

This reporter talked with Representative Harrington on one moderately hectic weekday recently—the kind of day, filled with many votes and much debate on essentially minor issues, that lends support to his contention that Congress, for all its frenetic activity, is essentially adrift and ducking the truly important questions.

"I'm optimistic by nature," he began. "I believe problems can be solved. But I'm not sanguine at this point that we even know what the problems are.

"We've got a lot of guys in Congress now who have mastered those techniques that will keep them in office. But how many can offer you a coherent sense of the whole? How many would even try? I'd like you to give me five names."

A new kind of Representative is rising to power in the House today, and the new breed bothers Rep. Harrington. These Representatives, particularly the "Watergate Class" of 1974, seem more concerned about means than about ends. They're more interested in cleaning up "the process" than with the actual decisions the process is supposed to reach. They're clean and they're open, but they're also gray and uninspired—"managers," not innovators.

To Mike Harrington, the rise of this new breed is bound up with the rise of Common Cause, itself preoccupied with reforming "the process." He suspects the result is to deprive government of the sprinkling of "agreeable villains" it needs.

"Take Bert Lance, for example," he says. "I would bet you that the citizens of Calhoun, Ga., would say that Bert Lance and his bank have enriched their lives, made them better—regardless of whether or not he's also done things that outrage the Securities and Exchange Commission, the press and other commentators on the mores of the times.

"Now, would I ideally like to have a Bert Lance who'd met every test of probity along the way? Sure. But I'll take a Bert Lance, with all his imperfections, to the pale naysayers we abound in."

A buzzer sounds in the Congressman's office, summoning him to another rollcall vote. The House has had about 700 rollcall votes so far this year—a few of them truly important, most of them forgettable, many of them demanded by what he says are "eight or 10 guys who want to rollcall everything in sight."

He walks down a dim, echoing passageway, merging with a stream of other Congressmen also on their way to the House chamber. The question before them is whether to designate 927,550 acres in Montana's Glacier National Park as "wilderness."

Few of the hurrying lawmakers have actually followed the debate on the question. So, as they file into the House chamber, the principal proponents and opponents of the measure are waiting at the door, flashing thumbs-up and thumbs-down signals, slapping backs and whispering hurried exhortations. The arriving Representatives then make their choices, which are instantly registered on a big electronic scoreboard overhead.

The whole process, with its hectic almost mechanistic quality, rather resembles an assembly line in Detroit.

This isn't what Mike Harrington had in mind when he first ran for Congress in a special election in 1969. He believes Congressmen should be thoughtful "pathfinders," addressing and shaping the great issues that determine the nation's course. He ran as an antiwar candidate, and as a reformer who would challenge the House's then-autocratic ways of doing business.

Named to the hawkish Armed Services Committee, he had so many shouting matches with committee members that, in 1973, he switched to the Foreign Affairs Committee. There, outraged by U.S. support for a repressive dictatorship in Chile—and by misleading testimony on that support by Henry Kis-

singer and others—he leaked classified information on the Chilean situation to The New York Times. A colleague then moved to have him censured. Mr. Harrington never denied leaking the information—indeed, he regards calling attention to Chile as his proudest congressional accomplishment—but the censure motion was finally dismissed on a technicality.

Today, while Mike Harrington remains as fiercely opposed as ever to propping up dictatorships abroad, his views have changed subtly in some other areas. There are ironies in these changes and, with the Glacier park vote behind him, he explores them over the background clink of silverware in the House restaurant.

He now feels that moves to democratize the legislative process haven't noticeably improved the quality of legislation. What's more important, he says, is getting good legislators—thoughtful individuals, visionaries, risk-takers. This leads him to a certain grudging nostalgia for his old foe, Henry Kissinger.

"I thought it was fun to match wits with Mel Laird or Henry Kissinger, to watch those guys scheme and plot," he says. "At least they came in with initiatives, ideas you could quarrel with.

A VIEW OF RICHARD NIXON

"Nixon's initiative to China, for example. I think Nixon is going to be much more warmly evaluated historically than he is now. Look, I never liked the guy. But put him alongside the guys in government now—where are the guys willing to make a decision, take a chance, try to alter things fundamentally?

"We can respond to Proposition 13, for example, by finessing it—offering 40,000 amendments and 5% across-the-board cuts. But the Proposition 13 raises fundamental questions; it indicates hostility toward the political process and its relevance. I don't see us responding to those kinds of questions.

"I've always said Jerry Ford was brighter before he came to Congress than he was by the time he got to the White House in 1974—only because the mindset required to survive in Congress is debilitating. It says, 'Let somebody else take the risks, let somebody else initiate things, just react.' Ford's congressional experience debilitated him."

Last June, in the midst of a tough primary race for reelection, Mike Harrington decided to get out. He could have won that race, he says; the real reason for his decision, he explained at the time, was something else: "A widening gap between my sense of what is important about being in Congress, and what the public and press seem to think is important."

"I did what I said I'd do, which was to try to be a pathfinder," the Congressman says of his career. Shortly afterward the harsh buzzer sounds again, and Mike Harrington leaves the restaurant for another rollcall vote.

The issue this time is whether to add 4,400 acres to the Hells Canyon National Recreation Area. At the door to the House chamber, the proponents and opponents are waiting for him, flashing their thumbs-up and thumbs-down. ●

IRANIAN TERRORISTS IN THE UNITED STATES

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1978

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, even as a loose federation of Marxist revolutionary and Islamic extremist terrorist

groups continue to spearhead a drive to overthrow the Government of Iran and its leader, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, their support groups in this country have been carrying out a multifaceted attack, attempting to isolate Iran from the United States. The tactics include virulent anti-Shah propaganda, economic warfare, and terroristic street violence. New evidence indicates that members of certain internationally active Iranian terrorist groups with ties to the West German Baader-Meinhof gang are residing in the United States, and that international terrorist acts may be planned.

An anti-Iran "people's hearing" propaganda circus is planned for Raleigh, N.C., on September 30, 1978. The event is being organized by the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), an organization that calls for "thorough going revolution" in this country while upholding the use of terrorist violence by Soviet-supported terrorist organizations—the Vietcong, Pathet Lao, and Palestine Liberation Organization, for example. AFSC intends to put pressure on the North Carolina Ports Authority, which administers the State-owned Port of Wilmington through which arms are exported to Iran, not to renew its Iranian contract that expires on October 31.

The AFSC has announced two principal speakers at its anti-Iran affair, Michael Klare and Reza Baraheni. Baraheni, a writer, is most active as cochairman of a Trotskyite Communist front called the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI).

My colleagues will recall my October 1, 1976, report documenting CAIFI's origins as a front set up by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the U.S. section of the Fourth International that is engaged in terrorism in Europe, Latin America, and the Middle East. CAIFI was formed from a SWP effort during 1972-73 to prevent the deportation of Babak Zahraie, an Iranian citizen and SWP member who led at that time a small faction in the Iranian Students Association, U.S.A., the American branch of an internationally active revolutionary student organization. Zahraie was not deported, because he had married a U.S. citizen, also a member of the SWP, while attending the University of Washington.

The Zahraie effort led to formation of CAIFI, whose first campaign was for the release of Baraheni, who was jailed by Iranian authorities for 3 months in the fall of 1973.

The SWP has used CAIFI, whose offices in room 414, 853 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003, form part of the suite occupied by the SWP's New York City headquarters, to organize the Sattar League, the Iranian section of the Fourth International. With Baraheni and Zahraie among its leaders, the Sattar League remains primarily an overseas student movement organizing support for revolutionaries inside Iran.

CAIFI held a press conference on Capitol Hill on September 13, 1978, that was reported as follows in the SWP newspaper, the Militant:

Speakers at the press conference demanded an end to martial law in Iran, freedom for all those arrested in the recent upsurge, and

safety for . . . Iranian dissidents being hunted down by the shah.

Speaking along with Baraheni were Babak Zahraie, CAIFI national field secretary; former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark; and U.S. Representatives Fortney Stark and Tom Harkin.

Zahraie described the casualties in the shah's bloodbath grim facts grossly misrepresented by the American press. In Teheran alone, Zahraie reported, one cemetery received 3,897 bodies on the second day after martial law was decreed.

Since the U.S. press has tended to over-report casualty figures during the rioting in Iran, Zahraie's claims to such amazing precision about the numbers of burials at one cemetery, numbers patently erroneous, indicate that the ancient "big lie" technique is being used. This was confirmed when Zahraie asserted that those involved in the rioting and terrorism "are clamoring for freedom and democracy." The Marxists are trying to impose the customary Communist dictatorship and their Islamic Savonarola allies want to impose a repressive theocracy.

The second principal speaker at the AFSC's planned anti-Iran event in Raleigh, is Michael T. Klare, a "red-dia-per baby" and "counter-counterinsurgency" research specialist for the Castroite left, has long been associated with the North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), which not only collects all available public information on defense contractors and the U.S. military and police; multinational corporations; U.S. industry and business and political leaders, but which also operates a network of clandestine radical contacts within the U.S. Government. Klare has also worked with a similar group run by the AFSC, National Action/Research on the Military-Industrial Complex (NARMIC).

Klare has had intimate associations with the subversive organs of Cuba and the Soviet Union. For example, he has been published by Tricontinental magazine, the publication of the Cuban front for exportation of revolution, the Organization of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa Asia and Latin America (OSPAAL); and he has played a prominent role in conferences of the Soviet-controlled World Peace Council that operates under the direction of the KGB and the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's International Department.

Klare has been a frequent traveler to Cuba where he is reported to lecture to some rather select seminars at the University of Havana on topics such as U.S. arms sales policies and the "hardware" of U.S. counterinsurgency planning. Klare, who left a post at Princeton in order to work full time as director of the Institute for Policy Studies/Transnational Institute (IPS/TNI) Project on Militarism and Disarmament with a salary of \$18,000 underwritten by the Field Foundation, appears to do some of his "research" in Havana, somewhat in the manner of Philip Agee. For example, late last fall, Klare went to Cuba for an extended period. Within days of his return, he had a lengthy, highly detailed article published in U.S. newspapers on the overseas financial operations of a U.S.-owned company that manufactures the sort of light aircraft flown by private

citizens; but which in an emergency could be used for observation purposes against terrorist insurgents in rural areas. Klare's article contained various information not available from public sources.

The Institute for Policy Studies and its foreign affairs project, the Transnational Institute (TNI), of which Chilean KGB agent, Orlando Letelier, was a leader, is also involved in coordinating anti-Iran campaigns in Western Europe. Klare's British counterpart, IPS/TNI fellow Fred Halliday, delivered an analysis of Iran's economy and its areas of vulnerability to organized pressure tactics at an International Symposium on Iran held in Brussels, Belgium, May 6-7, 1978.

IPS/TNI, which also has on its staff leaders of the Trotskyite terrorist Fourth International that is headquartered in Brussels, was joined in the meeting by representatives from the Communist Party of France, Communist Party of Belgium, the British Labour Party, the British Tobacco Workers Union, the Committee Against Repression in Iran of London (CARD), the French Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the People of Iran (AFASPI) of Paris, the West German Iran Committee, and two Belgian solidarity groups.

The groups decided that the anti-Iran campaign in Western Europe should concentrate on generating propaganda publicizing allegations of human rights violations and on trying to stop the export of weapons to Iran by organizing a boycott by trade unions involved in the exporting process.

The close parallels between the United States and European anti-Iran campaigns are obvious.

UNITED STATES-IRAN TERROR LINK

On July 16, 1978, U.S. customs officials detained Kristina Katharina Berster, 27, a fugitive suspected member of a West German Marxist terrorist network, when she entered the United States using a stolen Iranian passport. Berster, accompanied by two men and a woman, entered the United States near Burlington, Vt. Berster's companions were Iranians resident in the United States who were using their own genuine documents to reenter this country. Press reports of an FBI investigation note that it is believed that members of the Organization of People's Fedayee Guerrillas (OIFEG), an Iranian Marxist terrorist group with close ties to Cuba and the Palestine Liberation Organization, helped Berster enter this country.

Berster is known to have been a member of the Socialist Patients Collective in Heidelberg, a group which dissolved into the Red Army Fraction or Baader-Meinhof gang. In 1971, Berster was detained for 7 months in "investigative custody" as a suspect in a terrorist bombing conspiracy before being released. She has been a fugitive since 1973 when she was indicted for bombing conspiracy, involvement in counterfeiting identity documents, and membership in a criminal organization.

On July 27, Berster was indicted by a Federal grand jury on seven counts and held on \$500,000 bail. Her defense team is headed by William Kunstler, a member of the National Lawyers Guild

(NLG) and attorney with the Center for Constitutional Rights. The NLG, which is the U.S. section of the Soviet front for lawyers, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, had two observers present at the trials of Baader-Meinhof gang members, some of whom were lawyers, in 1977. Those two observers, William Schaap and Ellen Ray, recently took prominent roles in the denunciation of the CIA staged by the Cuban DGI in Havana during the 10th World Youth Festival and are working closely with Philip Agee in coordinating attacks on the U.S. intelligence community. It will further be recalled that William Kunstler, William Schaap, Peter Weiss, and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a CCR cooperating attorney, attempted to join the Baader-Meinhof defense team, but were denied permission by West German authorities.

Berster was using a passport belonging to Shahrzad S. Nobari that was one of several passports stolen from the Iranian consulate in Geneva in June 1976, during a sit-in by members of the Iranian Students Association (ISA) which has its international headquarters in West Germany. Significantly, Berster was able to provide U.S. customs officials with details about Miss Nobari's family and life, such as the fact that her father owned an export company in Hamburg, during the time she was trying to convince them her passport was genuine.

Particularly significant is the fact that another Iranian passport stolen during the same Geneva demonstration by the ISA was being used by Baader-Meinhof terrorist Brigitte Folkerts when she was arrested in May of this year at Orly Airport in Paris. Folkerts' arrest led to the arrests in Yugoslavia of four top Baader-Meinhof terrorists intimately connected with the Carlos Group. Apparently the international network of Palestinian and West German terrorists has been using Communist Yugoslavia as a secure safety zone. The Yugoslavian Communist regime, which under Tito has some independence from Moscow in its internal policies, has backed the U.S.S.R.'s policy regarding terrorist national liberation movements consistently. Tito has not permitted the four terrorists to be extradited by West Germany, and is demanding that various anti-Tito Croats be exchanged for the Baader-Meinhof fugitives.

A number of investigators believe that the arrest of Kristina Berster and the Federal investigation into her OIFEG comrades in this country may have forestalled a terrorist attack that would have coincided with the 25th anniversary of the Shah's overthrow of the pro-Soviet Mossadegh regime.

Published press reports of the investigation also state that the leaders of the several factions of the Iranian Student Association are under investigation to determine the extent of infiltration by terrorists from the OIFEG, Maoist Revolutionary Organization of Tudeh (ROT), and the Organization of the Mojahedin

of the Peoples of Iran (OMPI), which its supporters say has "tried to combine the Islamic revolutionary spirit with the Marxist method of analysis and class outlook."

ISA RIOT IN LOS ANGELES

Whether or not plans for international terrorism in the United States have been disrupted by Federal investigation, the Iranian revolutionaries in this country have continued their established record for mass violence in the streets of American cities.

Continuing to use tactics exhibited during rioting in November 1977 here in Washington, D.C., and in early 1978, in Chicago (see CONGRESSIONAL RECORD . . .), members of the Iranian Students Association (ISA) climaxed a week of small demonstrations outside the offices of the Los Angeles Times with a march by more than 500 masked militants that erupted into a club-swinging melee with police that ended in the arrest of nearly 200 demonstrators and injuries to 9 police officers and nearly 40 rioters.

Using leaked press accounts of Presidential Review Memorandum No. 10 to indicate why Iran is the priority target for revolutionary destabilization in the Middle East at present, the ISA in the United States (ISAUS), a member of the Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union) (CIANU), said in its newsletter, *Resistance*, published from P.O. Box A3575, Chicago, Ill. 60690, that a special 100,000-member U.S. rapid reaction strike force specialized in desert fighting was being trained.

According to the ISA, in the event of "limited contingencies" or "local war," with U.S. support Iran might act as a regional surrogate against:

All liberation movements, all democratic and revolutionary struggles of the peoples of the Persian Gulf region . . . where the economic investments of U.S. corporations and/or the strategic war plans of the imperialists are being directly challenged by struggles of the people in that area for their freedom and independence.

With one of the chief stated aims of the ISA being to forestall any possibility of U.S. intervention in support of the Government of Iran, some 500 ISA militants gathered on September 1, 1978, at noon outside the Federal Building in Los Angeles to protest claimed "impending military intervention of the United States in Iran."

Marching without a permit and led by organizers using bullhorns, the masked militants, accompanied by small contingents of supporters from U.S. revolutionary groups including the Trotskyite Revolutionary Socialist League (RSL) and Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), became increasingly disorderly as they marched through streets and sidewalks to Times-Herald Square. Traffic was blocked and pedestrians were pushed into the street.

Three of the demonstrators set effigies of the Shah and Hitler afire on the sidewalk outside the Times building.

The ISA had been picketing the Los Angeles Times for a week complaining of "falsification" of reports in disturbances in Iran, particularly of reports on the movie theater fire in the oil port city

of Abadan that killed more than 375 men. During the weeks of violence preceding the burning of the movie theater, Islamic extremists following a radical Iranian religious leader, Khomeini, exiled in Soviet-aided Iraq, had burned 29 movie theaters and dozens of restaurants and other entertainment facilities. Khomeini, who has circulated cassette tape recordings to his Iranian followers urging them to use terrorism and violence to topple the Shah's government, has refused to condemn the Abadan theater massacre. His ISA supporters in Los Angeles said their demonstration against the Los Angeles Times was to deny the fire was set by Islamic extremists and to publicize their wild claim that the Shah of Iran himself had had the Abadan theater burned.

With few police officers in evidence so far on their march, the ISA leaders clearly expected to be able to continue to march at will, masked and using sound equipment, through the streets of Los Angeles, disrupting traffic, and intimidating peaceful citizens.

At this point Lt. Larry Welch ordered a police line of some 50 helmeted officers set up across the street to block the march. An arrest team was sent to make selected arrests of individuals who had been observed violating a wide range of laws and ordinances by blocking traffic, burning effigies, and using sound equipment without a permit. In response, the Iranian militant group, still numbering over 350 persons, began to throw bolts and other hardware and to shout, spit, and brandish their clubs at police.

As the arrest team moved to make its sixth arrest, a group of 30 ISA members attacked police with sticks, fists, and kicks. To facilitate these arrests, the police line separated the two groups and concentrated attention on the 30 cadre fighters. However, the larger ISA group was led in chanting by a militant carrying a camera who proceeded to give a distinctive signal to the group, motioning downwards with his hands five times. There was a second of silence, and then the larger group charged forward into the police line.

Although the ISA members used clubs and sticks 4 feet and longer, the well-trained Los Angeles police, using their clubs alone, were able to subdue the rioters within 5 minutes, and have 171 rioters lying face down in orderly rows in the street, their hands secured behind their backs with plastic handcuffs.

A mobile booking station, designed for mass arrest situations, was set up on the sidewalk where those arrested could be fingerprinted and photographed. Charges ranged from riot and inciting to riot, assault with a deadly weapon on a police officer, and arson to blocking sidewalks and noise.

As could be expected, after the arrests lawyers Richard "Dick" Elden and John Michael Lee of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Lawyers Guild which took up the defense of the ISA rioters made assorted allegations of "brutality" against the Los Angeles police. One of the Los Angeles City Councilmen, Zev Yaroslavsky, also complained of what he viewed as use of "excessive force" by

police, but he did not gain the support of other city officials. The week after the riot, the Los Angeles City Council passed a new resolution outlawing the use of heavy wooden sticks for posters and banners in parades. The new law was signed by Mayor Bradley immediately.

Since the September 1 riot and mass arrest situation, the ISA has held a number of small demonstrations in Los Angeles in which they, and their U.S. supporters, have brought small children to carry banners and act as shields between the militants and the police.

The "peaceful" tactics will continue only as long as the police authorities demonstrate by a sufficient show of strength on the street that violations of human and civil rights of Americans will not be tolerated. The ISA's violent proclivities have attracted a number of U.S. groups who would like to pick up on revolutionary street fighting, a tactic that the Weathermen used in preparing their group to become underground urban terrorists.

The Maoist Revolutionary Communist Party (RCP), although weakened by a split, works with ISA chapters in a number of cities. The more orthodox, pro-Peking Communist Party, Marxist-Leninist (CPML) is on good terms with the ISA factions that support the Revolutionary Organization of Tudeh terrorists. And the Revolutionary Socialist League (RSL), which although Trotskyite in ideology has been cooperating in street riots against KKK and Nazi groups with the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), distributed the following statement at the September 1-ISA riot. Under the slogan, "To Stop the Cops—Organize Self-Defense," RSL said:

To defeat police terror once and for all, workers and other oppressed people must be organized, armed, and prepared to fight back. The Watts Rebellion of 1965 and the Chicano Moratorium Rebellion of 1970 showed the need for armed workers defense groups to resist cop attacks.

In addition, we need a revolutionary party based in the working class to give leadership to the overall struggle. The Revolutionary Socialist League is trying to build this kind of workers' party to fight both the capitalist bosses and their police goons.

We are fighting for a government of revolutionary workers, which will wipe out groups like the LAPD, and replace them with an armed workers' militia—a powerful army of all the oppressed. The capitalist police cannot be made less brutal. They must be smashed, and never allowed to rise again.

TERRORIST INVOLVEMENT IN THE ISA

The involvement of the Iranian Student Association's factions in terrorism both in Iran and elsewhere is open and easily documented from ISA publications. For example, early in 1977, the ISA of New York City, operating from P.O. Box 1639, New York, N.Y. 10001, issued a pamphlet, *Iran*, which provided biographical data on ISA members who had been killed or arrested while leading terrorist groups in Iran. Recent leaflets and pamphlets, such as a December 1977 leaflet by the ISAUS chapters in Los Angeles and College Park, Md., state their support for the "anti-imperialist, democratic struggle. That been given "new momen-

tum by the beginning of armed struggle in Iran waged by the Organization of Iranian People's Fedayee Guerrillas (OIPEG) and the Organization of Mojahedin of the People of Iran (OMPI)."

Another faction, the Union of Iranian Students in the U.S. (UISUS), with headquarters at P.O. Box 744, Berkeley, Calif. 94701, wrote in its June 1978 newsletter, "Iran in Struggle," that—

O.M.P.I. is the best reflection of the revolutionary camp for its uncompromising struggle against any liberal and conciliatory demands.

UISUS opposes the "united front" call for restoration of the old Iranian constitution supported by the pro-Soviet Communist Tudeh ("masses") Party, and the National Front factions descended from Mossadeq's movement. UISUS states:

... the Union of Iranian Students in the United States, in its second nationwide conference (January 1978), decided to direct all its energy and forces to serve the democratic program of the Organization of Mojahedin of the People of Iran (O.M.P.I.), and decided to propagate the democratic tasks of the O.M.P.I. in the student movement abroad.

The democratic program of O.M.P.I. (which centers around (1) defining the revolutionary classes; (2) calling for the overthrow of the Shah's fascist regime, the puppet of U.S. imperialism, through the organized violence of the masses; and (3) the need for the establishment of (a) People's Revolutionary Democratic Republic which will represent the interests of the revolutionary classes) is presently the political platform of U.I.S.U.S.

In demonstrations in this country, the Organization of Iranian Moslem Students (OIMS) and Young Muslims Organization (YMO) have both marched behind banners calling for terrorist "armed struggle" in Iran and bearing placards praising various terrorists and revolutionaries. The main ISA grouping, ISAUS, P.O. Box 4002, Berkeley, Calif. 94704, describes itself as "an open, democratic and anti-imperialist organization." ISAUS says it "works to mobilize international public opinion in support of the just struggle of the Iranian people for liberation."

ISAUS demonstrations have featured large banners bearing the distinctive globe and AK-47 logo of the OIPFG terrorists. These banners were carried during the Los Angeles riot, as was a banner proclaiming, "Victory to the Armed Struggle in Iran." It is noted that one segment of the OIPFG terrorists has joined with the pro-Soviet Communist Tudeh Party. In a 1977 pamphlet, "Iran: The Struggle Within," published by the Support Committee for the Iranian People's Struggle, P.O. Box 671, New York, N.Y. 10011, which has an introduction by Palestinian terrorist leader George Habash, the preface states that the OIPFG's first "armed action" took place on February 8, 1971, at Siahkal, a village in the woods of northern Iran. OIPFG has concentrated on urban terrorist actions. The Support Committee's preface continues:

Contrary to similar warfare in Latin America and elsewhere, the movement in Iran started on a strictly ideological basis, from the beginning aiming toward the for-

mation of a communist party. OIPFG has been and continues to be a Marxist organization and considers itself the nucleus of a communist party in Iran. (Emphasis in the original)

The pro-Soviet Tudeh Party and its youth arm, the Organization of Democratic Youth and Students in Iran (ODYSI) have their main strength in Western Europe, not in Iran. However, during 1977, radical sources report that Tudeh Party members began publishing a newspaper in Tehran called Nuyid, and that it is continuing its efforts to subvert Iranian unions by having its members and sympathizers gain positions of leadership and influence. Tudeh is reportedly working with the Union of National Front Forces composed of nonreligious former followers of Mossadeq, a group that is viewed in some U.S. circles as the Iranian "Third Force."

In the United States, the members and supporters of the Tudeh Party and ODYSI are working with the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CPUSA) and its youth group, the Young Workers Liberation League (YWLL), particularly around the YWLL's "front" newspaper, The People's Herald, and the U.S. section of the World Peace Council.

The intimate relationships between the Iranian Student Association factions and the Palestinian terrorist organizations, particularly with the PFLP and the "Carlos group," have become even more ominous this week with statements from both official PLO spokesmen and from George Habash that the United States will now be the main target for their terrorist attacks in retaliation for the Middle East summit peace agreements between Egypt and Israel.

Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the official spokesman for the PLO Executive Committee, released a statement on Wednesday, September 20, threatened:

The continuation of the conspiratorial U.S. policy against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation will undoubtedly cost the United States and those who participate in its policy dearly. . . .

He continued:

The Palestine revolution, which has many weapons, some of which have not been used so far, reaffirms its determination to use all weapons capable of foiling any conspiracy against the Arab cause. . . .

Following a meeting in Damascus, also on September 20, of the leaders of the "Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation" composed of both the main PLO grouping under Yassir Arafat and the Rejectionist Front led by George Habash. Habash told U.S. television interviewers that the terrorists "will do all we can to make America's present leadership pay the price for what it is doing" in the Middle East.

Activation of its Iranian terrorist allies in the United States to carry out a campaign of violence and assassination is a real possibility. Deportation of militants who have been involved in violence in this country would be a help in preventing such violence.

ARREST LIST OF IRANIAN RIOTERS IN LOS ANGELES

When considering the activities of an active terrorist support organization like the ISA, it is important to determine who

its leaders and activist members are. Those so committed to revolution that they are willing to battle police should not be permitted to remain in this country. I am suggesting to the Director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that appropriate deportation procedures be taken in these cases.

The list follows:

NAME AND DATE OF BIRTH

Ryan, Mayme, June 6, 1958.
 Moeeni, Ebrahim, May 20, 1948.
 Majd, Jamshid, March 2, 1954.
 Manoo, Yassamane, July 3, 1954.
 Hossian, Nhie, May 20, 1953.
 Gholanhossien, Habibzader, August 2, 1959.
 Jaffari, Ali, October 21, 1940.
 Fayazmanesh, Sasan, May 10, 1950.
 Jalali, Seyed, September 31, 1958.
 Sabbagh, Ali, May 17, 1942.
 Kavousi, Mohammad, December 14, 1950.
 Akbar, Jamalzade, August 28, 1959.
 Akhlaghi, Mohamed, January 25, 1947.
 Darhabadi, Majid I., March 19, 1960.
 Saadatian, Mahmood M., January 17, 1948.
 Heshmati, Behzad, March 21, 1960.
 Jamnasaou, Mhra, December 12, 1954.
 Vazi, Flora, February 20, 1958.
 Kageibi, Sholeu, March 5, 1958.
 Ghods, Hahra, November 5, 1951.
 Khossqussli, Gita, July 20, 1959.
 Afatalalab, Khdejih, February 2, 1953.
 Mohal, Miho, February 26, 1959.
 Lala, Opooram, January 21, 1952.
 Magide, Ashia, September 23, 1951.
 Jonsear, Eitty, April 25, 1956.
 Honelle, Noosa, September 18, 1959.
 Rahbar, Narces, January 9, 1942.
 Shlian, Mouilla, June 1, 1965.
 Moosavi, Sadichen, December 7, 1958.
 Barati, Mina, July 31, 1959.
 Vousta, Kereshte, December 18, 1955.
 Kashachi, Pary, January 9, 1955.
 Mahmoudi, Mihoo, March 22, 1960.
 Hezar, Massriem, September 27, 1949.
 Biganpaur, Hooriyen, January 1, 1960.
 Bazzal, Mitra, January 7, 1958.
 Zangeneh, Zohicheh, Age 20.
 Sangera, Martha, May 5, 1925.
 Saidian, Shahin, Age 24.
 Hamedany, Zohreh, Age 20.
 Thranl, Lodan, 1955, Age 23.
 Mirkhani, Majid, December 24, 1953.
 Asmon, Alimohmed, June 5, 1951.
 Cepahri, Mohammed, January 24, 1955.
 Orad, Ali, 51, Age 27.
 Omidvar, Abad, October 24, 1948.
 Afshar, Bijan, January 10, 1953.
 Hamidi, Vahid, March 8, 1956.
 Sadaghiani, Alpal, 48, Age 30.
 Asgari, Afsin, August 28, 1955.
 Omrani, Gholam Rela.
 Faham, Zia.
 Tirani, Sepa, January 18, 1948.
 Behrooz, Farhad, May 15, 1953.
 Sadeghzaden, Mehrdad, July 10, 1956.
 Kardevani, Hashem, February 10, 1947.
 Royan, Amir, January 11, 1951.
 Rezal, Reza, July 2, 1956.
 Sattari, Rasule, March 27, 1957.
 Vloghadden, Kalvan Kanany, September 6, 1959.
 Bathi, Fried, December 5, 1951.
 Alavi, Seyed Hossein, March 21, 1956.
 Ravanshid, Ejmali Farhang, November 10, 1946
 Mehrtak, Mohamad, October 20, 1945.
 Bahadori, Majid, March 21, 1959.
 Mehrasa, Abbas, December 18, 1956.
 Mahmoody, Nhood, April 11, 1952.
 Ahmadi, Mohammad Reza, October 23, 1949.
 Eftekhari, Mohammad, March 5, 1953.
 Moradi, Mehrdad Haji, January 1, 1960.
 Barati, Ismail, September 15, 1953.
 Safael, Abdali, March 22, 1949.
 Mojadeh, Cherlev, June 2, 1951.
 Omrani, Haidar Ali, December 13, 1954.
 Mojadeh, Ali, March 20, 1952.

Gholmal, Nassar, September 16, 1954.
 Arjmandi, Manouchehr, April 26, 1948.
 Monazzam, Jafar M., February 9, 1954.
 Rad, Farzin, January 2, 1955.
 Bazzal, Iraj, February 3, 1956.
 Gharaghani, Manouchehr, February 24, 1954.
 Darashti, Saeed, July 25, 1951.
 S'afaei, Mostafa, February 22, 1958.
 Ghader, Changiz R., November 1, 1957.
 S'iegt, Kharazi, December 30, 1950.
 Hamidi, Farid, December 19, 1958.
 Moharz, Kam, January 21, 1955.
 Bakhtiarha, Mostara, March 30, 1942.
 Soltani, Abolfazl, March 9, 1951.
 Bazargon, Mohammad, December 26, 1952.
 Tehrauli, Au Bavafayle, April 18, 1954.
 Marnani, Ali, May 11, 1953.
 Irani, Taher, April 6, 1957.
 Baba-Ahmadi, Atta M., January 21, 1951.
 Rahimi, Reza, September 9, 1951.
 Balali, Mehrdad, October 5, 1955.
 Yanzaden, Morteza K., April 1, 1955.
 Almasi, Asmail, December 9, 1955.
 Balali, Mahmood, August 6, 1958.
 Tavakoli, Asghar, December 5, 1958.
 Mohtashemi, Mehdi, October 11, 1959.
 Kazemi, Samad.
 Moshen, Abbas, July 11, 1951.
 Ve'szadeh, Massoud, December 3, 1949.
 Massoom, Rasoul, Sheriat, December 5, 1947.
 Fakhimi, Mahmood Reza, November 25, 1955.
 Lavassau, Kayian, July 10, 1952.
 Karimi, Farzad, June 3, 1960.
 Nadershahi, Shereh, October 8, 1952.
 Rimeznzadeh, Mahmmod, February 20, 1948.
 Tehrani, Siavash Fallah, December 7, 1947.
 Molavi, Mohamad Reza, June 15, 1956.
 Mashouri, Abbas, September 2, 1953.
 Fathi, Behrooz, 1953.
 Majd, Homayoon, February 9, 1953.
 Madgmoili, Jaddavd, March 20, 1953.
 Abdoulani, Abdolriza F., March 21, 1953.
 Hooshye, Yousef N., December 27, 1957.
 Kouchebakh, Hassan, March, 1959.
 Borzeshi, Mohamad Zare, May 20, 1950.
 Vanky, Abbas, January 14, 1952.
 Phadhi, Ahmer, August 27, 1957.
 Nematollah, Au Mohammad, July 10, 1946.
 Samu, Saled Rahamat, March 14, 1946.
 Haery, Hossein, April 28, 1952.
 Khon, Abollas, February 25, 1951.
 Najafabadi, Davood J., September 3, 1957.
 Kashavarz, Mohammod Nabl, February 15, 1946.
 Saabet, Ahmad, June 20, 1950.
 Mambar, Prasad, December 29, 1951.
 Muhammad, Farnad Malek, April 3, 1959.
 Rezale, Bahram, January 20, 1952.
 Naeinyi, Manouchehr, April 10, 1952.
 Azizi, Omid, May 21, 1948.
 Mahmoudi, Mehran, May 10, 1950.
 Tehrani, Parvin, January 7, 1946.
 Vaziri, Kamran, July 30, 1956.
 Sohola, Sarch, January 1, 1960.
 Seyfollan, Naghani, September 14, 1952.
 Jalian, Farkhondeh, December 22, 1952.
 Matin, Asgari Afsaneh, December 12, 1956.
 Afainesh, Hossen, March 26, 1942.
 Reza, Mohammad, October 8, 1961.
 Hosseinzaden, Farnaz, December 6, 1961.
 Noozan, Ali, January 24, 1961.
 (AKA Nowrozlian, Faribarg)
 Baratimarnani, Masout, March 8, 1962.
 Pechrakmanesh, Pirouz, February 18, 1961.
 Djafari, Shabin, October 13, 1960.
 Mahmudi, Mahmood, September 16, 1962.
 Mehdi, Jafari-Najafabad, October 6, 1960.
 Ahamed, Zahra.
 (AKA Heshnati, Ghareh)
 Kak, Vand J., July 30, 1953.
 (AKA Aham, Bakhsb)
 Monazzan, Safel, age 43.
 Serajha, Mina, May 4, 1961.
 Rahbari, Bizhan, December 25, 1962.
 Soufi, Baram Samii, May 17, 1948.
 Shakery, Ali Mohammad, March 21, 1948.

Smalla, Zidla, June 18, 1946.
 Najafi, Nader T., November 20, 1947.
 Jamessam, Siavosh, May 21, 1959.
 Firooz, Afattalab, May 26, 1949.
 Tagharobi, Khosrow, March 11, 1952.
 Kharazmi, Davood, September 27, 1952.
 Sadari, Hosein, December, 1949.
 Zia, Abdemanati, December 22, 1941.
 Nikhbaht-Hanadani, Fayar, July 13, 1953.
 Afshar, Hani, July 9, 1948.
 Foroohar, Manzar, May 15, 1948.
 Fajhar, Mehdi, January 7, 1943.
 Fardi, Mohammed, December 25, 1950. ●

NEW HOPE FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

HON. DON BONKER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1978

● Mr. BONKER. Mr. Speaker, the recent Camp David agreement offers renewed hope for resolving the many issues that divide Israel and her Arab neighbors in the Middle East. Whether the time has arrived when a peaceful settlement is acceptable to all parties, only time and events can tell.

Occasionally, I write a column on foreign policy for the Washington State Teamsters and would like to have this latest piece printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

NEW HOPE FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST

It was an historic moment. Indeed it was a rare moment as Congress convened in joint session to receive the President who had just concluded the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Joint sessions are not uncommon. Usually it is a state of the union message, or there are emergency sessions, such as the times when Lyndon Johnson and Gerald Ford unexpectedly assumed the Presidency, and on occasion the President will use a joint session to address an issue like the energy crisis. These sessions are generally partisan and the topics are rarely pleasant.

But this was different. There was high expectation, even euphoria. Perhaps even relief. Speaker O'Neill said that not since Winston Churchill appeared had there been such enthusiasm.

We in Congress know the most persistent, insoluble problem in the world is the Middle East. Nothing compares with it. Every President in three decades and countless world leaders have wrestled with it. Kissinger devoted his diplomatic skills and billions of U.S. dollars to the cause without success. Now, suddenly there is an electrifying feeling in official Washington that if it can establish peace in that beleaguered area, anything is possible.

At one time the Middle East was a clear-cut issue for U.S. policy makers. Our fervent support of Israel was unquestioned. Having the Russians in Egypt also made it a convenient East-West issue. That is no longer the case. Anwar Sadat replaced Nasser's pro-Communist policies, and has since gained respect and commendable support in the United States. The 1973 war brought an oil embargo which dramatized our heavy dependence on Arab oil. Recently we sold sophisticated weaponry to Egypt and Saudi Arabia for the first time, placing the United States in the awkward position of giving arms to all sides in that hostile area.

All of a sudden, the Middle East seemed hopelessly complicated. Jimmy Carter has been carrying this awesome burden ever since

he entered the White House. Now, after twelve intense days at Camp David, he proudly announced to Congress and the world that after thirty years of bitter conflict, peace has finally come to Egypt and Israel.

This week new hope emerged in the closing hours of the Camp David meeting. The three leaders held a dramatic press conference at the White House. Then a briefing of congressional leaders the following morning, and that evening the President addressed Congress and the diplomatic corps. The next day, our committee on International Relations met separately with Sadat and Begin. These two courageous leaders then returned home to report to their own public.

Is it really possible that peace has finally come for two peoples whose common history is one of hatred and hostility? Is it possible that two leaders whose earlier careers were marked with intense radicalism can now accept and trust one another?

Some might also ask whether an American-sponsored settlement that does not include new or higher levels of assistance to all sides is possible? (Indeed, Carter said the only U.S. commitment was his personal pledge to visit Egypt and Israel sometime soon).

There are also the imponderable pitfalls. What will happen if moderate Arab states like Jordan and Saudi Arabia refuse to go along? What if the Israeli Knesset fails to ratify the portion that deals with settlements in the Sinai? Certainly the PLO and radical Arab states will be violently opposed—one wonders what action they will contemplate to destroy the agreement? Much rests with these two great leaders themselves, both of whom are vulnerable—Begin because of failing health and Sadat because he is a walking target for Palestinian terrorists.

Indeed, it is something of a miracle we even have a "framework" for peace. Anyone close to events in the Middle East appreciates the delicacy of the agreement and can quickly predict the threats and challenges that lie ahead. But instead there is a mood of optimism. The agreement must succeed for the alternative is unthinkable.

Fortunately, the leaders involved are all strong and courageous men. They are not mere politicians playing to the emotions of their constituencies or jockeying around for power and prestige. They are devout men who are genuinely committed to peace. They all have a vital stake in the outcome of Camp David. ●

BALANCE(S) OF POWER SERIES

HON. JOHN B. BRECKINRIDGE

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 22, 1978

● Mr. BRECKINRIDGE. Mr. Speaker, since the manner in which foreign relations are conducted by a given country has effect on the success or failure of its foreign policies, a significant element in the strategic balance, as is being elaborated in this series, the quality of the diplomacy used by the United States and the Soviet Union.

In the past, superior authority and professionalism of American diplomacy has been considered to result in greater effectiveness than the stereo-typical brusque and single-minded efforts by the Soviets. As the following article by Helmut Sonnenfeldt suggests, however, the Soviet Union is emerging from its pre-