILL HAMLIN is the nom de plume of a member of the American occupation forces in Korea.

concocted a plan which, if successful, would deliver the political, and thus the economic, control of Korea into their hands. The first step was to be a rightist-inspired demonstration in South Korea directed not only against the Russians and Americans and the idea of trusteeship in general but particularly against General Hodge and his policies. The signal for this affair was to be a telegram from Rhee in the United States. It was thought that the demonstration would be so damaging to American prestige and attended by such violence that the American command would be forced to jail its leaders. Three men—Kim Koo, Cho Whan Ku, and Ahn Hung Suk—were selected to be the martyrs. The jailing of these men would in turn be the signal for Rhee to launch a vigorous campaign against Hodge in the United States in the hope that it would result in his removal, for with Hodge in command, Rhee and his group knew they would never be able to gain a dominating position in the country. As soon as a replacement for Hodge was named, the plan called for Rhee to request the new American commander to set up a separate South Korean government. Then, with the aid of his political henchmen, the national police, Dr. Rhee hoped to bring off a coup d'état. The final step was to be the imposition of the authority of this South Korean government on North Korea, by peaceful means if possible, if not, by bringing about war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Fantastic? Perhaps, but the American command evidently did not think so when it alerted the Seventh Division. Dr. Rhee's telegram has arrived; right-wing leaders from all over South Korea have met in Seoul to make plans for the demonstrations; rightist groups are carrying on a vigorous anti-Hodge campaign. The bulk of the people now believe that the General is on the verge of agreeing to the Soviet terms for reconvening the Joint Soviet-American Commission which adjourned in complete disagreement in Seoul last May. Under these terms all persons who have expressed opposition to a trusteeship would be excluded from consultation with the commission and from participation in an interim government. In effect, this would mean the exclusion of everyone except members of the Communist Party and of a few affiliated groups, a very small minority. The report about General Hodge's intentions, erroneous as it surely is, is apparently being deliberately propagated. Moreover, Rhee has \$300,000 in his pocket, and probably millions more are available from business friends in the United States who might care to invest in the venture. No wonder the American authorities are worried.

GENERAL HODGE AND THE COMMUNISTS

General Hodge is undoubtedly the best man in Korea. Unfortunately he is surrounded by inept and inefficient—and sometimes corrupt—army brass. He is hardly on speaking terms with Major General Archer L. Lerch,

military governor of Korea, who is thoroughly disliked by the Korean people, but he is smeared by the ill-advised actions of Lerch and other subordinates.

The major sin of which General Hodge is guilty apparently stems from his lack of knowledge of Communist tactics. In spite of continued warnings from his political advisers, he is playing right into the hands of the Communists in South Korea and swelling their ranks at every turn. For instance, he maintains that anyone attacked by the Communists should be kept in office—even such notorious figures as the Korean directors of the national police and the Seoul police—because to remove them would be to give in to Communist demands. Apparently he forgets that the Communists exploit an evil situation for their own ends—to arouse feeling against the "reactionary" and "imperialistic" Americans. If the evil were removed, the wind would be taken out of their sails. The way to combat communism is to offer something better. Instead, striking students have been expelled without any sincere effort to learn their grievances; once legitimate left-wing groups, particularly farmers' associations and labor unions, have been forced underground; and the many paper guarantees of civil liberties have been made a farce by allowing the politically infested police and courts to run wild—the present chief justice of the Korean Supreme Court once remarked that any judge fit to hold office was naturally influenced by prejudice in a case involving a leftist.

In short, the American Military Government is doing all it can to drive Korea into communism, although up to a few months ago the people plainly preferred some form of democratic socialism. General Hodge, like many of his compatriots, fails to recognize that the arch enemy of the "party" is the social democrat, the progressive, the liberal—not the reactionary. It is understandable that the Russians have refrained from suggesting a joint withdrawal of American and Soviet forces. A few more months and the Americans will have delivered South Korea solidly into the waiting arms of the Soviet-controlled Korean Communist Party.

Any consideration of the Korean muddle must include a reference to the State Department, whose first political directive relative to Korea arrived nine months after the



Caricature by Sellgren
General Hodge

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO. **77-18947**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4-11-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/25-4/10/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY STATE DEPARTMENT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SYNGMAN RHEE has for many years been the head of the Korean Commission located in Washington, D. C. It has been indicated that RHEE'S chief financial support is derived from contributions from Koreans in the United States and Hawaii. RHEE has associated himself with JOHN W. STAGGERS, JAY VERNON WILLIAMS, and MILLARD PRESTON GOODFELLOW, all Americans who represent themselves as advisers to RHEE. Many of RHEE'S fellow Koreans have expressed dissatisfaction that RHEE has so closely aligned himself to these Americans. In 1943, KILSOO HAAN, a Korean, politically opposed to RHEE, stated that GOODFELLOW, then in OSS, intimated to HAAN that he would assist HAAN politically if HAAN would assure GOODFELLOW of certain mining concessions in Korea. RHEE is also assisted by BEN C. LIMB and JOHN S. SHINN. Informant has indicated the belief that all of the above associates of RHEE have assisted him in the belief that they would obtain social and economic advantages should RHEE gain political control in Korea.

CC: **ONT**
REC'D **7-31-63**
AUG 21 1963
ANS. BY **[REDACTED]**

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE **11-16-88** BY **[REDACTED]**

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated March 19, 1947.

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated April 5, 1947, at Albany, New York.

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated April 8, 1947, at New York City

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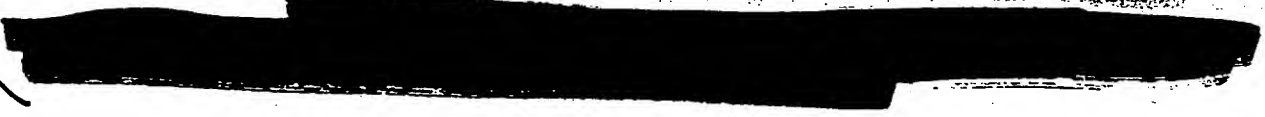



WFO 77-18947

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

This investigation is predicated upon information contained in reference Bureau letter which indicated that the State Department desired that the source of Dr. RHEE'S funds in the United States be determined and that biographical data concerning certain of RHEE'S associates be provided, as well as any evidence which would indicate personal advantages which might be derived by RHEE'S associates in their advocating the cause of Korea.

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SYNGMAN RHEE was born March 26, 1875, in Seoul, Korea; first entered the United States at San Francisco, California, on December 6, 1904, as a student. It has been indicated that he attended Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey, and that in 1913 he was in Honolulu, Hawaii. It has been indicated that in 1917 Dr. RHEE instituted a Methodist mission school in Honolulu. It has been reported that Dr. RHEE quickly obtained a strong personal following in Hawaii and gained control of the Korean National Association. During the period from 1913 until 1919, RHEE devoted most of his time to establishing himself as a Korean political figure in Hawaii and in 1919 proceeded to Washington, D. C., in an effort to seek the United States' assistance in gaining independence from the Japanese Government for Korea. It has been reported that in 1919 Dr. RHEE was made the first president of the Korean Provisional Government which was then installed in Shanghai. In 1919, Dr. RHEE made an unsuccessful effort to bring the Korean group in California under his control. In 1919, Dr. RHEE formed the Dong Ji Hoi, and within that organization formed the Dong Ji Investment Corporation, which sold shares of stock to members of the Korean National Association. In 1931 this investment company collapsed and approximately \$19,000 was lost. It has been reported that this brought about a loss of faith by the Koreans in Dr. RHEE'S leadership.

It has been reported that Dr. RHEE'S chief source of fame among the Koreans was a seven-year prison record as an early revolutionist in Korea; his presidency in the Korean Provisional Government; and his Doctor of Philosophy degree. After much political struggle, in April 1941 a convention of the Overseas Korean People recommended Dr. RHEE as chairman of the Korean Commission in Washington, and he was so appointed by the Korean Provisional Government.

b7c { It was determined that when RHEE entered the United States he had one son who was then eight years of age, and who subsequently died in Washington, D. C. After Dr. RHEE'S arrival in Washington, D. C., he became associated with [REDACTED], JOHN W. STAGGERS and JAY JEROME WILLIAMS. As a result of this association, the Korean-American Council was formed by Dr. RHEE in Washington, which included the above Americans in addition to RHEE and his wife. It was indicated that this group had no counterpart outside of Washington, D. C. This association of RHEE and the Americans received the criticism of many of his followers and [REDACTED] who was sent from Honolulu to review the work and policies of the Korean Commission indicated that among the mistakes made by Dr. RHEE was that he was intent on building his own personal prestige and ignored the cause of the people of Korea, and that he was wrong in being associated with the Korean-American Council. [REDACTED] report indicated that although the Korean people appreciated the work being done by STAGGERS, WILLIAMS and [REDACTED] they felt the Koreans would best be reached by a Korean and not by Americans and expressed the opinion that [REDACTED] was using his advocacy of the Korean people as a personal wedge against the State Department. As a result of this charge by [REDACTED] RHEE immediately came to the defense of the Americans and stated that no one, even the Koreans, could serve as faithfully as these individuals.

JOHN W. STAGGERS

JOHN W. STAGGERS was born in 1887 in Wana, West Virginia, and on January 8, 1942, STAGGERS registered as an agent of Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE, Chairman of the Korean Commission representing the Korean Government. STAGGERS at that time stated that he had advised Dr. RHEE for more than twenty years without compensation as he believed in the cause that RHEE sponsored, which was the freedom of the people of Korea. He registered in the capacity as an attorney and adviser to Dr. RHEE and the Korean Commission. STAGGERS registered with the Department of Justice under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, on July 9, 1942, indicating he was the Agent of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Korea and Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE, the President of the Provisional Government. He stated that he had received no compensation from his foreign principal in the sixty-day period prior to registration and stated that he had spent \$225 in that period in furtherance of his activities on behalf of the principal.

JAY JEROME WILLIAMS

JAY JEROME WILLIAMS was born December 10, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois. On September 29, 1942, WILLIAMS, on behalf of the Independent Syndicate, Inc., 1700 I Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., filed a registration with the Department of State listing as the foreign principal of his organization the Korean Commission and the Korean-American Council. This registration indicated that the syndicate was incorporated in Delaware on October 10, 1929.

On the registration it was stated that no compensation was paid by the principal and that its purpose was to submit material in the form of press releases and general information concerning Korea. The registration stated that WILLIAMS, as president of the syndicate, had been working for Korea's independence for more than twenty years. The syndicate was represented to be the public relations adviser to the Korean Commission and its staff and that Dr. RHEE was regularly consulted on matters pertaining to public opinion for the cause of Korean independence. At the same time, WILLIAMS was reported to be public relations adviser to the Netherlands Legation and to have operated the Netherlands Information Bureau, which was a "branch of the Information Office operated by the Dutch Government." WILLIAMS was formerly employed by the Washington "Evening Star" and was also reported to operate the Parade of Youth News Service and was a cartoonist. WILLIAMS originally resided in New York City and came to Washington, D. C., in 1924. MYRTLE M. WILLIAMS, the wife of JAY JEROME WILLIAMS, is listed as an employee of the Independent Syndicate, Inc.

Information concerning [REDACTED] b7C is set forth in the referenced Albany report.

On December 12, 1943, there appeared in the Washington "Post", Washington, D. C., an article by ROBERT T. OLIVER entitled, "Japanese Facing New Peril from Aroused Korean Underground." In this article, OLIVER indicated that in order to get full value from potential Korean assistance, the United Nations military command was faced by two problems. The first was the supplying of guns and other munitions to the Koreans, and he indicated that the Korean Provisional Republic had promised that if supplies were made available to it in China, they would be taken to Korea through well organized underground, and the second problem was to time the Korean outburst to assure maximum effect. OLIVER stated that these tasks were confronting the Korean Commission in Washington aided by Dr. SYNGMAN RHEE.

An article appeared in the Washington "Times Herald" August 12, 1944, captioned, "Koreans Fete Writer - RHEES to give Reception to Dr. ROBERT OLIVER." In this article, OLIVER was quoted as saying he had never lived in the Orient, but that he had written many articles on Korea. It referred to a book published by Dr. OLIVER on July 7, 1944, entitled, "Korea the Forgotten Nation," and stated that Dr. OLIVER, having been brought up on the West Coast where there were many students from the Far East, had already acquired a keen and alive interest in the life, culture and politics of the Orient.

MILLARD PRESTON GOODFELLOW

6-22-47
Information
To Capt. France
b7c

Information concerning GOODFELLOW is contained in the reference New York report. Information available to the Washington Field Office and to the Bureau indicates that GOODFELLOW, while an officer of the Office of Strategic Services, might have been engaged in business transactions of suspicious nature. It has been reported that one [REDACTED] of the Kay Manufacturing Corporation, No. 2 Warren Street, Brooklyn, New York, a small bedstead and spring manufacturing company, together with one [REDACTED], who represented himself as an attorney and financial consultant, had proposed to a representative of the Office of Strategic Services the purchase by that office of approximately one million incendiary pencils which would be used for offensive sabotage work. It has been reported that [REDACTED] quoted a verbal price of seventy-three cents per incendiary pencil, which was excessive in view of the fact that the actual cost of these pencils would be approximately forty-three cents. Shortly after this discussion, the Gilbert Toy Company of New Haven was reported to have quoted a price of fifty-five cents per pencil. In this connection, it was reported that Colonel GOODFELLOW had made inquiries to determine confidentially what price the Gilbert Toy Company had quoted for the manufacture of the incendiary pencil, and after several rebuffs he had learned that the price would be fifty-five cents per pencil. Shortly after this, a letter was received from the above-mentioned [REDACTED] quoting in writing a price of fifty-four cents per pencil, which is one cent lower than that price quoted by the Gilbert Toy Company. It was suspected that Colonel GOODFELLOW had transmitted information to [REDACTED] information he had received in confidence from the Gilbert Toy Company.

b7c

[REDACTED] Mr. LEWIS N. ROSENBAUM, an attorney and business organizer in New York City, who was the organizer and financier of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, newspaper, of which Colonel GOODFELLOW was the president, publisher and trustee from 1932 until 1938.

There are further indications that possibly Colonel GOODFELLOW was engaged in unethical and illegal practices in connection with his handling of confidential funds of the Office of Strategic Services.

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552a

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65-57541-5 page 7

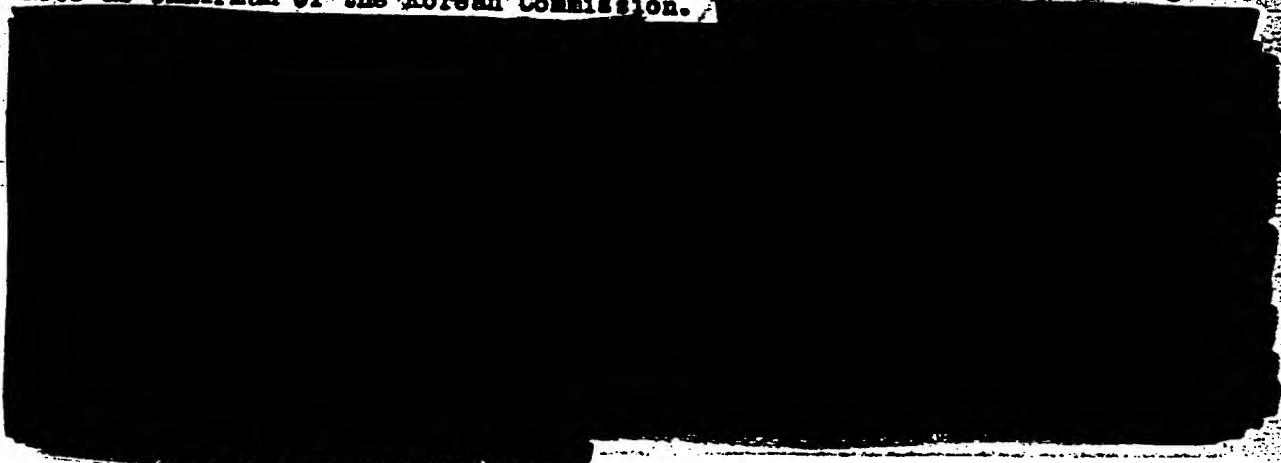
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WFO 77-18947

SEN C. LIME


SEN C. LIME during SYNGMAN RHEE'S absences from Washington acts as Chairman of the Korean Commission.



b2
b7D

Dr. JAMES S. SHINN

Dr. SHINN is also associated with SYNGMAN RHEE at the Korean Commission.

b2
b7D

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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65-57541-5 pages 9 and 10

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

NY FILE NO. 62-9131

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/8/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/29;4/2/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE DR. SYNGMAN RHEE b7C			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Colonel MILLARD PRESTON GOODFELLOW prominent in Brooklyn newspaper, social, civic and business enterprises. He formerly held a proprietorship in the Brooklyn Eagle which is presently owned by the SCHROTH family. **b7D**

JAY WILLIAMS is associated with the activities of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship.

CLASSIFIED BY: **[REDACTED]** **b7C**
DECLASSIFY ON: **OADR - RUC - 11-16-88**

CC TO: **ONI**
REQ. REC'D **7-31-63**
AUG 21 1963
ANS. BY: **[REDACTED]**

REFERENCE

Washington Field Office letter 3/25/47.

DETAILS

According to the 1945 Edition of "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA" Colonel MILLARD PRESTON GOODFELLOW was a deputy director of the Office of Strategic Service, a publisher born in Brooklyn, New York, May 22, 1892, the son of GEORGE R. and ELIZABETH (DOWLING). He was educated in Brooklyn Commercial High School and the New York University School of Journalism. On June 29, 1917 he was married to FLORENCE HAEUSSLER and has three children, ALICE, MILLARD, and PRESTON. **b7C**

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It was further reported that he began his career as **CONTAINED**
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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: Edward Scheidt SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-57541-6	
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reporter for the Brooklyn Eagle in 1907 and served successfully as a district reporter, co-reporter, sports writer, daily editor, copy reader, city editor and war correspondent. He was also employed as a Mexican correspondent for the NEW YORK EVENING LIGHT and for a short time was a reporter for the NEW YORK TIMES. He was an assistant publisher of the NEW YORK AMERICAN and a trustee of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle from 1932 to 1938.

It was further reported that he served as president and director of the BROOKLYN PUBLICITY CORPORATION, B.D.E. BROADCASTING COMPANY, B.D.E. PROPERTIES CORPORATION, TRI-CONTROL PUBLICATIONS COMPANY, and also owned the company formerly known as the M.P. GOODFELLOW COMPANY. He served as a Second Lieutenant in World War I and in World War II entered the Army, where he became a Colonel on the U.S. General Staff of G-2, and was subsequently made a deputy director of the Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D.C.

It was also reported that he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; a member of the Board of Directors of the Boys Club of America, Inc.; a member of the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library; a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Food for the Five Small Democracies. He is a mason and belongs to the Army and Navy Club, and is also a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites. His residence was listed as 2700 Q Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

In connection with GOODFELLOW's ownership in the BROOKLYN DAILY EAGLE it was determined that sometime in 1927 or 1928 the GANNETT family of Brooklyn were the owners of this newspaper, but at this time ran into financial difficulties, at which time several individuals including GOODFELLOW became proprietors of the EAGLE. In 1935 or 1936 the notes of the various proprietors were taken up by the SCHROTH family who presently own this newspaper.

b7c { In the investigation entitled "AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, ESPIONAGE R" information supplied by the Seattle Field Division indicates that on November 14, 1912 one [REDACTED] of Seattle resigned from the Washington State Bar during a time when he was being investigated for some "trivial matter". In August 1935 [REDACTED] attempted to be reinstated with the Washington State Bar and apparently his fight was taken up by a great number of lawyers and other prominent individuals throughout the country. This matter obtained nationwide publicity and subsequently a petition was endorsed in an effort to reinstate [REDACTED]. It was noted that several well known lawyers from New York signed this petition and

- 2 -
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among other prominent individuals whose names appeared was that of M. PRESTON GOODFELLOW, proprietor of the BROOKLYN EAGLE.

b7c { On August 17, [REDACTED] of the CELANESE CELLULOID CORPORATION, 180 Madison Avenue, New York City, communicated with the New York Field Office and advised that efforts were being made to have his corporation enter into a one half million dollar contract for the production of a "very secret weapon". [REDACTED] was somewhat concerned over the fact that although this order was to be placed for the Office of Strategic Services, the contract itself was to run to Lt. Colonel M. PRESTON GOODFELLOW, and not the U.S. Government. [REDACTED] was desirous of knowing whether the FBI had any interest in this matter, and he was informed that this matter should be taken up with the War Department.

Reference is made to the case entitled "FATHER PAUL ADOLPH SCHULTE, ALIEN ENEMY CONTROL - G", which case originated in the New York Field Division. Briefly, Father SCHULTE, a German alien had for many years been known as the "flying priest" and had taken numerous pictures of Greenland and particularly the Canadian coastline. At the beginning of World War II Father SCHULTE came to the United States, and the Canadian Authorities advised the American Authorities of the fact that Father SCHULTE's mission in Canada was probably an undercover assignment for the German Government and suggested that the United States Government might desire to look into the activities of Father SCHULTE in this country.

Considerable investigation concerning Father SCHULTE's activities in the United States was conducted by the New York Field Division which eventually resulted in having Father SCHULTE cloistered at St. HENRY's College, Belleville, Illinois, in lieu of interment as an alien of enemy nationality by order of the Attorney General.

During the investigation of Father SCHULTE, [REDACTED]

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

b2
b7D

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b7D [REDACTED]

There is no information appearing in the files of the New York Office indicating that GOODFELLOW was in any way connected with Doctor RHEE or any Korean activities either on behalf of the U.S.S. or personally.

DOCTOR SYNGMAN RHEE

A review of the files of the New York Field Division reflects that a cablegram dated September 13, 1943 was sent to the Korean Provisional Government, Chungking, China by the Korean National Association of North America, Los Angeles, California. This cablegram was quoted as follows:

"At last Annual Convention of KNA unanimously resolved to petition KOPOGO recall of Syngman RHEE for following reasons his diplomacy has been complete failure instead of acting like Diplomatic Representative he has been indulging himself playing politics to fortify his personal position and power for his selfish motive he has been constantly undermining our unity in order to put us under his direct control for example last winter he influenced handful of his followers to organize so called MINJOONGDAIHOI and disturbed our Society but being unsuccessful he merged MINJOONGDAIHOI into his DONOJIHOI. Thus he has been wasting public money for his political campaign, no Diplomatic Representative would do such thing he should have been recalled long ago. If we wish to conduct Our Movement in orderly manner we must not allow Our Diplomatic Official to exceed his authority and to misbehave. Now he is organizing KC Branches with DONOJIHOI for his avowed purpose of destroying UKC and for collecting funds. Since KC is Diplomatic Agency it cannot afford to undertake to collect public funds or enter partisan politics we call your attention to fact that KNA is Predominant Organization America while DONOJIHOI has less than 100 members. RHEE has already done great damage to our harmonious progress as long as he misuses authority of KC for his own purposes it would be impossible to raise funds for KOPOGO from indignant public we suggest KOPOGO authorize UKC sole agent raising Independence Fund with highest sense of patriotic duty we Executive Committee of KNA unanimously solemnly request you to remove RHEE from office to preserve our national

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"unity to maintain our public confidence in KOPOGO and to improve our diplomacy."

b7C In the case entitled "FREE WORLD INC.; INTERNAL SECURITY-C" in which New York is Office of Origin SYNGMAN RHEE, a representative of the exiled Government of Korea, was a speaker at a luncheon held on October 30, 1943 at the Hotel Mc Alpin, New York City. This luncheon session was concerned with "The Future of Asia" and the chairman was [REDACTED] co-founder of the Chinese Republic.

In the case entitled "INSTITUTE OF DEMOCRACY; INTERNAL SECURITY-C" in which New York is Office of Origin Doctor SYNGMAN RHEE appears as a member of the International Advisory Council.

Under date of January 6, 1942 the New York Field Division received a letter on the stationery of DONG JI HOI, 351 Wadsworth Avenue, New York City, signed by DY NAMKOOG, chairman. This letter is as follows:

"We the members of Dong Ji Hoi (Korean Nationalist Party) take this opportunity to offer our services which in any way you see fit to use. If there is anything that we can be of any help please call on us. We want to do our bit, however small it may be, for the United States to crush Japan.

"This party was organized with the expressed purpose of recovering the independence of Korea from the Japanese, and Dr. Syngman Rhee, the representative of Korean people in Washington, D.C., will testify to our authenticity."

JOHN W. STAGGERS

The files of the New York Office reflect that under date of August 8, 1946 this office was in receipt of a letter from the Savannah Field Division entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DISTRICT #26"; "Richmond Field Division; INTERNAL SECURITY - C". According to this letter [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

JAY JEROME WILLIAMS

A review of the files of the New York Office reflects several references to JAY WILLIAMS, who is believed identical with the above mentioned JAY JEROME WILLIAMS.

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

b7c

The name JAY WILLIAMS, 36 Grove Street, New York City, was mentioned in connection with the investigation of [REDACTED] a prominent Communist in New York City.

b1

[REDACTED]

(c)

b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

In a pamphlet entitled "SALUTE TO THE RED ARMY" a dynamic presentation was made under the auspices of the National Council of American Friendship at the Majestic Theatre in New York City on February 27th (year not known). According to the program JAY WILLIAMS portrayed the part of an American soldier in a dynamic presentation on this evening.

In a program entitled "MASS SALUTE TO THE COMMON MAN" the name of JAY WILLIAMS appears as one of the individuals on the radio staff of a play entitled "THE MARCH TO FREEDOM" by Maxine Wood. This play was part of the celebration of the 13th Anniversary of the IWO held

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NY 62-9131

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May 23, 1943 at Madison Square Garden.

The files also reflect a letter advertising the mass rally to abolish the WOOD-RANKIN Committee at the Manhattan Center, May 23, 1946. This letter is on the letterhead of the "VETERANS AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK". The name of JAY WILLIAMS appears as one of the veteran sponsors.

The files of the New York Field Division failed to reveal any information concerning [REDACTED] or JAMES SHINN b7c

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

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NY 62-9131

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

b7c Agent [redacted] The confidential informant mentioned in the report of Special
New York, 4/8/47 is: [redacted]

b2
b7c
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Date: May 6, 1947

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
Room 301, State Department
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
ON 11-16-88

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [REDACTED] b7c
Dr. Syngman Rhee

referred

For your information there are attached copies of the following reports regarding the entitled case:

- Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 5, 1947, at Albany, New York
- Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 8, 1947, at New York, New York
- Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 10, 1947, at Los Angeles, California, along with one photostatic copy of an article entitled "Korea: An American Tragedy" by Will Hamlin which appeared in the March 1, 1947, issue of "The Nation" b7c
- Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 11, 1947, at Washington, D. C.

2 ENCL. attached
EX-55

There is also attached for your information relative to this subject matter a photostatic copy of an article entitled "The Impasse in Korea", written by Robert T. Oliver, which appeared in the April, 1947, issue of "The American Mercury".

RECORDED 26 65-57541-7

Unless you advise of specific additional information which you desire relative to this case, no further investigation is contemplated.

MAILED 6

37 MAY 22 1947

Enclosure MAY 7 1947 P.M.

EX 55

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Beahm
- Miss Gandy

65-57541-2

b7c

Q

67c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED b7c
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

65-57541-7

ENCLOSURE

THE IMPASSE IN KOREA

BY ROBERT T. OLIVER

IN ASIA, where force counts, our prestige as the conquerors of mighty Nippon should be high. But we have committed the unforgivable sin of "losing face." Invincible in war, we have proved irresolute in peace. And in Asia the Red Flag is rising while the Stars and Stripes is fluttering down.

Korea is the key to Asia north of Hong Kong. Korea, with 29 all-year ocean ports, with coal, mineral, timber, and water-power resources, is a focal point of Asiatic power politics; it is the point at which Chinese, Russian and American interests converge. Whoever dominates Korea is in a position to threaten northeast Asia.

Japan realized this fact, and made the acquisition of Korea the first move in her plan of aggression. The Nipponese first sought to seize Korea, as a land bridge to Asia, in 1592. In a seven-year war, the Koreans fought them off. In 1898 the Japanese pried Korea and China apart, but their victory was nullified by Russian intervention. Finally, in 1904-05 the Japanese carried off Korea as the prize

of the Russo-Japanese war. The invasion of Manchuria, and later of China, were thereby made possible.

Russians have known the value of Korea as well as the Japanese, but their persistent attempts to gain control over the peninsula were blocked by the latter. At Yalta they saw their chance and took it. Roosevelt and Marshall were induced to agree to a plan whereby Russia, upon entering the Pacific war, would occupy Korea north of the 38th parallel, while Americans would occupy the southern half of the country. No agreement was reached concerning the ultimate departure of the two armies; they remain entrenched today, with bitterness increasing between them, and with the Koreans growing increasingly resentful of them both.

Korea in Russian hands would endanger Chinese integrity and reduce Japan to political insignificance. Chinese control of Korea might threaten the development of Russia's Pacific coast. An American base in Korea might appear as a threat against the Big Three of the Orient. Japan has

ROBERT T. OLIVER is Associate Professor of Rhetoric and Public Address at Syracuse University. During the summer of 1946 he spent two and a half months as a lecturer at the University of Korea. He has contributed articles on Asiatic affairs to many national magazines, and his latest book is *Four Who Spoke Out: Burke, Fox, Sheridan and Pitt*.

already demonstrated what she can do with Korea as a supply depot and bridge. And an international trusteeship over Korea would inevitably become a focal point of intrigue and suspicion, with each major power suspecting the intentions of the others.

These are the reasons why Chiang Kai-shek had no difficulty at Cairo in persuading Roosevelt and Churchill to promise that "in due course Korea would be free and independent." And they are reasons why the United States dare not surrender now to the Russian determination to seize control of Korea.

II

The Koreans themselves are devoted to freedom with a zeal they have proved is unconquerable. The late Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, chief anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institute, once described them as the most capable people of the Orient. Through forty years of Japanese domination the Koreans sought to prove he was right. One tenth of the total population fled into the hills or across the border to engage in guerrilla warfare. Official Japanese records show a daily average of ten incursions by these "bandits" — not just during the war, but during all the long lonely years since they were isolated from their friends in 1931. The Japanese quickly learned to fear the defeated and disarmed Koreans: they even deprived them of kitchen knives, leaving just one for every three families, and requiring that to be hung on a public

post when not in use! They tried every means within their power — terror, deprivation, propaganda and bribery — to Japanize the Koreans, and wholly failed.

Now the Koreans, freed from Japanese domination, are facing another occupation, in many ways harder to bear. Many of them told me last summer that their country is actually worse off right now than it was under the harsh rule of the Japanese.

The hardest blow Korea has suffered since the Hideyoshi invasion in 1592 is the current division of the country along the 38th parallel. This line between the Russian and American troops has become a heavily fortified iron curtain across which nothing but wind can legally pass. Korean mines, hydroelectric developments, and heavy industries are almost all in the northern, Russian zone. Her rice-paddy farmland is mainly in the southern, American zone. The very life-blood of Korea has always, of necessity, flowed north and south. Today, both economically and politically, Korea is bleeding to death. If the present impasse continues for another year, Korea's development will have been set back at least a generation.

In order to visualize the problem, we have to consider what Russia is doing in Korea, what the United States is doing, and what steps are being taken toward a solution.

Russia is trying to stamp out every vestige of nationalism in the north, and is seeking by all the means in its

power to Communize both the north and south. North of the 38th parallel the totalitarian rule of the Russians is pitiless. No Korean may leave his own village without identification papers. No one may listen to radio broadcasts from outside. Nothing remotely resembling freedom of speech or the press is allowed, and protests or criticisms of Soviet policy are forbidden. Pictures of Stalin and Lenin are plastered on walls everywhere. Cho Man Sik, the nationalist hero of northern Korea, was jailed months ago, and may now be dead.

The Russians make good propaganda of the fact that they have provided farms for the peasants. Actually the farmers have merely traded land-lords. The Russians seized all the large land holdings and assigned them to communes, which in turn permit farmers who work with the Communists to operate them. These farmers pay a "tax" of 50 per cent of their produce.

The Russians decreed that any Korean who collaborated with the Japanese could have his property seized, be imprisoned, or even executed. This law, in a land which for the past forty years has been part of Japan, gave the Russians complete control over every Korean. They have exercised the power shrewdly. Every large property-owner was found, of course, to be a notorious collaborator, while Koreans who join the Communist party are promptly forgiven for past offenses. This policy of terror, deprivation and bribery has been

largely successful in bolstering Communist strength in northern Korea.

Communist propaganda in the American zone is widespread, because of our policy of free speech. The method of financing the campaign was ridiculously easy and effective. The Russians declared the paper yen issued by the Japanese to be worthless, and called in the five billions that circulated in their zone, substituting for it a paper currency of their own. The Americans have kept the yen in use. Thus, at a single stroke, the Russians secured five billion Yen for use in the American zone, at no cost to themselves.

Since not even this proved enough, some of the southern Communists set up a counterfeiting press in the basement of the Party headquarters building in Seoul. When the press was discovered, the Party leaders asked the Koreans to believe that "not all Communists in southern Korea were involved in the plot."

III

American occupation policy has provided plenty of propaganda ammunition for the Russians. We have made the basic error of keeping Korea in the Japanese administrative zone, so that every regulation laid down to punish the Japanese automatically applies to the Koreans. This means that they are not permitted any foreign trade; their assets are completely "frozen" by an order forbidding their currency access to the international exchange. They are allowed no government of

their own, and thus have no official spokesman to defend their rights as a nation. In one way they are worse off than the Japanese, who have been permitted at least to hold elections — while the Koreans have not.

American personnel attempting to govern Korea is wholly untrained and incompetent for the job. Positions demanding the utmost technical and administrative skill are necessarily assigned to whatever officers happen to be available. Many do the best they can, but I found an appallingly high percentage who are completely indifferent to the problems of the Korean people. Some regard their position as no more than a fine opportunity to live well on little work, at the expense of the American Army and the "gooks," as they call the Koreans. A few are simply hoodlums, who have been given a chance to loot and tyrannize without fear of reprisal. Those who try to do a good job are hamstrung by regulations and by their own ignorance of the Korean language, customs and psychology.

One of our major errors has been too much reliance on missionary control. When the American Army entered Korea on September 7, 1945, General John R. Hodge began his work with the blundering announcement that Koreans and Japanese were "cats of the same breed," and that Japanese administrators would therefore be retained. Korean protests succeeded in getting this plan rescinded. This made it necessary for the Americans either to recognize a Korean gov-

ernment and work through that, or to call in the missionary English-speaking group as advisors. They chose the second alternative. The result has been inefficiency and bitterness.

The missionary advisors naturally favored the half million Christians. Naturally, too, English-speaking Koreans were a great asset to our troops, and were quickly given key positions and preferential treatment. But, just as naturally, the remaining 29 million Koreans bitterly resent this favoritism. Our Military Government has since sought to remedy this initial error, and appointments to business and government posts are now being spread as wide as possible. But since control remains in our hands, and since our officers cannot speak Korean, we still have to depend very largely on the missionaries and upon Koreans who speak English.

In a belated effort to rectify this situation, General Hodge invited Dr. Syngman Rhee, the 70-year-old leader of Korean nationalists, to return to Korea in October 1945, from his exile in Washington, D. C. General Hodge thought he could establish Dr. Rhee as a "front" behind which American plans could be carried out. But Dr. Rhee refused to play this part. In his very first public appearance in Korea he astounded General Hodge by making a forthright denunciation of Russian occupation methods in northern Korea. In a subsequent speaking tour of southern Korea, Dr. Rhee laid a strong groundwork for opposition to Communism, and demanded the

granting of immediate independence. When General Hodge found that Dr. Rhee could not be controlled, he tried to limit the scope of his activities, but Dr. Rhee's following among the people was so large that he could not be touched.

IV

When I talked with General Hodge last summer he assured me that Dr. Rhee was so much the greatest of Korean statesmen that he might well be considered the only one—but that nevertheless his opposition to Communism had made him so obnoxious to Russia that Military Government could not dare to let him have any part in a Korean government while we occupied the nation. This policy was put into effect late last fall. An interim legislature was decided upon for the American zone, to sit until a provisional government was finally established. Forty-five members were to be elected by popular vote, and, to insure American control, 45 were to be appointed by General Hodge. When the election was held, 43 of those chosen were followers of Dr. Rhee, and two were Communists. General Hodge promptly nullified the result of the election by appointing one follower of Dr. Rhee, and 44 of his opponents, including 28 from the extreme left.

The Korean policy of the Far Eastern Division of the State Department which emerged during the past year has been to prevent anti-Communist forces from gaining headway in south-

ern Korea. This policy of outright appeasement was designed to woo Russia into living up to her agreement to withdraw from the country. Our "experts" concluded that if we maintained a situation in which Russian-trained Communists could readily seize control of the country, Russia might consent to withdraw her troops, and the impasse would be ended.

This scheme for handing Korea over to the native Communists in order to avoid having to hand it over to Russia may be a "solution" in a legal sense. But it will be a betrayal of the Koreans, and it will not prevent the domination by Russia of the "vital triangle" in northern Asia. The real solution is to insist that Russia live up to the decision on Korea that was reached at Moscow by Byrnes, Bevin and Molotov in December 1945.

The Moscow agreement provided that the dismembered halves of Korea should at once be rejoined; that a provisional government of Korea should be set up; and that a trusteeship might be maintained over Korea for a period not to exceed five years.

A joint Russian-American conference was immediately convened in Seoul to put this agreement into effect. In two and a half months of discussion, it reached only one conclusion—that heavily-censored mail might be exchanged across the 38th parallel line once a week. And after eleven weeks even this agreement was abrogated by the Russians, on the grounds that cholera outbreaks in the

south made an exchange of mail dangerous.

In those weeks of conference, it was obvious that the Russians did not intend to reach an agreement. As General A. V. Arnold, who presided over the American delegation, told me: "The Russian delegates had full authority to accept every American concession, but no authority whatsoever to make any manner of concession in return." The conference was finally torpedoed by a Russian demand that no Koreans could be considered for membership in the proposed provisional government except Communists.

v

The situation is rapidly deteriorating. Relations between the Russian and American forces are tense. The mutual problems that should unify the two occupations are becoming more entangled. Yet negotiation of even the most basic problems has completely broken down. Russia continues to stamp out nationalism in the north and to entrench Communism. We continue to maintain restrictions that never were justifiable and certainly could not be defended except as temporary expedients. The Koreans are caught in the middle, caught in a cynical power-political squeeze.

Russia can afford to wait, confident that in the end we shall withdraw. China is too concerned with a similar problem in Manchuria to be able to

exert any real force in Korea. The United States is unhappily aware that it is in a wholly untenable position, but seems unaware of any solution.

Actually, there is a solution. We should disband our Military Government in Korea at once, turning the governing functions in the American zone over to a Korean government. We should leave only a token army south of the 38th parallel, so that the Red Army will not move down to occupy the whole country. We should at once abolish all restrictions on Korean trade and on the free exchange of currency. We should see to it that Korean demands for reparations from Japan are fairly considered. Korea should be admitted to the United Nations, in which forum she can plead her own case against continued Russian occupation of the northern half of her country. And if we actually wish to support democracy in the Orient, and to build a bastion of good will, we should do our part to rebuild the economy of southern Korea, which the division of the country has ruined.

None of these proposals is in any way opposed to the officially declared American aims and policies. None is inexpedient or too "idealistic" to work. The damage already done to Korea is far too great to be fully repaired by such proposals as these — but it would be difficult to understand a line of reasoning that would stop short of doing at least that much.

March 1, 1951

operation had begun. Since then it has time and again taken action on Korea without consulting the American government here or even giving warning of its intentions. The American authorities have been seriously embarrassed on numerous occasions and are never certain that their decisions will not be reversed by Washington.

The General has frequently urged Washington to seek a simultaneous withdrawal of Soviet and American troops from Korea, but to no avail. It is true that this might mean civil war, but what modern progressive nation has been born without birth pains? As far as the United States is concerned, the point of diminishing return has long since passed. There is no possibility now of obtaining the cooperation of the Korean people. They

simply wait and add the Russians to get the job done and have their independence for better or worse.

After the horrible expense of the Pacific war it is tragic to see the United States lose every shred of the prestige it once had in this part of the world through the gruesome debacle in Korea. The blame must be placed right at the door of the War and State departments which have failed to provide a satisfactory administration for this critical area where the American and Soviet ways of life are contesting for favor. The whole episode is somewhat like a race in reverse. It is a moot question whether the Russians in the north or the Americans in the south are doing the worst job. Right now, the Americans seem a little ahead in this backward sprint.

March 1, 1951

THE *Nation*

RUSSIA

Why Does It Act That Way

A Psycho-political Study by

...and that the American command in South Korea should not only protect the Koreans and Americans and the idea of trusteeship in general but particularly against General Hodge and his policies. The signal for this strike was to be a telegram from Rhee to the United States. It was thought that the demonstration would be so damaging to American prestige and attended by such violence that the American command would be forced to jail its leaders. Three men—Kim Koo, Cho Whan Ka, and Ahn Hung Suk—were selected to be the martyrs. The jailing of these men would in turn be the signal for Rhee to launch a vigorous campaign against Hodge in the United States in the hope that it would result in his removal, for with Hodge in command, Rhee and his group knew they would never be able to gain a dominating position in the country. As soon as a replacement for Hodge was named, the plan called for Rhee to request the new American commander to set up a separate South Korean government. Then, with the aid of his political henchmen, the national police, Dr. Rhee hoped to bring off a coup d'état. The final step was to be the imposition of the authority of this South Korean government on North Korea, by peaceful means if possible, if not, by bringing about war between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Fantastic? Perhaps, but the American command evidently did not think so when it alerted the Seventh Division. Dr. Rhee's telegram has arrived; right-wing leaders from all over South Korea have met in Seoul to make plans for the demonstrations; rightist groups are carrying on a vigorous anti-Hodge campaign. The bulk of the people now believe that the General is on the verge of agreeing to the Soviet terms for reconvening the Joint Soviet-American Commission which adjourned in complete disagreement in Seoul last May. Under these terms all persons who have expressed opposition to a trusteeship would be excluded from consultation with the commission and from participation in an interim government. In effect, this would mean the exclusion of everyone except members of the Communist Party and of a few affiliated groups, a very small minority. The report about General Hodge's intentions, erroneous as it surely is, is apparently being deliberately propagated. Moreover, Rhee has \$300,000 in his pocket, and probably millions more are available from business friends in the United States who might care to invest in the venture. No wonder the American authorities are worried.

GENERAL HODGE AND THE COMMUNISTS

General Hodge is undoubtedly the best man in Korea. Unfortunately he is surrounded by traitors and mischiefs and sometimes corrupt army brass. He is hardly in speaking terms with Major General Andrew...

...even with the American command. The situation in the South Korean army is such that the American command would be in a very early stage of the process of... the... and... evil were generated, the... The way to... the... without any... each legitimate... associations and other... ground, and the... have been made a... federal police and... justice of the... Supreme Court... remarked that any judge fit to hold office was... influenced by prejudice in a case involving a leftist.

In short, the American Military Government in Korea... can no drive Korea into communism, although up to a few months ago the people plainly preferred some form of democratic socialism. General Hodge... his... of the... the... the... arrived... Korea...



(The following information was obtained from the above sources.)

BY WILL HAMLEN

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

and the leadership is given to the Korean people and their democratic government in the North. The United States is to support this government and the leadership in the North.

The American people
about the West, and
one-time master of the
and industry of the
would take the initiative in
here and all across the country
left in the past days of the
acting on your behalf, and
his colleagues, the State
before the American people
several years ago, and
and I am sure that
growth in the
desires for peace and
for peace and justice.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET9

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

copy

b7c

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: AUGUST 31, 1950

FROM : SAC, BOSTON

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7c

Security Matter - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

Attached hereto is a copy of a letter from [REDACTED]

It will be noted that [REDACTED]

No further action is being taken by the Boston Office.

The Boston indices contain no information concerning [REDACTED] other than the fact that he was interviewed and gave derogatory information about the appointee in BUFILE 121-20370.

ENCLOSURE

CC - PHILADELPHIA, with encl.

CC - NEW YORK, with encl.

CC - ALBANY, with encl.

1 ENCL.

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NOT RECORDED

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FBI/DOJ

copy: [redacted]

b7c

SAC, Boston

October 13, 1950

Director, FBI

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [redacted] b7c

[redacted]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Boston memo August 31, 1950, cc Philadelphia,
New York and Albany.

A review of the Bureau's files revealed no information
of a subversive derogatory nature identifiable with [redacted]

b7c { A review of the Bureau's files revealed that [redacted]
[redacted] was the subject of a Special Inquiry - State Department
investigation. Investigation in that matter disclosed that [redacted]

The Bureau's files contain no information of a subversive
derogatory nature concerning [redacted]

The above is furnished for your information as well as
that of the offices receiving copies of this memorandum. No
investigation is desired of either of the captioned individuals.

cc- SAC, Philadelphia
SAC, New York
SAC, Albany

100-0-25203

65-27541 ✓

4 NOV 10 1950

Director, FBI

10/24/50

SAC, Philadelphia

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [redacted] b7c

Re Boston letter 8/31/50.

b6
b7c
The files of the Philadelphia Office contain no derogatory information regarding either [redacted] or [redacted]. However, for the information of the Boston Office, there is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of SA [redacted] dated 3/5/45 at Philadelphia, Pa., captioned [redacted] SECURITY MATTER - C., who appears to be identical with your source of information.

[redacted] The Bureau's attention is directed to instant report, copies of which were submitted to the Bureau. No action is being taken by the Philadelphia Office.

105-183 b7c

cc: Boston (Encl.)

NOT RECORDED
137 NOV 4 1950

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. J. Belmont

DATE: July 2, 1953

FROM : W. A. Brandenburg

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SYNOPSIS:

[REDACTED]

b1

b7C

RECOMMENDATIONS:

CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
11-1788

b7C

[REDACTED]

b1

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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INDEXED - 32

65-57541-10

JUL 8 1953

b7C

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b7C

63 JUL 14 1953

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(2) That no further action be taken in this matter.

OK.
h

DETAILS:

b1 { [REDACTED]

b1 { [REDACTED] (C)

Detroit verified that

b7c [REDACTED]
b1 [REDACTED] (C)

b1 [REDACTED] (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1 [REDACTED] It is noted that Rhee, while in Washington, D. C., was the head of the Korean Commission, an organization registered with the Department of Justice to promote friendly relations between the U. S. and Korea, and that Rhee returned to Korea in 1945. (100-25-53-1 & 8) [REDACTED]

b1 [REDACTED] It is noted that in an applicant-type investigation concerning her initiated in July, 1943, and completed in August, 1943, no information was developed indicating employment by Rhee. (77-28802)

b1 [REDACTED] During the course of the WFO investigation, it was determined that there was no record of [REDACTED] in the files of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice.

b7c [REDACTED] and the Office of Security, Department of State. [REDACTED] was unknown to the General Counsel for the Korean Commission; [REDACTED] Several former employees of the Korean Commission and the Counselor at the Korean Embassy, who was familiar with the employees of that organization, [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR TEL

WASHINGTON FROM WASH FIELD 67c

7-1-53

DIRECTOR CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED] URGENT

DECLASSIFY ON: 11-16-88

SYNGMAN RHEE, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)

RE WFO AIR TEL TO DIRECTOR JUNE 30, 1953.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Gearty

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ALL FELLOW EMPLOYEES IN THE WRA,
COMMENTED FAVORABLY UPON HER. EFFORTS TO LOCATE THESE INDIVIDUALS
THROUGH PERTINENT SOURCES NEGATIVE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HAS NO RECORD WITH OFFICE OF SECURITY, DEPT. OF STATE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED SHE HAS NO RECORD OF [REDACTED] EVER BEING EMPLOYED
BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ASSERTED THAT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BUT THAT SHE COULD FURNISH NO INFO
RE HER BACKGROUND, EMPLOYMENT OR ASSOCIATES. IT WAS ASCERTAINED
THROUGH SUITABLE PRETEXT WITH [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THAT HE HAS NO RECORDS BY WHICH TO VERIFY
EMPLOYMENT WITH KOREAN COMMISSION. HE STATED HE WAS FAMILIAR WITH [REDACTED]

62-62-7350

COPIES DESTROYED
R 87 NOV 7 1960

RECORDED-124

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5- [REDACTED] 67c

News Bureau to Belmont 7/1/53

PAGE-TWO

COMMUNICATIONS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE EMPLOYEES OF THAT ORGANIZATION BUT [REDACTED] IS UNKNOWN TO HIM. NO FURTHER ACTION BY WFO UACB. CLOSED.

HOOD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIR TEL
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

URGENT

FBI, WASH FIELD

6-30-53

DIRECTOR, FBI

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 11-17-88

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Mr. Sizoo
Miss Gandy

SYNGMAN RHEE - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)

RE BU TELEPHONE CALL TO SUPERVISOR [REDACTED] REQUESTING
VERIFICATION OF EMPLOYMENT OF [REDACTED] AS SECRETARY TO
RHEE AT THE KOREAN COMMISSION PRIOR TO HIS RETURN TO CHINA IN
1945. INVESTIGATION TO DATE HAS FAILED TO REFLECT THE ABOVE
EMPLOYMENT. [REDACTED] REPORTED THAT SHE COULD LOCATE NO
RECORD OF [REDACTED] IN OFFICE OF THE FOREIGN AGENTS REGISTRATION SECTION,
DEPT. OF JUSTICE. [REDACTED] NAME DOES NOT APPEAR IN THE FOREIGN AGENTS
REGISTRATION FILE ON THE KOREAN COMMISSION. [REDACTED] HAS NO RECORD

WITH [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] JOHN W. STAGGERS, 416 - 5TH

STREET, N.W., REPORTED HE HAS BEEN GENERAL COUNSEL FOR THE KOREAN
COMMISSION AND THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT SINCE 1918. THE COMMISSION
OCCUPIED ROOMS DIRECTLY BELOW HIS DURING WORLD WAR II YEARS. HE
SAID HE WAS WELL-ACQUAINTED WITH MEMBERS OF THE STAFF. HE COULD
NOT RECALL [REDACTED] AS BEING EMPLOYED AS A SECRETARY TO RHEE OR BY
THE COMMISSION. STAGGERS STATED THAT [REDACTED] WAS
PERSONAL SECRETARY TO RHEE FROM APPROX 1942 TO TIME RHEE RETURNED
TO KOREA. HE SAID [REDACTED] HAS RETURNED FROM KOREA, HAS REMARRIED
AND IS LIVING SOMEWHERE ON WEST COAST, WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

62-7350

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JUL 9 1953
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1-10 15 11 12

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HAS NO RECORD WITH [REDACTED] NOR DOES SHE APPEAR IN INDICES THIS OFFICE. F.A.R. RECORDS DENOTE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND WAS APPOINTED A TEMPORARY CLERK BY THE COMMISSION ON MARCH 15, 1944. [REDACTED]

MR. STAGGERS, ADVISED SHE PERFORMED THE SECRET SECRETARIAL WORK FOR MR. RHEE DURING THE PERTINENT PERIOD AND WAS ACQUAINTED WITH THE EMPLOYEES OF THE KOREAN COMMISSION. SHE SAID [REDACTED] WAS UNKNOWN TO HER. [REDACTED] ADVISED

b7c { SHE WAS EMPLOYED BY SYNGMAN RHEE IN KOREAN COMMISSION, JANUARY, 1942, TO FEBRUARY, 1943, AND NOVEMBER, 1943, TO FEBRUARY, 1944. SHE SAID DURING THIS PERIOD SHE WAS ONLY EMPLOYEE OF THE COMMISSION AND HAS NEVER HEARD OF [REDACTED] F.A.R. RECORDS DENOTE [REDACTED] EMPLOYED AS CLERK BY THE COMMISSION FROM NOVEMBER, 1943, TO FEBRUARY, 1944, AS A CLERK. [REDACTED] ADVISED SHE

WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE KOREAN COMMISSION UNDER RHEE FROM APPROX APRIL, 1943, TO OCTOBER, 1943. SHE SAID [REDACTED] WAS NOT AN EMPLOYEE OF THE COMMISSION DURING THESE DATES AND THAT [REDACTED] IS UNKNOWN TO HER. F.A.R. RECORDS REFLECT [REDACTED] LEFT THE KOREAN COMMISSION OCTOBER 15, 1943, AS CLERK. [REDACTED] NLRB, REPORTED HIS

WIFE, [REDACTED] EMPLOYED AS PERSONAL SECRETARY TO RHEE DURING WW II EXACT DATES UNKNOWN. SHE IS CURRENTLY VACATIONING NEW ENGLAND [REDACTED]

b1 [unclear] b7c { [REDACTED] F.A.R. RECORDS DENOTE [REDACTED] EMPLOYED BY KOREAN COMMISSION ON MAY 17, 1943. F.A.R. RECORDS FURTHER DENOTE ONE [REDACTED] WAS A CLERICAL EMPLOYEE OF THE COMMISSION TERMINATING APRIL 1, 1943.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN HER WHEREABOUTS NEGATIVE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D {
[REDACTED] HE SAID HE KNEW NOTHING RE [REDACTED] EMPLOYMENT.
NEIGHBORHOOD INQUIRY FAILED TO REVEAL ANYONE WHO WAS ACQUAINTED
WITH [REDACTED] RECORDS OF THE SECURITY DIV., CSC, SECURITY OFFICE
OF DEPT. OF STATE, AND CIVIL SERVICE STATUS SECTION ARE IN PROCESS OF
BEING CHECKED. THIS OFFICE WILL DETERMINE WHETHER [REDACTED] WAS EMPLOYED
BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AND WILL INTERVIEW [REDACTED] RE [REDACTED]

HOOD

CC: MR. BELMONT
[REDACTED]
DCM INTEL DIVISION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FD-36
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Gearty ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Winterrowd ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Holloman ✓
Mr. Sizoo ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

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FBI, DETROIT

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DIRECTOR

DECLASSIFY ON:

OADR

AIRTEL

PM EST

AMSD

SYNGMAN RHEE, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

[REDACTED]

b1
b7c
Memo for [unclear] 7/12/63

100-20069
cc: [REDACTED] (C) b1

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

cc - [unclear]

RECORDED-124

REGISTERED
CONFIDENTIAL

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Sent

Per

5 b7c

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65-57541-13 page 2 and enclosures

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RECORDED-84

65-57541

65-57541-14

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: January 22, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: SYNGMAN RHEE
MISCELLANEOUS—INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [redacted]

Attached for your information are two copies of a memorandum in the captioned matter. b7c

cc - 1 - Director (Attachment)
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

cc - 1 - Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 (Attachment)
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C. b7c

cc - 1 - Director of Naval Intelligence (Attachment)
Department of the Navy
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

cc - 1 - Director of Special Investigations (Attachment)
The Inspector General
Department of the Air Force
The Pentagon
Washington 25, D.C.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

Attachment

189

FEB 2 - 1954

BY COURIER SVC.

66 JAN 25

RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM
FBI
JAN 22 5 45 PM '54

b7c

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65-57541-14 enclosure to letter dated 1-22-54

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Mr. Belmont

CONFIDENTIAL

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

January 22, 1954

Director, FBI

SINGMAN RHEE
MISCELLANEOUS—INFORMATION CONCERNING

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
ON 11-16-88

Attached for your information are the original and one copy of a memorandum in the captioned matter.

Copies of the attached memorandum are being furnished the Department of State, Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, and Department of the Air Force.

65-57541

Agent

CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED 60

JAN 26 1954
130

EX-111

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

JAN 22 2 03 PM '54
REC'D-10120N.2 OFFICE

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gandy _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

60 FEB 1 1954

COMM - FBI
JAN 28 1954
MAILED 31

b7c

March 24, 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [redacted]

b7c

Long Beach 16, California

Dear [redacted]

65-57541-15

EX-107
Your letter of March 16, 1954, has been received, together with the clipping which you enclosed, and I appreciate your interest in writing to the FBI.

While I would like to be of service, I cannot, as a matter of policy, offer any advice or opinion as to the suggestions outlined in Mr. Rhee's letter to you.

In connection with this matter, however, I am enclosing some material which sets forth the manner in which patriotic organizations and individuals can best be of assistance to the FBI in carrying out its responsibility of maintaining the internal security of this country.

It was indeed thoughtful of you to communicate with me, and I read Mr. Rhee's letter with interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

COMM - FBI
MAR 25 1954
MAILED 31

Enclosures (5)

Communist Threat in U. S.
How to Fight Communism
Breaking the Communist Spell
Presidential Directive July 24, 1950
Director's Statement July 26, 1950

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

58 APR 1 1954
Los Angeles, with copy of incoming
ATTENTION SAC: (On next page)

b7c

RECEIVED
APR 24 7 11 AM '54

b7c

b7c

March 24, 1954

ATTENTION SAC: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. He enclosed a clipping from the February 26, 1954, issue of the Long Beach, California, Press-Telegram containing a reprint of a 600 word letter addressed to correspondent from President Syngman Rhee, President of the Korean Republic. Rhee's letter contained five suggestions as to how to actively fight Communists, which he indicated the correspondent might desire to utilize in his own community. Correspondent requested the Director to review Rhee's letter and, thereafter, to furnish him with an opinion and advice as to how he should proceed with the program. The same clipping also included an editorial commenting on Rhee's letter to correspondent.

(ny)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] b7c
Long Beach 15, California
March 16, 1954

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter which
I recently received from President Syngman Rhee
of Korea, dealing with the Communistic problem. m

I am anxious to have both your advice and opinion
after you have read this letter as to how I should
proceed with this program.

Anything that you could suggest would be deeply
appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
[REDACTED] b7c

3 airmail
encl-1

1 24
Inmail
ack. 3-22-54
[REDACTED] b7c

b7c
[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

65-51541-15

ENCLOSURE

EDITORIAL

Letter to L. B. Man Emphasizes Why Rhee's an Explosive Factor

SYNGMAN RHEE, president of the Republic of Korea, is a one-man tinderbox in world politics. Next month he will be 78 years of age. But he remains one of the most vigorous and outspoken opponents of communism. His explosive temperament, his hard-hitting language, and his reputation for independent action are factors which both east and west must take into account in their analyses of the course of future events in Asia.

You can get an understanding of how completely Rhee is devoted to his battle with communism from the fact that he recently wrote a 600-word letter, outlining his views, to a private citizen here in Long Beach.

That letter is printed in full elsewhere on this page today. Here are some of the high lights:

"We should, I believe, deal with communism as we would a contagious disease. It is the most dangerous epidemic man has ever known. . . . Those who have become infected with the Red virus are no longer fellow citizens of yours or mine. They are diseased tools of a worldwide conspiracy and must be exposed and isolated. . . . We are dealing with a vigilant and insidious enemy thoroughly conversant with arts of infiltration and subversion. . . . These are all part and parcel of a global conspiracy to bring about a single Communist world. . . ."

These are not the words of a theorist. They are the words of a man who, along with his countrymen, has been engaged in a life and death struggle with the Reds. Anybody who has followed recent history realizes that President Rhee isn't talking through his hat.

Knowing how deeply rooted his feelings on the Communist question are, and understanding something of his background, one should not be too ready to call Syngman Rhee's threat to reopen the Korean war a mere political bluff.

Rhee has been associated with Korean

affairs for 50 stormy years. He struggled against monarchy, Japanese militarism, the North Korean invasion, and the Red Chinese aggression. He bears scars of one kind or another from all these struggles.

As for the conferences with Russia and Red China regarding Korea, Rhee's expressed views are essentially the following: The Chinese will reopen the war whenever they are ready. They will attack again. Time is running out, and South Korea must act or perish. The present armistice, like the talks in 1951, is merely to gain time for a Red military buildup. That buildup is in progress, with the Chinese getting new weapons from Russia. For South Korea to reopen the war would not be an act of aggression but an attempt to liberate "part of our own soil."

As recently as Feb. 10 President Rhee declared that he is determined to reopen the war against the Chinese Reds occupying North Korea.

Would he do it? He has done dramatic things before. Defiantly in June, 1953, he released 25,000 anti-Red North Korean prisoners—an action which was predicted at first to produce grave repercussions, but in fact seemed to have no effect one way or another on negotiations.

He is a hard-bitten man. And he may be reasoning that in the showdown the West would have no alternative but to support him if the fighting is started again.

This is, of course, pure speculation. But the question of Syngman Rhee's intentions cannot be pushed lightly aside. He is a bitter man who sought Korean unification, but saw the Korean war end at approximately the line where it began, with millions of his countrymen dead and the Red Chinese installed in North Korea. To say that it would be wise for him to adjust to the "realism" of the situation does not reduce his bitterness or the possibility of some desperate action.

JAMES MARLOW

Showdown With McCarthy Avoided

WASHINGTON—Mr. No matter who won the skirmish between Sen. McCarthy (R-

down, for when a reporter questioned him, Stevens said: "I have no comment on any

or a trace, this question must be answered: Will McCarthy

'Go 'Way, I Never Felt Better, in My Life'



DAVID LAWRENCE

Why Does Red China Have A-Bomb Supply?

WASHINGTON—The most significant piece of news that has come out of the new adjourned Berlin conference is the belated report that Red China now has a stock of atom bombs.

For many weeks here there has been speculation as to how the United States could retaliate instantly in the case of an atomic attack unless it was definitely known where the bomb came from. It has been suggested that if a plane from Red China, for example, should suddenly drop an atom blast on some Pacific Coast city of the United States, there could hardly be any instant retaliation on Soviet Russia because the latter's responsibility for the act would not be clearly fixed.

It is recalled that when the Red Chinese armies intervened in Korea, the Communist government at Peking disclaimed all responsibility and said the armies were merely "Chinese volunteers." Soviet Russia, although having publicly admitted at a U. N. assembly meeting in December, 1952, that she has been furnishing arms and ammunition regularly to Red China, still insists she is a "neutral" and



LAWRENCE

Questions, Answers

40-60 Cups of Coffee to a Pound

By BARBAR

Readers can get the answer to any question of fact by writing Long Beach Press-Telegram, Information Bureau, 1200 E. St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Please enclose three (3) copies for return postage.

Q. How many cups of coffee are obtained from one pound of coffee? J.C.G.

A. Usually from 40 to 60, depending on the strength.

Q. Are British troops to remain in Korea? W.H.

A. The Commonwealth Division, made up of British, Canadian, Australian and New Zealand troops, will remain in Korea as long as the Com-

SYNGMAN RHEE HEAVILY UNCLASSIFIED DATE 11-16-88 BY

'Fight Commies as You Would Disease'

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was written by President Syngman Rhee of Korea to a Long Beach resident, Paul Desmond, 1970 McNab Ave. It is published here as a document furnishing further insight into the character and views of an important world figure. Desmond wrote Rhee prior to the signing of the Korean armistice, commending the Korean leader for holding out for better terms. Mr. Desmond made it clear, in offering this letter for publication, that he does not subscribe to Rhee's threat to reopen the Korean War, but thinks South Korea and the U. N. should fight only if the enemy takes the aggressive step.)

Dear Mr. Desmond:

I constantly recall with appreciation the inspiring message you so kindly sent, assuring me of your support for our position on the armistice. When so many prominent free world leaders were condemning us for blocking peace efforts by obstructing the armistice, you and many others like you in America and throughout the world provided us with a great source of strength and cheer.

Your message and others demonstrated the spirit of comradeship deeply rooted in the hearts of all liberty-loving men and women. If we can combine this universal spirit in an articulate global movement, what a mighty power it will be! Liberty cannot be defeated when liberty-loving people consciously exert themselves to fight for its defense. We hope to start such a movement in the hope that it will develop into an international anti-Communist crusade. A number of East Asian countries and peoples are supporting us, and naturally we want to tell you of our plan in the hope that you, too, may start a similar movement wherever you are. Here are several suggestions:

1. Organize an anti-Communist society in your locality and accept as members all those who will pledge themselves to keep their homes, communities and government free of Communist infiltration and indoctrination.
2. Get in touch with anti-Communist groups and individuals in your own and in other countries, and urge them to start similar societies. Hold regular meetings to discuss plans for making your society more effective in combating communism, and then act on the plans.
3. Urge each member to devote a certain number of hours

eachly conversant with arts of infiltration and subversion. More than half the world's population now stands in the Communist camp and the enemy is gaining in America, too. None of us can afford to forget even for a moment that their ultimate objective is to defeat and destroy "democratic, imperialistic and capitalist America." As the Red "world revolution" proceeds, we must watch carefully for such precursors as riots, strikes, sabotage and guerrilla warfare. These are all part and parcel of a global conspiracy to bring about a single Communist world. Governments alone are helpless against the Communists unless the people provide united and informed support for an unceasing endeavor to expose and render harmless every single person who gives allegiance to the Red cause.

I and the many who are trying to help me, will appreciate deeply any suggestions that you may make for the furtherance of this struggle to preserve our liberties, our free institutions—in fact, our very selves. Let us have your ideas and good tidings of your successes in this common test of all free men: they make the end for those who otherwise would destroy us and all we believe in.

Yours sincerely,
SYNGMAN RHEE

PUBLIC FORUM

Desert Sunstations Would Aid Children

PRESS-TELEGRAM: A Gadsden 3-cent stamp carries this letter. It is now on sale. With its saguaro cacti and its covered-wagon pioneer, his rifle across ponies, it stimulates thought. Over a half century we spent at least a fortnight almost annually on some desert. Sometimes it was a camel trip as into the Sahara toward Timbuctu. Again it would be to snake-

President Eisenhower returned to Washington and shortly before the close of the Stevens-McCarthy session, told his Army secretary that he was in an open break with the senator. He did Vice President Nixon arrange it? He was close by while Stevens talked with McCarthy.

SENATE WORK

The White House said the senator did not get up the morning session (R-S.D.) and the idea for the session was his—not Eisenhower's or Nixon's.

Stevens said later he is not a man who surrenders. No matter what name is placed on his action, he gave McCarthy his what McCarthy wanted.

1. McCarthy wanted the names of the army people who had been in the case of Maj. Irving Peress and the case of Maj. George S. Stevens, a Fort Belvoir dentist, who received an honorable discharge this month after refusing 14 months before, to answer questions about his leadership in subversive organizations.

2. McCarthy wanted to question two generals who had become part, even though remote, in handling Peress case. He had told the generals not to speak before McCarthy because, he said, the senator was "abusive."

Stevens, after his session with McCarthy, not only agreed to give the names of all the army people who had been in the case but let McCarthy call them for questions.

McCarthy had no question for the general, but Stevens said "confident" now officers will not be "abused."

Before the case was established whether the army was

Peress was commissioned a captain in October 1932 and two days later refused to answer the questions on subversive organizations. Nevertheless, two months later he was called to active duty. In October 1933 he was made a major. On Dec. 30, 1933, Stevens said the Army decided to let Peress out of an investigation it had made of him. On Jan. 12, 1934, the Army told Peress he must leave by April. On Jan. 10 McCarthy called Peress before him. The dentist refused, citing the Fifth Amendment, to answer questions. Two days later he was sent and got an honorable discharge.

McCarthy wants to know why it took the Army so long to make up its mind about Stevens already has known the answers here were soft spots in the Army's handling of a case like this.

Thirties Camel
 The Arabian camel will car-

[illegible][illegible]

of the world's clowns by
lifting their faces on egg-
shells.

Press-Telegram

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San Jose 40, Cal. 40
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Tulsa 40, Okla. 40
Wichita 40, Kan. 40
Yonkers 40, N. Y. 40

of the crusade far and
widely.
We should, I believe, deal
with communism as we would
with any other dangerous
epidemic disease. It is the
most dangerous epidemic that
ever known. The only way
to combat it effectively is to
isolate and confine it and then
eventually to eradicate it. One
of the most important needs
now is the brooding of warn-
ings to our friends and neigh-
bors, far and near.
Those who have become in-
fected with the Red virus are
no longer fellow citizens of
this nation. They are dis-
abled and tools of the ene-
mies and must be ex-
cluded and isolated. As you
say, from your own observa-
tion, they gain control,
and take.
We are dealing with a vir-
tually lethal disease enemy there
and here.

By George Clark

very resourceful French
store, however, makes better
of what little they have
in the way of the U.S.A.
Why not a string of chil-
dren's stunts from the
Desert, across Arizona,
to Mexico to Southwest Tex-
as. One special children's
travels favor also children's
critics, tells us same
could save thousands
going crippled through
the thinks of winter out-
for children from furnac-
ed dwellings of Chicago,
out, New York.

During World War II, we
a fortnight at Palm
age. We watched the
pers live from Los An-
plants. After processing
wings their way to the
pan front. If we could
thrustly killing people,
not for combatting dis-

C. M. GOETHE
aments.

Blue Ice

GOOD NIGHT/ BACKED RIGHT INTO THE TRAFFIC HEADED THE WRONG WAY.

I'LL HAVE TO KEEP ON BACKIN' EVERY MORN FOR A MILE EXACTLY NO SQUAWKIN' IF YOU EVEN HESITATE!

WHAT'S THE DIFF? CARS LOOK THE SAME ON BOTH ENDS. YOU MAY HAVE A LITTLE NECKACHE TONIGHT IS ALL!

HERCULES ARE MADE - NOT BORN

BERRY

WOMAN'S JOB

She rouses sleepy children small,
She dresses them and combs their heads,
And when to school they're sent them all
She sweeps the floors and makes the beds.
She puts the books and toys away,
The noon day meal she has to make.
She plans the meals three times a day
And in between she bakes a cake.

She answers calls upon the phone,
She talks to salesmen at the door,
She washes dishes all alone,
Goes shopping at a near-by store;
Should ill a neighbor's youngsters be
Of minutes she will spare a few
To run across the street to see
If there is something she can do.

Upon herself she can depend
Some broken gadget to repair,
He'll wash and iron and mend
The garments that her loved ones wear.
And always at the close of day
She'll hang up every coat and hat,
In spite of what the men may say,
No man could hold a job like that.

TEN YEARS AGO
THERE were more ads to buy cars than to sell them. . . The Bar Association sought to obtain a public defender for Long Beach under the aggressive leadership of Wahlford Jacobson.

TWENTY YEARS AGO
PLANS for the reconstructed Lindbergh Junior High School were approved. . . Provisions of the NRA used car dealers' code were explained to dealers here.

THIRTY YEARS AGO
THE CITY COUNCIL was told that local capital was prepared to build a \$1,000,000 amusement pier at the foot of American Ave. . . The council rescinded its motion to purchase the Alamitos Bay Pavilion.

PROPHETS of gloom predict that Marilyn Monroe will pose for no more bathing-suit photographs, but it's hard for a champ in any field to retire, as her new husband, Mr. Di-
dagga, demonstrated through several absolute-

by George Clark

FOR SALE
THREE
BATHS
REAL ESTATE

Clark

"But, Dad, who wants a house with THREE bathrooms?"

Within My Power
 I give you all the love in me
 ... As much as I can hold ...
 ... And all my dreams of happiness ...
 ... The future may unfold ...
 ... I offer you my everything ...
 ... Tomorrow and today ...
 ... And within my power, love ...
 ... To be yours on your way ...
 ... It matters not how high ...
 ... The hill ... Or what the ...
 ... The price ... Believe me, dear ...
 ... Am prepared ... For any ...
 ... Sacrifice ... I want to share ...
 ... Your troubles and ... The ...
 ... Forms that sweep the sea ...
 ... And in your darkest moment ...
 ... Near ... To hold you close to ...
 ... I want to have you for ...
 ... Myself ... And give myself to ...
 ... In every way that I ...
 ... Am able ... To make your ...
 ... Name come true.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-57541-16

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 26, 1954

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT:

VISIT OF SYNGMAN RHEE,
PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA,
TO WASHINGTON, D. C.ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED] b7c

Tolson	
Boardman	
Nichols	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Sizoo	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

Mr. Jack Adler, Personnel Officer of the Department, called this morning and advised that Syngman Rhee would be passing along the route to the White House at 4:30 this afternoon. He stated the motorcade would cross Memorial Bridge, go up 23d to Constitution, up Constitution to 17th, up 17th to Pennsylvania Avenue, and thence to the White House.

Mr. Adler stated that any employees who could be spared should be let off at 4:00 P.M.; however, these employees must return to duty after the cavalcade passes. Any employees whose hours of duty terminate at 4:30 P.M. would not be required to return to duty, only those employees whose hours of duty are to 5:30 P.M.

All divisions of the Bureau have been notified of this action.

cc - Mr. Kemper, Director's Office (sent direct)

RECORDED - 96

65-57541-17

AUG 28 1954

68 AUG 6 1954

b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT

DATE: July 28, 1954

FROM : R. R. Roach

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE, and party
POSSIBLE REQUEST TO SEE DIRECTOR
AND TAKE BUREAU TOURALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]Tolson
Boardman
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

At 4:50 p.m. instant date Walter Jessop, Office of Security, Department of State, advised Bureau Liaison that while he had heard nothing officially he understood that there was a possibility that Syngman Rhee, President, Republic of South Korea, and two or three of his companions might request to see the Director and also to make a tour of the Bureau. Jessop was requested to endeavor to ascertain definitely whether these requests would be made and to furnish all available information as soon as possible, including the exact identities of anyone who might accompany Mr. Rhee.

This matter will be followed very closely with State by Liaison.

ACTION:

For your information.

- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- Mr. M. A. Jones

RECORDED - 54

03 AUG 9 1954

Mr. Nichols advised of Director's instruction

Re: memo on various

Korean officials who

have been in to visit him and brought gifts, etc

545 PM 7-28-54

X-123

9 AUG 5 1954

9 1/2 A.M.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-112-1-5-8

4-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

, 1954

TO:

Director
 Mr. Tolson, 5744
 Mr. Boardman, 5736
 Mr. Belmont, 1742
 Mr. Harbo, 5256
 Mr. Mohr, 5517
 Mr. Parsons, 7121
 Mr. Rosen, 5706
 Mr. Tamm, 4130 IB
 Mr. Keay, 1742

Mr. Sizoo
 Miss Gandy, 5633
 Mr. Holloman, 563

Records Section
 Pers. Records, 66
 Reading Room, 553
 Mail Room, 5533
 Teletype, 5644
 Code Room, 4642
 Mechanical, B-114
 Supply Room, B-11
 Tour Room, 5625

Mr. Nichols, 5640
 Mr. McGuire, 5642
 Mr. Wick, 5634
 Mr. DeLoach, 5636
 Mr. Morgan, 5625

Mr. Jones, 4236
 Mr. Leonard, 6222IB
 Mr. Waikart, 7204
 Mr. Eames
 Mr. Wherry, 5537

See Me
 For your info

Note & return
 For appropriate
 action

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-16-88 BY

L. B. Nichols
 Room 5640, Ext. 691

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Sizoo	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

AUG 16 1954

TELETYPE

FBI, LOS ANGELES

8-6-54

9-39 AM

DIRECTOR, FBI

URGENT

SYNGMAN RHEE. INFORMATION CONCERNING. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BUTEL AUG. FIVE, LAST TO LA AUTHORIZES
INTERVIEW WITH [REDACTED] THIS PERSON RESIDES IN
KANSAS CITY AND IT IS PRESUMED KANSAS CITY WILL CONDUCT THE INTER-
VIEW.

MALONE

RECORDED - 26

65-57541-20
2-AUG 1954

END AND ACK

Mr. Belmont

12-41 PM OK FBI WA OSF

58 AUG 16 1954

65-57541

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 6 1954

TE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy
BAB

FBI, LOS ANGELES

8-6-54

1-43 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI

URGENT

SYNGMAN RHEE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. REMYTELS AUG. FIVE
AND SIX, LAST. RHEE APPEARED THIS AM BEFORE LA CITY COUNCIL
IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS. DID NOT APPEAR ON CITY HALL STEPS WHERE
APPROXIMATELY TWELVE PERSONS DISTRIBUTED HANDBILLS ISSUED BY
COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF KOREA CONCERNING WHICH
BUREAU ADVISED. NO ORGANIZED PICKET LINE OR DEMONSTRATION
AND NO INCIDENTS OCCURRED. LA PAPERS CARRY HEADLINES THAT
THREAT HAS BEEN MADE ON RHEE-S LIFE. THESE STORIES BASED ON
ASSUMPTIONS BY LOCAL PRESS BECAUSE OF POLICE SECURITY AND
CHANCE REMARKS BY CITY OFFICIALS INDICATING APPREHENSION FOR
RHEE-S SAFETY. BUREAU IN POSSESSION ALL FACTS THIS REGARD.

COPIES DESTROYED

R 878 NOV
END AND ACK 960

446P OK FBI WA MS

Mr. Belmont

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY

61 AUG 16 1954

RECORDED - 26

MALONE

EX-122

AUG 11 1954

65-57541

TELETYPE

URGENT

AUGUST 5, 1954

SAC, KANSAS CITY
CHICAGO
LOS ANGELES

b7c

SYNGMAN HREE, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REURTEL AND CHICAGO TEL BOTH DATED AUGUST FOUR, NINETEEN

FIFTY-FOUR. IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW [REDACTED] THOROUGHLY

AND IN DETAIL TO DETERMINE [REDACTED]

b7D

SUTEL RESULTS.

65-57541

HOOVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

b7c

COPIES DESTROYED
R 878 NOV 7 1960

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
andy _____

CC - 101-536

RECORDED - 77

65-57541-22

b7c

AUG 17

b7c

10-31

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (105-0)
 SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: August 6, 1954

Remyrad August 6, 1954. There is enclosed herewith a copy of the handbill captioned, "Syngman Rhee Calls For all out War," referred to therein.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

REGISTERED
 encl. (1)

RECORDED-68

INDEXED-69

EX-130

65-57541-23

AUG 10 1954

ES

b7c

Classy

b7c

b7c

ENCLOSURE

b7c

FROM
 HEN

105-0

put 11
 105-0

TR [REDACTED]
 W (encl)

b7c

copy of handbills captioned "Syngman Rhee
13s for all out war."

SYNGMAN RHEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

1-11-50

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED] b7c

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

65-57541-23

SYNGMAN RHEE CALLS FOR ALL OUT WAR

WHO IS THIS MAN WHO WANTS TO WASTE MORE
AMERICAN LIVES?

WHO IS THIS MAN TO WHOM MAYOR POULSON AND THE
CITY COUNCIL, GOVERNOR KNIGHT AND THE PRESIDENT
OF THE UNITED STATES PAY SUCH HONORS?

Syngman Rhee, who:

- defies the U.S. and the U.N.

"... Syngman Rhee managed to override the Korean Constitution and set up a near dictatorship.
His policies defied the U.S. the U.N. and the majority of free world opinion", Business Week
July 5, 1952

- "Censors the U.S. and World Press" N.Y. Times, 9-25-53
- "Crushes all opposition", Harpers Magazine, Feb. 1954
- "Aims at Dictatorship", Newsweek 6-9-52

- Brings death to thousands--"by his truculence Syngman Rhee then succeeded,
in prolonging the fighting five weeks. Between June 18 and July 27 there were an esti-
mated 126,000 casualties.

Any way you look at it, the blood of these 126,000 is on the hands of Syngman Rhee.
Saturday Evening Post, Oct. 17, 1953

The war in Korea cost the American people \$15 billion and nearly 140,000 casualties.

Syngman Rhee, who:

- gets no support from the Korean people
- did nothing for the liberation of Korea against Japan. While Korean patriots were in death
struggle with Japanese imperialists, he lived in luxury in Honolulu.
- Reaped huge profits for himself and his personal friends.
- Murdered, tortured, outstanding leaders of Korean people.

**SYNGMAN RHEE WANTS MORE BILLIONS AND MORE DEAD
THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WANT PEACE. SYNGMAN RHEE WANTS WAR.**

**Call: Mayor Poulson, your Councilman, write Governor Knight
Write or wire President Eisenhower -- Stop the shameful honor
to this despot. We want no war---we want PEACE.**

Issued by ~~by~~ Committee for Peaceful Unification of Korea
1441 W. Jefferson Blvd., Los Angeles, California



August 20, 1954

SAC, Los Angeles (105-0)

RECORDED-91

Director, FBI (65-57541-23) b7c

SYNGMAN HEE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(ESPIONAGE)

Reurlet 8-6-54 with enclosure.

The enclosure to relet indicates that it was issued by the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of Korea, 1441 West Jefferson Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. As your office is aware, this is the address of the Korean Independence News Company. The Korean Independence News Company is the subject of a pending inactive investigation in which your office is the office of origin. The next report concerning the Korean Independence News Company should contain a summary of all available information concerning this Committee. No record of the Committee was located in the files of the Bureau. (65-57541-23)

CC: 97-2519

11-16-85
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9/11/85 BY
256655 b7c

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 6
AUG 20 1954
COMM-FBI

AUG 27 1954 7258

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 6 1954

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI KANSAS CITY

IPYPTR

12-53 PM

HD

DIRECTOR FBI AND SACS CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES

URGENT

SYNGMAN RHEE, MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING. REBUTEL

AUGUST FIVE LAST.

INTERVIEWED IN KC OFFICE

THIS DATE ADVISED THAT

[REDACTED]

RECORDED-57

INDEXED-57

Mr. Belmont

71 AUG 19 1954

cc Bronge 65-5241

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-536-1

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

KC INDICES CONTAINED NO RECORD OF [REDACTED]

ELLSWORTH

END

CG AND LA ADVISED

2-59PM OK FBI WA JN

V

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [REDACTED]

b7c A 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI CHICAGO

8-4-54

12-12PM

DIRECTOR FBI AND SACS LOS ANGELES AND KANSAS CITY

URGENT

SYNGMAN RHEE, INFO CONCERNING, IS DASH-KO. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

referred
Memo Belmont to Boardman
Telegrams to KC
8/5/54

68 AUG 19 1954
END PAGE ONE

CG INDICES

Info furnished Daniel
Mr. Belmont
Clare, State
8/4/54 (see note, no copy)
Mr. Liaison

RECORDED-1

65-57541-25

AUG 9 1954

ESP

b7c

PAGE TWO

b7c
b7D REFLECT SEVERAL REFERENCES TO [REDACTED] SOME OF WHICH CAN BE
IDENTIFIED WITH A [REDACTED] IN KANSAS CITY. A KANSAS CITY LETTER
JULY TWENTYONE, NINETEEN FORTYEIGHT, RE CONGRESS OF AMERICAN WOMEN,
IS DASH C, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH THREE FOUR FOUR FOUR TWO, TO
THE BUREAU, COPY OF WHICH WAS RECEIVED BY LOS ANGELES, STATES [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CG WILL FURNISH ANY INFO OBTAINED FROM CG SOURCES WHICH MIGHT
BE PERTINENT TO ANY ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF SYNGMAN RHEE. SUCH INFO WILL
ALSO BE FURNISHED LOCALLY TO CG POLICE DEPT. AND CG OFFICE OF STATE
DEPT. RHEE SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE CG A.M. TODAY.

BANISTER

END AND ACK PLS

1-20 PM OK FBI WA RD

O

CG OR XXXX OPR CG OPR M

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 4 1954

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-16-88 BY [redacted]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

FBI-KANSAS CITY

8-4-54

2-36 PM

HD

DIRECTOR AND SACS-CHICAGO AND LOS ANGELES

URGENT

SYNGMAN RHEE, INFORMATION CONCERNING, IS DASH KO. RE CHICAGO
TELETYPE THIS DATE.

[Large redacted block]

RECORDED-1
CONTACT WITH

ESTABLISHES

THAT HE IS TODAY IN CONFERENCE WITH CHIEFS OF POLICE FROM KANSAS
CITY, KANSAS AND INDEPENDENCE, MO. AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
STATE DEPARTMENT AND THAT THEY ARE TAKING ALL POSSIBLE PRECAUTION
TO PREVENT ANY ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF MR. RHEE.

Info furnished Daniel Clane, State, on 8/4/54 by [redacted]

Memo Belmont to Transpore
Teletype to K.C. 8/3/54

referred

68 AUG 19 1954

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

b7c

b7d

[REDACTED] SAID ALL THESE ITEMS ARE BEING CONSIDERED AND PRECAUTIONS ARE BEING TAKEN. SYNGMAN RHEE-S PLANE ARRIVES FAIRFAX AIRPORT, KANSAS CITY, KANSAS NINE FIFTY AM, AUGUST FIFTH CARRYING PARTY OF EIGHTEEN PERSONS. THEY WILL BE GIVEN POLICE ESCORT TO INDEPENDENCE, MO. TO THE HOME OF FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN AND WILL RETURN DIRECTLY TO THE AIRPORT, DEPARTING ON A PLANE AT NOON FOR LOS ANGELES.

[REDACTED]

b7d

PAGE THREE

NO ACTION CONTEMPLATED HERE. IF ANY POSITIVE INFORMATION
RECEIVED, IT WILL BE IMMEDIATELY FURNISHED RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES
AND BUREAU. ELLSWORTH

END AND ACK

4-46 PM OK FBI WA EAB

CG 92 FBI CG JL

LA

Mr. Belmont

CC: MR. BELMONT
AND SUPERVISOR
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : L. V. Boardman

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DATE: August 5, 1954

FROM : A. H. Boardman

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

SYNOPSIS:

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

referred

[REDACTED]

Rhee is scheduled to arrive in Kansas City, Kansas, August 5, 1954. State Department representatives and local police departments in the Kansas City area are taking all precautions to prevent an attempt on Rhee's life.

[REDACTED]

b1
b7D

CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

b7c

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Attachment
65-57541
cc - 101-536

RECORDED-74

65-57541-27

13 AUG 12 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

b7c

UNRECORDED

RECOMMENDATIONS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. The pertinent information received from the Chicago and Kansas City offices was orally furnished Daniel Clare, Department of State, on August 4, 1954, by Liaison, since State is responsible for Rhee's security in the United States. A confirmatory letter containing a brief summary of the pertinent information in our files concerning [REDACTED] will be furnished the Department of State.

2. That the attached teletype be sent to the Kansas City office instructing that [REDACTED] be thoroughly interviewed to determine [REDACTED]

8-5-54
detached & sent
JTB

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]

referred

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

referred

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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65-57541-27 page 4

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 5 1954

INDEXED-101

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-17-88 BY [redacted]

FBI, LOS ANGELES

8-5-54

2-29 PM

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, SAN FRANCISCO URGENT
SYNGMAN RHEE, INFORMATION CONCERNING. RETELS FROM CHICAGO

AND KANSAS CITY TO BUREAU AUG. FOUR, LAST. RHEE SCHEDULED TO
ARRIVE LA FIVE TEN PM TODAY. STAYING AMBASSADOR HOTEL. PRESS
CONFERENCE AND DINNER SCHEDULED TONIGHT AND OFFICIAL WELCOME AT
CITY HALL STEPS TEN AM TOMORROW. PROTESTS BEING PLANNED BY
INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE PARTY, CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, SO. CALIF.
PEACE CRUSADE AND DIAMOND KIM, EDITOR OF KOREAN INDEPENDENCE
NEWSPAPER. KIM HAS ISSUED LEAFLET UNDER NAME QUOTE COMMITTEE FOR
PEACEFUL REUNIFICATION OF KOREA UNQUOTE WHICH CONDEMS RHEE
AND PROTESTS HIS RECEPTION IN LA.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] LAPD AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES

COGNIZANT. LAPD UNDER CAPT. GUIDION ORGANIZING PROTECTIVE SQUADS
AND COORDINATING SECURITY WITH STATE DEPT. LOCALLY. RHEE TO
ATTEND LUNCHEON AT BILTMORE HOTEL TOMORROW NOON AND BANQUET AT
AMBASSADOR IN EVENING. HE WILL LEAVE BY PLANE FOR SAN FRANCISCO AT
NINE AM, AUG. SEVEN.

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED-101
INDEXED-101

65-57541-28

CORRECTION LINE 13 WORD L "COGNIZANG" "COGNIZANT"

13 AUG 16 1954

END PAGE ONE

EX-103

BRANIGAN

COPIES DESTROYED
R. 8/6 NOV 7 1960

at State
8-13-54

b7c

b7c

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED]

FOR INFORMATION

SF, BUREAU DESIRES TO BE ADVISED RE ANY DEMONSTRATIONS
INVOLVING RHEE.

MALONE

END AND ACK

EEEEEEEEEEEE

9:00 AM 8/6/54
D. A. FLINN advised
[REDACTED] b7c

9 OK FBI SF EAB

WA 5-36PM OIOK FBI WA JN

0

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c
65-57541

VIA LIAISON

65-57541-28

RECORDED-101

Date: August 13, 1954

To: Mr. Dennis A. Flinn
Director
Office of Security
Department of State
515 22nd Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

CLASSIFIED BY: [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

INDEXED-101

EX-103

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Subject: SYNGMAN RHEE
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

This will confirm information furnished orally
to Mr. Daniel Clare of your office on August 5, 1954, and
to you on August 6, 1954, in the captioned matter.

[REDACTED]

referred

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Gearty _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Sizoo _____
Miss Gandy _____

SEE NOTE PAGE 3

Delivered 8/16/54

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AUG 23 1954

[Handwritten initials]
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

referred

[REDACTED]

With reference to

Summary

b7D

[REDACTED]

b1

[REDACTED]

b7D

(101-536-5)

b1

[REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED] has, in the past, furnished considerable information concerning subversive activities, some of which has been unreliable. (101-536-5, 6, 66-2542-3-23-15)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7D

b2
b7D

b1

NOTE

b7D

[REDACTED]

mentioned above is

(Reliable Informant)

[REDACTED]

It is requested that no further dissemination be made of the above information. ^{NOTE} By memo dated 8-5-54 it was recommended and approved that the information concerning the possible attempt on Rhee's life, which orally has been furnished the Department of State, be confirmed and that at that time a brief summary of the pertinent information concerning [REDACTED] source of this information, be included. The infor-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

mation concerning the possible demonstrations against Rhee in San Francisco and Los Angeles have also been furnished the State Department orally via liaison.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE 8/9/54

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (62-0)

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE
INFORMATION CONCERNINGALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-88 BY [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Sizoo	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Re Los Angeles teletype to the Director and San Francisco dated 8/5/54.

SYNGMAN RHEE arrived at the San Francisco Airport August 7, 1954, and there was no evidence of an IPP demonstration or other untoward activities.

Eleven persons were observed by SA [REDACTED] on Market and New Montgomery Street, location of the Palace Hotel, carrying two signs and handing out leaflets calling for the election of ISOBEL CERNEY and OLIVE THOMPSON to the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, on the IPP ticket. Other slogans on the signs read, "Ban the H Bomb," "Mr. Rhee, You Want an H War, We Want Peace," "Mr. Rhee, Let's Talk Peace not War." The leaflets called on the people to write President EISENHOWER, asking that he oppose RHEE's program of immediate war, censor similar talk from his high-ranking aides, and take steps to bring about an international agreement banning all atomic weapons.

These persons did not cause any disturbance; they gathered at the entrance of the hotel when Mr. RHEE arrived and stood silent as he entered the Palace Hotel. They dispersed after he had entered the hotel.

AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

RECORDED-911

INDEXED-911

13 AUG 16 1954

AUG 23 1954

65-57541

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 5 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
DECLASSIFY ON [REDACTED]

11-17-88

FBI, SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTOR, FBI

8/5/54

6-54 PM

LDS

DEFERRED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

SYNGMAN RHEE, INFO. CONCERNING.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b1

HOLD PLS

Mr. Belmont

9 AM 8/6/54

O. O. FLINN, STAN

advised

RECORDED - 9

65-57541-20

55 AUG 25 1954

13 AUG 16 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX - 107

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Bratigan

OFFICE OF THE
RECEIVED
OCT 8 1954
ATTORNEY GENERAL

San Francisco, Calif

ATTORNEY GENERAL

FEDERAL BU. OF INV.	
DEPT. OF JUSTICE	RECEIVED
14	OCT 4 1954
ATTORNEY GENERAL	

Mr. Herbert Brownell
Attorney General
Washington D.C. (M)

Dear Mr. Brownell:

I am a farm boy from Texas and own a 1400 acre ranch north of Brady. I was caught in the drought and had to accept foreign aid as it were. I am Agriculturist on the KCAC Team at Twangju, Korea.

The seemingly accepted international banditry and misappropriation of our Foreign Aid funds does not concern your office officially, but you might be interested in a rumor circulating that President Rhee and the ruling families of Korea are establishing U.S. bank accounts & properties in the U.S.A. from misappropriated Aid funds. Like the gangsters of the U.S., we can't get them for murder (excuse my gentle sarcasm) but we can require an accounting of these Korean American Relatives to the Income Tax Division for these millions if such is found to be true.

RECORDED-74 65-57541-31
INDEXED-74

I trust that the former policy of muzzling embassies disclosures will not hold true in this case if the F.B.I. determines the truth of this rumor. Thank you.

Please Notify My wife of the receipt of this letter

Sincerely

Brady, Texas

0
Syngman Rhee

b7c
1 ENCL
must be attached
74

b7c

TRUE COPY

b7c

[REDACTED]
San Francisco, Calif.

Mr. Herbert Brownell
Attorney General
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Brownell:

I am a farm boy from Texas and own a 1400 acre ranch north of Brady. I was caught in the drought and had to accept "foreign aid" as it were. I am Agriculturist on the KCAC Team at Kwangju, Korea.

The seemingly accepted international banditry and misappropriation of our Foreign Aid funds does not concern your office officially as such but you might be interested in a rumor circulating that President Rhee and the ruling families of Korea are establishing U.S. bank accounts and properties in the U.S.A. from misappropriated Aid funds. Like the gangsters of the U.S., we can't get them for murder (excuse my gentle sarcasm) but we can require an accounting of these Korean American Relatives to the Income Tax Division for these millions if such is found to be true. 11

I trust that the former policy of muzzling embarrassing disclosures will not hold true in this case if the F.B.I. determines the truth of this rumor. Thank you.

Sincerely

Please notify my wife of
the receipt of this letter

/s/ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c
Brady, Texas

b7c

Revised

October 11, 1954

[REDACTED]
Brady, Texas

Dear [REDACTED]

b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-12-54 BY [REDACTED]

This will acknowledge receipt of a letter
dated September 25, 1954, addressed to the Attorney
General, from your husband, [REDACTED] who
requested that you be notified of the receipt of this
letter.

b7c

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM P. ROGERS

William P. Rogers
Deputy Attorney General

b7c

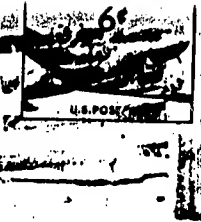
ENCLOSURE

*signed by [REDACTED]
11-12-54*

65-57541-21

S.F., Calif.

b7c



Mr. Herbert Brownell Jr
Attorney General
Washington 25, DC.

9

d

b7c
RECORDED-74

DATE: 65-57541-31
October 25, 1954

To: Assistant Director
Foreign Operations Administration
Room 506
Maletico Building
808 Connecticut Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-88 BY [redacted] b7c

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: [redacted] b7c
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Attached are two copies of a communication dated September 25, 1954, which captioned individual sent the Attorney General of the United States. The Justice Department referred it to this Bureau; however, its contents do not reflect that any violation of Federal laws coming within the jurisdiction of the FBI has occurred. These data are being furnished your office for informational purposes.

A [redacted] b7c

Two copies of letter dated 9-25-54 from correspondent to the Attorney General.

COMM - FBI
OCT 18 1954
MAILED 24

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

7427
2 NOV 2 1954

OCT 18 1954

[Handwritten signature and initials]

OCT 18 1954

FROM
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

10-8

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

Attorney General
Solicitor General
Deputy Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel
Administrative Assistant Attorney General
Accounts Branch
Records Branch
Procurement and Supply Section
Director, FBI
Director of Prisons
Asst. Attorney General, Office of Alien Property
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization
Pardon Attorney
Parole Board
Board of Immigration Appeals
Librarian
Director of Public Information
Mr. Russo
Miss McCarthy
Mrs. White
Mr. Kelly

1.
2.

Detached & sent
to 7 OA 10/15/54

Director
Memo to Foreign Operations
10-14-54
b7c

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

18 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- ☐ For your information:

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-57541 - 32 and 33

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/9/61

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (105-183)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-88 BY [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE
INFORMATION CONCERNING

The "Honolulu Star-Bulletin" daily newspaper of 2/26/61 carried an article with a 2/25/61 dateline of Seoul, Korea, noting that former President SYNGMAN RHEE, now a resident of Honolulu, Hawaii, had been deprived of his civil rights by the South Korean Government on that date because of "undemocratic activities during the RHEE regime."

The "Honolulu Advertiser" daily newspaper of 3/2/61 carried an article noting that SYNGMAN RHEE had been taken to Tripler Army Hospital on the previous evening suffering from a possible heart attack.

RHEE has since been released from Tripler Hospital and is now back at his residence, 2033 Makiki Street, Honolulu.

The above has been submitted for the information of the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu

(3)

b7c

De-indexed
extra cards
only #19
3/5/62

REC-7

12 MAR 14 1961

EX-113

RECEIVED

NOTES & COMMENTS

b7c

CRIME

68 MAR 17 1961

CODE

RADIOGRAM

DEFERRED

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
11-27-63
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Liaison
1 - Wannall
1 - [redacted]

TO SAC, HONOLULU
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-88 BY [redacted]

b7c

SYNGMAN RHEE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA, INTERNAL
SECURITY - SOUTH KOREA

REURAD NOVEMBER TWENTY-SIX, INSTANT.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

referred

b7c

(9)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum W. R. Wannall to W. C. Sullivan,
same caption, same date, prepared by [redacted]

REC 14

105-57541-35

19 NOV 29 1963

NR 272241
ENC. [redacted]
CK [redacted]
APPROVED BY [redacted]
TYPED BY [redacted]

VIA RADIOGRAM
NOV 27 1963
7:45 AM [redacted]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DEC 26 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7c

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *WCS* DATE: November 27, 1963

FROM : Mr. W. R. Wannall *WWR/ra*

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA
INTERNAL SECURITY - SOUTH KOREA

1 - Belmont
1 - Sullivan
1 - DeLoach
1 - Rosen
1 - Liaison *b7c*
1 - Wannall *Wannall*
1 - [REDACTED]

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Information furnished by Honolulu radiogram 11-26-63

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-88 BY [REDACTED]

Several news stories have appeared in Honolulu publications indicating Korean friends of captioned subject want to return him to Korea in order that he may die in his homeland. A news story dated 11-25-63, Honolulu, stated plane had been chartered by South Korean group destined to arrive in Honolulu 3:00 PM, 11-27-63, with intention of returning subject to South Korea 10:00 AM, Thursday, 11-28-63. A reporter in Honolulu allegedly was in receipt of information that force was to be used if necessary by the group en route from Korea. *referred*

[REDACTED]

Honolulu Police Department is aware of foregoing information and advised Honolulu Office police protection is being furnished subject and his family to prevent any forcible removal.

Enclosure

(8) *b7c*

REC-4

65-57541-36 *b7c*

DEC 3 1963

58 DEC 6 1963

Memorandum W. R. Wannall to W. C. Sullivan
RE: SYNGMAN RHEE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA

referred

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

sent

For information. Attached radiogram being sent
Honolulu advising of information received [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] b2c

Q *WC 7/4*

DECODED COPY

☒ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEFERRED 12-3-63

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC HONOLULU

030300

CLASSIFIED BY

DECLASSIFY ON

OADR

11-12-88

SYNGMAN RHEE, FORMER PRESIDENT, SOUTH KOREA, IS SOUTH KOREA.
RE BURAD NOVEMBER 27 LAST.

ON NOVEMBER 30 LAST, ONE HWAL LEE, MALE, AND YENG JA YOU, FEMALE, ARRIVED HONOLULU FROM SOUTH KOREA, ALLEGEDLY TO SEE SUBJECT AND DISCUSS HIS RETURN TO KOREA. ACCORDING TO NEWSPAPER COVERAGE, HONOLULU, LEE IS AN OLD POLITICAL FRIEND OF RHEE AND CAME TO HONOLULU AT PERSONAL EXPENSE TO DETERMINE RHEES PHYSICAL CONDITION, ABILITY TO TRAVEL, AND DESIRE TO RETURN TO KOREA. REPRESENTED HIMSELF AS VICE PRESIDENT, FIFTH MONTH SOCIETY, A POLITICAL GROUP. LEE STATED TO PRESS HE IS SATISFIED THAT SUBJECT IS TOO ILL TO TRAVEL AT THIS TIME. LEE HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH SUBJECT, MRS. RHEE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NO ACTION BEING TAKEN BY HONOLULU.

RECEIVED:

2:58 AM 3 3 DE VII 1963

DEC 3 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - [redacted] b7c

SAC, Honolulu

12-6-63

Director, FBI

65-5754-37

SYNGMAN RHEE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA
IS - SOUTH KOREA

Reuradiograms 11-26 and 12-3-63.

Submit all information developed to date re this matter in letterhead memorandum. Submit original and seven copies of letterhead memorandum.

NOTE:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-17-88 BY [redacted] b7c

Honolulu radiogram 11-26-63 advised captioned subject living in exile in Honolulu, Hawaii is confined to a hospital in Honolulu. Information was received from sources in Honolulu that an attempt would be made to return subject to Korea and if necessary force would be used. Subject apparently is not only elderly but seriously ill and it was the opinion of his physician that subject is not in condition to travel.

Honolulu PD and INS were aware of the foregoing information and indicated appropriate protection would be afforded subject and his family.

Honolulu radiogram 12-3-63 stated subject was visited by an old political friend who traveled from Korea to Honolulu at personal expense to determine whether subject was willing and able to return to Korea.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

DEC 11 1963

MAILED 25
DEC - 5 1963
COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7c

3
DECODED COPY

☒ **AIRGRAM** ☐ **CABLEGRAM** ☒ **RADIO** ☐ **TELETYPE**

URGENT 11-26-63

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC HONOLULU 260013

SYNGMAN RHEE, FORMER PRESIDENT OF KOREA - MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RHEE IS PRESENTLY AN EXILED RESIDENT AND PATIENT AT MAUNALANI HOSPITAL, HONOLULU, HAWAII.

RECURRENT NEWS STORIES HAVE APPEARED INDICATING KOREAN FRIENDS OF RHEE WANT TO RETURN HIM TO KOREA SO HE CAN DIE IN HIS HOMELAND. HONOLULU ADVERTISER, NOVEMBER 25, 1963, CARRIES NEWS STORY INDICATING PLANE HAS BEEN CHARTERED BY A SOUTH KOREAN GROUP TO FLY TO HONOLULU DUE TO ARRIVE 3 PM WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1963, FOR PURPOSE OF RETURNING RHEE TO SOUTH KOREA 10 AM THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1963. WHERE HE IS TO BE HOSPITALIZED IN YORSEI UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL OR BE RECEIVED AT RHEE'S PEARL BLOSSOM MANSION IN KOREA.

KOREAN GROUP COMING TO HONOLULU DESCRIBED IN NEWSPAPERS #3 20 IN NUMBER AND INCLUDES RHEE'S ADOPTED SON, LEE IN SOO AND TRAVELLING IN CHARTERED KOREAN AIRLINE DC-4 FLYING OUT OF KIMPO AIRPORT VIA JAPAN

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11-27-88 BY 29688

74 DEC 20 1963

MR. BELMONT FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-50

REC-11 14
25 DEC 23 1963

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM SAC HONOLULU 260013
AND WAKE ISLAND TO HONOLULU.

b7c
b7D
[REDACTED]
INTERVIEWED BY FBI TODAY AND INDICATES [REDACTED]

PRESS INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN ANSWERED BY THIS OFFICE WITH NO COMMENT. HONOLULU FBI HAS ALERTED KOREAN INFORMANTS AND FOLLOWING OFFICIALS: KOREAN CONSUL GENERAL SE-WON KIM OF HONOLULU, ACTING CHIEF OF HONOLULU PD YOSHIO HASEGAWA, DR. ERNEST I. MURAI COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, JOHN O'SHEA, DISTRICT DIRECTOR INS, AND AUTHORITIES AT HONOLULU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT. ACTING CHIEF HASEGAWA ADVISED HE IS PROVIDING POLICE PROTECTION TO RHEE FAMILY AT HOSPITAL TO PROTECT ANY FORCEABLE REMOVAL. FBI MAINTAINING CLOSE CONTACT WITH INFORMANTS, SOURCES, AND OFFICIALS AND WILL REPORT FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

BUREAU BEING ADVISED IN VIEW OF PRESS INTEREST IN RUMORS OF FORCE-
ABLE ABDUCTION AND SO BUREAU CAN ALERT STATE DEPARTMENT, INS, AND
OTHER INTERESTED AGENCIES. 104 32 1 25 PM 62

RECEIVED:

12:50 AM

ENT

CC-MR. SULLIVAN
CC-MR. DELOACH

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

5-113 (1-10-61)

Domestic Intelligence Division

~~INFORMATION NOTE~~

Date

11-26-63

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Bureau files do not
contain any data identifiable
with [REDACTED] For [REDACTED]
Summary of information will be
furnished State, Central Intell-
igence Agency and Immigration
and Naturalization Service. [REDACTED]

(c)

DECLASSIFIED BY
DECLASSIFY ON: [REDACTED]

b7c

b7c

b7c

b1

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/24/63

FROM: SAC, HONOLULU (100-4529)(C)

SUBJECT: SYNGMAN RHEE,
FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA
IS - SOUTH KOREA

ReBulet 12/6/63.

Enclosed herewith are original and seven copies of a Letterhead Memorandum pertaining to recent activities involving captioned individual.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)(RAM)
- 1 - Honolulu

(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
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EX-115

REC 55

25 DEC 30 1963

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Honolulu, Hawaii
December 24, 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 11-17-88 BY [REDACTED]

SYNGMAN RHEE
FORMER PRESIDENT OF SOUTH KOREA

The "Honolulu Advertiser," daily newspaper, issue dated November 25, 1963, carried a news story stating that a plane had been chartered by a South Korean group to fly to Honolulu, arriving Honolulu 3:00 PM, Wednesday, November 27, for the express purpose of returning SYNGMAN RHEE, former South Korean President, to South Korea on November 28, 1963. RHEE reportedly was to be hospitalized in Yorsei University Hospital or to be received at the RHEE home, Pearl Blossom Mansion, in Seoul, South Korea.

B. Y. CHOY, Head of the Dong Ji Hoi, a Korean group in Honolulu supporting the Korean Independence movement, advised the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin" newspaper reporter, CHARLES KRANKEL, that force may be used to return RHEE by the group, which was to arrive from Korea.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] on November 25, 1963, stated that
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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~~PHSE~~

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The "Honolulu Advertiser," daily newspaper, of December 3, 1963, set forth comments by WHAL LEE to the effect that they desire RHEE to return to Korea even if he dies during the trip. LEE said that the movement to bring RHEE home took form last spring when some three million Koreans signed petitions favoring the plan. LEE described himself as


SYNGMAN RHEE

second in command to Dr. RHEE in the national political association established at the end of World War II.



referred

WHAL LEE was observed to depart Honolulu on Pan American Airways en route Tokyo, Japan, at 1:15 PM on December 4, 1963.



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