



December 31, 1979

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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## THE WHITE HOUSE

The President met with Israeli Minister of Defense Ezer Weizman on December 28, 1979. Subsequently, the President has decided to request the Congress to increase by \$200 million the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) credits previously authorized for Israel in the special legislation in support of the peace treaty.

The decision was based on consideration of such factors as inflation and Israel's balance of payments deficit, and takes into account the fact that the Israeli government has instituted since November extremely tough austerity measures designed to overcome these economic problems.

The decision, taken at a time when the President is determined to hold down federal expenditures, reflects our sympathy and concern for Israel's security and well-being.

(Presently, U.S. FMS credits for Israel total \$2.2 billion, in addition to a grant of \$800 million, to be disbursed over a period of approximately three years.)

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January 2, 1980

PRESS GUIDANCE

Q. Egypt and Israel have both stated that the United States is welcome to use their military facilities. What is our position on use of such facilities, given our interest in the crises in the area?

A. We have noted the willingness of both nations to allow the United States to use their facilities. We have under review the entire question of the additional use of facilities in the Indian Ocean-Arabian Sea area. No decisions have been made and I have no comment on any specific possibilities.

*Israel*  
12/24

IF ASKED:

PRESS GUIDANCE FOR WEIZMAN'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON ON DEC. 26-27

Q: What is the Weizman visit for?

A: Defense Minister Weizman is coming to Washington at the request of the Israeli Government for a discussion of bilateral matters, including the Israeli aid request for FY 1981. He will be seeing Secretary of State Vance and Secretary of Defense Brown on Thursday December 27. Beyond that, I have nothing further on his schedule here.

Q: Has a decision been made by the President about what to put forward to the Congress?

A: That gets into the internal decision-making process of this Government, and I have nothing for you on it.

Q: What was the Israeli request? How much has Israel received this year?

A: The Israeli Government has stated that their need for FY 1981 is \$3.45 billion (approximately half and half for military and economic aid).

For the past 4 years, each Fiscal year they have received \$1.785 billion (\$1 billion foreign military sales credit, and \$785 in economic aid).

Q: Do you expect a decision after the Weizman talks?

A: I cannot say anything further about the talks.

NOTE: (Weizman is scheduled to arrive in N.Y. at 0540 Dec. 25 and will be coming to Washington sometime during the day on Dec. 26. He will meet with Secretary Vance on Dec. 27.)

Drafted:NEA/IAI:DAKorn/NEA/P:GSherman:mgk  
12/24/79

DECEMBER 28, 1979

BEGIN STATEMENT ON THE WEST BANK

- Q. There is a report that Egypt has rejected statements made by Menachem Begin that Israel will maintain control over the West Bank. Does the United States concur with Egypt that Begin has broken with the Camp David Accords on this issue?
- A. -- We are confident that both parties remain fully dedicated to the implementation of the Camp David Accords. They are engaged in negotiations regarding the implementation. I have nothing more to offer you.

Drafted:  
NEA/IAI - DKorn

Clearance:  
NEA - MDraper  
NEA/P - GFSherman



## CHILE

Q. What is your reaction to this morning's Washington Post article on United States relations with Chile?

A. The United States made clear its strong negative view with regard to the Pinochet Government's failure either to extradite or to pursue a vigorous investigation of the three Chilean intelligence officials implicated in the case of the assassination of Orlando Letelier in statements of October 2 and November 30, 1979.

As a consequence, the following actions have been taken or are in process:

- Termination of ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ deliveries <sup>in the military equipment pipeline</sup> to Chile and reduction of the United States Military Group in Chile.
- Termination of EXIMBANK lending to Chile.
- Termination of new OPIC activities in Chile.
- Reduction of U.S. official presence in Chile. The reductions will occur in the first quarter of 1980 and will be greater than indicated in the Washington Post article.

There has been no question of a bluff. No responsible U.S. official at any time indicated that the U.S. would go beyond the above listed actions.

United States relations with Chile have been substantially adversely affected by the Chilean Government's condoning in effect an act of international terrorism.

Q. Has the limited degree of U.S. action strengthened Pinochet?

A. We assume that internal forces within Chile are the primary factors with regard to the strength or weakness of any Chilean Government.

Q. Is Ambassador Landau being replaced?

A. No.

Drafted: ARA/SEaton

Cleared: ARA: WGBowdler  
P: DNewsom

ONLY IF ASKED

PRESS GUIDANCE

ARA - December 31, 1979

Q: Do you have anything on the Cabinet crisis in El Salvador?

A: We understand that a group of Cabinet and sub-Cabinet officers have presented to the Junta a list of demands for certain changes in the operations of the Junta. We understand that the Junta is considering how to respond to the demands and is expected to reply in the next few days.

ARA/CHP:KMarshall

ARA/CEN: AWilson

ARA/CEN: RBrown

ARA: Ambassador Bowdler

EL SALVADOR: REDUCTION IN EMBASSY PERSONNEL

Q. Has the Department ordered the departure of U.S. Government employees and dependents from El Salvador?

A. The State Department has been concerned about the safety of U.S. Government employees, their dependents and other Americans in El Salvador for some time. We have kept the situation under close review. Earlier this year, there was a small reduction of official employees. Recently, we began steps to reduce the numbers of official U.S. dependents and have acted to withdraw U.S. personnel from two small programs: HEW's Central American Research Station (malaria research) and the Inter-American Geological Survey (mapping). Our actions reflect our concern for the welfare of U.S. Government employees. It does not reflect lack of faith in the Salvadoran Government which we support in its efforts to address the problems of El Salvador.

Q. What are the exact numbers of those employees and dependents withdrawn?

A. We prefer not to go into the specifics of the reductions.

\* \* \*

IF ASKED ONLY

Q. Are the figures appearing in the Times article essentially correct?

A. Yes. \* \* \*

Q. Are there motives other than safety considerations for this action? Does this reflect a lack of faith in the Salvadoran Government?

A. No. As I have indicated, our only consideration is the welfare of our people. This does not reflect lack of faith in the Government. The U.S. continues to support the Government in its efforts to address the problems of El Salvador.

Q. Is the Department urging the evacuation of all Americans from El Salvador?

A. Our Embassy in El Salvador is explaining our actions to the American community. We are not recommending a general evacuation, and private American citizens in El Salvador will make their own decisions in this regard.

Q. Will the Embassy help those interested in leaving?

A. As we indicated, there is no general evacuation. Commercial transportation is available and functioning normally, and we see no need for official assistance at this time. Our Embassy will, of course, continue to provide normal services to American citizens.

Drafted: ARA/CEN: AWilson

Cleared: ARA/CHP: DEMathes  
ARA: BGrove  
ARA: WBowdler



Subject: KOREA -- Allegation of Torture

QUESTION: Reports from Seoul indicate that various relatives of Kim Chae-Kyu have been arrested and tortured to force them to sign false confessions implicating themselves in illegal transfers of money out of Korea. Does the Department have any comment?

ANSWER : We have seen the press report this morning in the New York Times, but we have no information to support the allegations made in that article.

QUESTION: Does that mean that you do or you don't have any information about this matter?

ANSWER : We became aware of the allegations by the American relatives some days ago and asked our Embassy in Seoul to look into the matter, consistent with our well-known position worldwide of opposing torture or other infringements of human rights. We understand that Mr. Kim's immediate relatives have been released without charges and as I said before we do not have any information which supports the allegations in the newspaper.

QUESTION: The New York Times says that a cousin, Mr. Doug Kim, stated that he will approach the State Department to ask the USG to persuade South Korean authorities to respect the human rights of Kim Chae-Kyu's family. Will he be received, and by whom?

ANSWER : We are always prepared to receive any American citizens who have concerns which they wish to bring to our attention. Mr. Kim contacted the Department this morning and has arranged to call on our Office of Korean Affairs on Wednesday.

Refugee Coordinator to Visit Southeast Asia

Victor Palmieri, newly appointed Ambassador-at-Large and U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs, is leaving January 2 on a two-week trip to Southeast Asia for a first-hand look at Kampuchean relief efforts and refugee assistance programs throughout the region.

Ambassador Palmieri will visit Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Japan. At each stop he will tour refugee camps and consult with officials of the host-country government, voluntary agencies, international relief organizations, and <sup>the</sup> U.S. Embassy.

He intends to focus on the plight of both "boat people" from Vietnam and the "land" refugees in Thailand from Laos and Kampuchea. He is particularly concerned with the effectiveness of Kampuchean relief, camp conditions, processing refugees for admission to the United States, and funding for refugee assistance.

Ambassador Palmieri will also visit sites for "refugee processing centers" now under construction on Galang Island in Indonesia and on the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

Palmieri is taking commercial transportation, except for some in-country travel. Press wishing to accompany any part of his trip will have to make their own travel and hotel arrangements.

December 4, 1979

THAILAND SECURITY

Q: What do we do if the Vietnamese attack the Thai?

A: In accordance with our commitments under the Manila Pact and the Rusk-Thanat Agreement, we will consult with the Thai on appropriate steps to take in accordance with our constitutional procedures.

December 3, 1979

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES

Q: How many refugees from Indochina is the U.S. now receiving?

A: The target set by President Carter, and announced by me at the refugee meeting in Geneva in July, is 14,000 per month. I am glad to say we have finally reached that figure.

Receiving these new refugees is in the finest tradition of our country, which was basically populated by refugees. All of us, in all of our communities, have a special obligation to help these newcomers feel welcome, and to become productive members of the community as quickly as possible.

November 26, 1979

KAMPUCHEA - US RESPONSE

Q: Why didn't we react more quickly to the famine in Kampuchea?

A: Since March, the US has had evidence of a possible food shortage and, unless the war between two Communist sides ended, a famine of massive proportions. Since then we have been urging the international community, both publicly and through diplomatic channels, to plan for a major relief effort.

\* \* \*

--In early July Secretary Vance appealed for an international relief operation for Kampuchea. At roughly the same time, ICRC/UNICEF began negotiations in Phnom Penh for a relief operation. The authorities there dragged the talks on for weeks, while many more civilians suffered.

--In August, we urged over 30 nations -- expressly including the Soviet Union, Vietnam and China -- to use their influence to expedite the relief effort. There is little evidence they have done so.

--Five days after the October 19 ICRC/UNICEF appeal for funds, I pledged \$30 million in aid for Kampuchea, an additional \$9 million (now \$15 million) for the feeding of Khmer flooding into Thailand, and support for Congressional initiatives for an additional \$30 million (now \$60 million) for the next phase of relief.

--We were encouraged by the recent Phnom Penh announcement that the authorities would open the Mekong to relief shipments and admit more than the pitiful single daily relief flight into Phnom Penh. We hope it represents the beginning of a more cooperative attitude on the part of the Heng Samrin authorities. What is needed now without any further delay is opening up of all avenues of delivery -- air, land, sea -- so the international agencies can carry out the massive relief operation that is so desperately needed.

Kampuchea: Facing Food Shortage or Famine?

Q: Do you have any comment on reports that international relief agency personnel who recently visited Kampuchea saw little evidence of famine?

A: We have received similar accounts from international relief agency staff who have travelled in areas along Highways five and six but we would note that since international observers have not been permitted to travel into remoter portions of the country or into areas which are politically or militarily contested, we cannot dismiss the <sup>possibility</sup> ~~probability~~ that famine afflicts civilians living there.

Moreover, reports suggesting that the Khmer people face food shortages rather than famine should not affect a diminution in international support and efforts to assist Kampuchea. International relief agency personnel in Kampuchea have projected that the rice harvest for 1979--which was only about 10 percent of its normal volume\*-will be used up in the next two months, thus leaving the country totally dependent on outside aid.

\* Normal yield would be 1 ton per hectare per year;

3.4 million Metric tons of rough paddy rice total annually  
or 1.2 million MT of consumable rice  
Draft: MABader <sup>limited</sup>

Cleared: KWG:TBarnes 1/3/80  
INR/REC/RED PQuandt  
EA/P: JCannon

*Kampuchea WFP  
suspects deliveries*

Q: Do you have any comment on reports that the World Food Program has suspended shipments of food aid to Kampuchea because supplies already delivered have not been distributed?

A: While we have no independent confirmation of the report, we understand the reluctance of the World Food Program to continue shipping commodities to Kampuchea without the possibility of having adequate warehouse facilities in which to store them. We would hope, however, that the political authorities in Kampuchea would arrange for early delivery of supplies already accumulated in warehouses in Phnom Penh and Kampong Som so that the World Food Program can resume shipments as soon as possible.

Q: How can we expect the situation to improve in the near future if, as WFP's executive director Garson Vogel states, the tie-up in distribution is because of logistical problems?

A: As we have stated previously, we believe the problems affecting the delivery of international relief supplies are political as well as logistical. We would note that there are presently some <sup>6</sup>300 trucks in country (about 300 from USSR; 150 from Viet Nam; 150 UNICEF-ICRC-OXFAM). We believe that it is up to the political authorities in Kampuchea to allow sufficient numbers of international relief agency personnel in the country and allow them sufficient access to areas in the country to get on with the job of distributing the relief supplies. (FYI-there are some <sup>28</sup>21 international relief staff presently in Kampuchea and with only one exception they have been confined in their movements to a 60 mile radius of Phnom Penh.)

Q: How much has been delivered already and how much has been distributed?

A: We have been informed by international relief agency officials that as of December 31, some 50,000 metric tons of relief supplies--principally food--was to have been delivered to Kampuchea. Of this amount, only a very small quantity <sup>of food</sup> ~~(FYI~~ ~~probably under 400 mt)~~ has been distributed.

Q: What action is the US prepared to take in regard to this problem?

A: We will continue, given the overwhelming humanitarian need of the Khmer people to support the international agencies in their relief efforts. We continue as well through diplomatic channels to seek ways of encouraging those with influence over the situation to allow the international agencies adequate staff in country and access ~~to get on with the job of a successful relief program.~~

Q: What is this fails?

A: I am not going to speculate at this time on possible actions we may take in the future.

Draft: Bader

Cleared: KWG Barnes

EA JCannon 1/2/80

Frank Mc Fleet



ZAIRE

PRESS GUIDANCE

December 31, 1979

- Q. Does the Department have any comments on the current series of articles in the Washington Post on Zaire and President Mobutu? Would you comment on Robert Remole's charges that his disagreement with our policy toward Zaire resulted in his early retirement?
- A. Mr. Remole took full advantage of established Department channels to express his views and make recommendations on our policy toward Zaire. His recommendations were studied carefully. I understand that his retirement was voluntary.
- Q. Will you respond to Mr. Remole's allegation that Ambassador Cutler censored Embassy reporting on human rights violations in Zaire?
- A. The allegation is unfounded. Human rights and other reporting from our Embassy in Zaire has been and continues to be full, complete and candid. We are aware of no occasion where efforts by Mr. Remole <sup>or others</sup> to report on human rights in Zaire were blocked by the Ambassador.
- Q. How would you characterize the human rights situation in Zaire today?
- A. I would not characterize it. I would simply point out that there have been human rights violations in the past, that we have privately communicated our concern with these violations to the Zairian government and will continue to make our views known. ~~I would also note that the Post series has so far failed to take into account the important~~

PRESS GUIDANCE

DECEMBER 27, 1979

RHODESIA

Q: Is it true that Mugabe has ordered his guerrilla forces to ignore orders from the Commonwealth cease-fire monitoring force and not to allow themselves to be disarmed? Is this in keeping with the terms of the cease-fire?

A: In hourly public broadcasts, Mugabe has explained to his guerrilla forces in Rhodesia the terms of the cease-fire arrangements, agreed to in London. He has informed the guerrillas that they are only to take orders from their military commanders and are to keep their arms. This is entirely consistent with the terms of the cease-fire.

*PM*  
Drafted: AF/S:PJHare:rcb 12/27/79

Approved: AF:RMMoose  
*H*

Rhodesia Cease-fire

PRESS GUIDANCE

January 2, 1980

Q. Do you have any comment on the reported problems in implementing the ceasefire in Rhodesia and the continuing violence between the contending armies?

A. -- It remains our ~~strong~~ hope that all the parties will fully respect the terms of the Lancaster House agreement, including the cease-fire;

-- I would not want to comment on each specific event in Rhodesia relating to the cease-fire;

-- However, we understand the overall trend in the implementation of the cease-fire is positive.

Drafted: AF/S:ESchmiel;dh  
1/2/80 ext 28252

Clearance: AF/S - PHare <sup>7m</sup>

Approved: AF - RKeeley <sup>PK</sup>

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION vs. QUOTAS

(from Bookie)

Experience over the past several years tells us that we cannot accept the status quo, we have to do more to make sure that each American has a fair opportunity for a productive place in the American society and work force.

The Administration is pro-Affirmative Action. By this

I mean we favor:

- better recruiting,
- better training,
- better review of testing and hiring procedures to make sure they are not culturally or racially biased, and a
- better system of goals and timetables for hiring ... targets for realizing a nondiscriminatory situation.

The Administration does not favor quotas -- quotas are rigid and exclusionary. We cannot have a situation where we are rigidly discriminating against one group to advance the rights of another group. We do not want a situation where you are told that such and such a group need not apply.

We do want an affirmative action program. It is in the interest of equality.



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