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Excerpts from a June 18 C-SPAN Viewer Call-In with REP. THOMAS FOGLIETTA (D-PA). This 50-minute program examined U.S. congressional and national response to the civil unrest in South Korea.

Background: Rep. Foglietta introduced legislation in the U.S. House of Representatives imposing government sanctions on South Korea in order to put pressure on the government to provide free and fair elections in their country.

Thomas Foglietta: "The response in the House toward the legislation will be good. It will be a close vote. I feel positive that the House will pass this legislation."

Q - Does your legislation address the Olympic games at all?  
{Seoul is the host city for the '88 Olympics}

T.F. "No it does not. I don't believe we should use the Olympic games for leverage. I think all people concerned want to see successful Olympic games and the only way to have successful

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Olympic games is to have a free and fair democracy happening there at that time."

Q - What prompted this civil unrest?

T.F. "A regime led by Chun Doo Hwan, who was elected in 1971, wants to perpetuate themselves in office - his term ends this year. He would like to retain this power by selecting his successor. This is done by an electoral college. This college is a rigged college, they are hand picked by the government. People don't want that, they want to be able to elect directly through some democratic form."

Q - What is your view of the Reagan Administration's response to the situation over there?

T.F. "I'm quite disappointed. Secretary [of State George] Shultz recently said, 'Demonstrators should go home' - -I don't think that's the attitude we should have. The attitude we should have is that we should encourage democracy without selecting or supporting any particular candidate or party."

Q - What could the administration do today to prompt you to drop this legislation?

T.F. "A visit by Secretary Shultz, along with Jim Lilley our ambassador to [South] Korea, immediately to President Chun to sit

down with him and tell him that it's incumbent upon him to allow the people of Korea freedom if they want the continued friendship and support of people in U.S., because it's a very dangerous situation with a communist regime 36 and 38 miles from the capitol city of Seoul.

Q - Is such a visit unlikely?

T.F. "I would think so. yes."

T.F. "We have to establish that the opposite of communism is not military dictatorship, but it is democracy and that's what we're trying to do with this nation."

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T.F. "If the people of South Korea were allowed freedom ... to select their own leaders, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, then if there is ever an insurgency or an invasion, they will fight to the last person to preserve that democracy, that way of life. There would not be such enthusiasm if the support was for a military dictatorship led by President Chung Doo Hwan. We have to let the people of these nations know that we're there, not to protect a military dictatorship, but to number one, prevent an invasion from the North of communism and secondly, not to protect the people of South Korea from the imposition of democracy in that nation."

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Newspapers the Excerpts  
were sent out to

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