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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name KELLY, JAMES: FILES

Withdrawer

RBW 1/29/2010

File Folder KOREA (07/28/1987-07/29/1987)

FOIA

F95-033/6

Box Number 3

KOMISAR

40

ID Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
83849 MEMO	JAMES KELLY TO FRANK CARLUCCI RE. LETTER TO PRESIDENT CHUN DOO HWAN	1	7/28/1987	B1
83852 MEMO	CARLUCCI TO RR RE. LETTER TO PRESIDENT CHUN DOO HWAN [ATTACHED TO DOC. 83849]	1	ND	B1
83853 LETTER	RR TO CHUN	1	ND	B1
83854 LETTER	CHUN TO RR	4	7/2/1987	B1
83855 LETTER	RR TO CHUN [COPY OF DOC. 83712]	2	6/18/1987	B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

July 28, 1987

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR FRANK C. CARLUCCI

FROM: JAMES A. KELLY *JK*
SUBJECT: Reply to Congressman Solarz

Congressman Stephen Solarz has written you to celebrate recent events in Korea. A proposed reply is at Tab I.

JK Alison Fortier concurs.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign the letter at Tab I.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

Attachments:

Tab I Your letter to Congressman Solarz
Tab II Congressman Solarz' letter to you

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Steve:

Thank you for your letter of July 20, which encloses your article in the Los Angeles Times. As you know, I certainly agree with the ideas and sentiments that you express so well in both the article and the letter.

Obviously, the process of democracy in Korea has not been completed. Good faith bargaining by government and opposition is essential, and extremists -- certainly from the left and possibly from the right -- will try to assert control. But the steps taken toward Korean national consensus are real and hopeful. Koreans, as you point out, deserve the credit, but bipartisan support here in America can only help.

Thanks again for your thoughts.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Stephen J. Solarz
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
13TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON ASIAN
AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
EDUCATION AND LABOR
POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC

#360J
WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1536 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(202) 225-2361

DISTRICT OFFICES:
532 NEPTUNE AVENUE
BROOKLYN, NY 11224
(718) 372-8600
619 LORIMER STREET
BROOKLYN, NY 11211
(718) 706-6603
356 COURT STREET
BROOKLYN, NY 11231
(718) 822-1400

July 20, 1987

JUL 20
[Handwritten signature]

Honorable Frank Carlucci
National Security Council
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Frank:

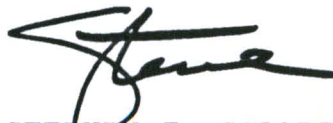
South Korea, which has already produced an economic miracle out of the devastation of a bitter war, has now provided the world with an equally astonishing political miracle. In one of the most remarkable political developments of our time, the South Korean government, which for three decades has ruled more by repression than by consent, has yielded to the persistent demands of the Korean people for democracy.

Of course, tough bargaining lies ahead, particularly on the specifics of a new presidential electoral law and the definition of political prisoners. Nor can we entirely rule out the possibility that disgruntled elements of the Korean military may take matters into their own hands. Even so, the new tone of compromise and conciliation in Seoul is the most encouraging development in Korean politics for many years.

I recently tried to address some of these matters in an article for the Los Angeles Times, a copy of which I have enclosed.

I would very much value any thoughts you might have on this op ed piece.

Sincerely,



STEPHEN J. SOLARZ
Member of Congress

SJS:la
Enclosure

Give Koreans the Credit for Their Miracle

By STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

South Korea never ceases to surprise. The country that created an economic miracle out of the devastation of a bitter war has transcended 25 years of harsh repression with a stunning political miracle that has laid the foundation for a genuine democracy.

The dramatic proposals for political reform advanced last week by Roh Tae Woo, the chairman of South Korea's ruling party, have completely transformed the political landscape of South Korea. To the amazement of his friends and foes alike, Roh recommended that President Chun Doo Hwan accept the opposition's longstanding demand for direct presidential elections. In addition, he called on the government to release most political prisoners, remove restrictions on the press and restore the political rights of opposition leader Kim Dae Jung.

Chun's acceptance of Roh's recommendations has introduced a welcome tone of compromise and conciliation into Korean politics, and has paved the way for a national consensus on a new political system for South Korea. While the promise of pluralism still needs to be translated into the reality of democracy, and some hard bargaining between government and the opposition lies ahead, prospects for the establishment of a genuinely free society are very good.

South Korea's enormous economic and educational achievements over the past generation have produced a large middle class that clearly hungered for the benefits of full political freedom. And this is why, over the course of the last few weeks, tens of thousands of Koreans took to the streets to demand that their government permit the establishment of genuine democracy.

South Korea has now begun a historic transition from dictatorship to democracy. That such a transition is in process is a tribute first and foremost to both the courage and the determination of the South Korean people, whose willingness to put their careers—and even their lives—on the line for democracy is a reflection of their commitment to the most fundamental values on which our own country was founded over two centuries ago.

It is a tribute to the courageous leadership of the Korean opposition, and especially to individuals like Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, who for years have held aloft the torch of liberty in South Korea.

It is a tribute to government leaders like Roh, who were willing, in an act of surpassing statesmanship, to put the interests of their nation ahead of their personal political interests.

And it is a tribute to an effective Amer-

sible the achievement of a genuine national consensus and laid the groundwork for an enduring political stability and continued economic prosperity.

Americans as well will benefit from this historic transition to democracy. The nature of the political system in Seoul is, after all, a matter of much more than purely academic interest to the United States. South Korea is a country in which we have a significant strategic interest, manifested by the presence of 40,000 American troops south of the 38th parallel.

A continuation of the political turmoil in South Korea could have tempted Kim Il Sung, the dictatorial ruler of North Korea, to launch a new war of aggression in an effort to reunify Korea under communist control. Any such attempt would inevitably and instantaneously involve the United States in another war on the Korean peninsula. With the emergence of a genuine democracy, however, political stability is likely to prevail and the prospects of an armed conflict between the two Koreas will thereby be diminished.

The significance of what has happened in South Korea extends far beyond the Korean peninsula. Like the victory of "People Power" in the Philippines a year and a half ago, the establishment of democracy in South Korea has demonstrated that peaceful political change is possible even in countries ruled by repressive regimes, and that armed revolt or supine acquiescence is not the only possible response to tyranny.

Just as the people of South Korea took heart from the triumph over tyranny in the Philippines, the peaceful establishment of democracy in South Korea will undoubtedly encourage and embolden men and women in other countries that are not yet free to renew their own efforts to bring down the dictatorships under which they suffer.

Democracy is once more on the march around the world. The brave people of South Korea have achieved one of the most notable victories in the long history of man's struggle to be free.

Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.) is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.



ican diplomacy, made possible by a bipartisan consensus that the best way to solve the crisis in South Korea was through the establishment of democracy rather than by a continuation of repression. To the extent that the United States has been able to assist South Korea in its passage from dictatorship to democracy, it constitutes further proof of the fact that we are most successful abroad when we are united at home.

The consequences of this transformation from an authoritarian to a pluralistic political system are likely to be profound. For South Koreans it has now made pos-

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83849	MEMO JAMES KELLY TO FRANK CARLUCCI RE. LETTER TO PRESIDENT CHUN DOO HWAN	1	7/28/1987	B1

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83852	MEMO CARLUCCI TO RR RE. LETTER TO PRESIDENT CHUN DOO HWAN [ATTACHED TO DOC. 83849]	1	ND	B1

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83853	LETTER RR TO CHUN	1	ND	B1

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United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

7a

July 13, 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Grant S. Green
National Security Council

SUBJECT : Alerting NSC on Presidential
Correspondence

Enclosed is the original of a letter to President Reagan from President Chun of South Korea dated July 2, 1987. which is transmitted for your information.

This correspondence was received in the Information Management Section of the Executive Secretariat on 07/13/87.

Director, S/S-I
Information Management Section
Executive Secretariat
647-3836

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83854	LETTER CHUN TO RR	4	7/2/1987	B1

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83855	LETTER RR TO CHUN [COPY OF DOC. 83712]	2	6/18/1987	B1

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~~SECRET~~

United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

5587

July 24, 1987

SECRETMEMORANDUM FOR MR. FRANK C. CARLUCCI
THE WHITE HOUSESUBJECT: Letter of Thanks from President Reagan to ROK
President Chun for Olympic Coin Gift

Please find attached a draft letter from the President to Republic of Korea President CHUN Doo Hwan, thanking him for a gift set of Olympic coins. The letter will be presented to President Chun by Jim Lilley, our Ambassador to Korea.


Melvyn Levitsky
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Proposed reply.
- Tab 2 - Incoming correspondence.

~~SECRET~~

DECL: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
Dept. of State Guidelines, July 21, 1997
BY RW NARA, DATE 1-29-10

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

July 30, 1987

TO: SECRETARIAT

FROM: JIM KELLY 

Please note that a thank you letter
has already been done to President Chun.
See our package #5587.

— Look as though correspondents
may have had some help from
State, but I favor our draft.

— The Correspondence draft
says more about the gift.

— Let's send only one letter.
Favor 5587

WHITE HOUSE CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

☐ O - OUTGOING☒ H - INTERNAL☐ I - INCOMINGDate Correspondence
Received (YY/MM/DD) 1/1/Name of Correspondent: Chun Doo Hwan☐ MI Mail Report

User Codes: (A) _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

Subject: Thanks you for 1988 Olympics Commemorative
Coins.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)

Action
CodeTracking
Date
YY/MM/DDType
of
Response

Code

Completion
Date
YY/MM/DDGU HILB

ORIGINATOR

871071271/1

Referral Note:

C871071281/1NS GREE11/111/111/1

DISPOSITION CODES:

essary

A - Answered

C - Completed

B - Non-Special Referral

S - Suspended

FOR OUTGOING CORRESPONDENCE:

Type of Response = Initials of Signer

Code = "A"

Completion Date = Date of Outgoing

Comments: _____

Keep this worksheet attached to the original incoming letter.

Send all routing updates to Central Reference (Room 75, OEOB).

Always return completed correspondence record to Central Files.

Refer questions about the correspondence tracking system to Central Reference, ext. 2590.