A. JAPAN - SOUTH KOREA. — Signing of Treaty on Basic Relations. - Ratification by South Korea after Opposition Recort. - Anti-Treaty Riots and Demonstrations in South Korea.

The treaty on basic relations between Japan and South Korea [see 20662 A], settling all issues between the two countries for a lapse of 55 years and establishing diplomatic relations between them, was signed in Tokio on Aug. 22 after 14 years of intermittent negotiations. The signatories were the Japanese and South Korean Foreign Ministers, respectively, Mr. Tetsujiro Shimura and Dr. Tong Won Lee, and the two respective plenipotentiaries, Mr. Shinnichiro Tanaka on the Japanese side and Mr. Dong Jo Kim on the Korean side.

The treaty normalized relations between the two countries for the first time since 1910. [Korea was annexed to the Japanese Empire in that year and remained a Japanese colony until the end of the Second World War in 1945.] It consisted of seven Articles, with the following provisions:

**Article 1.** Diplomatic relations would be established between Japan and the Republic of Korea. [South Korea], which would exchange embassies with ambassadorial status. Consulates would also be established at locations to be agreed upon by the two Governments.

**Article 2.** The treaty would enter into force upon Japan and the Empire of Korea or before August 22, 1910, are null and void.” [Korea was annexed by Japan on Sept. 9, 1910.]

**Article 3.** That “the Government of the Republic of Korea is the only lawful government of Korea,” as proclaimed by resolution of the U.N. General Assembly in 1948.

**Article 4.** (a) Japan and the Republic of Korea would be guided in their mutual relations by the principles of the U.N. Charter.

(b) They would cooperate “in promoting their mutual welfare and common interests.”

**Article 5.** Both countries would “enter into agreements at the earliest practicable date for the conclusion of treaties or agreements to place their trading, maritime, and other commercial relations on a stable and friendly basis.”

**Article 6.** The two countries would conclude a civil air transport agreement at the earliest practicable date.

**Article 7.** The treaty would be ratified (by the national legislatures of both countries); instruments of ratification would be exchanged in Seoul as soon as possible; and the treaty would enter into force on the date of exchange of ratification instruments.

The treaty was drawn up in the Japanese, Korean, and English languages; it stated that the English text would prevail in case of any divergence of interpretation.

In addition to the treaty on basic relations, the two countries also signed a number of agreements, the most important of which were an economic agreement; a fisheries agreement; and an agreement on the status of Korean residents in Japan.

**Economic Agreement.** This provided that Japan would make a total sum of $800,000,000 available to South Korea in assistance and loans from January 1, 1955, to December 31, 1956. The amount would be divided as follows: (a) $500,000,000 loan to be repaid over 20 years at 3% per cent interest; (b) $300,000,000 in private credits; over 10 years at 5% per cent interest; (c) $200,000,000 in private credits; (d) $500,000,000 to be held by Japan for the purpose of granting loans to South Korean banks and financial institutions in case of need; and (e) $50,000,000 for fish culture and fisheries development.

**Fisheries Agreement.** Each country received exclusive offshore fishing rights within 12-mile limits drawn from base lines. Provision was made for joint fishing operations outside these limits up to a catch of 150,000 tons a year for each of five years. An intermediate zone was banned to fishing vessels of both sides.

Despite violent demonstrations against the treaty by tens of thousands of Korean students, hundreds of university professors, and the opposition Minjung (Popular) Party, the South Korean National Assembly ratified it on Aug. 22 in the absence of the 62 Minjung deputies, who boycotted the parliamentary session after announcing their intention of opposing the treaty by all means in their power. Opponents of the Government alleged that President Park Chung Hei and his regime, by signing the treaty, had in effect opened the door to Japanese economic domination of South Korea. The following comment was brought by the New York Times: "Critics, who charge that the Park regime made humiliating concessions to Japan that are tantamount to a "sellout." They also contend that the treaty would invite the resumption of Japanese dominance over South Korea, especially in the economic field.

"Almost all South Koreans, including Opposition politicians, are agreed on the need for restoring normal relations with Japan as soon as possible. But the objections stem largely from the Korean distrust of the Japanese Government and President Park’s Government. Opponents of the treaty charge that the Government is so corrupt that it would unable to check "economic aggression" by Japan and that Japanese aid money would help only a handful of privileged businessmen.

"The [anti-treaty] campaign has been joined by groups of students, professors, Christians, retired generals, and wives, who formed a united council two months ago. Prior to the treaty’s ratification by the unicameral South Korean National Assembly, widespread anti-treaty riots had occurred in Seoul and many provincial cities, and violent scenes occurred in the National Assembly on July 25 when Government and Opposition deputies came to blows over discussing procedures for the treaty’s ratification: the Assembly was suspended several times after much punching and kicking. On July 21 a 63-year-old teacher, Mr. Park Soon-Chun, was beaten to death by a group of supporters of the Autumn Brooke Society (a minor party) -set fire to the steps of the National Assembly as a protest against the treaty.

The treaty was denounced as "null and void" in Seoul and colleges in Seoul and Taegu held a rally on July 11 at which the treaty was denounced as "null and void.

As stated above, the 62 deputies of the Minjung Party boycotted the National Assembly’s session of Aug. 14 when the treaty was ratified, the voting being 110 (the ruling Democratic Republican Party) to nil, with one abstention. The Minjung Party, led by Mrs. Pak Soon-Chun, had demanded the dissolution of the National Assembly and the election of a new one to reconsider the treaty with Japan, which they described as "null and void.

Further violent anti-treaty demonstrations occurred in Seoul and many provincial cities during the last week of August, in which troops went on strike against thousands of rioting students.

For three consecutive days (Aug. 23-25) over 10,000 students and high school students staged mass demonstrations in Seoul, Chongju, Kwangju, Osan, and other cities calling for the immediate dissolution of the treaty and the overthrow of the Government. Over 600 arrests were made, nearly 100 police officers and many students injured, and pitched battles fought between students using rocks and stones and police with clubs and tear-gas. Particularly violent incidents included a truck and a car being set on fire at Gwangju and a Korean Army lorry after a vehicle had knocked down andjured a law student; in retaliation, troops broke into two government buildings in Gwangju and caught a ring leaders and threw tear-gas grenades into the library and the women’s hall.

Despite a broadcast warning by President Park Chung Hei that the Government would take no mercy on its adversaries, further violent rioting took place in Seoul on Aug. 26 in which troops and police fought thousands of rioting students, some of whom were injured. Four retired generals who had criticized the Government’s use of troops to suppress the student demonstrations were arrested on Aug. 26 in the course of a round-up in which many students were taken into custody.

An official statement was issued in Peking on June 8 saying that the People’s Republic of China did not recognize the Government of South Korea, which was described as "inspired by American imperialism, which aims only at accentuating the division between the two parts of Korea and bringing Japan and South Korea still more under its control." Japanese Embassies, British Office, London - Times - New York Times - Le Monde - (Prev. rep. 20654 A.)

B. JORDAN - SAUDI ARABIA. — Border Agreement.

An agreement demarcating Jordan’s southern border with Saudi Arabia was signed on Aug. 10 in Amman, under which Jordan lengthened her coast down the Gulf of Aqaba by about four miles to 16 miles, while Saudi Arabia obtained the some Jordanian territory between two Saudi villages after taking the total 770 square miles of territory were exchanged.

(Times - Guardian)