

Transcript of President's Speech on Soviet Military Intervention in Afghanistan

Following is a transcript of President Carter's address to the nation last night on Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, as recorded by The New York Times:

I come to you this evening to discuss the extremely important and rapidly changing circumstances in Southwest Asia.

I continue to share with all of you the sense of outrage and impatience because of the kidnapping of innocent American hostages and the holding of them by militant terrorists with the support and the approval of the Iranian officials.

Our purposes continue to be the protection of the long-range interests of our nation and the safety of the American hostages.

We are attempting to secure the release of the Americans through the International Court of Justice, through the United Nations, and through public and private diplomatic efforts. We are determined to achieve this goal. We hope to do so without bloodshed and without any further danger to the lives of our 50 fellow Americans.

In these efforts we continue to have the strong support of the world community.

The unity and the common sense of the American people under such trying circumstances are essential to the success of our efforts.

Recently there has been another very serious development which threatens the maintenance of the peace in Southwest Asia. Massive Soviet military forces have invaded the small non-aligned, sovereign nation of Afghanistan, which had hitherto not been an occupied satellite of the Soviet Union.

Fifty thousand heavily armed Soviet troops have crossed the border, and are now dispersed throughout Afghanistan, attempting to conquer the fiercely independent Moslem people of that country.

The Soviets claim falsely that they were invited into Afghanistan to help protect that country from some unnamed outside threat. But the President, who had been the leader of Afghanistan before the Soviet invasion, was assassinated along with several members of his family — after the Soviets gained control of the capital city of Kabul.

Only several days later was the new puppet leader even brought into Afghanistan by the Soviets.

'Threat to Peace'

This invasion is an extremely serious threat to peace — because of the threat of further Soviet expansion into neighboring countries in Southwest Asia, and also because such an aggressive military policy is unsettling to other peoples throughout the world.

This is a callous violation of international law and the United Nations Charter.

It is a deliberate effort of a powerful atheistic government to subjugate an independent Islamic people.

We must recognize the strategic importance of Afghanistan to stability and peace.

A Soviet-occupied Afghanistan threatens both Iran and Pakistan and is a steppingstone to possible control over much of the world's oil supplies.

The United States wants all nations in the region to be free and to be independent. If the Soviets are encouraged in this invasion by eventual success, and if they maintain their dominance over Afghanistan and then extend their control to adjacent countries, the stable, strategic and peaceful balance of the entire world will be changed. This would threaten the security of all

nations, including, of course, the United States, our allies and our friends.

Therefore, the world simply cannot stand by and permit the Soviet Union to commit this act with impunity.

If the will of the Security Council to condemn the Soviet Union and to demand the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

We realize that under the United Nations Charter the Soviet Union and other permanent members may veto actions of the Security Council.

If the will of the Security Council should be thwarted in this manner, then immediate action would be appropriate in the General Assembly of the United Nations, where no Soviet veto exists.

In the meantime, neither the United States nor any other nation which is committed to world peace and stability can continue to do business as usual with the Soviet Union.

I have already recalled the United States Ambassador from Moscow back to Washington. He is working with me and my other senior advisers in an immediate and comprehensive evaluation of the whole range of our relations with the Soviet Union.

The successful negotiation of the SALT II treaty has been a major goal and a major achievement of this Administration — and we Americans, the people of the Soviet Union, and indeed the entire world will benefit from the successful control of strategic nuclear weapons through the implementation of this carefully negotiated treaty.

However, because of the Soviet aggression, I have asked the United States Senate to defer further consideration of the SALT II treaty so that the Congress and I can assess Soviet actions and intentions and devote our primary attention to the legislative and other measures required to respond to this crisis.

Under Active Review

As circumstances change in the future we will, of course, keep the ratification of SALT II under active review in consultation with the leaders of the Senate.

The Soviets must understand our deep concern. We will delay opening of any new American or Soviet consular facilities, and most of the cultural and economic exchanges currently under consideration will be deferred. Trade with the Soviet Union will be severely restricted.

I have decided to halt or to reduce exports to the Soviet Union in three areas that are particularly important to them. These new policies are being and will be coordinated with those of our allies.

I have directed that no high technology or other strategic items will be licensed for sale to the Soviet Union until further notice, while we revise our licensing policy.

Fishing privileges for the Soviet Union in United States waters will be severely curtailed.

The 17 million tons of grain ordered by the Soviet Union in excess of that amount which we are committed to sell will not be delivered. This grain was not intended for human consumption but was to be used for building up Soviet livestock herds.

I am determined to minimize any adverse impact on the American farmer from this action. The undelivered grain will be removed from the market



The New York Times/D. Gorton
Critics of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan burn a Soviet flag at 67th Street and Lexington Avenue, a block from Soviet Mission to United Nations.

through storage and price support programs and through purchases at market prices. We will also increase amounts of grain devoted to the alleviation of hunger in poor countries and we'll have a massive increase of the use of grain for gasohol production here at home.

After consultation with other principal grain exporting nations, I am confident that they will not replace the quantities of grain by additional shipments on their part to the Soviet Union.

Sacrifices Required

These actions will require some sacrifice on the part of all Americans, but there is absolutely no doubt that these actions are in the interest of world peace and in the interest of the security of our own nation, and are also compatible with actions being taken by our own major trading partners and others who share our deep concern about this new Soviet threat to world stability.

Although the United States would prefer not to withdraw from the Olympic games scheduled in Moscow this summer, the Soviet Union must realize that its continued aggressive actions will endanger both the participation of athletes and the travel to Moscow by spectators who would normally wish to attend the Olympic games.

Along with other countries, we will provide military equipment, food and other assistance to help Pakistan defend its independence and its national security against the seriously increased threat it now faces from the north. The United States also stands ready to help other nations in the region in similar ways.

Neither our allies nor our potential adversaries should have the slightest doubt about our willingness, our determination and our capacity to take the measures I have outlined tonight.

I have consulted with leaders of the Congress and am confident they will support legislation that may be required to carry out these measures.

History teaches perhaps very few clear lessons. But surely one such lesson learned by the world at great cost is that aggression unopposed becomes a contagious disease.

The response of the international community to the Soviet attempt to crush Afghanistan must match the gravity of the Soviet action.

With the support of the American people and working with other nations, we will deter aggression, we will protect our nation's security and we will preserve the peace.

The United States will meet its responsibilities. Thank you very much.

Carter Takes Limited Steps, Leaves Way Open to Thaw

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own to set back relations further.

In recent days, Mr. Carter and his top foreign policy, economic and political advisers have been weighing the various consequences to the international scene — and Mr. Carter's political standing here and abroad — of the Kremlin's decision to commit its prestige to the crushing of anti-Communist forces in the neighboring, backward country that stands on the road to the Persian Gulf.

The conclusions, as indicated by Mr. Carter tonight in his speech that was firm but meant not to be provocative, are that the Soviet actions in Afghanistan probably cannot be reversed but that the Russians must understand that business cannot return to normal if Afghanistan becomes "a Soviet-occupied" satellite, thereby threatening the future and the security of neighboring countries, such as Iran and Pakistan.

In a way, Mr. Carter's message was symbolized by his discussion of the Olympic Games to be held in Moscow this summer. He stopped short of seeking a boycott, but warned the Soviet Union that the United States might withdraw from the summer Olympics if there were continued aggressive actions.

In addition, Mr. Carter demonstrated that his reactions to the Russians were tempered by political concerns at home. He has cancelled or cut back political and economic relations, such as the opening of new consulates in New York and Kiev and future cultural exchanges. These kinds of cooperation become embarrassing when the President is trying to tell the world how strongly he is opposed to Soviet actions.

He has also demonstrated his firmness by blocking the sale of grain already promised the Russians, an action that is sure to arouse some concern in the farm belt, including Iowa where his strength in the Jan. 21 precinct caucuses is greatest in the rural areas.

But if the grain sale causes him any political problems, it can be offset by promises to the farmers that the Government will take steps to insure that their prices will not fall, by his overall show of strength in dealing with the crisis, and by sharply cutting back the Soviet fishing fleets in American 200-mile zones.

The mood in Washington has been expectant for several days, awaiting the details of what Mr. Carter would do. He let it be known in unusually frank comments that he is personally angered not only by the Soviet actions in crossing into Afghanistan, but by the message he received from Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, that Mr. Carter said was based on falsehoods.

Similar Soviet Actions in Past

There have been Soviet actions in the past similar to the Afghan intervention: most notably Hungary in 1956; the Berlin Wall in 1961; the Cuban missile crisis in 1962; and the Czechoslovak invasion of 1968.

After each of those episodes, the United States and the rest of the world expressed considerable outrage and anger, but in the end could do nothing. There are those in Washington who still remember the anguish of the Soviet invasion of the Imre Nagy Government in Budapest in the fall of 1956, the crushing of the liberal Prague

And there was little said about the people of Afghanistan.

In past crises, there were efforts to sympathize with the Hungarians and Czechs, with the East Germans. But today the Afghans were described in aloof, abstract terms, because the reality is that Afghanistan is a distant place for most Americans, and, despite the allusions to a previously independent Afghanistan, the country had swung to the Soviet orbit by itself after an April 1978 coup.

The concern here throughout the current crisis has been that if unchecked in Afghanistan, the Russians, with their historical attraction for the Persian Gulf, might be tempted to cause problems inside Pakistan and Iran.

Thus, even though the United States has hardly had good relations in the past year with either Iran or Pakistan, the President felt obliged to talk about the threat to both countries and to promise new military aid to Pakistan, an effort that will require new legislation because Pakistan has been accused of seeking nuclear weapons.

Desire for World Condemnation

Unstated in the speech was the President's desire to hold the Soviet Union up to world condemnation. That is why the United States had been so anxious to publicize the details of the military incursion, and to stress, as Mr. Carter did tonight, the fact that other Moslem countries should join in the anti-Soviet chorus.

The difficult political questions remain for Mr. Carter, however. He must decide in the next few months whether the Soviet "aggression" in Afghanistan has ended or at least been muted, and whether he wants Americans to go to the Olympics or for his Administration to finish the year in bitter dispute with the Russians. His speech tonight, while tough for him, probably does not go far enough to suit some of Mr. Carter's critics.

And much depends on Moscow. How will it react to the steps? The impression here is that the polemics will continue to escalate in coming weeks. The Russians are used to this kind of political warfare and seem to enjoy it. Their security has not been threatened by Mr. Carter's actions. Their economy has not been seriously hurt yet. But their honor has been damaged by the speech and the anti-Soviet moves of recent days.

TASS SAYS U. S. AIDS AFGHAN INSURGENTS

Soviet Agency's Charge Is Latest in a Series Seeking to Defend Intervention by Moscow

By ANTHONY AUSTIN
Special to The New York Times
MOSCOW, Jan. 4 — Tass, the official Soviet press agency, charged today that President Carter's main purpose in seeking resumption of large-scale arms shipments to Pakistan was to get the weapons into the hands of the Afghan rebels.

The accusation, by the commentator Leonid Ponomarev, was the latest in a series on a theme that has become a central element of Moscow's public defense of its intervention in Afghanistan — that the United States was engaged in a major program of undercover aid to the Moslem insurgents.

Some Western and other foreign diplomats trying to assess Soviet motives and present intentions, however, have tended to shrug off each of the charges as propaganda. There has apparently not been time for them to challenge their Soviet diplomatic contacts on the substance of the charges, as the contacts have not been readily available since the movement of Soviet forces toward Afghanistan began last month.

Started by Pravda and Izvestia
Pravda, the Communist Party daily, said on Sunday that Washington, through its special-service agents, had been supplying the Afghan rebels with arms, training and money. The United States did so hoping to turn Afghanistan into a base against the Soviet Union, Izvestia, the Government paper, said on Tuesday. Now Tass is saying that the Americans, though thwarted in what the agency called their aggressive designs by Moscow's help to Kabul, are persisting in their long-range plans.

"The United States continues to fan its anti-Afghan campaign and military psychosis, while preparing ground for stepping up direct support for the Afghan insurgents both on Pakistani territory and inside Afghanistan," Tass said.

Noting that Mr. Carter had studied ways of resuming military shipments to Pakistan, either by lifting the Congressional embargo on military aid to countries developing the ability to produce nuclear weapons or by arms sales through



Andrei A. Gromyko, right, Soviet Foreign Minister, meeting in Moscow yesterday with Afghanistans' Foreign Minister, Shah Mohammad Dost. The men behind them are unidentified.

Carter, in Shift, Backs New Plane for Sales Abroad

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can companies to promote sales abroad. Since the aircraft could earn its builders billions during the 1980's, several large concerns are competing to build it. A leading contender, the officials said, is Northrop, which proposes to create a modified F-5E to be known as the F-5G.

In the mid-1960's Northrop developed the first version of the F-5 for export without financial assistance from the Government. After several countries showed interest in the lightweight fighter, the Defense Department chose it as the primary type for sale to less developed countries.

Other concerns ready to build the FX include General Dynamics, which proposes a less advanced model of the F-16, and McDonnell Douglas, which wants to sell a version of the F-18 being purchased by the Navy.

According to Pentagon aides, the FX would be designed mainly as a defensive interceptor and would possess greater speed and range and more advanced weapons than the F-5E, which flies at about the speed of sound (750 miles an hour at sea level). The plane would not be able to carry out long-range bombing

Soviet's Envoy to U.S. Is Given a High Award

MOSCOW, Jan. 4 (Reuters) — The Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Anatoly F. Dobrynin, was presented today with the Order of Lenin for services to the state, the Moscow television reported.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Dobrynin, who has been Ambassador to Washington since 1962, returned to Moscow a week ago, about the time Soviet troops went into Afghanistan.

This week, President Carter summoned home the American Ambassador in Moscow, Thomas J. Watson Jr., for consultations and to show his displeasure with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

It is not known here when Mr. Dobrynin will return to the United States.

missions, as first-line craft now being built for the Air Force can.

Mr. Carter's policy of restraining arms sales, which was announced in May 1977, said that exports of military equipment to third world countries would be permitted only in exceptional circumstances. It also said that the Administration would seek the agreement of other large arms exporters in holding down worldwide sales.

Moves Toward Accord Rebuffed

Britain and France rejected Administration attempts to enter talks on limiting sales, and negotiations with the Soviet Union on guidelines on arms exports to third world countries ended in failure in December 1978.

The Administration has continued to

grant most requests for sales to foreign governments, although Mr. Carter did succeed in 1978 and 1979 in slightly reducing the value of exports. In recent weeks the Administration has approved the sale of air-defense missiles to Taiwan and Saudi Arabia and is said to be preparing a \$3 billion package of planes and tanks for Egypt. Yesterday Mr. Carter won Congressional support for providing Pakistan with arms.

Despite these developments, Administration officials said there were no plans to reassess Mr. Carter's policy on sales restraint. A Senate aide said that hearings on the policy would probably be held by the Foreign Relations Committee in the next few months.

It's Tall, It Has Wavy Red Hair And Chinese Keep Hunting for It

Special to The New York Times

PEKING, Jan. 4 — At 1 A.M. on a dark night in 1976, a jeep carrying county officials from a meeting screeched to a halt on a road in southern Hubei Province. A large animal with reddish hair was lying in the road.

Gingerly, they approached to within six feet, and one of them tossed a stone at the animal's buttocks. It rose on its hind legs and lumbered off into the darkness. The local officials raced back to the county seat and fired off an urgent telegram to the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Peking. An investigation team was sent, but the animal was long gone.

The abominable snowman? Bigfoot? Probably not, but perhaps a distant relative, according to Zhou Guoxing, a 40-year-old anthropologist with the Peking Museum of Natural History. Mr. Zhou presented the findings of his study on the creature at a conference commemorating the 50th anniversary of the discovery of Peking man. The conference is under way in Peking.

Search Was Organized

After several reported sightings of the hairy creature in 1976 in a mountainous region called Shennongjia, near the Hubei, Shaanxi, and Sichuan provincial border intersections, the Academy of Sciences became interested enough to organize a search. In March 1977, it sent a 110-member expedition of biologists, zoologists, photographers and special infiltration teams of soldiers equipped with rifles, tranquilizer guns, tape recorders, cameras and dogs.

Mr. Zhou, a researcher who has published a dozen popular books on archeology and anthropology, was put in charge of scientific research for the expedition. The search lasted eight months and no creature was captured. But

enough evidence of its existence was accumulated so that Mr. Zhou and some other scientists do not dismiss it as a hoax. He concedes that other scientists at the academy dismiss the search as "running after shadows." Nevertheless, another smaller expedition has been planned for late next year.

In an interview, Mr. Zhou said the first expedition had been arduous because motor vehicles could not penetrate the thick forests of Shennongjia. The climate of the region, which has unusual birds and fish, is tropical in deep valleys, while the mountains, soaring to nearly 10,000 feet, are covered with snow.

Mr. Zhou said that at one point the search party moved close to one of the animals, but that before the beast could be captured an anxious soldier accidentally shot himself in the leg. The shot brought expedition members scurrying in from all directions and presumably frightened the creature away.

Many Large Footprints Found

Many footprints, 12 to 16 inches long, were found. Feces, sometimes found beside the footprints and presumed to be from the creature, was analyzed and found to be from neither a human nor a bear, according to Mr. Zhou. Hair samples, believed to have come from the animal and found stuck to tree bark, suggest that it is some sort of higher primate, he said.

From accumulated evidence, including purported witnesses, Mr. Zhou described the creature as about 6 feet 6 inches tall, covered with wavy red hair, with the hair on its head falling nearly to its waist. It walks upright, he said, and its footprints show it to have no arch, hence a clumsy gait.

LEGAL

NOTICE TO BIDDERS
County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency
White Plains, New York
Sealed Proposals for a Lease and Use
consisting of:
Design, construction, lease, and operation of the
Westchester County Resource Recovery Plant
to be located in Westchester, N.Y.
will be received in Room 522, County Office Building, White Plains, N.Y., until 11:00 A.M., Friday, February 6, 1980, and immediately thereafter, the bids will be publicly opened and read aloud in Room 522. If additional information concerning the proposed work may be obtained at the above address upon deposit of personal or company check made payable to the County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency, in the amount of \$200 per bid, the deposit for only one set of documents will be refunded in full to any bidder, if the documents and specifications are returned in good condition within thirty days after award or rejection of bids. A fifty percent refund of deposits will be made for other sets returned in good condition.
A bid bond is not required.
The County of Westchester Industrial Development Agency (Agency) reserves the right to waive any informality in the bids, or to reject any or all bids.
The Bid Documents will be available for pickup by the bidder at the above address from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Friday, January 4, 1980 in Room 522, County Office Building, White Plains, N.Y.
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
By: J. Robert Dolan
Secretary to the Board
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