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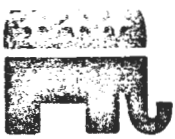
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KOREAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF U.S.A.

Member of National Republican Heritage Groups Council
Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C.

The list of the Signatory for the Asian-American Republican Caucus-June 4, 1983

Dr. Won T. Moon

Chairman
Korean-American
Republican Federation
4660 Kenmore Ave., Rm 516
Alex, Va 22304
(703) 751-1500

President
Young Vietnam Republican
Federation

Dr. Gonzalo A. Velez

Chairman
Republican Filipino-American
Heritage Council
26 Shelley Terrace
West Orange, N. J. 07052
(201) 622-0159

Mr. Sherwin T. S. Chan

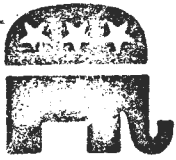
President
Asian-American Republican Nat'l Ass'n
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(805) 497-5253
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Dr. Le Phvoc Sang

Chairman
National Coalition of Vietnamese-
American Republican Organization
10630 #4076 Hammerly St.
Houston, Tx 77043
(713) 984-9608

Mr. Robert Chu

Chairman
Vietnamese American Republican
National Federation
131 Mott St
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KOREAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL FEDERATION OF U.S.A.

Member of National Republican Heritage Groups Council
Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C.

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REPORT ON THE EXECUTION OF MAJOR PROGRAMS

FROM 1980 TO 1981

1. Presidential Campaign Works:

a. Formation of the "Korean-American Nationalities Executive Board" (see the attachment) as an arm of Reagan-Bush Committee.

b. Two major campaign receptions and rallies.

In Maryland a wine and cheese reception was held at Mrs. Smith's residence on October 15th and reported it to RNC thru local group heritage organization.

In Virginia campaign rally was held at a Korean restaurant (Kingdom Gourmet) under the auspice of Mrs. Chon Edwards: Hon. Stan Parris and Mr. Havka from NRHGC attended. (financial report is attached).

c. A nation-wide mail campaign was conducted: Reagan's letter was drafted and mailed out a numerous Korean-American civic and community leaders and citizens (sample is attached).

d. Some endorsement of active organizations were sought and obtained (see the attachment).

e. Attended Reagan Pioneer Briefing and Luncheon at Washington Hilton on October 9, 1980 (Dr. Moon, Mrs. Whitaker and Mr. Harry Oh)

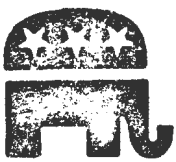
2. An unofficial convention of the Federation from Jan. 19 to 21st:

a. A luncheon host by Dr. Moon honoring the invited guests for the inaugural ceremony for President Reagan, and Dr. Marn J. Cha delivered a paper entitled "the development of political strategy: for Korean in America. (see the attached)

b. A dinner was hosted by Dr. Marn J. Cha, president of KAPA. Regional representatives from New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Richmond and others attended.

3. Participation in the Heritage Group Council Activities:

Seminary Plaza, suite 516
4660 Kenmore Ave.
Alexandria, Va. 22304
(703) 751-1500



KOREAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL FEDERATION OF U.S.A.

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Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C.

- a. Conference with the chairperson on the question of how to cooperate between our Federation and the HGNC. (Dr. Moon, Mr. Oh, and Mrs. Weatherly)
- b. Attended annual Executive Board Meeting on October 4, 1980 and attended as delegate to the annual convention held at Shoreham Hotel in Washington D.C. from June 5 to 7:
Attendents: Delegates - Dr. Moon, Mr. Oh, and Ms. Sonia Suk
Alternates - Mrs. Smith and Ms. Wallace

Community leaders, including Mr. C. Kang, President of Korean Association of Greater Washington Area, were invited by Dr. Moon for a breakfast in honor of Madame Chenault.

- Cultural Events*
4. Campaign works for gubernatorial election of Virginia state in 1981.

Formation of an ad hoc committee - Korean-American committee for the Republican candidates of Virginia, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph Hong Suk Suh, actively supported by our Federation. A campaign reception was hosted by the chairman at his residence. A vigorous news media campaign was carried out by the fund raised (see the attached report).

5. Mr. James Scott Brady was accorded an "honorary member" of the Federation. (his letter is attached)
6. The task of the "Revision of Constitution" is still incomplete in spite of Mrs. Smith's noticeable voluntary contribution. This has to be completed and reported to the special meeting as early as possible, perhaps within one month after January 29th may be suggested.

attachment #1

LIST OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBERS OF REAGAN-BUSH
COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED BY KOREAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL FEDERATION:

1. Dr. Thomas H. Chun - President, Korean Student Scholarship Fund; President-elect, Korean Medical Association
(804) 288-6258
2. Dr. William S. Lee - Chairman of League of Korean Americans
(301) 530-3827
3. Dr. Won Taik Moon - President of Korean-American Republican National Federation
(703) 751-1500
4. Mr. Harry K. Oh, P.E. - President of Oh-Chen & Associates
(301) 942-3033 Korean Coordinator, Reagan for President
5. Mr. Anthony T. J. Kim - Chairman of Asian American Committee for Reagan-Bush in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut.
(212) 858-1088
6. Mr. David Y. Chang - Chairman of Asian American Political Action Committee of Illinois
(312) 332-5038
7. Ms. Sonia S. Suk - Ex-co-chairperson, Asian-Americans for President Ford Committee, 1976
(213) 931-7177
8. Mrs. Soo Young Whitaker - Executive Director of Korean Residence Conference (President)
(703) 532-3325
9. Ms. Kim Smith - Chairperson of KARNF, Maryland Chapter
(301) 320-4449
10. Ms. Chon Edwards - Vice President of KARNF; Chairperson of KARNF, Virginia Chapter
(703) 751-3686
11. Mr. Kie-Young Shim - Attorney at Law. Ex-President of Korean Community of the Chicago Area. (312) 332-5038
12. Dr. Marn J. Cha - Executive Director of Korean American Political Association
(415) 387-7115 (209) 431-5288

Submitted by: Dr. Won T. Moon

September 24, 1980

**The Development of Political Strategy:
for Koreans in America**

by

Marn J. Cha*

**Dept. of Political Science
Calif. State University, Fresno**

**To be delivered at the National Republican Heritage Groups
Council Seminar in Washington, D.C. (Jan., 19, 1931)**

***President, Korean-American Political Association
with National Headquarters in San Francisco**

Koreans are one of the fastest growing minorities in the United States. As Koreans grow in number, how they as a group should make their presence felt in American political process emerges as an issue meriting inquiry. For the past few years, Koreans have taken some preliminary steps in participating in American politics. For example, every major Korean population center has a half dozen organizations which have as their goal the participation in American political process.¹ In 1980 election year, Koreans have reportedly hosted a number of fund-raising events in behalf of their favored local and national-level candidates in Los Angeles, Las Vegas, San Francisco, New York, Chicago, and Washington, D.C. Korean newspapers issued during the past several months reported political activities of one kind or another undertaken by Koreans daily at an increasing rate as the November election drew close. Compared to four years ago at this time, this is a remarkable increase in political activities by Koreans in the U.S.

What should one make out of these increasing political activities among Koreans in America? What are their chances to accomplish what they expect to accomplish? What are (or should be) their objectives? Of what should they be made aware before they get too deeply involved in American political process?

What immediately follows*is a brief analysis of the nature of American ethnic politics, a necessary backdrop against which to assess all minority politics including that of Koreans. This is followed by suggestions as to how Koreans could develop their political competence by participating in electoral as well as other forms of activities.

The theme I explore is twofold: (1) given the majority elite dominance of American politics, for minorities to accomplish through ethnic politics what is a genuine political participation is difficult; and (2) nonetheless, this difficulty should not deter us from vigorously participating in electoral and related activities. For the cost of non-participation is a direct compromise of our group-survival. .

American ethnic politics, a deeply entrenched aspect of American politics has two related facets to it: for the majority power structure seeking the delivery of a bloc of minority vote and for the minority taking their responding to it as synonymous to participating in American politics. First of all, ethnic politics is not synonymous to a genuine political participation should one take political participation to mean a policy influence, an acceptance into the power structure, and political assimilation.

A traditional ethnic politics perpetuates the myth that once a minority group has organized themselves into a force to be solicited for support by the majority power structure, they have achieved their entry into the mainstream of American politics. An illusion of this mainstream participation is reinforced by occasional returns accruing to groups responding to the majority solicitation; a token of recognition; a cooptation; and a share of public largess.

Through ethnic politics, a minority may occasionally exact from the dominant majority policy concessions. However, making a lasting inroad into the policy process is difficult. What appears a policy victory can be reversed as the dominant majority finds it no longer necessary. The role of state in the current reversal of gains made in civil rights in the 60s is a telling point. In short, whatever impact American ethnic politics has had on the process and consequence of the way the political system has performed was transitory at best.

The power structure dominated by elites is very much a fact of American political life. The very notion of power structure is, however, the anomaly in democracy, for it refers to a fixed group of powerholders when the latter in democracy should be of a transient nature. The majority-dominated power elites in American politics are a rather fixed lot **affording a minority little chance to break into their inner sanctum.** Though, an appearance of entry through a cooptation is entirely possible and does take place as necessary.

Ethnic politics is anomalous to democracy in another sense. By treating a minority political participation as a specialized activity instead of treating it like any other political activity, not only it implies but actually fosters a sense of separation behind which what is imbued with is a notion of inequality. What should occur is political activity taking place on an integrated basis where a race or nationality origin should play no significant role - a political assimilation.

For the political assimilation to occur, it requires the majority elites to relinquish the advantages they enjoy by aiding the decomposition, instead of integration, of politics. There is little reason to expect this to occur. Rather, the ethnic-based decomposition of politics takes on permanency as the political system continuously invokes ethnic consciousness² by making preying on minority support a part of its ongoing strategy. At the same time, the minorities reinforce the decomposition process by knowing no other way but responding to the majority initiatives. The net result is: lending legitimacy to the status-quo with little prospect for an integration or a significant influence over the political process.

A dilemma is, however, that because the minority political participation seems unable to accomplish what it should, should we opt an abstinence from participation? Or are there alternatives to it? With respect to alternatives, the answer seems negative short of reconstituting the economic and political structure. With respect to abstinence as an option, what an abstinence may cost has to be examined. The fact of the matter seems that we can't afford not to participate.

In a hyper-plural society such as the United States, a group opting a political abstinence may likely sink into an oblivion with a group-survival itself compromised. Not being seen is to deny oneself an access to outputs, however meager, the system provides within its limits.

Viewed this way, what is happening politically among Koreans in America is encouraging hoping, though, that they are aware of the limits in terms of what they can expect from the system. Should they expect more, they may likely run into disappointment. Having these qualifications and limitations been said, then how should

Koreans direct their future political activities? Better yet, how should Koreans develop their political competence³ collectively as well as individually?

The following five approaches are suggested to a minority group such as Koreans to pursue to develop their political competence: (1) electoral politics, (2) a single-issue politics, (3) an interest group politics (4) representative bureaucracy, and (5) economic politics. Each approach has varying relevance to Koreans and so does consequence following pursuing each approach.

A bloc participation in electoral politics is still an effective way through which to ensure a group share in outputs the political system provides. For Koreans to be efficient in the use of electoral politics, three related issues may have to be considered: organization, unity vs. diversity, and goals. An organization which can mobilize the electorate is an essential element in a group politics. Koreans are known for their penchant for organization even to a fault.

It is likely that to Koreans, a lack of organizations may not be a problem as is already evidenced by a score of political organizations that surfaced with identical objectives in the Korean communities. What will emerge as a problem will likely be one stemming from too many organizations. A multiplicity of organizations may be justified as a necessary consequence of diversity allowed in a plural society. Nevertheless, unrestrained creation of identical organizations may erode unity among Koreans.

A unity shouldn't mean, however, an existence of a single organization. In fact, a moderate organizational diversification is not necessarily bad; it can be an advantage using one organization as a buffer should the other fail. That is, ensuring a reliability via redundancy.⁵ The point is how to so diversify as not to make it incompatible with a need for unity, for a diversity pursued moderately can be a boon to accomplishing what needs to be accomplished by unity.

What should be accomplished, then, the goals? A group-survival which will make a material difference should be an important immediate goal. To be pursued simultaneously is also an expansion of opportunity structures as a function of returns from electoral participation. For example, Koreans should seek the opportunity to penetrate into political and social arenas hitherto uninhabited by Koreans. Koreans themselves winning political offices, entering into policy-level bureaucratic and judicial positions and using these as a basis from which to enter into a broader sub-elite social arena should be some long-range visions for the future.

A single-issue politics is another avenue through which to test and develop one's political competence. Lending support to and participation in a single-issue cause (e.g. abortion, ERA, environment) is an example of a single-issue politics. This can take place in two ways. One is to join forces with the majority coalitions formed around a particular issue. This requires Koreans to break through a sense of social distance and a language barrier, likely hampering factors to engaging in the majority-dominated single-issue politics. The other is to select an issue directly affecting one or a group of Koreans and push it through the political arena as a cause.

A dire necessity sometimes galvanizes a group into this kind of a single-issue pressure politics. Koreans have already evinced their capacity in this area. Save Chul-Soo Lee movement is an example of how a misfortune befell on a fellow Korean compelled the community to employ the tactic akin to a single-issue politics. Related to but somewhat of a different nature from the single-issue politics is an interest group approach, another way to build a group's political competence.

An interest group approach can also be implemented in two ways. One way is to take an active role in the associations and groups through one's professional

and occupational affiliation. That is, to take an activist role in organizing or participating in an ethnic-based sub-interest group within the broader scheme of national-level associations and push through ethnic planks to the majority-dominated leadership.

The other is for Koreans themselves to form an interest group. Korean-trained professionals, e.g., nurses and pharmacists, come to mind. Because the state agency does not recognize their Korean-trained credential as being equivalent to that of an U.S. -trained credential, they are faced with a plight of not being able to be gainfully employed in the U.S. This made themselves form a group; and they as a group reportedly took their case directly to the legislature to seek an interim remedy, an act befitting an interest group.

Another means through which the community can enhance its political competence is to place as many policy-level bureaucrats of their background in the bureaucracy as there are opportunities. Minority career bureaucrats coming up through the rank to the policy-level positions are invaluable assets to the community. Through them, minority values and views could be represented in the bureaucracy's policy formulating-and-implementing functions, a case of representative bureaucracy.⁶

For Koreans to make use of what representative bureaucracy can provide, they may have to change the emphasis they place on their young to pursue too narrow a field of technical education to a broader social science discipline that prepares one for a generalist administrative career. This is because a policy-level administrative function is people-dealing profession which requires a broad liberal arts education and an ambition for a career in public affairs. Too often, Asiatic immigrant parents in general tend to steer their children into 'safe' professions, e.g., doctors, accountants, engineers--a thing-centered as opposed to a people-centered profession.

Still another way to develop a group's political competence is a roundabout way that focuses on building economic strength first and then pursue politics with resources to bear on political pursuits sufficiently assured. Once a group has many economically upper-mobile individuals in its membership, the resources pulled together could become a formidable force should those resources be applied to political pursuits.

Economic resources count in politics. The more economic resources applied to a political pursuit, the more substantive the returns from that pursuit might likely be and vice-versa. Therefore, a payoff of a political zeal with little resources invested will likely be negligible in which case it should be examined whether energies spent for politics had better been spent for economic pursuits. Sowell describes how American Irish, Blacks, and Japanese-Americans provide a contrasting experience in this regard. The Irish groups opted early in their history the political pursuit; so did the Blacks in the late 60s, while Japanese opted the economic pursuit.⁷ Of all Asians, Japanese are ahead of other groups in making their presence felt in American politics. The connection between their advancement in politics and economics could be intuitively felt invalid as an intuition is.

Koreans are known for their industriousness. Their middle class aspirations may likely be realized given time in the future. As this happens, their collective political strength might also improve should they put their resources to political pursuits which they must to sustain their hard-won survival.

Conclusion

Elite dominance is a significant aspect of American politics. This is an essential consideration in any analysis of American politics, including ethnic politics. Under conditions determined by and for the interests of the elites, it is difficult for those engaged in minority politics to attain mainstream political participation.

Koreans should be made aware of this fact before they take part in the American political process. On the other hand, the cost of non-participation justifies a vigorous minority role with the objectives being the development of political com-

petence. To this end, five different approaches were discussed: electoral politics, a single-issue politics, an interest group politics, representative bureaucracy, and economic politics.

Notes

¹Some of the names of political organizations: Korean-American Political Federation; Korean-American Political Union; Korean-American Political Association; Korean-American Citizens' League; Korean-American Civil Rights Association; Korean-American Democratic Caucus; Korean-American Republican Caucus; Korean-American Republican National Federation; Korean-American Political Action Committee.

²See, for example, Michael Parenti, "Ethnic Politics and the Persistence of Ethnic Identification", American Political Science Review, LXI (Sept., 1967), 724-726; also, S. J. Makielski, Beleaguered Minorities (San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, 1973), pp. 109-136; Mark Levy and Michael Kramer, The Ethnic Factor (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973).

³Much of what has been discussed about political competence focuses on an individual attitudes and beliefs; an outgrowth of SRC study of political efficacy. See, Angus Campbell, et al. The Voter Decides, (Evanston: Row, Peterson, 1954), p. 187; Gabriel Almond and Sydney Verba, The Civic Culture Revisited (Boston: Little, Brown, 1980), pp. 70-77; Edward Muller, "Cross-National Dimensions of Political Competence," American Political Science Review, LXIV (Sept., 1970), 792-795.

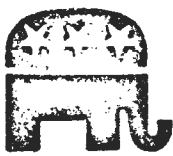
⁴Makielski, op. cit., p. 141

⁵On this point, see, Martin Landau, "Redundancy, Rationality, and the Problem of Duplication and Overlap," Public Administration Review, 29 (July/August, 1969), 346-358.

⁶Since Donald Kingsley's seminal work in this area, others followed: Donald Kingsley, Representative Bureaucracy (Yellow Springs, Ohio: Antioch Press, 1944); Frederick Mosher, Democracy and Public Service (New York: Oxford University Press, 1968) p. 209; V. Subrsmaniam, "Representative Bureaucracy: A Reassessment," American Political Science Review, 61 (1967), 1016-1025; Samuel Krislov, Representative Bureaucracy (Englewood-Cliff, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1974).

⁷Thomas Sowell, Race and Economics (New York: David McKay, 1975), p. 128; M. R. Barnett and James Hefner, Public Policy for the Black Community (New York: Alfred Publishing, 1976), pp. 1-55.

*An earlier version of this paper was delivered at the Conference of Association for Asian Pacific American Studies in Seattle, University of Washington, 1980.



KOREAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF U.S.A.

Member of National Republican Heritage Groups Council
Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C.

October 14, 1981

Dear Hon. Marshall Coleman:

It is a great honor for us to extend our invitation to you to attend a meeting of our distinguished community leaders and journalists on the 25th of October 4 p.m. at the residence of Dr. Joseph Hong Suk Suh, chairman of the Korean-American Citizens Committee for the Republican Candidates of Virginia, supported by the Korean-American Republican National Federation.

We are sure you will be the next elected Governor this November, and we will make it sure by getting voters out on November 3rd, as we previously have done for Hons. Stan Parris and Frank Wolf along with Reagan-Bush tickets last year.

We would look forward to meeting you.

Sincerely yours,

Won T. Moon, President
Korean-American Republican
National Federation

Joseph Hong Suk Suh, Chairman
Korean-American Citizens Com-
mittee for the Republican Can-
didates of Virginia

Committee members:

Dr. Joseph Hong Suk Suh, Chairman
Dr. Thomas H. Chun, Honorary chairman, President of KMAA
Mr. Phillip Kun Pil Koh, Honorary chairman, President of the Korean-
American Association of Norfolk, Newport News, and Virginia Beach
Dr. C. C. Choi, Advisor
Mrs. Suki Urlich, Coordinator
Mrs. Chon Edward, President of Korean-American Wives' Club
Mrs. Soo Young Whitaker
Mrs. Kim Fox
Mr. Chung Do Kim
Dr. Won T. Moon, President of Korean-American Republican National
Federation

P.O. Box 12204
Richmond, Va. 23241
804/780-1352

Durette in '81 Committee

Senator John Warner,
Chairman
Bruce C. Gottwald,
Finance Chairman
Thomas T. Byrd,
Steering Committee Chairman

October 12, 1981

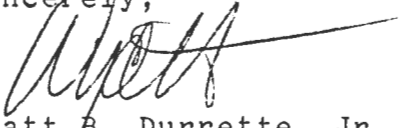
Mr. Won T. Moon
Suite 51
4660 Kenmore Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22304

Dear Won:

I want to take this opportunity to sincerely thank you for being a sponsor to the Kemp reception later this month. The event promises to be a successful one!

I appreciate your support and interest immensely. Best wishes, and I look forward to seeing you on the 22nd.

Sincerely,



Wyatt B. Durette, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 9, 1981

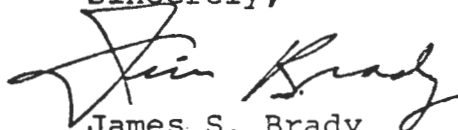
Dear Dr. Noon:

It is with sincere appreciation that I accept honorary membership in the Korean-American Republican National Federation.

The many kindnesses that have been extended to me by the people of Korea and those native-born Koreans who are American citizens has been overwhelming. I am proud to be included in the membership of this patriotic organization.

I am very grateful for this honor.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jim Brady".

James S. Brady
Assistant to the President
and Press Secretary

Dr. Won T. Noon
President
Korean-American Republican
National Federation
4660 Kenmore Avenue
Alexandria, Virginia 22304

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES BAKER, III
CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL MEETING WITH KOREAN-AMERICAN
LEADERS

Because of the emergency nature of this event, I am bypassing the normal scheduling process.

In light of the past two day's events, I believe it is of critical importance for the President to meet with Korean-American community leaders. The meeting should be arranged before any official sanctions against the Soviet Union are announced. The purpose of the meeting would be to:

1. Inform them of the possible official U.S. reaction to the attack on the KAL airliner;
2. To express personal grief at the personal loss of many Korean-Americans.

We would first invite the Korean-Americans for a briefing by the NSC and then the President would meet with the Korean-Americans in the Oval Office for 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes open to the White House press, at which the President would make a short public statement expressing his deep sympathy with the families who experienced personal loss at this tragedy.

Attached is a preliminary list of Korean-Americans for the meeting.

We have forwarded a copy of this memorandum to NSC and are awaiting their comment.

cc: FREDERICK RYAN

PRELIMINARY LIST OF KOREAN-AMERICANS

1. Dr. Won T. Moon 751-1500
Chairman
Korean-American Republican Federation
Washington, D.C.
2. Mr. T. Kim 379-8988
Secretary-General
Federation of Korean Associations
Philadelphia, PA
3. Dr. William Lee
President
League of Korean Americans (LOKA)
Silver Spring, MD
4. Mr. D. Cho
President
Federation of Korean Associations

Mr. Moon.

- Mr. Kim. - Secy - Gen.

- Sponsored Lafayette
Kelly on Sunday.

- Deliver a message to
White House.

→ Korean American Community.

Mr. Kim.

- Rallies to protest KAL massacre
- Throughout the U.S.

- Coordinating Rallies
under pressure

- Chicago, Philly, SF, NY, V.C.

- To make request to
visit WH. on this occasion
to see the President.

- Reply to Pres' speech.

- Choose to brief.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at the Conclusion
of the Briefing

September 3, 1983

STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR PAUL NITZE

I have just been to see the President about the next round of INF negotiations, which begins in Geneva on September 6.

We are all deeply concerned about irresponsible Soviet action which led to the death of 269 persons including over 50 Americans, aboard the Korean Airline jet. We must nevertheless continue our efforts to reduce the threat of nuclear conflict through negotiated, fair and verifiable agreements.

I return to Geneva prepared to pursue constructive approaches to the issues which divide us. The President has assured me of his personal and strong support as we enter this crucial round of talks. We have no illusion that the going will be easy. We expect the Soviets to stress apparent movement in the public press, as they have already done. But we will be looking for substantive movement at the negotiating table, where it counts. If the Soviets are prepared to address the basic issues squarely and seriously, I have the flexibility for real progress.

Remember that the United States first proposed complete elimination of the entire class of intermediate-range nuclear weapons to lower dramatically nuclear tensions. When the Soviets made clear their refusal seriously to address this, we offered a flexible approach to an interim solution at lower, equal levels. Again, they repeated their previous arguments in favor of a position that would essentially perpetuate the current imbalance in INF missiles.

The time is at hand for the Soviets to move with us promptly to achieve an agreement restoring stability and nuclear balance in the INF realm.

We will continue the process of the closest consultation with our NATO allies. I leave tomorrow to consult with Chancellor Kohl in Bonn on Monday and will then continue to Geneva later in the day.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 3, 1983

RADIO ADDRESS
OF THE
PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Oval Office
Washington, D.C.

12:06 A.M.

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow Americans, this weekend marks the 189th observance of Labor Day, a special day for all Americans. Before I get to that topic, however. I'm going to speak to you briefly about the recent act of brutality that continues to horrify us all.

I'm referring to the outrageous Soviet attack against the 269 people aboard the unarmed Korean passenger plane. This murder of innocent civilians is a serious international issue between the Soviet Union and civilized people everywhere who cherish individual rights and value human life. It is up to all of us, leaders and citizens of the world, to deal with the Soviets in a calm, controlled but absolutely firm manner. We have joined in this call for an urgent U.N. Security Council meeting. The evidence is clear, it leaves no doubt it is time for the Soviets to account.

The Soviet Union owes the world a fullest possible explanation and apology for their inexcusable act of brutality. So far they flunk the test. Even now they continue to distort and deny the truth.

People everywhere can draw only one conclusion from their violent behavior, there is a glaring gap between Soviet words and deeds. They speak endlessly about their love of brotherhood, disarmament and peace but they reserve the right to disregard aviation safety and to sacrifice human life.

Make no mistake on this last point, this is not the first time the Soviets have shot at and hit a civilian airliner when it flew over Soviet territory. Our government does not shoot down foreign aircraft over U.S. territory even though commercial aircraft from the Soviet Union and Cuba have overflown sensitive U.S. military facilities.

MORE

We, and other civilized countries follow procedures to prevent a tragedy rather than to provoke one, but while the Soviets accuse others of wanting to return to the Cold War, it's they who have never left it behind.

I met with the National Security Council last night. Tomorrow I will meet with Congressional leaders of both parties to discuss this issue as well as the situation in Lebanon on which the National Security Council met today. We're determined to move forward and to act in concert with the Congress and other members of the international community. We must make sure that the fundamental rules of safety of travel are respected by all nations, even the Soviet Union.

Now let me turn to another subject that's also very much in our minds this weekend, Labor Day. More than any other country in the world, ours was built not by some small privileged elite, but by the physical, mental and moral strength of free working men and women; people who asked for nothing but the chance to build a better future in a climate of fairness and freedom. As one of the founding fathers of the American labor movement, Samuel Gompers put it, our society is based on the right of working people "to be full sharers in the abundance which is the result of their brain and brawn and the civilization of which they are the founders and the mainstay."

Those words have meant a lot to me over the years. I've always believed that America can only be true to itself when its promise is shared by all our people. One of the best ways to make sure that happens is to build a healthy growing economy that opens up more and more opportunity to our people. We've been working at that for more than two-and-a-half years now. With your help and the help of a bipartisan group in the Congress our efforts are showing good results.

Just this week, Commerce Secretary Baldrige announced that in July inventories registered their biggest advance in twenty months. That means the economic recovery has boosted the confidence of manufacturers and encouraged business firms to restock. It adds up to more work for people in a wide range of industries and trades and means this recovery will continue to be strong.

Meanwhile, the civilian unemployment rate is dropped by 1.3 percentage points since last December. The number of unemployed has declined by more than 1.3 million and a healthy growing economy has added almost two and a half million people to the nation's payrolls.

Another good way of testing progress is to measure how well the American family, the average family, is doing today. An American family earning \$25,000 has \$600 more today in purchasing power than it would if inflation were still raging at its 1980 rate. And then there are your tax savings. The typical American family will pay \$700 less in federal income taxes than if the old 1980 rates were still in effect.

Now, I know that for many Americans on this Labor Day, life is still tough. None of us can be fully satisfied until we cut inflation all the way back to zero, but every week, our economy is gaining fresh strength and that's good news for us all.

Finally, let me say that on this weekend, I hope you'll take a moment to celebrate not only the working people of this nation, but something that makes it all possible, our freedom. As I mentioned at the outset, we've watched with horror these past few days as totalitarianism has shown its ghastly face once again. That's why here in America we must remain a bastion of free men and women working together toward a brighter future.

Til next week, thanks for listening, and God bless you.

END

File - KAC

September 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: JUDGE CLARK
FROM: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY
SUBJECT: NSC Briefing for Korean-Americans

Korean-American community leaders have asked for a meeting with White House officials to discuss the KLM massacre. Korean-Americans have, overall, been supportive of the President's response. I strongly recommend that, if possible, your staff prepare a briefing on the facts of the attack as we know them, and on the status of the U.S. response to this tragic incident.

Even though no major news stories have developed, I think a briefing would be useful to the Korean-American community to schedule this meeting.

Attached is a preliminary briefing. If you agree, please let me know ASAP. (x2741)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

To: John Lenczowski

From: Linas Kojelis *Linas*

RE: Korean-American briefing

John, I have had no luck in pushing a meeting for the Korean-Americans with either the President or the Judge. This is my third try. Attached is a bootleg copy of my latest proposal. Could you help arrange briefing? Please let me know ASAP. Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Santa Barbara, California)

For Immediate Release

September 2, 1983

DEATH OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ON BOARD KOREAN AIRLINES FLIGHT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

As a mark of respect for the American citizens and all those who died violently on board the Korean Airlines flight which was ruthlessly shot down by Soviet fighters between Sakhalin and Monoron Islands on September 1, 1983, I hereby order, by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States of America, that the flag of the United States shall be flown at half-staff upon all public buildings and grounds, at all military posts and naval stations, and on all naval vessels of the Federal Government in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States and its Territories and possessions through Sunday, September 4, 1983. I also direct that the flag shall be flown at half-staff for the same length of time at all United States embassies, legations, consular offices, and other facilities abroad, including all military facilities and naval vessels and stations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

THE WHITE HOUSE
September 1, 1983

RONALD REAGAN

#

B - File - KAL

Linas
Delivered
9/9

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
September 9, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: JUDGE CLARK
FROM: FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY *FRW*
SUBJECT: NSC Briefing for Korean-Americans

Korean-American community leaders have asked for a meeting with White House officials to discuss the KLM massacre. Korean-Americans have, overall, been supportive of the President's response. I strongly recommend that, if possible, your staff prepare a briefing on the facts of the attack as we know them, and on the status of the U.S. response to this tragic incident.

Even though no major new pieces of information may be available, I think a briefing such as this would be an appropriate courtesy to the Korean-American community. If possible, it would be good to schedule this meeting for early next week.

Attached is a preliminary list of Korean-Americans for the briefing. If you agree, please ask your staff to contact Linas Kojelis (x2741) in my office to coordinate the program.

PRELIMINARY LIST OF KOREAN-AMERICANS

1. Dr. Won T. Moon
Chairman
Korean-American Republican Federation
Washington, D.C.
2. Dr. William Lee
President
League of Korean Americans (LOKA)
Silver Spring, MD
3. Mr. C. H. Yim
Executive Secretary
Korean-American Chamber of Commerce
New York, NY
4. Mrs. Bong Hee Stephens
President
Korean American Wives' Club (Wives of GI's)
Arlington Heights, IL
5. Mr. T. Kim
Secretary-General
Federation of Korean Associations
Philadelphia, PA

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

TO: MARY ANN
FROM: LINAS *hva*
RE: Korean-American
Briefing

Mary Ann, attached, as per Faith's instructions, is a revised memo for Judge Clark. I would appreciate your signing off on behalf of Faith and forwarding it to the Judge by COB today. As you know, we've been bouncing this back and forth for over a week now. Thanks.

File KAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 8, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY

In response to the brutal and unprovoked Soviet attack on Korean Air Lines Flight 007 on September 1, 1983, the President has requested the Civil Aeronautics Board to take strong action against the Soviet airline Aeroflot. In a letter sent this morning to CAB Chairman Dan McKinnon, the President asked the Board to take the following action, effective September 12, 1983:

- (1) to suspend the right of Aeroflot to sell tickets in the United States;
- (2) to prohibit U.S. airlines from selling tickets in the United States for transportation on Aeroflot;
- (3) to preclude U.S. airlines from carrying traffic to, from or within the U.S. where an Aeroflot flight is on the ticket;
- (4) to direct U.S. airlines to suspend any interline service arrangements with Aeroflot; and
- (5) to prohibit U.S. airlines from accepting any tickets issued by Aeroflot for air travel to, from or within the United States.

The President has also reaffirmed the suspension of Aeroflot flights to and from this country which has been in effect since January 5, 1982. The impending Board decision would prevent Aeroflot from marketing any of its services through U.S. carriers or their American agents.

The President requests all United States airlines and travel agents to comply with the letter and spirit of these actions.

The duration of these measures in the civil aviation area will be for a period of time, in part dependent upon the extent to which the USSR demonstrates its willingness to honor essential standards of civil aviation, makes a full account of its shoot down of the airliner, and issues an apology as well as compensation to aggrieved parties.

In another action, as directed by the President, Acting Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger informed Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin today that the Soviet airline Aeroflot must close its offices in the United States by September 15. Aeroflot airline officials must depart this country by that date.

The United States will continue to work with the members of the international community in their efforts to promote air safety and to deter such Soviet actions from happening again.

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76-KAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 9, 1983

NATIONAL DAY OF MOURNING

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1983

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES:

September 1, 1983, will be seared in the minds of civilized people everywhere as the night of the Korean Air Lines Massacre. Two hundred sixty-nine innocent men, women and children, from 13 different countries, who were flying aboard KAL flight 007, were stalked, then shot out of the air and sent crashing to their deaths by a missile aimed and fired by the Soviet Union.

Good and decent people everywhere are filled with revulsion by this despicable deed, and by the refusal of the guilty to tell the truth. This was a crime against humanity that must never be forgotten, here or throughout the world.

We open our hearts in prayer to the victims and their families. We earnestly beseech Almighty God to minister to them in their trial of grief, sorrow, and pain.

In their memory, we ask all people who cherish individual rights, and who believe each human life is sacred, to come together in a shared spirit of wisdom, unity, courage, and love, so the world can prevent such an inhuman act from ever happening again.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, in tribute to the memory of the slain passengers of Korean Air Lines flight 007, and as an expression of public sorrow, do hereby appoint Sunday, September 11, 1983, to be a National Day of Mourning throughout the United States. I recommend that the people assemble on that day in their respective places of worship, there to pay homage to the memory of those who died. I invite the people of the world who share our grief to join us in this solemn observance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighth.

RONALD REAGAN

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716-KAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 14, 1983

BRIEFING BY ELIZABETH DOLE, SECRETARY
OF TRANSPORTATION AND J. LYNN HELMS, FAA ADMINISTRATOR
ON THE DELEGATION TO THE ICAO

The Briefing Room

10:43 AM EDT

MR. SPEAKES: With us today we have Secretary Dole, Department of Transportation, and J. Lynn Helms, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, and Donald R. Segner, Associate Administrator for Policy in International Aviation of the FAA. The latter two will participate in the U.S. delegation to the conference in Montreal. Secretary Dole has a statement to begin with and then Administrator Helms will have a brief statement and answer some questions.

Let me point out to you that this matter and this meeting in Montreal is a civil aviation matter and that the Administrator will be prepared to discuss only in the area of civil aviation and not in the area of any military intelligence operations.

SECRETARY DOLE: Thank you, Larry.

Good morning. Thirteen days have passed since the Soviet Union wantonly shot a Korean 747 from the skies, thirteen days in which the world has risen up to voice its anger and its disgust at what President Reagan has called a crime against humanity, thirteen days in which all of us concerned for the future of international aviation and flight have questioned how such acts can be stopped forever, thirteen days in which our initial shock may have subsided but not our sense of outrage. Indeed, all members of the civilized world stand together in condemning this act for which there is no justification, legal or moral.

Our first inclination surely is to punish the offender. As the President has said, it would be easy, and it is easy, to think in terms of vengeance. Instead, the better course and the one we are pursuing is to impress upon the Soviets the enormity of their action and persuade them to respond satisfactorily to our collective concern for aviation safety.

In cables which I have sent to the Ministers for Civil Aviation of non-Soviet bloc countries around the world and in followup telephone conversations last week, I urged a united and firm response from the entire international community to the unwarranted Soviet assault on a civilian aircraft.

We have, as you know, reaffirmed the order which in January 1982 denied Aeroflot entry rights to the United States. We have also closed remaining Aeroflot offices in this country and invoked orders suspending interline ticketing with Aeroflot. The immediate action by the Government of Canada to suspend Aeroflot services in Canada is in our view an appropriate action. We are gratified that other countries are following their example.

We also commend the members of the International Airline Pilots Associations for organizing and carrying out a boycott of flights to Moscow.

MORE

The Soviets also have been notified that our bilateral agreement for cooperation in the field of transportation will not be renewed, and we are working with the thirteen countries who had citizens aboard the Korean jet in an effort to obtain just compensation for the families of those killed.

But beyond these steps, we must concentrate our best efforts on repairing the fabric of international air commerce so severely shredded by the Soviets.

The United States Government must, and will, be involved. But the work of assuring safe passage for civilian aircraft under rules that all nations will accept and honor can only be achieved through the determined efforts of the international civil aviation community.

To further that objective, we are here to meet with the President this morning, and I have asked FAA Administrator Lynn Helms to head up the delegation representing the United States at the emergency session of the ICAO Council in Montreal tomorrow. The delegation's mission will be to register the outrage of the American people over the Soviet action, to call for ICAO to review the facts surrounding this tragedy, and for ICAO to condemn those responsible. We are urging the international aviation community to take steps to ensure that nothing like this can ever happen again.

I hope that the meeting will be the focal point and the effective catalyst for demonstrating the strength of our concern and our common concern. The aviation community must be prepared to call to account any nation engaged in international air commerce which deliberately and callously violates the safety of air transportation. No issue to come before ICAO is of greater urgency or importance.

I will now turn this briefing over to Administrator Helms who has a statement. He is going to be heading the delegation and he will be happy to answer your questions this morning. Thank you.

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: This special session of the Council was called at the request of the Government of Korea. We fully support that request. We believe that this incident is a civil aviation matter and it is an international civil aviation safety matter. We intend to take a very firm position that there must be an international inquiry, an investigation, to determine all the facts and what happened.

Secondly, we intend to take a strong position that all of the ICAO rules, procedures and annexes should be reviewed in parallel to take every step possible to ensure that such an event does not happen again.

In the time remaining, I'll try to treat your questions.

Q What happened to the radio communications on the Korean airplane? What happened? Why were they so far off course? Do you have any idea? Have you investigated?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: You raise two questions. The one on communications --

Q Both of them then.

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: -- we are satisfied we had very effective communications from our Anchorage Control Center through the point of what we call Nippi, N-i-p-p-i, which is a geographic point in the Pacific Ocean where we turn control over to Tokyo Control. So we had effective communications.

Q How about Tokyo?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: Tokyo acknowledged that they had control. Once we turn it over to them, then of course it is up to them to handle control. Incidentally, we could monitor, however, on the same frequency certain of their conversations also.

Q Did they have communications all the way through until the incident?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: Yes. There was positive radio communications with the KAL pilot throughout.

Q How about the next one? What happened to the plane? Why was it so off course?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: That's the reason we want an international inquiry. There are many theories, and we really don't know with certainty.

Q Mr. Helms, if you could monitor the communications, some of those communications, have those been made public, the communications monitored by the U.S. between the Japanese controllers and the Korean pilot?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: I have to say yes and no. Yes to the extent that we have them recorded. Ordinarily once we turn over control to Japan, we no longer record those. We only record those, ordinarily some 15,000 tapes a day, where we are in control. After that, our controller may be listening, but they would not be recorded.

Q Did you say you did have them recorded?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: No, we do not have. Once we turn them over at Nippi, we do not record the conversations then between an aircraft and another air traffic control center of another nation. So we don't record those. The Japanese, I am sure, have them, though. They can give them to you.

Q What were the conversations which you just mentioned which you said you had? I thought I understood you to say you had some of them, despite the fact you turned over control to the Japanese.

MORE

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: Yes. We recorded some of the conversations. Recorded, excuse me. I must make a distinction. When I say record, I mean our controllers heard it. We didn't put it on tape. We stop our tape recorders once we turn them over at this intersection point at Nippi. But you are on the same frequency as NHF. Our controllers heard Tokyo center and KAL talking and some of the transmissions. They were routine reports of being on position. Everything we have seen indicates the pilot thought he was exactly on course.

Q Mr. Helms, can you be a little more specific about some of the things you might try to do to prevent this kind of thing from happening again? You talk about reviewing the ICAO procedures.

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: The Annex 2 to the ICAO procedures and policies was specifically designed with the thought in mind that such an event might happen somewhere in the world. It set out procedures of what member nations should undertake to do and should implement. We'll take another look at that, I am sure, to see if we can do it.

Also, when R-20 -- it's Romeo 20 in aviation language -- was established, which is the northernmost track across the Pacific, this was done by ICAO and all member nations that were affected, including Russia. Russia was offered the opportunity to participate in air traffic control, and I specifically mean in this case air traffic control, just like our centers do and the Japanese centers do. They declined to participate. Now perhaps they'll change their position and now elect to participate. But we are going to review them all and see whatever we can do to come up with additional steps.

Q Do you believe, given what the Soviets have said in the last couple days they want to protect their borders and they are going to continue to protect their borders and if they had to do it all over again they would do exactly the same thing, do you really think there is anything you can do to prevent this kind of accident from happening again if a civilian airliner strays into Soviet airspace, given their frame of mind?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: I don't know, but I have the obligation to at least try. And we intend to take a very firm position in the ICAO Council that all the nations in the world suffer from this. We must attempt to get better control.

Q What is the outlook for this conference? Are there real questions that we will be able to get support to go along with our goals?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: The information that has come to me from my counterparts around the world indicates an extreme interest in this matter and in this Council. My view is that there will be a resolution that comes out of the Council meeting, and that resolution will call for an international inquiry. It will probably have other items, but I wouldn't want to predict to you the total content of it. I believe that will come out of it, however.

Q How many countries are here and how would you characterize them? Are they all free world, non-communist countries?

MORE

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: The Council is made up of 33 nations in what we call Category 1, 2 and 3. Category 1 has 11 nations, Category 2 has 11, and Category 3 has 11. The reason those categories are established is the larger industrial nations that have a large aviation fleet are in one and then it works down in descending order. They are elected freely from the total of some 50 nations that are members of the ICAO assembly. That ensures them that Third World nations and all of them are equally represented.

Q Will Russia be there?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: Yes, I am quite confident they will.

Q How will they get there?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: They have a permanent delegation, a representative at ICAO. I would suspect that he might receive some support.

Q Mr. Helms, what is the requirement? Is it a two-thirds requirement to get an investigation, a simple majority?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: In the case of the Council, it can be a simple majority.

Q How many of the members of the Council would you characterize as likely to support the Russian position?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: I wouldn't want to hypothesize on that. My judgment would be perhaps 25 or 30 of the nations will in fact be there and be represented. But I don't think I would want to characterize which ones may support it and which ones will go against it. It is a civil aviation safety matter, and there is a very, very strong feeling about this around the world. I have had many communications on this.

Q Have you heard from any countries who say they are not coming or will not come?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: No, I have received no information that any of the 33 have said they will not attend.

Q Do you have support in these messages you have been getting from nations that are often aligned with the Communists in other world matters?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: Yes. I think I would have to say that that has happened in a number of cases, and some of the events that have been reported around the world tend to substantiate that. I don't think I would want to go in detail and distinguish it because remember, this is an international event. The proper purview of that is the State Department. I am only interested in the civil aviation safety part.

Q What is the nature of possible reprimands that would follow an inquiry?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: That is a hypothesis which I just couldn't say. And I am sure before it was implemented it would go from the technical work, which is ICAO, over into the UN, which is the proper role for that to be implemented.

Q Does the Soviet Union participate in air traffic control systems anywhere?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: Only in one. That is the four-power agreement for the Berlin corridor. Other than that, they do not participate in any joint efforts. Once a nation such as Sweden hands off air traffic to the Russians, then they pick it up. We have no joint arrangements that they participate in.

Q Could you give us the range of possible things that they could do to chastise a country that had violated its rules and regulations?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: There are a number of things that could be done, but I don't think it would be proper for me to try to usurp the decision of the ICAO Council. That is something that that Council should do. Before the U.S. took a posture, that's a proper role for the State Department to finally rule on. But there are a number of things that could be done.

Q Has the Council ever dispelled or disciplined a member before?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: Action has been taken in its history, and some of the discussion that is now going on, and suggestions that have been made to me, would indicate that some people feel some action should be taken. But I don't feel free to discuss those.

Q Without taking a position, can you give us some indication of what the options are that are available to this Council?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: No, you're -- well, the first thing is the Secretary General of ICAO can direct that an international investigation be conducted. He can select the nations and the representatives from those nations to do it. Under the ICAO rules, the nation in which an accident or incident happens has the right to initiate that event, that investigation. However, the operator, the air carrier, also has a right to be a participant, which says then that Russia and Korea, by the very nature of it, would be involved.

The Secretary General of ICAO, or the President, President Lumbare, could in fact go ahead and designate two, three, four, five others and by this designate an international inquiry. I would think that the Russians would not dare refuse to participate. That would be an open acknowledgement to the world of civil aviation that they have no interest in civil aviation safety. And I can't imagine that they would turn that down. I can imagine it would be a severe negative decision on their part.

One more.

Q Would we be willing to participate in this international inquiry? Will we turn over all the information we have, including intelligence secrets and so forth?

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: It is a civil aviation matter.

Q I know.

ADMINISTRATOR HELMS: All of the data which comes to us in civil aviation we will gladly work with them on. A decision as to whether other information would be turned over would have to be made by the National Security Adviser or Secretary of State. I just couldn't make that decision.

I am sorry, but I must go. Thank you.

THE PRESS: Thank you.

END

(10:58 A.M. EDT)

September 6, 1983

The Korean Airline Massacre

The USSR owes the world a full accounting of this act of violence, which cost the lives of 269 innocent people. The U.S., working in concert with the civilized nations of the world will strive for a full account of the tragedy, compensation for the victims, and assurances that the USSR will never repeat this crime against humanity.

- o There was no justification, legal or moral for what the Soviets did.
- o The Kremlin has shown no remorse nor has it accepted any responsibility.
- o This tragedy is not a U.S.-Soviet confrontation - it is the USSR against the world.
- o Soviet lies about their crime add to the severity of the crime itself. The USSR is showing its contempt, and thumbing its nose at the civilized world.
- o The Soviet public handling is a typical effort of deception, disinformation, and distraction: their immediate charge that the civilian airliner was a spy plane; their subsequent distraction of world attentions by raising the irrelevant issue of a U.S. reconnaissance plane, again charging espionage.
- o The evidence on this incident was gathered after the fact, in a painstaking effort by the U.S. and Japan to determine the facts. At no time during the actual incident were we aware of the developing situation, or that the Korean aircraft was off course or in jeopardy.

THIS WAS NOT AN ISOLATED INCIDENT, BUT ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF BARBARIC SOVIET POLICIES.

- o This was not the first time USSR consciously shot down a civilian airliner. In 1978, even after a Soviet pilot repeatedly questioned his superior's orders to attack an aircraft that he had already positively identified as an unarmed civilian airliner, he was still ordered to shoot it down.
- o The civilized world recoils in horror that this practice is now standard Soviet operating procedure.

*

- o Soviet responses have been evasive and irresponsible. Transcripts of pilot conversations indicate the KAL airliner was shot down without warning and that the Soviet pilot clearly indicated strobe lights and navigational lights were on.
- o On several occasions, Soviet and Cuban planes have overflowed sensitive U.S. installations, but at no time have we fired on civil aircraft. The civilized world helps pilots who are lost or in distress.

COORDINATED ACTIONS.

- o We are conducting intensive consultations with our allies and other countries to forge an international consensus on measures to upgrade civil aviation safety.
- o We have joined with other countries to request the International Civil Aviation Organization to immediately investigate this act at a special session of the Council. An emergency meeting has been schedule for September 15, in Montreal, Canada.
- o We have reaffirmed our order denying the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, from flying into the U.S.; originally imposed as one of our sanctions imposed in December 1981 in response to the declaration of martial law in Poland.
- o We will coordinate with the international community in implementing measures that will further inhibit the operations of Aeroflot.
- o We have notified the Soviets that we will cancel the renewal of our bilateral agreement for cooperation in the field of transportation. This agreement, first signed in 1973, was renewed in 1978 and again in 1980. Subjects covered by this agreement include: civil aviation, transport construction, railroad, and automobile transport, and hazardous materials transport.
- o We are working with the thirteen countries who had citizens aboard the Korean airliner to seek reparations for the families of all who were killed. We will be presenting an omnibus claim on behalf of U.S. nationals who lost their lives.
- o In the U.N. Security Council, many nations have joined us in expressing our common horror for this massacre.

IN SUMMARY:

- o The point is: there is no excuse for firing on an unarmed civilian aircraft.
- o The massacre was a case of the Soviets versus the world.

U. S. PLANE?

- o Soviet attempts to distort the evidence on this terrible deed by suggesting that they mistook the Korean airliner for a U.S. plane, are cruel and beyond belief.
- o A U.S. RC-135 plane passed within about 75 miles of the Korean airline's flight path in international airspace well outside the Soviet Union, some two and a half hours before the shutdown, and a thousand miles away from the scene of the later attack.
- o When the Soviet regime attacked the Korean plane, the American plane had been on the ground, in the U.S., for over an hour. At the time of the attack, as is normal, there were many airliners in the sky following known commercial navigational routes that take planes close to Soviet borders.
- o This RC-135 is the kind of aircraft that monitors Soviet compliance with SALT treaties, from international airspace. The Soviets conduct such monitoring flights near U.S. airspace for the same purposes. The USSR is aware of these flights and tracks them routinely.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 17, 1983

RADIO ADDRESS
OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

Camp David

12:06 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow Americans, five days after the Soviets shot down KAL 007, I went on nationwide television to urge that all of us in the civilized world make sure such an atrocity never happens again, and I pledged to you that night we would cooperate with other countries to improve the state of civil aviation, asking them to join us in not accepting the Soviet air line Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community, not, that is, until the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice.

On Thursday, an American delegation lead by Lynn Helms, who heads up the Federal Aviation Administration, went to Montreal for an emergency session of the ICAO, the International Civil Aviation Organization. This meeting was called at the request of the Republic of Korea, and 32 countries are attending. The group immediately went to work on a resolution to call for an international investigation to deplore this atrocity and to review procedures to prevent civilian aircraft from ever being attacked again. Yesterday, the resolution passed by an overwhelming majority.

The Soviets have not budged. Apparently, their contempt for the truth and for the opinion of the civilized world is equaled only by their disdain for helpless people like the passengers aboard KAL Flight 007. They reserve for themselves the right to live by one set of rules, insisting everyone else live by another. They're supremely confident their crime and cover-up will soon be forgotten and we'll all be back to business as usual. Well, I believe they're badly mistaken. This case is far from closed. The Soviets' aggression has provoked a fundamental and long overdue reappraisal in countries all over the globe. The Soviet Union stands virtually alone against the world.

Decent people everywhere are coming together, and the world's outrage has not diminished. Repercussions such as that emergency ICAO meeting in Montreal are just beginning. Take the example of aviation. Canada suspended Aeroflot landing rights for 60 days and froze the signing of an agreement for Aeroflot refueling at Gander. The Canadian Air Traffic Controllers Association has withdrawn from a longstanding exchange agreement with the Soviet counterpart organization. The IFALPA, that's the International Federation of Air Line Pilot Associations, declared the USSR an offending state. It called for its member associations to ban all flights to Moscow for 60 days, and it called on related international unions and professional associations to take similar actions. It demanded Soviet guarantees that similar attacks will never be repeated, and what is most encouraging, because it underscores this reappraisal I mentioned, the IFALPA promised to consider further actions against the Soviets if no such guarantees are given. Scandanavian Air Lines has suspended flights within Soviet airspace for 60 days. Norwegian pilots and air traffic controllers are boycotting all air service between Norway and the Soviet Union. With

MORE

the exception of France, Greece and Turkey, all the NATO nations and Japan have temporarily suspended civil air traffic between their respective nations and the Soviet Union. Even neutral Switzerland and pilots in Finland have joined the general boycott. Australia and New Zealand are also taking strong measures in the area of civil aviation. In the United Nations, the Security Council voted a resolution deploring the Soviet attack, forcing the Soviets to cast their veto to block its adoption.

Here, too, we're seeing evidence that a fundamental reappraisal is in the works. Most countries rebuke the Kremlin. Only a few of Moscow's dependables stood up for its defense. Nonaligned nations are looking to the United States for leadership. I've instructed our Ambassador to the U.N., Jeane Kirkpatrick, to sit down with them to seek out new areas of cooperation. In the Congress, both the House and the Senate mobilized overwhelming bipartisan support for a resolution of condemnation.

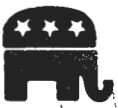
Some would have us lash out in another way, by cancelling our grain shipments, but that would punish American farmers, not the Soviet aggressors. The most effective, lasting action against their violence and intimidation, and it's the one action the Soviets would welcome least, will be to go forward with America's program to remain strong. I'm confident that if enough of you at the grass roots make your voices heard, we can and will do just that. We may not be able to change the Soviets' ways, but we can change our attitude toward them. We can stop pretending they share the same dreams and aspirations we do. We can start preparing ourselves for what John F. Kennedy called a long twilight struggle. It won't be quick, it won't make headlines, and it sure won't be easy, but it's what we must do to keep America strong, keep her free and yes, preserve the peace for our children and for our children's children.

This is the most enduring lesson of the Korean Air Lines Disaster. If we grasp it, then history will say this tragedy was a major turning point because this time the world did not go back to business as usual.

Until next week, thanks for listening. God bless you.

END

12:11 P.M. EDT



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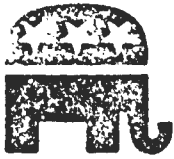
To: The Honorable Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison
The White House

From: Michael Sotirhos
Chairman, NRHGC

Date: 19 September 1983

Please find enclosed the resolution submitted by the Korean American Republican National Federation of USA to the National Republican Heritage Groups Council at its Executive Board meeting in Washington, D.C. on Saturday, September 17, 1983.

The resolution was unanimously approved by the NRHGC members with the corrections noted.



KOREAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL FEDERATION OF U.S.A.

Member of National Republican Heritage Groups Council
Republican National Committee, Washington, D.C.

MR CHAIRMAN:

The KOREAN DELEGATION would like to introduce a resolution.

WHERE AS, the Soviet Union has once again shown complete disregard for human life by the massacre of 269 innocent civilians aboard a Korean Airline.

WHERE AS, the Soviet Union then displayed arrogance to the rest of the world by claiming the right to accomplish that massacre.

WHERE AS, the event once again illustrates the immediate threat posed to civilized society by the Soviet Union.

AND WHERE AS, the governments of all civilized nations exist to protect the lives and freedom of their citizens.

BE IT RESOLVED that the proper response of all civilized nations to the recent Korean Airlines Massacre is renewed dedication to policies of strong national defense and sound economic development in order to contain the barbarous acts of the ~~Union of Soviet Socialist Republics~~. ~~WE MUST NOT, WE WILL NOT, RETREAT FROM THE FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM!!~~

Soviet Union and ADVANCE THE FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM.