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Withdrawer

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RUDALEVIGE

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DOC NO	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	LIST	RE PASSANGER NAMES AND IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	7	ND	B6

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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B-46 KAL

REPRODUCTION

Demand Release of 269 Dissidents for Korean Plane Victims

Washington, DC — The National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) has been contacted by the Directors of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress and the Republican Study Committee to assist in a Congressional project to demand from the Soviet Union the release of 269 dissidents as a restitution for those killed when the Korean civilian airplane was destroyed by a Soviet fighter plane.

Paul Weyrich, director of the said Committee (CSFC) and originator of the idea, said: "The President should demand that the Soviets release them in partial restitution for the massacre for which they are responsible. No one can bring back Congressman Larry McDonald and the other 268 people the Soviets killed.

However, a worldwide outcry might cause the Soviets to release some of those brave people who are dead to the world now. The families of the dead passengers might at least feel that some good came from their tragedy..."

Miss Katherine Chumachenko, acting chairman of the NCNC, has requested all interested students in the Washington area to help in contacting representatives of the Helsinki Commission, ethnic organizations and human rights groups to obtain enough information to write a short statement on 269 different political prisoners now in Soviet jails and concentration camps.

Interested students and other persons should contact the NCNC Office: 818 - 18th St., NW, Washington, DC 20006. Tel. (202) 638-0549.

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

October 3, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR KARNA SMALL

FROM:

for ROBERT M. KIMMITT *Jon*

SUBJECT:

Response to Letter from The Federation of Korean Associations

We have reviewed the letter to the President from members of the Federation of Korean Associations, dated September 14, 1983, and believe the standard response which is being sent out by Faith Whittlesey's office is appropriate in this case.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 22, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT KIMMITT

FROM:

KARNA SMALL 

SUBJECT:

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT

A letter to the President was given to Faith Whittlesey at a recent meeting she had with the Federation of Korean Associations. It praised the President's actions in the handling of the KAL incident. Faith's staff came to me to see if we wanted to make use of the letter in some public way. I discussed it with Dave Gergen and it was his suggestion that I work with NSC to get a draft of a letter to be signed by the President in response. He particularly wanted the input of NSC on this to be sure the language was appropriate.

So could you have a letter drafted and then send it back to me and I will have it put on RR stationery, signed and sent out.

Many thanks.

The Federation of Korean Associations

5850 Leesburg Pike, Suite 22
Bailey's Crossroads, Virginia 22041
(703) 379-8988

September 14, 1983

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President,

We executive officers of the Federation of Korean Associations, on behalf of 750,000 Korean Americans and immigrants to this great nation, sincerely welcome and support a series of timely and appropriate actions taken by the United States since the downing of Korean Airlines flight 007.

We are very pleased particularly with your strong condemnation of the Soviet massacre of 269 innocent people aboard the ill-fated plane. Your prompt, resolute yet balanced response has undoubtedly galvanized all civilized nations of the world to stand behind your statesmanship against the deplorable deed of Kremlin. We also appreciate your wise decision not to seek "retaliation for retaliation's sake," as we understand a harsh reality of dangerous nuclear confrontation with the Soviets, who "wantonly disregard individual rights and value of human life."

Your leadership has already gained a strong international support. We are happy to see that many nations of the world have joined the United States in condemning the Soviet Union for its ruthless atrocity.

The denial of Soviet landing rights and the subsequent closing of two Aeroflot offices in the United States appeared to be minimal of what was expected of the United States, which still is the only nation that can lead the world for freedom, peace, and justice. But we agree that too was an appropriate action.

We are not surprised but angry that the Soviets callously try to cover up the truth, that they continue to refuse to assume responsibility for the downing of the Korean passenger jetliner, and that they make a preposterous allegation that the civilian aircraft was on a spy mission directed by the United States.

We are most concerned that the Soviets not only try to justify their murderous act but they are saying they will do the same to any unarmed civilian airplane if drifted into their airspace. They show no intention of ensuring the safety of international air traffic.

(more)

Until the Soviets meet your righteous demands -- apology to the world, reparations for the families of the innocent victims, and guaranty of safety of international traffic -- we are determined to support your leadership for necessary American and international efforts.

We believe that a similar but stronger version of the Soviet vetoed U.N. Security Council resolution should be reintroduced to the forthcoming General Assembly of the world body with your initiative and with support of U.S. allies.

We are also fully behind your effort to workd with private groups, including American and international labor unions, who have a common interest in civil air safety.

We also believe that the United States may reconsider conditional suspension of strategic arms talks, not to increase tension but to back up your policy of "peace through strength." We are pleased to hear yesterday's Senate approval of a military bill for the next year. You deserve support of Congress especially for your defense policy.

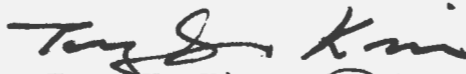
We Korean Americans will remain loyal to the United States and supportive of your presidential leadership.

May God bless our President.

Respectfully,



Do Shick Joe, President



Tong H. Kim, secretary general



Jung Gu Park, President
Korean Association of Chicago



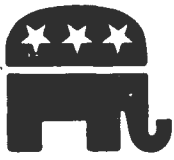
Ik Jo Kang, President
Korean Association of New York



Han Yong Cho, President
Korean Association of Washington



Chang Jae Lim, President
Korean Association of
Philadelphia



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

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

September 14, 1983

STATEMENT

This is a meeting of transcendent importance for us, symbolically or substantially, since no Presidents of the United States have ever invited a group of people - the leaders and distinguished citizens - from the Korean-American ethnic community to a meeting of National Security Council, the White House, before.

For this reason alone, we are very appreciative, Ambassador Whittlesey.

The Korean Airlines incident brought us here today to have this privilege. We, all united, would support you and your efforts to attain two profound objectives: obtaining an official apology and adequate compensation from the Soviet. These are our immediate and important objectives for this incident.

We strongly believe that this is to be carried out vigorously, and we can assure you to assist you anyway we can.

The civility must govern the world, air or ground, and this world can not afford to, and must not, allow the international outlaw go unpunished and unchecked. We certainly would like to see the world safer and much more peaceful in the years to come.

May God bless our president.

Won T. Moon, Chairman
Coordinator of the meeting of 9/14/83

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 28, 1983

Dear Mr. Wang:

Enclosed, per your request, is a partial list of the American citizen passengers on the KAL Flight #007. The Department of State has not yet completed citizenship verification of all the passengers.

I am glad I could be of assistance.

Sincerely,

Linas

Linas Kojelis
Associate Director
Office of Public Liaison

Mr. K. L. Wang
1940 Dundee Rd.
Rockville, MD 20850



With the compliments of

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

Overseas Citizens Services

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 28, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am grateful to the Congress for its swift response to my request that it pass a joint resolution condemning the Soviet crime of shooting down a Korean airliner with 269 innocent persons on board. The strength of the joint resolution and the unanimity with which it was adopted will make clear to the Soviet Union that the American people are united in their condemnation of this dreadful act and in their demand that the Soviet Union take full responsibility for its action and publicly agree to take necessary measures to ensure this tragedy is not repeated. In its passage of the defense authorization bill the same day as this joint resolution the Congress has backed up its expression of outrage with a firm statement of American resolve.

I am proud to affix my signature to this joint resolution.

#

746-1211

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 22, 1983

STATEMENT BY THE PRINCIPAL DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY
TO THE PRESIDENT

I would like, on behalf of the President, to thank the OAS member countries for their extraordinary support regarding the Korean airlines tragedy, which they expressed at the OAS Permanent Council meeting yesterday. As the President has often said, there is far more that unites us in this hemisphere than could ever divide us, and the demonstration of this was never plainer than at yesterday's OAS Permanent Council meeting. The unanimous messages of condolence, and the deploring of this act by all 24 OAS Permanent Representatives present at the meeting, reconfirms our belief that terror and indiscriminate use of force will not go unchallenged by the nations of the western hemisphere. This unanimous sign of compassion by the OAS members makes us confident that the world has learned a bitter lesson from this tragedy.

#

President Reagan

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Korean Airline Massacre

September 5, 1983



United States Department of State
Bureau of Public Affairs
Washington, D.C.

Following is President Reagan's address to the nation, Washington, D.C., September 5, 1983.

My fellow Americans, I am coming before you tonight about the Korean airline massacre—the attack by the Soviet Union against 269 innocent men, women, and children aboard an unarmed Korean passenger plane. This crime against humanity must never be forgotten, here or throughout the world.

Our prayers tonight are with the victims and their families in their time of terrible grief. Our hearts go out to them—to brave people like Kathryn McDonald, the wife of a Congressman, whose composure and eloquence on the day of her husband's death moved us all. He will be sorely missed by all of us here in Government.

The parents of one slain couple wired me: "Our daughter and her husband died on Korean Air Lines Flight 007. Their deaths were the result of the Soviet Union violating every concept of human rights." The emotions of these parents—grief, shock, anger—are shared by civilized people everywhere. From around the world press accounts reflect an explosion of condemnation by people everywhere.

Let me state as plainly as I can: there was absolutely no justification, either legal or moral, for what the Soviets did. One newspaper in India said: "If every passenger plane is fair game for home air forces, it will be the end to civil aviation as we know it."

This is not the first time the Soviet Union has shot at and hit a civilian airliner when it overflew its territory. In another tragic incident in 1978, the Soviets also shot down an unarmed civilian airliner after having positively identified it as such. In that instance the Soviet interceptor pilot clearly identified the civilian markings on the side of the aircraft, repeatedly questioned the order to fire on a civilian airliner, and was ordered to shoot it down anyway. The aircraft was hit with a missile and made a crash landing. Several innocent people lost their lives in this attack—killed by shrapnel from the blast of a Soviet missile.

Is this a practice of other countries in the world? The answer is no. Commercial aircraft from the Soviet Union and Cuba on a number of occasions have overflown sensitive U.S. military facilities. They weren't shot down. We and other civilized countries believe in the tradition of offering help to mariners and pilots who are lost or in distress, on the sea or in the air. We believe in following procedures to prevent a tragedy, not to provoke one.

But despite the savagery of their crime, the universal reaction against it, and the evidence of their complicity, the Soviets still refuse to tell the truth. They have persistently refused to admit that their pilot fired on the Korean aircraft. Indeed, they have not even told their own people that a plane was shot down.

They have spun a confused tale of tracking the plane by radar until it just mysteriously disappeared from their radar screens; that no one fired a shot of any kind. But, then, they coupled this with charges that it was a spy plane sent by us and that their planes fired tracer bullets past the plane as a warning that it was in Soviet airspace.

Let me recap for a moment and present the incontrovertible evidence that we have. The Korean airliner, a Boeing 747, left Anchorage, Alaska, bound for Seoul, Korea, on a course south and west which would take it across Japan. Out over the Pacific, in international waters, it was for a brief time in the vicinity of one of our reconnaissance planes, an RC-135, on a routine mission. At no time was the RC-135 in Soviet airspace. The Korean airliner flew on, and the two planes were soon widely separated.

A 747 is equipped with the most modern computerized navigation facilities, but a computer must respond to input provided by human hands. No one will ever know whether a mistake was made in giving the computer the course or whether there was a malfunction. Whichever, the 747 was flying a course further to the west than it was supposed to fly—a course which took it into Soviet airspace.

The Soviets tracked this plane for 2½ hours while it flew a straight line course at 30,000–35,000 feet. Only civilian airliners fly in such a manner. At one point, the Korean pilot gave Japanese air control his position as east of Hokkaido, Japan, showing that he was unaware they were off course by a much as or more than 100 miles.

The Soviets scrambled jet interceptors from a base in Sakhalin Island.

Japanese ground sites recorded the interceptor plane's radio transmissions—their conversations with their own ground control. We only have the voices from the pilots; the Soviet ground-to-air transmissions were not recorded. It is plain, however, from the pilot's words that he is responding to orders and queries from his own ground control.

Here is a brief segment of the tape which we're going to play in its entirety for the UN Security Council tomorrow.

[Translations of taped radio transmissions from two Soviet pilots to "DEPUTAT," the Soviet ground station call sign:

Soviet SU-15 (805) at 1818:34 GMT: The A.N.O. [air navigation lights] are burning. The strobe light is flashing.

MiG-23 (163) at 1818:56 GMT: Roger, I'm at 7500, course 230.

SU-15 (805) at 1819:02 GMT: I am closing on the target.

SU-15 (805) at 1826:20 GMT: I have executed the launch.

SU-15 (805) at 1826:22 GMT: The target is destroyed.

SU-15 (805) at 1826:27 GMT: I am breaking off attack.

White House Note: The missile was fired by the SU-15, and the MiG-23 was an observer.]

Those are the voices of the Soviet pilots. In this tape the pilot who fired the missile describes his search for what he calls the target. He reports he has it in sight; indeed he pulls up to within about a mile of the Korean plane, mentions its flashing strobe light and that its navigation lights are on. He then reports he's reducing speed to get behind the airliner, gives his distance from the plane at various points in this maneuver, and finally announces what can only be called the Korean airline massacre. He says he has locked on the radar, which aims his missiles, has launched those missiles, the target has been destroyed, and he is breaking off the attack.

Let me point out something here having to do with his close-up view of the airliner on what we know was a clear night with a half moon. The 747 has a unique and distinctive silhouette unlike any other plane in the world. There is no way a pilot could mistake this for anything other than a civilian airliner. And if that isn't enough, let me point out our RC-135 I mentioned earlier had been back at its base in Alaska, on the ground, for an hour, when the murderous attack took place over the Sea of Japan.

And make no mistake about it, this attack was not just against ourselves or the Republic of Korea. This was the Soviet Union against the world and the moral precepts which guide human relations among people everywhere. It was an act of barbarism, born of a society which wantonly disregards individual rights and the value of human life and seeks constantly to expand and dominate other nations.

They deny the deed, but in their conflicting and misleading protestations, the Soviets reveal that, yes, shooting down a plane—even one with hundreds of innocent men, women, children, and babies—is a part of their normal procedure if that plane is in what they claim as their airspace.

They owe the world an apology and an offer to join the rest of the world in working out a system to protect against this ever happening again. Among the rest of us there is one protective

measure: an international radio wave length on which pilots can communicate with planes of other nations if they are in trouble or lost. Soviet military planes are not so equipped because that would make it easier for pilots who might want to defect.

Our request to send vessels into Soviet waters to search for wreckage and bodies has received no satisfactory answer. Bereaved families of the Japanese victims were harassed by Soviet patrol boats when they tried to get near where the plane is believed to have gone down in order to hold a ceremony for their dead. But we shouldn't be surprised by such inhuman brutality. Memories come back of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the gassing of villages in Afghanistan. If the massacre and their subsequent conduct are intended to intimidate, they have failed in their purpose. From every corner of the globe the word is defiance in the face of this unspeakable act and defiance of the system which excuses it and tries to cover it up. With our horror and our sorrow, there is a righteous and terrible anger. It would be easy to think in terms of vengeance, but that is not a proper answer. We want justice and action to see that this never happens again.

Our immediate challenge to this atrocity is to ensure that we make the skies safer and that we seek just compensation for the families of those who were killed.

Since my return to Washington, we have held long meetings, the most recent yesterday with the congressional leadership. There was a feeling of unity in the room, and I received a number of constructive suggestions. We will continue to work with the Congress regarding our response to this massacre.

As you know, we immediately made known to the world the shocking facts as honestly and completely as they came to us.

We have notified the Soviets that we will not renew our bilateral agreement for cooperation in the field of transportation so long as they threaten the security of civil aviation.

Since 1981 the Soviet airline Aeroflot has been denied the right to fly to the United States. We have reaffirmed that order and are examining additional steps we can take with regard to Aeroflot facilities in this country. We are cooperating with other countries to find better means to ensure the safety of civil aviation and to join us in not accepting Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community

unless, and until, the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice. I am pleased to report that Canada today suspended Aeroflot's landing and refueling privileges for 60 days.

We have joined with other countries to press the International Civil Aviation Organization to investigate this crime at an urgent special session of the council. At the same time, we are listening most carefully to private groups, both American and international, airline pilots, passenger associations, and others, who have a special interest in civil air safety.

I am asking the Congress to pass a joint resolution of condemnation of this Soviet crime.

We have informed the Soviets that we're suspending negotiations on several bilateral arrangements we had under consideration.

Along with Korea and Japan, we called an emergency meeting of the UN Security Council which began on Friday. On that first day, Korea, Japan, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, France, China, the United Kingdom, Zaire, New Zealand, and West Germany all joined us in denouncing the Soviet action and expressing our horror. We expect to hear from additional countries as debate resumes tomorrow.

We intend to work with the 13 countries who had citizens aboard the Korean airliner to seek reparations for the families of all those who were killed. The United States will be making a claim against the Soviet Union within the next week to obtain compensation for the benefit of the victims' survivors. Such compensation is an absolute moral duty which the Soviets must assume.

In the economic area in general, we are redoubling our efforts with our allies to end the flow of military and strategic items to the Soviet Union.

Secretary Shultz is going to Madrid to meet with representatives of 35 countries who, for 3 years, have been negotiating an agreement having to do with, among other things, human rights. Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet Union is scheduled to attend that meeting. If he does come to the meeting, Secretary Shultz is going to present him with our demands for disclosure of the facts, corrective action, and concrete assurances that such a thing will not happen again and that restitution be made.

As we work with other countries to see that justice is done, the real test of our resolve is whether we have the will to remain strong, steady, and united. I believe more than ever, as evidenced by your thousands and thousands of wires and phone calls in these last few days, that we do.

I have outlined some of the steps we're taking in response to the tragic massacre. There is something I've always believed in, but which now seems more important than ever. The Congress will be facing key defense issues when it returns from recess. There has been legitimate difference of opinion on this subject, I know, but I urge the Members of that distinguished body to ponder long and hard the Soviets' aggression as they consider the security and safety of our people, indeed all people who believe in freedom.

Senator Henry Jackson, a wise and revered statesman, and one who probably understood the Soviets as well as any American in history, warned us, "the greatest threat the United States now faces is posed by the Soviet Union." But, Senator Jackson said: "If America maintains a strong deterrent—and only if it does—this nation will continue to be a leader in the crucial quest for enduring peace among nations."

The late Senator made those statements in July, on the Senate floor, speaking in behalf of the MX missile program he considered vital to restore America's strategic parity with the Soviets.

When John F. Kennedy was president, defense spending as a share of the Federal budget was 70% greater than it is today. Since then, the Soviet Union has carried on the most massive military buildup the world has ever seen. Until they are willing to join the rest of the world community, we must maintain the strength to deter their aggression.

But while we do so, we must not give up our effort to bring them into the world community of nations: peace through strength as long as necessary but never giving up our effort to bring peace closer through mutual, verifiable reduction in the weapons of war.

I've told you of negotiations we've suspended as a result of the Korean airline massacre, but we cannot, we must not, give up our effort to reduce the arsenals of destructive weapons threatening the world. Ambassador Nitze has returned to Geneva to resume the negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Equally, we will continue to press for arms reductions in the START [strategic arms reduction talks] talks that resume in October. We are more determined than ever to reduce and, if possible, eliminate the threat hanging over mankind.

We know it will be hard to make a nation that rules its own people through force to cease using force against the rest of the world. But we must try.

This is not a role we sought—we preach no manifest destiny. But like Americans who began this country and brought forth this last, best hope of mankind, history has asked much of the Americans of our own time. Much we have already given. Much more we must be prepared to give.

Let us have faith, in Abraham Lincoln's words, ". . . that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it." If we do, if we stand together and move forward with courage, then history will record that some good did come from this monstrous wrong that we will carry with us and remember for the rest of our lives.

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MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ACTION

September 12, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY

FROM:

WILLIAM P. CLARK ^{RNK}_{for}

SUBJECT:


NSC Briefing for Korean-Americans

Your recommendation that we brief Korean-Americans is excellent. Col. Bob Lilac of my staff will coordinate the briefing with Linas Kojelis of your staff.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 13, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: FAITH LYAN WILTTLESEY
FROM: LINAS KOJELIS 
SUBJECT: Briefing for Korean-American Leaders on
KAL Massacre, 3:00 p.m., September 14, 1983

BACKGROUND

We have scheduled a briefing for Korean-American leaders in Room 194 at 3:00 p.m. on Wednesday, September 14. The briefing will be given by working level NSC staff and is being coordinated by Robert Lilac. The briefing will be in two parts: 1) a review of the facts in the tragedy as we know them, and 2) a review of U.S. and international response and possible future courses of action by the U.S.

I will host the briefing. Bob Lilac has informed me that Judge Clark may make a brief drop by.

TALKING POINTS

1. On behalf of the President, I would like to extend our heartfelt sympathies to the Korean-American community for the personal losses it suffered in this terrible tragedy. Unfortunately, because of the upheaval in his schedule caused by the KAL and Lebanese crises, the President was not able to meet with you today.
2. As you are aware, this is not an unprecedented act of aggression by the Soviets. It, unfortunately, is only a part of their overall policy of international violence as is evident by their actions in Central America, Afghanistan and Poland.
3. You can be certain that the President, Secretary Shultz and Ambassador Kirkpatrick are doing all in their powers to influence the Soviets to give a full account of their act.
4. I hope that you will continue to work with Linas Kojelis of my staff, should you wish to express your views or concerns to the White House in the future.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

September 5, 1983

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

8:00 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: My fellow Americans, I'm coming before you tonight about the Korean airline massacre -- the attack by the Soviet Union against 269 innocent men, women and children aboard an unarmed Korean passenger plane. This crime against humanity must never be forgotten, here or throughout the world.

Our prayers tonight are with the victims and their families in their time of terrible grief. Our hearts go out to them -- to brave people like Kathryn McDonald, the wife of a Congressman whose composure and eloquence on the day of her husband's death moved us all. He will be sorely missed by all of us here in Government.

The parents of one slain couple wired me: "Our daughter . . . and her husband . . . died on Korean Airline Flight 007. Their deaths were the result of the Soviet Union violating every concept of human rights." The emotions of these parents -- grief, shock, anger -- are shared by civilized people everywhere. From around the world press accounts reflect an explosion of condemnation by people everywhere.

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This is not the first time the Soviet Union has shot at and hit a civilian airliner when it overflew its territory. In another tragic incident in 1978, the Soviets also shot down an unarmed civilian airliner after having positively identified it as such. In that instance, the Soviet interceptor pilot clearly identified the civilian markings on the side of the aircraft, repeatedly questioned the order to fire on a civilian airliner, and was ordered to shoot it down anyway. The aircraft was hit with a missile and made a crash landing. Several innocent people lost their lives in this attack -- killed by shrapnel from the blast of a Soviet missile.

MORE

Is this a practice of other countries in the world? The answer is no. Commercial aircraft from the Soviet Union and Cuba on a number of occasions have overflowed sensitive United States military facilities. They weren't shot down. We and other civilized countries believe in the tradition of offering help to mariners and pilots who are lost or in distress, on the sea or in the air. We believe in following procedures to prevent a tragedy, not to provoke one.

But despite the savagery of their crime, the universal reaction against it, and the evidence of their complicity, the Soviets still refuse to tell the truth. They have persistently refused to admit that their pilot fired on the Korean aircraft. Indeed, they've not even told their own people that a plane was shot down.

They have spun a confused tale of tracking the plane by radar until it just mysteriously disappeared from their radar screens, but no one fired a shot of any kind. But, then, they coupled this with charges that it was a spy plane sent by us and that their planes fired tracer bullets past the plane as a warning that it was in Soviet air space.

Let me recap for a moment and present the incontrovertible evidence that we have. The Korean airliner, a Boeing 747, left Anchorage, Alaska, bound for Seoul, Korea, on a course south and west which would take it across Japan. Out over the Pacific, in international waters, it was for a brief time in the vicinity of one of our reconnaissance planes, an RC-135 on a routine mission. At no time was the RC-135 in Soviet air space. The Korean airliner flew on and the two planes were soon widely separated.

The 747 is equipped with the most modern computerized navigation facilities, but a computer must respond to input provided by human hands. No one will ever know whether a mistake was made in giving the computer the course or whether there was a malfunction. Whichever, the 747 was flying a course further to the west than it was supposed to fly -- a course which took it into Soviet air space.

MORE

The Soviets tracked this plane for two and a half hours while it flew a straight line course at 30-35,000 feet. Only civilian airliners fly in such a manner. At one point, the Korean pilot gave Japanese air control his position as east of Hokkaido, Japan, showing that he was unaware they were off course by as much or more than a hundred miles.

The Soviets scrambled jet interceptors from a base in Sakhalin Island.

Japanese ground sites recorded the interceptor plane's radio transmissions -- their conversations with their own ground control. We only have the voices from the pilots; the Soviet ground to air transmissions were not recorded. It's plain, however, from the pilot's words that he's responding to orders and queries from his own ground control.

Here's a brief segment of the tape which we're going to play in its entirety for the United Nations Security Council tomorrow.

(Tape being played)

Those were the voices of the Soviet pilots. In this tape, the pilot who fired the missile describes his search for what he calls the target. He reports he has it in sight, indeed he pulls up to within about a mile of the Korean plane, mentions its flashing strobe light and that its navigation lights are on. He then reports he's reducing speed to get behind the airliner, gives his distance from the plane at various points in this maneuver, and finally announces what can only be called the "Korean Airline Massacre." He says he has locked on the radar, which aims his missiles, has launched those missiles, the target has been destroyed, and he is breaking off the attack.

Let me point out something here having to do with his close up view of the airliner on what we know was a clear night with a half moon. The 747 has a unique and distinctive silhouette unlike any other plane in the world. There is no way a pilot could mistake this for anything other than a civilian airliner. And if that isn't enough, let me point out our RC-135 that I mentioned earlier had been back at its base in Alaska, on the ground, for an hour when the murderous attack took place over the Sea of Japan.

And make no mistake about it, this attack was not just against ourselves or the Republic of Korea. This was the Soviet Union against the world and the moral precepts which guide human relations among people everywhere. It was an act of barbarism, born of a society which wantonly disregards individual rights and the value of human life and seeks constantly to expand and dominate other nations.

MORE

They deny the deed, but in their conflicting and misleading protestations, the Soviets reveal that, yes, shooting down a plane -- even one with hundreds of innocent men, women, children and babies -- is a part of their normal procedure if that plane is in what they claim as their air space.

They owe the world an apology and an offer to join the rest of the world in working out a system to protect against this ever happening again. Among the rest of us there is one protective measure: An international radio wave length on which pilots can communicate with planes of other nations if they are in trouble or lost. Soviet military planes are not so equipped because that would make it easier for pilots who might want to defect.

Our request to send vessels into Soviet waters to search for wreckage and bodies has received no satisfactory answer. Bereaved families of the Japanese victims were harassed by Soviet patrol boats when they tried to get near where the plane is believed to have gone down in order to hold a ceremony for their dead. But we shouldn't be surprised by such inhuman brutality. Memories come back of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, the gassing of villages in Afghanistan. If the massacre and their subsequent conduct is intended to intimidate, they have failed in their purpose. From every corner of the globe the word is defiance in the face of this unspeakable act and defiance of the system which excuses it and tries to cover it up. With our horror and our sorrow, there is a righteous and terrible anger. It would be easy to think in terms of vengeance, but that is not a proper answer. We want justice and action to see that this never happens again.

Our immediate challenge to this atrocity is to ensure that we make the skies safer and that we seek just compensation for the families of those who were killed.

Since my return to Washington, we have held long meetings, the most recent yesterday with Congressional leadership. There was a feeling of unity in the room, and I received a number of constructive suggestions. We will continue to work with the Congress regarding our response to this massacre.

As you know, we immediately made known to the world the shocking facts as honestly and completely as they came to us.

We have notified the Soviets that we will not renew our bilateral agreement for cooperation in the field of transportation so long as they threaten the security of civil aviation.

Since 1981, the Soviet airline Aeroflot has been denied the right to fly to the United States. We have reaffirmed that order and are examining additional steps we can take with regard to Aeroflot facilities in this country. We are cooperating with other countries to find better means to ensure the safety of civil aviation and to join us in not accepting Aeroflot as a normal member of the international civil air community unless, and until, the Soviets satisfy the cries of humanity for justice. I am pleased to report that Canada today suspended Aeroflot's landing and refueling privileges for 60 days.

MORE

We have joined with other countries to press the International Civil Aviation Organization to investigate this crime at an urgent special session of the Council. At the same time, we're listening most carefully to private groups, both American and international, airline pilots, passenger associations and others, who have a special interest in civil air safety.

I am asking the Congress to pass a joint resolution of condemnation of this Soviet crime.

We have informed the Soviets that we're suspending negotiations on several bilateral arrangements we had under consideration.

Along with Korea and Japan, we called an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council which began on Friday. On that first day, Korea, Japan, Canada, Australia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, France, China, the United Kingdom, Zaire, New Zealand and West Germany all joined us in denouncing the Soviet action and expressing our horror. We expect to hear from additional countries as debate resumes tomorrow.

We intend to work with the thirteen countries who had citizens aboard the Korean airliner to seek reparations for the families of all those who were killed. The United States will be making a claim against the Soviet Union within the next week to obtain compensation for the benefit of the victims' survivors. Such compensation is an absolute moral duty which the Soviets must assume.

In the economic area in general, we're redoubling our efforts with our allies to end the flow of military and strategic items to the Soviet Union.

Secretary Shultz is going to Madrid to meet with representatives of 35 countries who, for three years, have been negotiating an agreement having to do with, among other things, human rights. Foreign Minister Gromyko of the Soviet Union is scheduled to attend that meeting. If he does come to the meeting, Secretary Shultz is going to present him with our demands for disclosure of the facts, corrective actions, and concrete assurances that such a thing will not happen again and that restitution be made.

As we work with other countries to see that justice is done, the real test of our resolve is whether we have the will to remain strong, steady and united. I believe more than ever, as evidenced by your thousands and thousands of wires and phone calls in these last few days, that we do.

I have outlined some of the steps we're taking in response to the tragic massacre. There is something I've always believed in, but which now seems more important than ever: The Congress will be facing key national security issues when it returns from recess. There has been legitimate difference of opinion on this subject, I know, but I urge the Members of that distinguished body to ponder long and hard the Soviets' aggression as they consider the security and safety of our people, indeed all people who believe in freedom.

MORE

Senator Henry Jackson, a wise and revered statesman and one who probably understood the Soviets as well as any American in history, warned us, "the greatest threat the United States now faces is posed by the Soviet Union." But, Senator Jackson said: "If America maintains a strong deterrent -- and only if it does -- this Nation will continue to be a leader in the crucial quest for enduring peace among nations."

The late Senator made those statements in July on the Senate floor speaking in behalf of the MX missile program he considered vital to restore America's strategic parity with the Soviets.

MORE

When John F. Kennedy was President, defense spending as a share of the Federal budget was 70 percent greater than it is today. Since then, the Soviet Union has carried on the most massive military build-up the world has ever seen. Until they are willing to join the rest of the world community, we must maintain the strength to deter their aggression.

But while we do so, we must not give up our effort to bring them into the world community of nations. Peace through strength as long as necessary but never giving up our effort to bring peace closer through mutual, verifiable reduction in the weapons of war.

I've told you of negotiations we've suspended as a result of the Korean airline massacre, but we cannot, we must not give up our effort to reduce the arsenals of destructive weapons threatening the world. Ambassador Nitze has returned to Geneva to resume the negotiations on intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. Equally, we will continue to press for arms reductions in the START talks that resume in October. We are more determined than ever to reduce, and if possible, eliminate the threat hanging over mankind.

We know it will be hard to make a nation that rules its own people through force to cease using force against the rest of the world. But we must try.

This is not a role we sought -- we preach no manifest destiny. But like Americans who began this country and brought forth this last, best hope of mankind, history has asked much of the Americans of our own time. Much we have already given. Much more we must be prepared to give.

Let us have faith, in Abraham Lincoln's words, "that right makes might, and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it." If we do, if we stand together and move forward with courage, then history will record that some good did come from this monstrous wrong that we will carry with us, and remember for the rest of our lives.

Thank you, God bless you, and good night.

END

(8:18 P.M. EDT)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR LINAS KOJELIS

FROM:

FAITH RYAN WHITTLESEY *FRW*

SUBJECT:

MEETING WITH KOREAN-AMERICAN LEADERS

It is not appropriate to make this request of Judge Clark at this time. However, another member of the NSC should be considered.

Please provide suggestions along this line.

*or I will do it, Linas.
Perhaps John L.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

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 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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 9, 1983

TO: MARY ANN

FROM: LINAS

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.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1983

TO: Gaston Sigur

FROM: Linas Kojelis

RE: Presidential Meeting with
Korean-Americans

I would appreciate your
review and comments on the
attached schedule proposal.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 2, 1983

TO: SUSAN

FROM: BRENDA *BN*

SUBJECT: ATTACHED MEMO

Please send forward as soon
as possible. Thanks.

Revised

Lexas:

*Inappropriate, considering
gravity of situation -
MAM*

D R A F T

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.

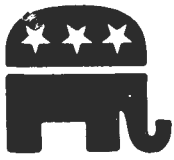
We would first invite the Korean-Americans for a briefing by the NSC and then the President would meet with the Korean-Americans in the Oval Office for 20 minutes, the last 5 minutes open to the White House press, at which the President would make a short public statement expressing his deep sympathy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

D R A F T

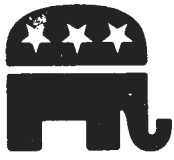


KOREAN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN NATIONAL FEDERATION OF U.S.A.

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

Planned programs for the 1984 Election Campaign

1. Formation of "National Council" of the Korean-American Republican Federation for the Presidential Candidates
2. Study on the Issues and the position paper prepared by the Federation.
3. Nation-wide mail campaign.
4. Media Campaign-Ford Committee and Reagan-Bush Committee.
5. Campaign strategy - target cities and states
6. Campaign fund and its fund-raising activities:
 - a. Fund raising reception, perhaps November or Feb. of 1984
 - b. 50 couples or 100 individuals - \$1,000 per person to attend
 - (1) State Department briefing and reception
 - (2) White House reception and photo-taking session
 - (3) citation ceremony - distinguished citizens (one or two)
 - (4) SBA Conference on "how to work together" with minority businessman
 - c. Meeting with RNC officials-political appointments
7. Special group organizations:
 - a. Professional organizations: KMAA, KSEA, AKPSNA,
over school 75th Anniversary. Scientist & Engin. SSN. Polit. Scientists in North America.
 - b. Local organization(residents): Federation of K-A Residents Association *(all local presidents)*
K-A Businessman's assoc., K-A Wives Assoc., K-A Woman's society, etc.
 - c. Political organizations: KAPA, K-A Republican Clubs in Va., New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, Md., Richmond, ~~NY~~ etc.



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

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

A Meeting with Mr. Linas Kojelis, Deputy Special Assistant for Political Liaison
June 14, 1983 at White House-Executive Bldg

A summary of the presentation:

I. Korean-Americans: its characteristics to be considered in American ethnic politics

1. Able people with a high achievement needs and high educational accomplishments
2. Well-disciplined and patriotic people -a greater influence of good leaderships.
3. Forgotten and frustrated people: low social status and little recognition

Professional peoples and businessman with a small scale, mostly.
Economically well-off class

II. Need of political participation: the essential nature of Korean-American ethnic politics

1. Democracy, not monarchy or autocracy. The concept of "governing in a democratic society-the relationships between the citizens and the political offices
2. Participation in political processes:
 - (a) register and vote -gaining a popular sentiments among the Korean-Americans throughout the country.in the past several years
 - (b) the question of which "party"?
 - (1) the Lincoln's party - humanistic and compassionate value
 - (2) Free and individualistic achievement supportive-an anti-communist and high achievement oriented people
 - (3) Traditional values: family ties and industrious & self-reliant, not welfare or free gifts except for those who need, not everybody
 - (c) Target cities and states where the Korean-American ethnic group can influence the political contests, e.g., Nothern Virginia
Los Angels, San Francisco, Chicago, New York, etc.

Reagan & Bush

Nationalities Division

901 South Highland Street, Arlington, Virginia 22204 (703) 685-3400

Eugene T. Rossides, Chairman
Anna C. Chennault, Chairwoman

October 10, 1980

안녕 하십니까!

During the years I served as Governor of California, I have had the pleasure of knowing many outstanding citizens of your ethnic background.

Throughout the years of my association with Korean/American individuals and civic organizations, I have learned of your love for hard work, honesty, independence, love of freedom, family, and home. These values are very much consistent with my own personal values, as well as the ideals of the Republican Party.

Indeed, the Korean/Americans who immigrated to America reflect those values.

I am convinced that together, you and I can produce a strong, growing economy which can and will ensure that the special needs of our citizens - adequate health care, quality education, and equal opportunity for all - will have a more favorable environment.

As a candidate for the presidency of the United States, I want you to know my feelings about some of the problems facing our country. I have enclosed a brief review of those problems for your consideration.

In closing, I am asking for your vote on Tuesday, November 4. As your President, I want you to know that a Reagan Administration will help ensure a brighter future for all Americans.

Sincerely,


RONALD REAGAN

Reagan & Bush

Nationalities Division

901 South Highland Street, Arlington, Virginia 22204 (703) 685-3400

Eugene T. Rossides, Chairman
Anna C. Chennault, Chairwoman

RONALD REAGAN ON THE ISSUES

AGRICULTURE: The American farmer has made our country the envy of virtually every other nation, and the provider--directly or indirectly--for nearly all the world's people. To restore health to our agricultural economy, we must reduce inflation, which hits the farmer particularly hard. We must ensure adequate energy supplies, eliminate overly burdensome regulations, and vigorously support farm exports. As President, Ronald Reagan would appoint people to the Department of Agriculture who recognize that local farmers know more about their own needs than does Washington, in order to help ensure that these goals are fulfilled.

SOCIAL SECURITY: The Social Security System must be strengthened to guarantee that those depending on Social Security, and those looking forward to its protection in the years ahead, will continue to receive their payments, and that payments will keep pace with the cost of living. No changes should be made to make the Social Security System voluntary. Those, who out of their own earnings support the Social Security system, should depend on the government to protect the Social Security Trust Fund from further deterioration and threat to its future viability.

INFLATION: The only way to curb inflation is to make a bold commitment to real economic growth, restrain federal spending, and bring the growth in the supply of money back into line with the economy's ability to increase its output of goods and services.

At the same time, across-the-board cuts in tax rates will restore the incentive to produce, increasing jobs and the supply of goods and services, which will further reduce inflationary pressures and improve the standard of living for all Americans.

TAX POLICY: We must reduce excessive federal tax rates--which destroy the incentive to work, produce, invest and save--by enacting a phased-in program of across-the-board tax rate reductions. We should also exempt from income taxes at least some portion of the interest earned from savings.

We must also index federal tax rates for inflation so that cost-of-living pay raises, necessary just to keep pace with inflation, do not continually push Americans into higher tax brackets, increasing the federal tax take, and reducing purchasing power.

BALANCED BUDGET: Balancing the federal budget is essential. However, we must ensure that the federal government does not balance the budget on the backs of the taxpayers by increasing already high tax rates. Balancing the budget and controlling inflation must be achieved by strictly limiting federal spending.

FEDERAL REGULATION: Federal regulation has grown inexorably over the past decade, creating new costs and a blizzard of paper generated by a massive federal bureaucracy accountable to neither the Congress nor the voters. We must pursue deregulation in a vigorous, systematic and orderly manner to end the absurdities and abuses.

SMALL BUSINESS: Small Business is a vital element in our economy, producing about half of our nation's goods and services, and providing an important source of new jobs. Unfortunately, federal tax and regulatory policies are slowly destroying America's small businesses.

To revive our Small Business sector, we need an across-the-board cut in tax rates to restore the incentive to produce. We must also eliminate unnecessary federal regulations, which strangle small businesses with paperwork and create additional costs.

FOREIGN POLICY: The pursuit of peace must remain the fundamental objective of our foreign policy. The peace we seek must be one based on principles which we hold in common with our friends abroad. And the underlying guarantee for the pursuit of peace must be a reservoir of American strength which will serve as a margin of safety to preserve our national security and, therefore, serve as a deterrent to war.

DEFENSE: America's national security can be best guaranteed by a strong defense capability second to none. We must proceed from a basis of strength in which we have confidence, a strength that no one will be tempted to challenge. Any other approach which excludes the margin of safety this strength provides, risks peace and encourages the aggressor.

GOALS FOR THE FUTURE: Governor Reagan rejects the view that Americans must learn to "live with less"--fewer jobs, less energy, a lower standard of living, declining international respect, and a deteriorating military capability to defend ourselves and our interests in the world. He proposes a bold commitment to economic growth and renewed strength.

His goals for the future of our country are simply stated: world peace, a better standard of living, more jobs, lower inflation and more domestic energy. By providing America with a strong and growing economy we can help ensure that the special needs of our citizens--adequate health care, quality education, and equal opportunities--will have a better chance of being met. And by providing America with a strong defense and a consistent and sound foreign policy, we can help restore the world's respect for America and more effectively work toward maintaining world peace.

This is not to say our task will be easy. The government must make the difficult decisions to strictly limit spending, eliminate waste, reduce excessively high tax rates, curtail unnecessary regulation, and provide a superior defense. But it can be done, and a Reagan Administration will help ensure that the future is brighter for all Americans.