

The 1882 US and Korea Treaty: Draft and Final Versions

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Chosen, desiring to establish form, lasting, and sincere friendship between the two nations, have resolved to fix in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty, or general Convention of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, the rules of which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries: for which most desirable object, the President of the United States has conferred full powers upon their Commissioner.....and the August Sovereign of the Kingdom of Chosen his.....And the said Commissioners, after having exchanged their said full powers, and duly considered the premises, have agreed to the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a perfect, permanent and universal peace, and a sincere and cordial amity, between the United States of America on the one part, and the Kingdom of Chosen on the other part, and between their people respectively, without exception of persons or places,

ARTICLE II.

The United States shall have the right to appoint a Diplomatic Representative to reside at the Capital of Chosen, and Consular officers at such ports as one, or hereafter may be open to foreign trade. The King of Chosen shall also have the right to appoint a Diplomatic Representative to reside at the Capital of the United States and Consuls at such ports and places within the territory of the United States as he may see fit. Official intercourse shall be carried on in terms of equality and courtesy, and all rules and precedents calculated to obstruct friendly intercourse shall be totally abrogated, and in their stead rules liberal and fit to secure a firm and perpetual peace shall be established.

ARTICLE III.

The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of..... and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers, or with the United States opened to commerce, and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports, to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of Chosen not declared to be legal, or along the coasts there of; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Government of Chosen; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover for the violation of the laws of the Kingdom.

ARTICLE IV.

All citizens of the United States of America in Chosen, peaceably attending to their affairs, being places on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of Chosen, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them, the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult and injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law. Subjects of Chosen guilty of any criminal act toward citizens of the United States shall be punished by the authorities of Chosen according to the laws of Chosen; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, to wound the persons or injure the property of the people of Chosen, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrests in order to trial may be made by either the Chosen or the United States Authorities. When controversies arise in the Kingdom of Chosen between citizens of United States and subjects of His Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and Chosen that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality, shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due his position. He shall be granted proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, examines, and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case.

ARTICLE V.

Whenever United States vessels either by stress of weather or by want of fuel and provisions cannot reach one or the other of the open ports in Chosen, they may enter any port or harbor either to take refuge therein or supplies of wood, coal, and other necessities, or to make repairs, the expenses incurred thereby are to be defrayed by the ship's master. In such events both the officers and the people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance and their liberality in supplying the necessities required.

If a United States vessel be wrecked on the coast of Chosen, the nearest Chosen Authority, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately send assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures necessary for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of the cargo. The whole shall then be brought to the knowledge of the nearest Consul or consular Agent, in order that the latter, in concert with the competent authority, may take steps for sending the crew home, and for saving the *debris* of the ship and the cargo.

ARTICLE VI.

The Coasts of Chosen, having hitherto been left unsurveyed, are very dangerous for vessels approaching them, and in order to prepare charts showing the positions of islands, rocks, and reefs, as well as the depth of water, whereby all navigators may be enabled safely to pass between the two countries any United States mariner may freely survey said coasts.

ARTICLE VII.

His Majesty the King of Chosen hereby promises and agrees, that no other kind or higher rates of tonnage dues or duties for imports or exports or coastwise trade shall be imposed or levied in the open ports of Chosen upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the Produce, Manufactures, or Merchandise imported in the same from the United States, or from any foreign country; or upon the Produce, Manufactures, or Merchandise exported in the same to the United States, or to any foreign country, or transported in the same from one open port of Chosen to another, than are imposed or levied on vessels of any other nation, or on those subjects of Chosen.

The United States hereby promise and agree that no other kind or higher rate of tonnage dues or duties for imports shall be imposed or levied in the ports of the United States upon vessels wholly belonging to the subjects of His Majesty, and coming either directly or by way of any foreign port from any of the ports of Chosen which we are to open to foreign trade, to ports of the United States, or returning therefrom either directly or by way of any foreign port from any ports of Chosen which are open to foreign trade, to the ports of the United States, or returning therefrom either directly or by way of any foreign port to any of the open ports of Chosen; or upon the Produce, Manufactures or Merchandise imported in the same from Chosen or from any foreign country, than are imposed or levied on vessels of other nations which make no discrimination against the United States in tonnage dues, or duties on imports, exports, or coastwise trade; or than are imposed or levied on vessels and cargoes of citizens of the United States.

His Majesty the King of Chosen hereby further agrees that the duties leviable on merchandise imported to, and exported from the open ports of Chosen shall in no case exceed the *maximum rate* of 10 percent *advalorem*, and that such duties of import and export shall be paid only once for all at the ports of entry or shipment, and that no further dues or internal taxes shall be levied on such merchandise *in transit*.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Governments of Chosen and of the United States mutually agree and undertake that subjects of Chosen shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of Chosen. This absolute prohibition, which extends to vessels owned by them, or to vessels owned by citizens or Subjects of either Power and employed by other persons for transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation on the part of Chosen and the United States, and the benefit of the

favoured nation clause in existing treaties shall not be claimed by the citizens or subjects of wither Power as against the provisions of the Article.

ARTICLE IX.

Friendly relations having been established between the two contracting parties, it is necessary to prescribe trade regulations for the benefit of the merchants of the respective countries.

Such trade regulations, together with detailed provisions, to be added to the Articles of the present Treaty to develop its meaning, and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the Capital of Chosen, or at --- in the country, within eighteen months from the present date by special Commissioners appointed by the two countries.

ARTICLE X.

The two contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the King of Chosen grant to any nation, or to the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege or favor connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not confined by this Treaty, such right privilege and favor shall at once freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens.

In faith, whereof the Respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the foregoing at.....in English and Chinese, being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratification of which shall be exchanged at.....within one year form the date of its execution.

.....

The Kingdom of Chosen and the United States of America being sincerely desirous of establishing abiding relations of amity and friendship between their respective peoples, have therefore appointed:

That is to say the King of Chosen.....as his Commissioner Plenipotentiary, and the President of the United States.....as his Commissioner Plenipotentiary, who having reciprocally examined their respective full powers have agreed upon the several Articles as under.

ARTICLE I.

Chosen, being a dependent state of the Chinese Empire, has nevertheless hitherto exercised her own sovereignty in all matters of internal administration and foreign relations. After the conclusion of this Treaty, the King of Chosen and the President of the United States shall treat with each other upon terms of perfect equality, and the subjects and citizens of the two nations shall maintain perpetual relations of friendship. If other Powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other shall render assistance and protection, or shall act as mediator in order to the preservation of perfect peace.

ARTICLE II.

After the conclusion of the Treaty of Commerce and Amity, the High Contracting Powers, may each appoint Diplomatic Representatives at the Court of other, may each appoint Consular Authorities at the open ports of the other, at their own convenience. These officials shall have relations with the corresponding local authorities of equal rank upon the basis of mutual equality. The Diplomatic and Consular Authorities of the two Governments shall receive mutually all the privileges, rights and considerations without discrimination which are accorded to the same class of representatives from the most favored nation. Consuls shall exercise their functions only after receipt of an exequatur from the Government to which they are accredited. The Consular Authorities shall be *bone-fide* officials, and no merchant shall be permitted to exercise the duties of the office, nor shall Consular officers be allowed to engage in trade. At ports to which no Consular Representative have been appointed, the Consuls of other Powers may be invited to act, provided that no merchant shall be allowed to assume the duties; or the provisions of this Treaty may in such cases be enforced by the local authorities. In the relations between the people of the two nations if matters shall arise which are offensive to the local authorities and people, the Consular Authorities shall not arbitrarily interfere. If Consular Representatives conduct their business in an improper manner, their exequaturs may be revoked in conformity with the rules of international procedure.

ARTICLE III.

If the vessels of either nation meet with stress of weather or one cast ashore upon the coast of another the local authorities upon being informed of the fact shall devise measures for their rescue and protection. All reasonable facilities shall be afforded by the local authorities of either country to vessels of war of the other to make necessary repairs and to purchase supplies at the ports open to trade. But merchant vessels, excepts when forced by stress of weather, shall not be allowed to enter ports not open to foreign trade, and shall be liable to penalties for violation of this provision.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects of Chosen who desire to proceed to the various ports of the United States for purposes of commerce shall conform to the laws and regulations of the United States. And the United States agrees to grant to them all the rights, privileges, and immunities which are accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favored nation.

According to the international laws recognized by the European and American governments, citizens of the United States who may frequent Korean ports open to foreign trade should be subject to the jurisdiction of the native authorities. But as Chosen has not yet arranged with United States to modify the laws and procedure of former in conformity with the laws of Western Nations. Chosen agrees temporarily that citizens of the United States in Chosen shall be subject to the jurisdiction of their Consular Authorities. If persons from vessels of the United States create disturbance on shore, the local Authorities shall concert measures with the Consul for suppressing it.

ARTICLE V.

Merchants and merchant vessels of Chosen visiting the United States for purposes of traffic shall pay tonnage dues and duties and all fees according to the Custom Regulations of the U.S.

Merchants and merchant vessels of the U.S. visiting Chosen for purposes of trade shall pay duties upon all imports and exports. But as the particular rate of duty to be levied upon each class of merchandise has not yet been fixed, it is for the present agreed that upon such imports as are necessities of life an *advalorem* duty of 10% shall be levied, and that upon such as are luxuries, as foreign wine, tobacco, clocks & watches an *advalorem* duty of 30% shall be levied. Native produce exported shall pay an *advalorem* duty of 5%.

American merchant vessels entering the ports of Chosen shall pay tonnage dues at the rate of five mace per ton, payable once in three months according to the Chinese calendar.

ARTICLE VI.

Subjects of chosen who may visit the United States for purpose of commerce shall be permitted to reside and to rent, purchase, construct residences or warehouses in all parts of the country. They shall be permitted to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law.

Citizens of the United States resorting to the open ports of the Chosen are permitted to reside at such ports to rent houses or land and to erect buildings, but no coercion or intimidation may be exercised. The land thus leased remains an integral part of the Kingdom of Chosen and the administrative functions of the local authorities shall not be interfered with.

Native produce and foreign imports, not contraband, may be bought and sold at the ports to trade. But American merchants are not permitted either to transport foreign imports to the interior for sale, or to proceed to the interior to purchase native produce.

Nor are they permitted to transport native produce from one open port to another open port. Violations of this rule will subject vessel ad cargo to confiscation and the merchant offending will be handed over to his Consul to be dealt with.

The importation of opium is strictly forbidden. Persons who bring it to the open ports shall be punished by the Authorities of Chosen.

ARTICLE VII.

All crimes and suits at law which may arise in Chosen in which the subjects and citizens of the two Powers are concerned shall be tried in the Court and by the law of the defendant's nationality. In the case of thefts and debts the proper officers of the two Governments will make effort to arrest and punish the guilty parties and to secure restitution or payment, but will not be held personally responsible for any losses incurred.

Should the plaintiff in any action be dissatisfied with the judgment, he may appeal through his official to the official of the defendant for a new trial.

ARTICLE VIII.

The officers and people of either nation residing in the other shall have the right to employ natives for all lawful work. Should subjects of Chosen guilty of violation of the laws of the Kingdom, or against whom any action had been brought, conceal themselves in the residences of American officials or citizens, or in warehouses or on board American merchant vessels, the local Authorities shall, on the one hand, notify the Consul, and on the other dispatch constables to make the arrests.

American officials or citizens shall not be permitted to harbour such persons.

Students of either nationality who may proceed to the country of the other in order to study the language, literature, laws or arts shall be given all possible protection and assistance in evidence of god will.

ARTICLE IX.

This being the first Treaty negotiated by the Government of Chosen, it is necessarily incomplete and imperfect in its provisions. It shall, however, in its stipulations be first carried into operation. As to stipulations not embodied herein, after a period of five years, when the officers and people of the two powers shall have become more familiar with each other's language a further negotiation of commercial provisions and regulations in detail in conformity with international law and without unequal discriminations on either part shall be had.

ARTICLE X.

This treaty and future official correspondence between the two contracting Powers shall be made, on the part if Chosen, in the Chinese language. The United States shall be either use the Chinese language, or if English be used it shall be accompanied with a Chinese version in order to avoid misunderstanding.

The foregoing Articles having been agreed upon by the Representatives of the High Contracting Powers are here with, in the first instance signed and sealed by them in witness where the King of Corea shall forward a copy to the Board of Rites of the Chinese Empire, and shall ratify as above.

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall ratify this instrument and the certificates of ratification shall be exchanged at a place to be named, and thereafter they shall be proclaimed in both countries in order that they may be known and obeyed.

THE UNITED STATES-KOREA TREATY OF 1882 FINAL VERSION

PEACE, AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION

Treaty signed at Yu-Chuen May 22, 1882

Senate advice and consent to ratification, with an understanding, January 9, 1883

Ratified by the President of the United States, with an understanding, February 13, 1883

Ratified by Korea, May 18, 1883

Ratifications exchanges at Seoul May 19, 1883

Entered into force May 19, 1883

Proclaimed by the President of the United States June 4, 1883

Terminated August 29, 1910

Treaty Between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Chosen

The United States of America and the Kingdom of Chosen, being sincerely desirous of establishing permanent relations of amity and friendship between their respective peoples, have to this end appointed – that is to say, the President of the United States, R.W. Schufeldt, Commodore, U.S. Navy, as his Commissioner Plenipotentiary; and His Majesty, the King of Chosen, Shin-Chen, President of the Royal Cabinet: Chin-Hong-Chi, Member of the Royal Cabinet, as his Commissioners Plenipotentiary, who, having reciprocally examined their respective full Powers, which have been found to be in due form, have agreed upon the several following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the President of the United States and the King of Chosen and the citizens and subjects of their respective Governments.

If other powers deal unjustly or oppressively with either Government, the other will exert their good offices on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement, thus showing their friendly feelings.

ARTICLE II.

After the conclusion of this Treaty of amity and commerce, the High Contracting Powers may each appoint Diplomatic Representatives at the ports of the other, which are open to foreign commerce, at their own convenience.

These officials shall have relations with the corresponding local authorities of equal rank upon a basis of mutual equality.

The Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of the two Governments shall receive mutually all the privileges, rights and immunities, without discrimination, which are accorded to the same class of Representatives from the most favored nation.

Consuls shall exercise their functions only on receipt of an exequatur from the Government, to which they are accredited. Consular authorities shall be *bona fide* officials. No merchants shall be permitted to exercise the duties of the office, nor shall Consular officers be allowed to engage in trade. At ports to which no Consular Representatives have been appointed, the Consuls of other Powers may be invited to act, provided that no merchant shall be allowed to assume Consular functions, or the provisions of the Treaty may, in such case, be enforced by the local authorities.

If Consular Representatives of the United States in Chosen conduct their business in an improper manner, their exequaturs may be revoked, subject to the approval, previously obtained, of the Diplomatic Representative of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

Whenever United States vessels, either because of stress of weather, or by want of fuel or provisions, cannot reach the nearest port in Chosen, they may enter any port or harbor, either to take refuge therein, or get supplies of wood, coal and other necessaries, or to make repairs, the expenses incurred thereby being defrayed by the ship's master. In such event the officers and people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liability by furnishing the necessities required.

If a United States vessel carries on a clandestine trade at a port not open to foreign commerce, such vessel, with her cargo, shall be seized and confiscated.

If a United States vessel be wrecked on the coast of Chosen, the local authorities, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately render assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures necessary for their salvage of the ship and the preservation of her cargo. They shall also bring the matter to the knowledge of the nearest consular representative of the United States, in order that steps may be taken to send the crew home and to save the ship and cargo. The necessary expenses shall be defrayed either by the ship's master or by the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

All citizens of the United States of America in Chosen, peaceably attending to their own affairs, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them, the protection of the local authorities of the Government of Chosen, who shall defend them from all insult and injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the consul, shall immediately dispatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigor of the law.

Subjects of Chosen, guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States, shall be punished by the authorities of Chosen, according to the laws of Chosen; and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant-vessel, who may insult, trouble or wound the persons, or injure the property of the people of Chosen, shall be arrested and punished only by the consul or other public functionary of the United States, thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States.

When controversies arise in the Kingdom of Chosen between the citizens of the United States and subjects of His Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the two Governments of the United States and Chosen, that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant, according to the laws of that nation. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings, he shall be permitted to protest them in detail.

It is however mutually agreed and understood between the high contracting powers, that whenever the King of Chosen that shall have so far modified and reformed the statutes and judicial procedure of his kingdom that, in the judgement of the United States, they conform to the laws and course of justice in the United States, the right of extritorial jurisdiction over United States citizens in Chosen shall be abandoned, and thereafter United States citizens, when within the limits of the Kingdom of Chosen, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the native authorities.

ARTICLE V.

Merchants and merchant vessels of Chosen visiting the United States for the purpose of traffic, shall pay duties upon all merchandise imported and exported and tonnage-duties and all fees according to the Customs-Regulations of the United States, but no higher or other rates of duties and tonnage-dues shall be exacted of them, than are levied upon citizens or subjects of the most favored nation.

Merchants and merchant vessels of the United States visiting Chosen for the purpose of traffic, shall pay duties upon all merchandise imported and exported. The authority to levy duties is the right vested in the Government of Chosen. The tariff of duties upon exports and imports, together with Customs-Regulations for the prevention of smuggling and other irregularities, will be fixed by the authorities of Chosen and communicated to the proper officials of the United States, to be by the latter notified to their citizens and duly observed.

It is however agreed in the first instance as a general measure, that the tariff upon such imports as are articles of daily use shall not exceed an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum, and that native produce exported shall pay a duty not to exceed five per centum

ad valorem. And it is further agreed that the duty upon foreign imports shall be paid once for all at the port of entry, and that no other dues, duties, fees taxes or charges of any sort shall be levied upon such imports either in the interior of Chosen or at the ports.

United States merchant-vessels entering the ports of Chosen shall pay tonnage-dues at the rate of five mace per ton, payable once in three months on each vessel, according to the Chinese calendar.

ARTICLE VI.

Subjects of Chosen who may visit the United States shall be permitted to reside and to rent premises, purchase land, or to construct residences or warehouses in all parts of the country. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings and avocations, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law. Citizens of the United States who may resort to the ports of Chosen which are open to foreign commerce shall be permitted to reside at such open ports within the limits of the concessions and to lease buildings or land, or to construct residences or warehouses therein. They shall be freely permitted to pursue their various callings or avocations within the limits of the port, and to traffic in all merchandise, raw and manufactured, that is not declared contraband by law.

No coercion or intimidation in the acquisition of land or buildings shall be permitted, and the land rent as fixed by the authorities of Chosen shall be paid. And it is expressly agreed that land so acquired in the open ports of Chosen still remains an integral part of the Kingdom, and that all rights of jurisdiction over persons and property within such areas remain vested in the authorities of Chosen, except in so far as such rights have been expressly relinquished by this treaty.

American citizens are not permitted either to transport foreign imports to the interior for sale, or to proceed thither to purchase native produce. Nor are they permitted to transport native produce from one open port to another open port.

Violations of this rule will subject such merchandise to confiscation, and the merchant offending will be handed over to the consular authorities to be dealt with.

ARTICLE VII.

The Governments of the United States and of Chosen mutually agree and undertake that subjects of Chosen shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of the United States, and citizens of the United States shall not be permitted to import opium into any of the open ports of Chosen, to transport it from one open port to another open port, or to traffic it in Chosen. This absolute prohibition which extends to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either power, to foreign vessels employed by them, and to vessels owned by the citizens or subjects of either Power and employed by other persons for the transportation of opium, shall be enforced by appropriate legislation

on the part of the United States and of Chosen, and offenders against it shall be severely punished.

ARTICLE VIII.

Whenever the Government of Chosen shall have reason to apprehend a scarcity of food within the limits of the Kingdom, His Majesty may by decree temporarily prohibit the export of all breadstuffs, and such Decree shall be binding on all citizens of the United States in Chosen upon due notice having been given them by the authorities of Chosen through the proper officers of the United States; but it is understood that the exportation of rice and breadstuffs of every description is prohibited from the open port of Yin-Chuen.

Chosen having of old prohibited the exportation of red ginseng, if citizens of the United States clandestinely purchase it for export, it shall be confiscated and the offenders punished.

ARTICLE IX.

The purchase of cannon, small arms, sword, gunpowder, shot and all munitions of war is permitted only to officials of the Government of Chosen, and they may be imported by citizens of the United States only under a written permit from the authorities of Chosen. If these articles are clandestinely imported, they shall be confiscated and the offending party shall be punished.

ARTICLE X.

The officers and people of either nation residing in the other, shall have the right to employ natives for all kinds of lawful work.

Should, however, subjects of Chosen, guilty of violation of the laws of the Kingdom, or against whom any action has been brought, conceal themselves in residences or warehouses of United States citizens, or on board United States merchant vessels, the consular authorities of the United States, on being notified of the fact by the local authorities, will either permit the latter to dispatch constables to make the arrests, or the persons will be arrested by the Consular Authorities and handed over to the local constables.

Officials or citizens of the United States shall not harbor such persons.

ARTICLE XI.

Students of either nationality, who may proceed to the country of the other, in order to study the language, literature, laws or arts, shall be given all possible protection and assistance in evidence of cordial good will.

ARTICLE XII.

This being the first treaty negotiated by Chosen, and hence being general and incomplete in its provisions, shall in the first instance be put into operation in all things stipulated herein. As to stipulations not contained herein, after an interval of five years, when the officers and the people of the two Powers shall have become more familiar with each others language, a further negotiation of commercial provisions and regulations in detail, in conformity with international law and without unequal discriminations on either part shall be had.

ARTICLE XIII.

This Treaty, and future correspondence between the two contracting governments shall be made on the part of the Chosen, in the Chinese language.

The United States shall either use the Chinese language, or, if English be used, it shall be accompanied with a Chinese version, in order to avoid misunderstanding.

ARTICLE XIV.

The High Contracting Powers hereby agree that, should at any time the King of Chosen grant to any nation or to the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege or favor, connected either with navigation, commerce, political, or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege and favor shall freely inure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens, provided always, that whenever such right, privilege or favor is accompanied by any condition, or equivalent concession granted by the other nation interested, the United States, its officers and its people shall only be entitled to the benefit of such right, privilege or favor upon complying with the conditions or concessions connected therewith.

In faith whereof the respective Commissioners Plenipotentiary have signed and sealed the foregoing at Yin-Chuen in English and Chinese, being three originals of each text of even tenor and date, the ratifications of which shall be exchanged at Yin-Chuen within one year from the date of its execution, and immediately thereafter this Treaty shall be in all its provisions publicly proclaimed and made known by both Governments in their respective countries, in order that it may be obeyed by their citizens and subjects respectively.

Chosen, May the 22nd, A.D. 1882.

R.W. SHUFELDT [seal]
Commodore, U.S.N.
Envoy of the United States to Chosen

SHIN CHEN [ideographic signature] [seal]

CHIN HONG CHI [ideographic signature] [seal]

**Instructions to Robert W. Schufeldt
from Richard Wigginton Thompson, Secretary of the United States Navy,
October 29, 1878**

Six major U.S. national objectives for the drafting of the U.S.-Korea Treaty of 1882:

First and foremost:

- I. Relief and protection of American vessels and crews who might be shipwrecked on Korean coasts

If conditions are favorable, pursue:

- II. Trading rights
 - a) no fixed tariff rates
 - b) import dutied levy only once
- III. The right of American citizens to travel to the interior
- IV. Extraterritoriality
- V. Consular rights to communicate with the Korean government