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SUBJECT INDEX CODING SHEET

SPEECH: Radio Talk: Reaction to Kal 007

DATE: Sept. 17, 1983

RESEARCHER: N.C.

<input type="checkbox"/> ABN	Abortion	<input type="checkbox"/> PRS	Prayer in Schools
<input type="checkbox"/> AFR	Africa	<input type="checkbox"/> REG	Regulatory Reform
<input type="checkbox"/> AGR	Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> REL	Religion/Religious Groups
<input type="checkbox"/> AFV	Armed Forces/Veterans		
<input type="checkbox"/> ASI	Asia (inc. Australia)	<input type="checkbox"/> SCI	Science and Technology
<input type="checkbox"/> AMT	Arms Talks	<input type="checkbox"/> SOS	Social Security
<input type="checkbox"/> ART	Arts/Humanities	<input type="checkbox"/> SPA	Space (inc. NASA)
		<input type="checkbox"/> SPO	Sports/Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> BUD	Budget (Federal)	<input type="checkbox"/> TTC	Tuition Tax Credits
<input type="checkbox"/> BUS	Business/Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> TRA	Trade Associations
<input type="checkbox"/> CIV	Civil Rights	<input type="checkbox"/> TRD	Trade
<input type="checkbox"/> CON	Bi-partisan Congress	<input type="checkbox"/> TRN	Transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> CRM	Crime/Justice	<input type="checkbox"/> TXS	Taxes
<input type="checkbox"/> DEF	Defense	<input type="checkbox"/> TRI	Tributes to Individuals/ Obituaries
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DIS	Disasters/Disaster Aid	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USR	Russia
<input type="checkbox"/> DRU	Drugs	<input type="checkbox"/> VOL	Voluntarism
<input type="checkbox"/> ECO	Economy	<input type="checkbox"/> WEL	Welfare (social)
<input type="checkbox"/> EDU	Education	<input type="checkbox"/> WOM	Women
<input type="checkbox"/> ELD	Elderly	<input type="checkbox"/> YOU	Youth
<input type="checkbox"/> ENG	Energy/Natural Resources (inc. Parks)		
<input type="checkbox"/> ENV	Environment		
<input type="checkbox"/> ETZ	Enterprise Zones		
<input type="checkbox"/> EUR	Europe		
<input type="checkbox"/> FED	Federalism		
<input type="checkbox"/> FIN	Financial System (inc. interest rates and monetary system)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FOP	Foreign Policy/Aid		
<input type="checkbox"/> GUN	Guns/Firearms		
<input type="checkbox"/> HAN	Handicapped		
<input type="checkbox"/> HLT	Health		
<input type="checkbox"/> HOL	Holidays/Commemorations		
<input type="checkbox"/> HON	Honors/Medal		
<input type="checkbox"/> HOU	Housing/Construction		
<input type="checkbox"/> IMM	Immigrants/Refugees		
<input type="checkbox"/> INT	International Cooperation and Exchange Programs		
<input type="checkbox"/> LAB	Labor/Employment/Jobs Training/Unions		
<input type="checkbox"/> LAT	South and Central America		
<input type="checkbox"/> LET	Quotes from letters		
<input type="checkbox"/> MED	Media/Broadcasting		
<input type="checkbox"/> MDE	Middle East		
<input type="checkbox"/> MIN	Minorities		
<input type="checkbox"/> PER	Personnel Announcements/ Changes		
<input type="checkbox"/> POL	Political/GOP (inc. conservative groups)		

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

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/16/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007 (9/16 - 3:00 p.m.)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GERGEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ELLIOTT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			FISCHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

HENKEL

The attached has been forwarded to the President.

RESPONSE:

Received SS
1983 SEP 16 PM 3:18

(Elliott)
September 16, 1983
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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 safety of civil aviation, asking them to join us in not accepting the Soviet airline Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community -- not, that is, until the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice.

I believe we're beginning to make progress. On Thursday, an American delegation led 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 deplore this atrocity, to call for an international investigation, and to review procedures to prevent civilian aircraft from ever being attacked again. I'm pleased to report that the resolution just passed overwhelmingly.

As you've probably noticed, the Soviets have not budged. Apparently their contempt for the truth, and for the opinion of the civilized world, is equalled 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 up to 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. Good and 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 its Soviet counterpart organization.

The IFALPA -- that's the International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations -- the IFALPC 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.

The members of IFALPA are following its lead. Scandinavian Airlines 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 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 rebuked the Kremlin. Only a few of Moscow's dependents stood up in its defense. Non-aligned nations are looking to the United States for leadership. I have 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 grassroots 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 Massacre. 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 and God bless you.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 16 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TOMORROW

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983
(9/17; 5:00 p.m.)

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ELLIOTT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			FISCHER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Henkel

The attached has gone forward to the President. Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott in room 100 by noon Tomorrow, Friday, September 17, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Richard G. Darman
 Assistant to the President
 Ext. 2702

(Elliott)
September 17, 1983
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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 safety of civil aviation, asking them to join us in not accepting the Soviet airline Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community -- not, that is, until the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice.

I believe we're beginning to make progress. On Thursday, an American delegation led 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 condemn the Korean Air Lines massacre, call for an international investigation, and establish new procedures to prevent civilian aircraft from ever being attacked again. (I'm pleased to report that resolution passed overwhelmingly.)

As you've probably noticed, the Soviets have not budged. Apparently their contempt for the truth, and for the opinion of the civilized world, is equalled 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 up to 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 now stands alone against the world. Good and decent people everywhere are coming together and the world's outrage has not diminished. Why, people ask, should we support this kind of system by travelling to their country or buying their products? Good question.

At the official level, 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 Control Association has withdrawn from a longstanding exchange agreement with its Soviet counterpart organization.

The IFALPA -- that's International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations -- called for its member associations to ban all flights to Moscow for 60 days. The IFALPA declared the USSR an offending state, 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.

The members of IFALPA are following its lead. The Scandinavian Air Service is suspending 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 the exception of France, Greece and Turkey, all NATO Nations have temporarily suspended civil air traffic between their respective nations and the Soviet Union. Even Switzerland, a neutral country, and Finland, whom the Soviets consider their closest friend in the West, have joined the general boycott.

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. During the course of the debate, 35 nations rose to rebuke the Kremlin. Only three of Moscow's allies stood up in its defense. Non-aligned nations are looking to the United States for leadership. I have 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 military rebuilding program. I'm confident that if enough of you at the grassroots make your voices heard, we can and will do just that.

We may not be able to change the Soviets' evil 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. This is the most enduring lesson of the Korean Air Lines Massacre. 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 and God bless you.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 16, 1983

FOR: BEN ELLIOTT
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT
AND ACTING DIRECTOR OF SPEECHWRITING

FROM: FRED F. FIELDING
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Radio Talk:
Reaction to KAL 007

We have reviewed the above referenced proposed radio talk and have no legal objections to it -- in fact, we believe it is a good description of the world reaction and the appropriate American response to the shooting down of KAL 007.

cc: Richard G. Darman

(Elliott)
September 16, 1983
6:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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 safety of civil aviation, asking them to join us in not accepting the Soviet airline Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community -- not, that is, until the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice.

I believe we're beginning to make progress. On Thursday, an American delegation led 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 margin.

As you've probably noticed, the Soviets have not budged. Apparently their contempt for the truth, and for the opinion of the civilized world, is equalled 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 up to 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. Good and decent people everywhere are coming together and the world's outrage has not diminished.

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The IFALPA -- that's the International Federation of Airline 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.

The members of IFALPA are following its lead. Scandinavian Airlines 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 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 rebuked the Kremlin. Only a few of Moscow's dependents stood up in its defense. Non-aligned nations are looking to the United States for leadership. I have 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 grassroots 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 Massacre. 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 and God bless you.

(Elliott)
September 16, 1983
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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forward with America's program to remain strong. I'm confident that if enough of you at the grassroots 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 Massacre. 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 and God bless you.

(Elliott)
September 16, 1983
3:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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 safety of civil aviation, asking them to join us in not accepting the Soviet airline Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community -- not, that is, until the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice.

I believe we're beginning to make progress. On Thursday, an American delegation led 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 deplore this atrocity, to call for an international investigation, and to review procedures to prevent civilian aircraft from ever being attacked again. I'm pleased to report that the resolution just passed overwhelmingly.

As you've probably noticed, the Soviets have not budged. Apparently their contempt for the truth, and for the opinion of the civilized world, is equalled 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 up to 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. Good and 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 its Soviet counterpart organization.

The IFALPA -- that's the International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations -- the IFALPC 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.

The members of IFALPA are following its lead. Scandinavian Airlines 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 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.

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(Elliott)
September 17, 1983
5:00 p.m.

→ PRESS

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
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Thomas
632-1010
X state?

DEPT OF STATE
EX-100
9-16-83

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*Aggravates
means in
reference
organization
held*

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

16 Sept

Ben Elliot

Attached is talk
draft - reworked as
we have it as of
now - We may have
more later .

Bob Lelan

LOX-nd at = 1102

(Elliott) 16
September 17, 1983
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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The IFALPA -- that's International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations -- called for its ^{57,000 members from 67 countries} ~~member~~ associations to ban all flights to Moscow for 60 days. The IFALPA declared the USSR an offending state, 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

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

Sept. 16, 1983
1445

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

Mr. Lilac: ^{Ben} (circled from above)

Lynn Pascowe called. He says he knows that you have talked to Tom Niles, but he would like to make a few suggestions. They follow:

President's Radio Address for Tomorrow

pg. 2, para. 2: Why people ask should we support this system.

His change: Why people ask should the Soviet Union be held to a different standard than the rest of human society.

Comment: A travel boycott or buying boycott has had bad vibes in the past, especially in the Carter Administration.

pg. 3, 1st long paragraph: Members of the _____ are following its leads...

His change: Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish pilots are boycotting all air services between their respective countries and the Soviet Union. Finish pilots have suspended flights to Moscow. With the exception of France, Greece, and Turkey, all NATO nations have temporarily suspended civil air service between their respective nations and the Soviet Union. Japan and neutral Switzerland have

joined the general boycott.
Australia and New Zealand are
also taking ~~strong~~ measures in
the civil aviation field.

Non-aligned nations are
(increasingly disturbed by
egregious Soviet Union acts
as this one.)

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 16 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TOMORROW

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983
(9/17; 5:00 p.m.)

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HERRINGTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HICKEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	McMANUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERSTANDIG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ELLIOTT FISCHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Henkel ✓

The attached has gone forward to the President. Please provide any edits/comments directly to Ben Elliott in room 100 by noon Tomorrow, Friday, September 17, with an information copy to my office.

Thank you.

RESPONSE: *John Rousselot suggests the suspension of all credits to the Soviets. Otherwise - very fine! JRM*

Richard G. Darman
 Assistant to the President
 Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 16 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: _____

(9/17; 5:00 p.m.)

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RESPONSE:

OK

Ken D.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
Ext. 2702

(Elliott)
September 17, 1983
5:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: REACTION TO KAL 007
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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

(Elliott)
September 17, 1983
4:00 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK:

Reaction to KAL 007.

~~FRANCIS~~
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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the IFALPA promised to consider further actions against the Soviets if no such guarantees are given.

The members of IFALPA are following its lead. The Scandinavian Air Service is suspending 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 the exception of France, Greece and Turkey, all NATO Nations have temporarily suspended civil air traffic between their respective nations and the Soviet Union. Even Switzerland, a neutral country, and Finland, whom the Soviets consider their closest friend in the West, have joined the general boycott.

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. During the course of the debate, 35 nations rose to rebuke the Kremlin. Only three of Moscow's allies stood up in its defense. Non-aligned nations are looking to the United States for leadership. I have instructed our Ambassador to the U.N., Jeane Kirkpatrick, to sit down with them to seek out new areas of cooperation.

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We may not be able to change the Soviets' evil 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 ~~surely~~ won't be easy. But it's ^{what we must do} ~~will take that much~~ to keep America strong, keep her free, ^{yes - -} and preserve the peace. This is the most enduring lesson of the Korean Air lines Massacre. 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.

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

(Elliott)
September 17, 1983
2:30 p.m.

PRESIDENTIAL RADIO TALK: PLANES
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1983

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 safety of civil aviation, asking them to join us in not accepting the Soviet airline Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community -- not, that is, until the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice.

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themselves the right to live by one set of rules, insisting everyone else live by another. And 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 Soviet aggression has provoked a fundamental and long-overdue reappraisal in countries all over the globe. The Soviets now stand alone against the world. Good and decent people everywhere are coming together and the world's outrage has not diminished. Why, people are asking, should we support this kind of system by travelling to their country or buying their products? Good question.

At the official level, the repercussions, such as that emergency ICAO meeting in Montreal, are just beginning. For example, in the area 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 Control Association has withdrawn from a longstanding exchange agreement with its Soviet counterpart organization.

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Radio

Speech

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

(Parvin)
September 16, 1983
10:00 a.m.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS: UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1983

Mr. Secretary General, Mr. President, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen of the world. Thank you for the honor of allowing me to speak today, on this first day of general debate in the 38th Session of the General Assembly. And before I do anything else, I want also to thank those international civil servants of the U.N. who've devoted years of conscientious nonideological service in the effort to build peace and prosperity around the world. I think they deserve our appreciation and respect.

Last year I stood in this chamber to address the Special Session on Disarmament. I have come again to renew my nation's commitment to peace. And again, with even more poignancy in view of recent events, I renew my call of last year to condemn aggression and enforce the dictates of the UN Charter.

This organization was founded in the aftermath of World War II to protect future generations against war, to promote political self-determination and global prosperity, and to strengthen the bonds of civility among nations. The U.N.'s founders sought to replace a world at war with a world of civilized order. They hoped that a world of intimidation and relentless conflict would give way to a new order, one where freedom from violence prevailed.

Much has occurred in the 38 years since the idealistic founding of the United Nations. The cynicism toward what this

body can accomplish has grown, yet there have been positive results. We have avoided another world war. We've seen an end to the traditional colonial era and the birth of 100 newly sovereign nations. We've witnessed remarkable economic growth among both industrialized and developing nations. The U.N. itself has directly saved countless lives through its refugee and emergency relief programs.

These broad achievements, however, have been overshadowed by the continuation of regional conflicts, military aggression, economic problems, and the proliferation of nuclear weapons. And, of course, our task has been made even more difficult by the latest evidence that the most accepted principles of international law are still ignored and the most basic requirements of civility still elude some of us.

Yet whatever obstacles the world faces, the founders intended this body to stand for certain values, even if they could not be enforced, and to condemn violence, even if it could not be stopped. This body was to speak with the voice of moral authority. That was to be its greatest power. Every issue was not to be cast in terms of East versus West, or North versus South. Every vote was not to be one heavy with political one-upmanship. Every speech was not to be one of polemics. If this body is to live up to the ideals of its founders, it must exercise its greatest power.

On behalf of my country, I have come here today to ask the United Nations to reassert its moral authority. I have come to seek genuine nonalignment within the United Nations. The members

of the United Nations must be aligned on the side of justice rather than injustice, peace rather than aggression, human dignity rather than subjugation. Any other alignment is beneath the purpose of this great body.

I did not come here to ask you to line up in march step behind the United States. While the ideals of the United States are in competition with the hard realities of the Soviet Union, the world can no longer be seen in East-West terms. That is the order of the past. The U.N. has moved into a new generation of international relations that transcends East versus West. The United States is not threatened by this new, political diversity. A world of truly independent, nonaligned, sovereign states is totally compatible with our interests and with our vision of a peaceful world.

Yet, as diverse as we are, the world's reaction to the Soviet Union's wanton attack on a defenseless civilian aircraft shows a common bond of outrage. Most nations are unified in horror over this lawless act. And let me add, those few that have justified Soviet actions pay a very steep moral price.

Out of the billions of people who inhabit this planet, why, some might ask, should the death of a relative handful affect world events so profoundly? Why should the death of an immigrant mother flying toward a reunion with her family or the death of a hopeful scholar heading toward new pursuits of knowledge matter so deeply? Why are nations who lost no citizens on that flight so angry?

The reason rests on our assumptions of civilized life and the search for peace. The confidence that allows a mother or a scholar to travel to Asia or Africa or Europe or anywhere else on this planet may be only a small victory in humanity's struggle for peace. Yet what is peace if not the sum of such small victories? The nation that shot down KAL Flight 007 destroyed not only 269 human beings from 13 of our United Nations, it shattered many of our hopes for a world of law.

The Soviet government in its shameless response to almost universal indignation has made clear that routine reliance upon force is preferred to reason. This is the antithesis of everything the U.N. represents. How can international society exist if one state places itself above and beyond the law of nations? That is why this incident is not an issue between the United States and the Soviet Union, or between East and West but a problem that goes to the heart of how nations conduct civilized relations in the modern world.

Decent respect for the opinion of mankind would require the Soviet Union to provide a truthful accounting of what occurred, an unequivocal apology for its actions, restitution to the victims' families, cooperation in recovering the victims, and assurances this tragedy will never happen again. These things are only right and moral. They are basic to decency and true to the Charter of the U.N. Yet the world still waits for the Soviet Union to show such respect for the opinion of mankind. I believe no one act so establishes the differences between the values of

the Soviet Union and the values of the U.N. Charter as the attack on the precious cargo of Flight 7.

Many have wondered, and rightly so, how the attack will affect the future. Certainly this tragedy that is seared into our memory will never be forgotten. Yet we must not allow the magnitude of this crime to paralyze us. We must not ignore the other challenges of our times. More than ever, we must work to reestablish the moral prestige of the U.N. We must address the critical issues. Nuclear arms remain a threat. Regional conflicts still endanger our peoples. Economic problems are ever-present. We must continue to pursue a better tomorrow as we remember the lessons of the past.

In spite of the Soviet's total loss of credibility in recent weeks, the United States still believes deeply in the need to reduce nuclear arms, and consequently we have not abandoned negotiations. Arms control is of such overwhelming importance, we will not walk away from the table as long as there is hope. In an age of nuclear weapons, my Nation takes very seriously its responsibility for peace. We must not impose unrealistic burdens and expectations on this fragile process of reaching agreement, but neither must we ignore its potential. We are still very determined to lessen the dangers of intermediate range nuclear forces, of strategic forces, and of conventional forces as well. I restate today the very same objectives in arms control agreements that I spelled out in this hall over a year ago. Arms control agreements must be equitable and militarily significant. They must stabilize forces at lower levels. And they must be

verifiable. And in light of Soviet statements regarding Flight 007, verification is more important than ever before.

The United States remains flexible and determined in the search for nuclear arms reductions. I call upon the Soviet Union today to help reduce the tensions it has heaped on the world in the past few weeks and to show a fresh commitment to peace by coming to the bargaining table with a new understanding of its obligations. This search for arms control is in the true spirit of the U.N. Charter.

Also, in furthering the goals of the Charter we must protect the world and its peoples from regional conflicts. The world today is vastly more complex than when the UN was founded. It is marked by a great diffusion of political and economic power. The old European order which had governed our globe for centuries has disintegrated. For a brief period, the world was rigidly divided between East and West. That system has been largely dismantled by the powerful impact of the new nations on the international order.

This has often led to violence and turbulence among our nations. Death and ruin have resulted. Yet these local conflicts kill more than lives; they kill hope. They dash people's hopes for economic, social, and political progress.

We frequently talk of local conflicts as though the effects might be contained within a nation's borders or within a geographic region. We have only to survey the current landscape -- the Middle East, Central America, Afghanistan, Chad, Southern Africa, Poland -- to be reminded of the broader

implications of any crisis. The international community has an urgent and shared obligation to help prevent or contain regional conflict, not only for the good of those concerned, but for the sake of global peace.

The United States welcomes the movement toward global diversity and pluralism. After all, we are a varied nation ourselves made up of peoples from all over the world. But this diversity of nations presents an unprecedented test of statesmanship: How do we ensure that a world of 160 sovereign states conducts itself without giving way to anarchy or domination. Again, the question returns, how do we live up to the Charter?

Today, we are committed to supporting collective efforts by the international community that go beyond East versus West. From the days when Theodore Roosevelt mediated the Russo-Japanese war in 1905, we have a long and honorable tradition of mediating or dampening conflicts and promote peaceful solutions. We give our unwavering support to the peacekeeping efforts of this body. The UN has a proud history of promoting conciliation and helping keep the peace. Today, UN peacekeeping forces or observers are present in Cyprus and Kashmir, on the Golan Heights and in Lebanon.

We also support other multilateral peacekeeping efforts, such as the Organization of American States. We support less formal groups, such as the Contadora Group of Latin American countries to find a just solution to strife in Central America,

and the Contact Group in the negotiations for Namibian independence.

In addition to our encouragement of international diplomacy, the United States recognizes its responsibilities to use its own influence for peace. In Chad, as in Lebanon, we have worked for the disengagement of hostile forces, and the establishment of a climate in which reconciliation is possible. In Central America as in Southern Africa we are seeking to discourage reliance upon force to promote regional disarmament and to construct a framework for peaceful negotiations.

The United States along with many other nations sitting here today, is mindful of its diplomatic responsibilities to the U.N. Charter. But where, apart from empty slogans and cynical posturing, are the Soviets' practical efforts in the cause of peace? For several brutal years now, we've seen the peace initiative they launched in Afghanistan. Soviet arms take lives in every region of the globe. Where are Soviet diplomats striving to save them?

Another requirement of all nations who belong to the U.N. is to work together toward a better economic future. I believe the record shows the United States has done more than its share to promote global economic and social progress and we are proud to be able to give that assistance. In the decade of the 1970s, the United States provided \$57 billion to the developing world -- \$43 billion in developmental assistance and \$14 billion in contributions to development banks like the IMF. Each year, the U.S. provides more food assistance to developing nations than all

other nations combined. Last year, we extended almost twice as much official assistance than any other nation. Even more significant is the U.S. contribution in trade. The U.S. absorbs about one-half of all manufactured goods that non-OPEC developing countries export to the industrialized world even though our market is only one-third the total industrialized market.

At the Cancun Summit in October, 1981, I pledged wholehearted American support for a positive, practical program of action for development. The Cancun Summit was not an East versus West meeting. It was a heterogeneous gathering of nations concerned about the economic future of all people. Yet the Soviets did not attend. They stonewalled their responsibility, insisting that all the economic problems of the world result from capitalism. The real reason they did not come was because they had nothing to offer except their own massive economic problems. In the spirit of Cancun, the United States has established a bold new program of cooperation in the Caribbean Basin. We also play an active and central role in efforts to deal with many nation's debt problems.

But for all of us, the economic priority must be the restoration of growth. Putting the world back on the path of steady, non-inflationary growth is the most important thing we can do to promote the expansion of trade and the revival of global development. We are moving ahead faster than expected. If the world community resists protectionist pressures that would choke off trade, and inflationary policies that would throw us

off the steady growth path again, we may all be heading into a solid period of prosperity.

The success of an increasing number of high-growth stable societies in the developing world has taught us all new lessons about economic development. While governments have played important facilitating roles, the countries that have grown fastest over the last decade have been those that opened themselves to international trade and investment. It is no coincidence that systems which give the freest rein to economic activity are the most successful in liberating the talents, energies and productivity of their people.

From the beginning, our hope for the United Nations has been that it would reflect the international community at its best. The UN at its best can help us transcend fear or violence and act as an enormous force for peace and prosperity. Working together we can combat international lawlessness and promote human values. How do we reassert this moral authority.

We can start by taking seriously the Secretary General's second annual report on the work of the United Nations. Mr. Secretary General, let me compliment you on the report. It exhibits the forthrightness, clarity and realism we have come to expect of you. You have been admirably candid in remarking that the weakened commitment to cooperation on the part of some nations has partially paralyzed the U.N. as a protector of peace. Your language was fittingly forceful in admonishing members of the Security Council to avoid threatening, hate-filled statements lest the Council actually exacerbate conflicts. Let me add, U.N.

members have a special interest in avoiding the excesses of bloc voting, budgetary irresponsibility, indulgence of political enmities, and the venting of historical grievances. This conduct, this trend, can only weaken the UN.

But for all its sober realism about the existing evils in the world, Mr. Secretary General, your report does not descend into cynicism: Instead, it holds out the hope that men and nations may exercise free will to make more humane their habits of mind, spirit and action.

[CONCLUSION]