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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

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FOIA ID: F00-098

File Folder: 9/17/83, KAL Shutdown: World Response (2 of 2)

Date: 4/6/00

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. paper	<p>Actions by Other Governments and Organizations, 7p.</p> <p>R F00-098 #1 10/31/00</p>	n.d.	P1, F1

RESTRICTIONS

P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].
P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

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F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].
F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].
F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].
F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].
F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].
F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].
F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].
F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

N30

ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

(NOTE: * indicates Aeroflot has no landing rights in this country and vice versa

** indicates that the country's airline does not fly to the USSR but that Aeroflot flies to that country)

Australia*

Australian pilots have announced that Soviet diplomats and government officials would be prohibited from using Australian domestic flights for 60 days.

The Federated Clerks Union of Australia has instructed its members not to issue domestic airline tickets to Soviet government or diplomatic personnel for a 60-day period.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions has decided not to handle any documentation, baggage or cargo for Soviet nationals or such items destined for or to be carried by Aeroflot.

Belgium

Belgium is suspending air service with the USSR for two weeks and Aeroflot overflight privileges beginning September 15.

Canada**

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. This year's visit of Canadian controllers to the USSR was to have taken place beginning September 8.

The Canadian cities of Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Halifax have cancelled a tour by the Moscow circus.

The Provincial Government of Alberta (Canada) has postponed a visit to the Soviet Union by its International Trade Minister.

9/15/50

Vancouver (Canada) City Aldermen have cancelled a scheduled visit to their "sister city" of Odessa, USSR.

Costa Rica*

Costa Rica declared a national day of mourning for the KAL victims on September 8. Flags were flown at half mast.

Denmark

Denmark is suspending Aeroflot landing rights for a two-week period beginning September 15.

Danish pilots are boycotting flights to the USSR for a 60-day period.

Federal Republic of Germany

The FRG is suspending air service with the Soviet Union and Aeroflot overflights for a two-week period beginning September 15.

Finland

Finnish Pilots are boycotting flights to Moscow for a 60-day period. Finnair, the national airline, will continue its service to other Soviet destinations during this period.

France

Eighty percent of French pilots, members of the National Pilots' Union began observing a 60-day boycott of flights to the USSR September 13. However, Air France flights to Moscow are continuing using supervisory personnel as pilots.

International Organizations

The International Federal of Airline Pilot Associations (IFALPA) called for member national associations to ban all flights to Moscow for 60 days. The IFALPA declared the USSR an offending state in terms of IFALPA's standards, and called on related international unions and professional associations to

take similar actions. The IFALPA also demanded Soviet guarantees that similar attacks on airliners will never again occur, and it said it would consider further action if no such guarantees are given.

Ireland**

Ireland has suspended Aeroflot's right to pick up and discharge passengers to and from Moscow during stops at Shannon airport; has suspended negotiations on new rights requested by Aeroflot to pick up passenger from Shannon on flights to and from Peru and Cuba; has refused to agree to a resumption of discussions on bilateral air service between the USSR and Ireland; and has cancelled the visit of a commercial commission to the USSR.

Italy

Italy has suspended Aeroflot landing rights for a two-week period beginning September 15.

Italian pilots are boycotting flights to Moscow for a 60-day period.

Jamaica**

Jamaican ground workers since September 2 have refused to handle Aeroflot flights.

Japan

Japan is suspending air service with the USSR for a two-week period beginning September 15; has banned Aeroflot charter flights and has forbidden Japanese officials from using Aeroflot.

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) has suspended all exchanges with the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) pending Soviet response to SOHYO demands for an explanation and apology for the shooting down of KAL 007.

Luxembourg**

Luxembourg has suspended Aeroflot landing rights for a two-week period beginning September 15.

Malaysia**

Malaysia has cancelled the visit of a Soviet foreign ministry delegation headed by Southeast Asia Division Head Zaytsev.

The Netherlands

The Netherlands is suspending Aeroflot landing rights and overflights for a two-week period beginning September 15; announced that the impending visit of the Dutch Agriculture Minister to Moscow had been called off, and that a visit of Dutch parliamentarians to Moscow had been "adjourned"; and postponed the political consultations with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Komplektov that had been scheduled to take place in The Hague on September 13.

Dutch pilots are boycotting flights to the USSR for an indefinite period.

New Zealand*

New Zealand has directed the national airline, Air New Zealand, to suspend all commercial relations with Aeroflot for a period of 60 days, and not to ticket or accept any passenger tickets made for or by Aeroflot.

Norway

Norway is suspending Aeroflot landing rights for a two-week period beginning September 15.

Norwegian pilots and air traffic controllers are boycotting all air service between Norway and the USSR for a 60-day period.

Portugal

Portugal has suspended Aeroflot landing rights for 30 days.

Singapore**

Singapore has cancelled the visit of a Soviet foreign ministry delegation headed by Southeast Asia Division Head Zaytsev.

Spain

Spain has suspended air service with the USSR for a two-week period beginning September 15.

Spanish pilots are boycotting flights to the USSR for a 60-day period.

Sweden

Swedish pilots are boycotting flights to the Soviet Union for a 60-day period.

According to press reports, Swedish air controllers will begin a two-week boycott of flights between the two countries next week.

Switzerland

Switzerland is suspending air service with the USSR and Aeroflot overflights for a two-week period beginning September 15.

Thailand**

Thailand has cancelled the visit of a Soviet foreign ministry delegation headed by Southeast Asia Division Head Zaytsev.

United Kingdom

The U.K. is suspending Aeroflot landing rights and overflights for a two-week period beginning September 15; and has cancelled a visit by First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko to the U.K.

British pilots are boycotting flights to the USSR for 60 days.

<u>Country</u>	<u>Two-Week Air Traffic Suspension</u>	<u>Overflights Included</u>	<u>Pilot boycott Participation</u>
<u>Belgium</u>	yes	yes	?
<u>Canada</u>	yes (60 days)	n/a	n/a
<u>Denmark</u>	yes	no	yes
<u>FRG</u>	yes	yes	no
<u>Finland</u>	no	no	yes - Moscow flights only
<u>Ireland</u>	yes*	no	no
<u>Italy</u>	yes	?	yes
<u>Japan</u>	yes	?	no
<u>Luxembourg</u>	yes	yes	n/a
<u>Netherlands</u>	yes	yes	yes
<u>Norway</u>	yes	no	yes
<u>Portugal</u>	yes (30 days)	?	n/a
<u>Spain</u>	yes	?	yes
<u>Sweden</u>	no	no	yes
<u>Switzerland</u>	yes	yes	?
<u>United Kingdom</u>	yes	yes	yes

(* - Ireland has suspended only Aeroflot's rights to pick up and discharge passengers to and from Moscow during stops at Shannon.)

Most NATO Allies Said to Agree On Ban of Soviet Civilian Flights

SAT 9/10/83

BRUSSELS, Sept. 9 (Reuters) — A majority of the 16 North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies will impose a two-week ban on civilian flights to and from the Soviet Union beginning Sept. 15, NATO sources said today.

Representatives of France, Turkey, Greece and Spain opposed the ban at a NATO meeting here today, the sources said. The others were all expected to impose a ban, with some expected to announce their decisions later.

The organization's Secretary General, Joseph M. A. H. Luns, said the Atlantic alliance had not agreed on joint action against the Soviet Union but individual members planned specific measures against what he described as "the barbaric Soviet action which resulted in the death of 269 civilians."

NATO sources said the ban would coincide with the opening in Montreal next Thursday of an International Civil Aviation Organization conference at which NATO nations will press for a ban on the use of military force against civilian aircraft.

Alliance countries have differing views on what protest action to take over the shooting down of the airliner, with France and Greece opposing sanctions and calling instead for a statement denouncing the Soviet action. They also want international measures to prevent the use of military force against civilian aircraft.

In Paris the Foreign Ministry announced today that it was seeking a special meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization to discuss a safety plan.

Diplomatic sources said France's Foreign Minister, Claude Cheysson, briefed NATO colleagues on the proposal in Madrid Thursday.



Associated Press

Joseph M.A.H. Luns, NATO secretary general, speaking in Brussels.

British Airways announced today that it was suspending its flights to Moscow for 60 days, but said it would continue to provide services for flights by Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

Canada has imposed a two-month ban on Aeroflot's landing rights.

Weinberger Accuses Soviet Of Manufacturing Evidence

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI) — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said today that the Soviet Union is keeping other nations out of the area where a Korean airliner went down so they can manufacture evidence to show the pilot was a spy.

Mr. Weinberger said in interviews on the NBC News program "Today" and the ABC-TV program "Good Morning America" that he would advise President Reagan to keep a tough stance with the Russians for shooting down the plane.

Several my people (with) will be met, will be met, practice to make
 2/1 never seen
 gji

ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Report No. 5 - September 13, 1983

Portugal decided to suspend Aeroflot landing rights for 30 days as soon as the Soviet airline is notified.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions has decided not to handle any documentation, baggage or cargo for Soviet nationals or such items destined for or to be carried by Aeroflot.

Vancouver (Canada) City Aldermen have cancelled a scheduled visit to their "sister city" of Odessa, USSR.

Eighty percent of French pilots, members of the National Pilots' Union began observing a 60-day boycott of flights to the USSR beginning today. However, Air France flights to Moscow are continuing using volunteer pilots.

Resolution - ~~concern~~

Secret Council vote

Civics

Tours / how much
 Vodka / May'll lose

I can't force you

in mind USSR

Int. Civ. Air Org.
 Meet tomorrow - 10 AM
 Spec. Sec. of ICAO Council
 Called by Kovic - US control

met. Thus. I can't force you
 to work or possibly
 in office Vodka, late of plane

put conditions in
 met + call for
 int. meet. for
 people to make his rule - not near happy
 to work or possibly

result Montreal
 Press thin focus

design starts tomorrow. fight work board
 attack toward Sol. state + make sure it doesn't
 happen

Soviet's completed entry to capital - Veldy river
 Great - Volga
 River

one, Soviet's a neutral
 country, joined boycott / even
 Finland

ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Report No. 4 - September 12, 1983

The NATO nations excluding France, Greece and Turkey will announce a fourteen-day suspension of civil air traffic between their respective nations and the Soviet Union beginning September 15. Those nations will likewise support new proposals to promote air travel safety which will be raised in a special ICAO meeting later this week, and will back continuation of the debate on the KAL downing in the United Nations Security Council.

Ireland has cancelled the visit of a commercial commission to the USSR.

The United Kingdom has cancelled a visit by First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko to the U.K.

The Finnish Pilots' Association will begin a two-month boycott on flights to Moscow effective September 12. Finnair, the national airline, will continue its service to Leningrad during this period.

The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) has suspended all exchanges with the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) pending Soviet response to SOHYO demands for an explanation and apology for the shooting down of KAL 007.

The French National Union of Airline Pilots has suspended its decision of last week (see Report No. 3) to boycott service to Moscow for two months pending the outcome of the French Government initiatives to meet the pilots' demands for actions to improve safety for civil air transport.

The UN Security Council voted 9-2-4 this evening on the draft resolution deploring the Soviet attack on the Korean airliner. Malta provided the key ninth vote, forcing the Soviets to cast their veto to block adoption of the resolution. Those Security Council members voting in favor were: US, UK, France, Malta, Pakistan, Jordan, Togo, Zaire and the Netherlands. Guyana, China, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua abstained, while Poland joined the Soviets in voting against.

ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Report No. 3 - September 9, 1983

Norwegian Pilots and Air Traffic Controllers will boycott all air service between Norway and the USSR as of September 12.

Scandinavian Air Service is suspending flights within Soviet airspace for 60 days.

The Canadian cities of Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Halifax have cancelled a tour by the Moscow circus.

The Provincial Government of Alberta (Canada) has postponed a visit to the Soviet Union by its International Trade Minister.

The French National Union of Airline Pilots, according to French press reports, has decided to ban all flights to the USSR for a 60 day period. Other press reports indicate pilots associations in the Netherlands, Spain and Italy have taken similar action.

ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Report No. 2 - September 8, 1983

-- British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, according to press reports, has now called for "swift action" to ban Aeroflot flights to the U.K.

-- The Federated Clerks Union of Australia has instructed its members not to issue domestic airline tickets to Soviet government or diplomatic personnel for a 60-day period.

-- The Canadian Air Traffic Control Association has withdrawn from a longstanding exchange agreement with its Soviet counterpart organization. This year's visit of Canadian controllers to the USSR was to have taken place beginning September 8.

-- Costa Rica has declared a national day of mourning for the KAL victims on September 8. Flags will be flown at half mast.

ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

- Canada suspended Aeroflot landing rights for 60 days and froze the signing of an agreement for Aeroflot refueling at Gander.
- Netherlands announced that the impending visit of the Dutch Agriculture Minister to Moscow had been called off, and that a visit of Dutch parliamentarians to Moscow had been "adjourned." Also, the Dutch have postponed the political consultations with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Komplektov that had been scheduled to take place in The Hague on September 13.
- World Pilots' Association (International Federation of Airline Pilot Associations) called for member national associations to ban all flights to Moscow for 60 days. The IFALPA declared the USSR an offending state in terms of IFALPA's standards, and called on related international unions and professional associations to take similar actions. The IFALPA also demanded Soviet guarantees that similar attacks on airliners will never again occur, and it said it would consider further action if no such guarantees are given.
- British Air Pilots Association according to press reports have decided to boycott flights to Moscow for 60 days. According to the reports, it is understood that British Airways will abide with the boycott and suspend its four flights a week to Moscow.
- Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia have cancelled the visit of a Soviet foreign ministry delegation headed by Southeast Asia Division Head Zaytsev.
- French Air Pilots Association according to press reports have decided to boycott flights to Moscow for 60 days to protest the downing of KAL flight 007.
- Swedish, Danish and Norwegian Pilots' Associations according to press reports have informally told SAS that they plan to boycott flights to Moscow. An SAS spokesman said that the Scandanavian pilots would enforce the boycott initially but reassess the situation if other national pilots' associations did not go along with it.
- Australian Federation of Air Pilots according to press reports announced that Soviet diplomats and government officials would be prohibited from using Australian domestic flights for 60 days.

September 6, 1983

The Korean Airline Massacre

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

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

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

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



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

COORDINATED ACTIONS.

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

IN SUMMARY:

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

U. S. PLANE?

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

FACT SHEET ON SOVIET CHARGES OF U.S.
RESPONSIBILITY IN KOREAN AIRLINES MASSACRE

Issue: The Soviet's question the lack of U.S. or Japanese attempt to divert the Korean airliner. Other statements have explicitly charged the U.S. and Japan with responsibility for not attempting to contact either the Korean aircraft or the Soviets. The Soviet assumption is that the U.S./Japanese were aware that the Korean airliner was off course.

Response: At no time during the actual incident were we or the Japanese aware of the developing situation or that the Korean aircraft was off course, or in jeopardy.

-- The evidence on this incident was collected and examined after the fact in a painstaking effort by the U.S. and Japanese to determine the facts.

- o The U.S. reconstructed the event from disparate intelligence information after the shoot down when we became aware that a Korean aircraft was overdue in Japan.

- o Japanese air traffic controllers were also unaware that the aircraft was off course because they were relying on position radioed by the Korean aircraft. Conversation between the Japanese air traffic control and the Korean aircraft was notable only for its routine quality, suggesting that the Korean airliner pilots were unaware that they were in fact off course. The Koreans reported a position along their intended flight path -- a fact which suggests that the reason they were off course was because of a programming error in the navigation system.

-- U.S. military facilities do not provide radar coverage in this region either. U.S. intelligence does not monitor international civilian aviation frequencies. U.S. and Japanese facilities did monitor the international distress frequency, but heard no indication of the incident from the Korean aircraft or of any Soviet attempts to contact KAL 007 on this frequency.

- o There are no civilian radio or navigational aids along air route R-20, from Alaska to Japan, because the Soviets do not cooperate in providing either an air traffic control service or air navigational aids. This is recognized by the warning on the navigational charts for that area which warns all pilots "unlisted radio emissions from this area may constitute a navigation hazard or result in border overflight unless unusual precaution is exercised."

-- The U.S. RC-135 aircraft had no knowledge of KAL 007 or its position as it was on an arms control compliance monitoring mission. The U.S. plane had been on the ground in the U.S. for over an hour when KAL 007 was attacked.

Issue: In charging that the Korean airliner was on a U.S. intelligence operation, the Soviets repeatedly asked why the aircraft was off course.

Response: As the President indicated in his speech on September 5, we do not know why the aircraft was off course, but as most pilots know well, this is not the first time an aircraft has been lost or uncertain of its location.

-- The civilized world, of course, maintains procedures and capabilities to help aircraft in distress. Since the Soviets do not cooperate in these efforts, the Northwest Pacific region of the world is not covered by such safety backups.

-- The presumption in the civilized world is one of returning passengers safely to the ground, not blasting them from the sky.

Issue: Soviet statements charge that the aircraft was on an intelligence gathering mission, and, therefore, that they had a right to shoot it down.

Response: The Korean airliner was not on an intelligence mission.

-- We know, of course, that the Soviets shoot down unarmed civilian airliners, even after having identified them as such. In 1978, for example, even after a Soviet pilot repeatedly questioned his superior's orders to attack an aircraft that he had already positively identified as an unarmed civilian airliner, he was still ordered to shoot it down.

Office of the Press Secretary

FOR RELEASE AT 8:00 P.M. EDT
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1983

FACT SHEET

The President's Address to the Nation

For the United States, the issue is one of preserving the standards of a civilized international community against this act of violence. In cooperation with other nations, the U. S. has asked the USSR for a full account of what happened, participation in the search operation, assurances that the USSR will not use destructive force against unarmed aircraft in the future, and compensation for the victims of this tragedy.

In order to realize these objectives, the United States has taken or will take specific actions in the areas of international diplomacy, aviation security and safety, and bilateral relations.

DIPLOMATIC EFFORTS

In cooperation with other nations, the U.S. will continue to press for a full account of what happened, an apology, an admission of responsibility, and appropriate punishments to those responsible.

Secretary Shultz will raise this issue as a matter of urgent concern during his scheduled meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in Madrid on September 8.

As part of our continuing consultations, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt met today with a group of ambassadors representing our allies and friends. We have kept them informed of the facts related to the incident and conducted discussions aimed at achieving common action.

The U. S. and Japan have requested the Soviets to grant immediate access into their territorial waters to extend the search effort, but the USSR has not yet agreed. We will continue to press the Soviet Union for immediate access to any wreckage or bodies recovered.

The U.S. along with South Korea and Japan called an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council. Ambassador Kirkpatrick will make public during tomorrow's session the full tape of the Soviet pilots' discussions as they downed the Korean airliner.

BILATERAL ACTIONS

We have informed the Soviets that we are suspending negotiations on several bilateral arrangements that we had under consideration. Future progress on these arrangements will certainly be affected by this incident.

We have notified the Soviets that we will not renew our bilateral agreement for cooperation in the field of transportation. This agreement, first signed in June 1973, was renewed in 1978 and again in 1980. The agreement was renewed for 18 months in June of this year. We have now informed the Soviets that we are cancelling the renewal.

AVIATION SAFETY AND SECURITY

The U.S. is conducting intensive discussions on measures to secure coordinated international action that will address the urgent issue of civil aviation safety. We have joined with

other countries to request the International Civil Aviation Organization to investigate this Soviet action at a special session of the Council.

The U. S. has reaffirmed its previous order denying the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, the right to fly to the United States. We originally announced the suspension of all Aeroflot's scheduled flights in December 1981 as one of the sanctions imposed after the declaration of martial law in Poland.

The U.S. will work with other members of the international community in implementing measures that will further inhibit the operations of Aeroflot. We will also work to suspend non-safety related discussions between Aeroflot and other national civil aviation bodies.

The U. S. will support appropriate measures by international non-governmental groups in their efforts to isolate Soviet aviation. Various labor organizations are already considering ways to restrict support for Aeroflot flights, such as ground operations and services.

The U. S. will be presenting an omnibus claim on behalf of U. S. nationals who lost their lives and any other U. S. property interest involved. This claim would be filed through diplomatic channels.

We will continue our internal activities and our consultations with the international community as further facts are obtained concerning the shutdown and as we evaluate the Soviet response. Other measures may be considered as a result of these ongoing activities and consultations.

#

106
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

September 15, 1983

Ben:

Please find attached latest updates available on where we stand on actions by governments and private groups. Obviously, we will have to avoid classified items.

Roger Robinson

~~SECRET~~

CAS

FOO-098 #1

10/31/00

ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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Australian pilots have announced that Soviet diplomats and government officials would be prohibited from using Australian domestic flights for 60 days. (u)

The Federated Clerks Union of Australia has instructed its members not to issue domestic airline tickets to Soviet government or diplomatic personnel for a 60-day period. (u)

The Australian Council of Trade Unions has decided not to handle any documentation, ~~baggage or cargo~~ for Soviet nationals or such items destined for or to be carried by Aeroflot. (u)

Belgium

Belgium is suspending air service with the USSR for two weeks and Aeroflot overflight privileges beginning September 15. (u)

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The Canadian Air Traffic Control Association has withdrawn from a longstanding exchange agreement with its Soviet counterpart organization. This year's visit of Canadian controllers to the USSR was to have taken place beginning September 8. (u)

The Canadian cities of Toronto, Calgary, Vancouver and Halifax have cancelled a tour by the Moscow circus. (u)

~~SECRET~~
DECL: OADR

~~SECRET~~

-2-

The Provincial Government of Alberta (Canada) has postponed a visit to the Soviet Union by its International Trade Minister. (u)

Vancouver (Canada) City Aldermen have cancelled a scheduled visit to their "sister city" of Odessa, USSR. (u)

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Costa Rica declared a national day of mourning for the KAL victims on September 8. Flags were flown at half mast. (u)

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France

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

-3-

International Organizations

The International Federal of Airline Pilot Associations (IFALPA) called for member national associations to ban all flights to Moscow for 60 days. The IFALPA declared the USSR an offending state in terms of IFALPA's standards, and called on related international unions and professional associations to take similar actions. The IFALPA also demanded Soviet guarantees that similar attacks on airliners will never again occur, and it said it would consider further action if no such guarantees are given. (u)

Ireland**

Ireland has suspended Aeroflot's right to pick up and discharge passengers to and from Moscow during stops at Shannon airport; has suspended negotiations on new rights requested by Aeroflot to pick up passengers from Shannon on flights to and from Peru and Cuba; has refused to agree to a resumption of discussions on bilateral air service between the USSR and Ireland; and has cancelled the visit of a commercial commission to the USSR. (u)

Italy

Italy has suspended Aeroflot landing rights for a two-week period beginning September 15. (u)

Italian pilots are boycotting flights to Moscow for a 60-day period. (u)

Jamaica**

Jamaican ground workers since September 2 have refused to handle Aeroflot flights. (u)

Japan

Japan is suspending air service with the USSR for a two-week period beginning September 15; has banned Aeroflot charter flights and has forbidden Japanese officials from using Aeroflot. (u)

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The General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) has suspended all exchanges with the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) pending Soviet response to SOHYO demands for an explanation and apology for the shooting down of KAL 007. (u)

Liberia**

Embassy Monrovia reports that Liberia will suspend Aeroflot landing rights for 4-6 months and that head of state Doe will announce this at the UNGA. (s)

Luxembourg**

Luxembourg has suspended Aeroflot landing rights for a two-week period beginning September 15. (u)

Malaysia**

Malaysia has cancelled the visit of a Soviet foreign ministry delegation headed by Southeast Asia Division Head Zaytsev. (u)

The Netherlands

The Netherlands is suspending Aeroflot landing rights and overflights for a two-week period beginning September 15; announced that the impending visit of the Dutch Agriculture Minister to Moscow had been called off, and that a visit of Dutch parliamentarians to Moscow had been "adjourned"; and postponed the political consultations with Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Komplektov that had been scheduled to take place in The Hague on September 13. (u)

Dutch pilots are boycotting flights to the USSR for an indefinite period. (u)

New Zealand*

New Zealand has directed the national airline, Air New Zealand, to suspend all commercial relations with Aeroflot for a period 60 days, and not to ticket or accept any passenger tickets made for or by Aeroflot. (u)

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Norway

Norway is suspending Aeroflot landing rights for a two-week period beginning September 15. (u)

Norwegian pilots and air traffic controllers are boycotting all air service between Norway and the USSR for a 60-day period. (u)

Portugal

(u) Portugal has suspended Aeroflot landing rights for 30 days.

Singapore**

Singapore has cancelled the visit of a Soviet foreign ministry delegation headed by Southeast Asia Division Head Zaytsev. (u)

Somalia**

According to intelligence reports, Somalia has suspended Aeroflot landing rights for a two week period. (u)

Spain :

Spain has suspended air service with the USSR for a two-week period beginning September 15. (u)

Spanish pilots are boycotting flights to the USSR for a 60-day period. (u)

Sweden

Swedish pilots are boycotting flights to the Soviet Union for a 60-day period. (u)

According to press reports, Swedish air controllers will begin a two-week boycott of flights between the two countries next week. (u)

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Switzerland

Switzerland is suspending air service with the USSR and Aeroflot overflights for a two-week period beginning September 15. (c)

Thailand**

Thailand has cancelled the visit of a Soviet foreign ministry delegation headed by Southeast Asia Division Head Zaytsev. (u)

United Kingdom

The U.K. is suspending Aeroflot landing rights and overflights for a two-week period beginning September 15; and has cancelled a visit by First Deputy Foreign Minister Korniyenko to the U.K.
(u)

British pilots are boycotting flights to the USSR for 60 days. (u)

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<u>Country</u>	<u>Two-Week Air Traffic Suspension</u>	<u>Overflights Included</u>	<u>Pilot boycott Participation</u>
<u>Belgium</u>	yes	yes	?
<u>Canada</u>	yes (60 days)	n/a	n/a
<u>Denmark</u>	yes	no	yes
<u>FRG</u>	yes	yes	no
<u>Finland</u>	no	no	yes - Moscow flights only
<u>Ireland</u>	yes*	no	no
<u>Italy</u>	yes	?	yes
<u>Japan</u>	yes	?	no
<u>Liberia</u>	yes - 4-6 mos. beginning in Oct.	?	n/a
<u>Luxembourg</u>	yes	yes	n/a
<u>Netherlands</u>	yes	yes	yes
<u>Norway</u>	yes	no	yes
<u>Portugal</u>	yes (30 days)	?	n/a
<u>Somalia</u>	yes**	?	n/a
<u>Spain</u>	yes	?	yes
<u>Sweden</u>	no	no	yes
<u>Switzerland</u>	yes	yes	?
<u>United Kingdom</u>	yes	yes	yes

(* - Ireland has suspended only Aeroflot's rights to pick up and discharge passengers to and from Moscow during stops at Shannon.)

(** - according to intelligence reports.)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OPERATIONS CENTERWORKING GROUP ON KAL INCIDENTSituation Report No. 26Situation as of 1700 ZDT, September 13, 1983ACTIONS BY OTHER GOVERNMENTS AND ORGANIZATIONS

Portugal decided to suspend Aeroflot landing rights for 30 days as soon as the Soviet airline is notified. Belgium and Norway announced a two-week suspension of all air traffic between their countries and the Soviet Union. Japan similarly cancelled all scheduled flights between Tokyo and Moscow for two weeks, while Denmark has banned any landing by Aeroflot for the same period. Eighty percent of French pilots, members of the National Pilots' Union, have meanwhile begun observing a 60-day boycott of flights to the USSR even though Air France flights to Moscow have not been cancelled. The Australian Council of Trade Unions has decided against handling any baggage or cargo for Soviet nationals or items to be transported by Aeroflot. Canada, on the other hand, has agreed to make one exception to its 60-day ban on Aeroflot -- the Soviet airline will be allowed to fly the Moscow Circus and its performing bears and elephants back home (stranded in Halifax since last week).

TRAVEL AGENTS URGE BOYCOTT OF AIR TRAVEL TO USSR

The Chairman of the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA) called for an end to air travel to the Soviet Union in a message sent to 20,000 member agents in 128 countries. ASTA will be holding a meeting in Seoul, Korea later this month.

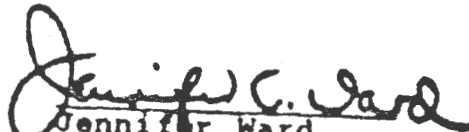
MORE VIOLENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO

In addition to the continuing demonstrations in front of the Soviet Consulate General, State SY Office in San Francisco reported today that during the night all the tires of a Soviet consular vehicle parked on an adjacent street were slashed. Currently the San Francisco Police Department is providing the Consulate with "fixed post" protection, but this around-the-clock coverage is not expected to last much longer. In light of the charged emotional climate of the San Franciscan Korean community, security officers expressed some concern over a heightened level of violence as soon as police coverage was reduced.

WORLD PILOTS' FEDERATION (IFALPA) UPDATE

IFALPA has announced that 9 national affiliates have adopted its 60-day ban on civil airline flights to Moscow. IFALPA also issued a press statement explaining its ban and urging governments to prohibit the use of weapons against civil aircraft. The affiliates presently on board including the following: Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Spain, and UK.


Nadia Tongou
KAL Working Group


Jennifer Ward
Senior Watch Officer

RADIO

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

→ CIA - (w/c) * call & ask US share of vodka
281-8533 exp part

7 FAA
10- Montreal - call Ed Pinto - # countries
(514) 285-8304

7 Legis - Check on Senate vote - 10:00 AM
*7054 ^{early} afternoon

7 Ube - Senate Bus - CR Sept 13 ?

VP's
224-0636
11:00 -
11:30

MON
Sept.

7 Volga Boat story?

Steno's
x 2690