

Official Conduct, clause 11 of rule XLIII, which provides as follows:

A Member of the House of Representatives shall not authorize or otherwise allow a non-House individual, group, or organization to use the words "Congress of the United States", "House of Representatives", or "official business", or any combination of words thereof, on any letterhead or envelope.

This clause took effect upon adoption. The primary purpose of clause 11 is to prohibit a private organization from using a facsimile of congressional stationery for a direct mail fundraising appeal. However, the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct has received a number of inquiries concerning the application of this rule to other factual situations.

The Committee on Standards of Official Conduct will soon be issuing a formal advisory opinion interpreting clause 11. The committee would welcome comments from Members on the general interpretation of this clause. Any Member wishing to submit written views to the committee should do so as soon as possible. ●

#### TROTSKYISM AND TERRORISM: IRELAND AND IRAN

HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1979

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the U.S. section of the Fourth International which coordinates revolutionary and terrorist activities of Trotskyite Communist parties and is actively supporting a wide range of terrorist revolutionary groups in Europe, the Middle East, and Latin America, has successfully recruited Iranians living in this country to the Trotskyite variety of Marxism-Leninism, has organized them into a Communist party recognized by the Fourth International as its Iranian section, and has sent them back into Iran to join in the revolutionary strife.

The involvement of the Fourth International Communists in international terrorist activities is nothing new. My colleagues may recall that in August and September 1976, I provided a series of detailed reports on the extensive involvement of the Fourth International in terrorism in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru, France, Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Middle East. More recently, the Japanese Trotskyites have participated in the rioting and arson at the Narita airport.

The Fourth International's involvement in terrorism in Northern Ireland is expanding as Trotskyites recruit among the terrorists of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) and its support networks. The Irish section of the Fourth International, the Movement for a Socialist Republic (MSR) is in the process of a merger with the People's Democracy, whose members have been convicted recently of such offenses as possession of illegal arms and ammunition, and have been sentenced to long prison terms.

These Fourth International parties have been assiduously courting another Trotskyite-oriented revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Socialist Party (IRSP), which has a terrorist "military arm" called the Irish National Liberation Army. The Irish and British Fourth International parties have extensive contacts with both the Official and Provisional wings of the IRA. A number of IRSP members have been killed both in shootouts with British security forces and intramural killings by rival terrorist gangs: to these and to IRSP members apprehended and charged with terrorist crimes, the Fourth International parties have offered their "broadest support."

Just as the International Marxist Group (IMG), the British section of the Fourth International, played the leading role in the formation of the Irish section, the U.S. Socialist Workers Party has been the organizer and guiding influence in the formation of the Sattar League, now called the Hezeb Karegaran Socialiste—Socialist Workers Party—in tribute to its mentor.

It should be noted that as a result of a lawsuit brought by the SWP against the FBI and other Federal agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been barred from examining the activities of the SWP. The lawsuit has resulted in the SWP obtaining extensive discovery into the Government's investigatory files, but this has been insufficient for the leaders of the Fourth International who have asked the SWP to "internationalize" the lawsuit by seeking FBI, CIA and other agency files on the Fourth International and its members as well. That information was obtained from the Internal Information Bulletin, a confidential "members only" publication of the Fourth International published in English as a "fraternal service" by the SWP. Because of the SWP lawsuit, the FBI are forbidden to obtain copies via informants in the SWP and become aware of these activities on behalf of the Fourth International.

As for the formation of the Iranian Trotskyite party, the details of its activities and recent implantation in Iran have been provided in the Information Digest, a newsletter that provides detailed information on terrorist and revolutionary movements in the United States that is published by John Rees.

#### The article follows:

##### SWP SPAWNS TEHRAN TROTSKYISTS

Thanks to its American section, the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the Trotskyist communists of the Brussels-based Fourth International (FI) now have an overt cadre operating in violence-torn Iran.

On January 22, 1979, more than a dozen Iranian Trotskyists from the leadership of the Sattar League, accompanied by SWP National Committee member Cindy Jacquith, flew into Teheran to hold a press conference announcing that the Sattar League was now the *Hezeb Karegaran Socialiste (HKS)* [Socialist Workers Party], the Iranian FI section. The HKS unveiled a political platform praising the Communist "workers and peasants government" set up in Azerbaijan, Iran's northern province, by the USSR which had militarily occupied the area during World War II, and supporting the clandestine work of the Tudeh (Communist) party in Iran in collaboration with the Moosadeq government overthrown by the Shah in 1953.

The HKS calls for establishment of a "constituent assembly" of representatives of "the organizations of the workers, peasants, white-collar workers, soldiers, university students, and high-school students." It is noted that the Trotskyists call for "equal rights for all religions;" a full women's liberation platform including state-run child-care centers, abortion and contraception; and that it includes no provision for any involvement in government of the Shiite Moslem clergy. All these points are bound to bring the HKS into conflict with the supporters of Ayatolla Ruholla Khomeini's planned "Islamic republic."

Those participating in the HKS founding press conference included Reza Baraheni, honorary chairman of the SWP's front for the support of Iranian revolutionaries, the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI); Babak Zahraie, a member of both the SWP and its youth arm, the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA), who played a leading role in using CAIFI to recruit Iranians into Trotskyism and the Sattar League; Nemat Jazayeri, CAIFI's former executive secretary; Parvin Najafi, active with CAIFI and a writer for *Intercontinental Press/Inprecor*, the weekly English language magazine of the FI produced by the SWP in New York City as one of its services to the FI; Javad Sadeeg, who fled Iran in 1953; Hooshang Sepehri, who said that four of his brothers had been killed fighting the Shah's government; and Zeyot Obrohim, an instructor at Teheran University.

The Sattar League and the HKS are the outgrowth of "colonizing work" among Iranian revolutionaries and dissidents living in the U.S. by leaders of the SWP who also are leaders of the FI. In brief, the recruitment of the HKS commenced in the late 1960s and early 1970s when the campus YSA chapters were used to support and co-sponsor demonstrations by the Iranian Students Association (ISA) and recruit ISA members. However, in 1973, the ISA expelled its Trotskyist members in a bitter faction fight that continues with ISA contingents frequently assaulting Iranian Trotskyists and accusing them of being "agents of the Shah and SAVAK."

In 1972, the SWP formed a defense committee to fight deportation of Babak Zahraie, an SWP and YSA member active in the Seattle ISA. With marriage to a U.S. SWP and YSA member preventing the deportation, and with the split in ISA, the SWP transformed the Zahraie defense committee into the Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI), a front controlled by the SWP which took as its first campaign securing the release of Reza Baraheni. On his arrival in the U.S. after release from a brief detention, Baraheni became CAIFI's honorary chairman and most active speaker. CAIFI, under the leadership of Baraheni, Zahraie and other Iranian and U.S. Trotskyists, continued its recruitment among Iranian students, which resulted in formation of the Sattar League as the Iranian section of the FI with two voting delegates in the FI leadership who never deviated from the positions of the SWP-led Leninist-Trotskyist Faction (LTF).

The HKS issued a tribute to long-time SWP and FI leader Joseph Hansen, who used the alias "Pepe" in the FI, praising his "central role in educating our leadership and developing our party" during their "years in exile." According to the HKS, Hansen, who died on January 18, 1979, advised them on everything from "theoretical questions to the questions of day-to-day party building." Said the HKS, "Comrade Hansen taught us to concentrate on the problems of our own country, to be Iranian Trotskyists."

Hansen, of course, was only one of the SWP leaders who also serve in the FI leadership. Among the services provided to the development of the Sattar League by the SWP

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was production of a monthly newsletter, Payam Daneshjoo [Students Correspondence], which first appeared in 1973 following the expulsion of Trotskyists by the ISA. In November 1978, the publication which had grown to a 60-page magazine became a weekly using the format of Intercontinental Press/Inprecor, and using GPO Box 1266, Brooklyn, New York 11201, to reflect the "new stage" of revolution in Iran and serve "as a step toward a unified newspaper that will seek the collaboration of all Iranian revolutionary socialists." As Bahman Moradi noted in Intercontinental Press, "the editors of Payam are organized around the banner of the Fourth International, the world party of socialist revolution." He neglected to note that the chief editor of the publication is Babak Zahraie, long-time CAIFI field secretary and Sattar leader.

Through CAIFI, U.S. and Iranian Trotskyists have had some success in attracting broader support from the left for its causes. It will be recalled that a CAIFI press conference in Washington, DC, on 9/13/78 featuring Zahraie and Baraheni had as additional participants Representatives Tom Harkin [D-IA] and Fortney Stark [D-CA], and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

How successful the U.S.-trained Trotskyist communists will be in Iran remains to be seen.●

#### CONSERVING ENERGY

### HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1979

● Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, as this body is well aware, a great deal of time and effort has been devoted in Congress to seek ways to assist the American people in understanding the need to conserve energy and ways in which this critical task can effectively be accomplished.

Not enough is now being done to conserve energy which is particularly tragic as the international situation becomes more unstable.

I have been following the development of a model Conference on Community Housing and Energy Conservation, which is being cosponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Council of Jewish Federations in association with the Department of Energy and dozens of religious groups of all faiths and neighborhood organizations. This conference is the only one I am aware of which has actually sought to teach leaders of community groups how to help ordinary citizens conserve energy.

I want to congratulate Father Geno Baroni, assistant secretary for Neighborhoods, Voluntary Associations and Consumer Protection, and his office staff which labored hard and long to assist the Council of Jewish Federations which designed the conference program under the direction of William Rice, a consultant on energy conservation.

What is most interesting about this innovative grassroots endeavor is the very diverse number of community-based groups that actually took advantage of this unique opportunity, spent all of George Washington's Birthday holiday, from 8:30 in the morning until well into

the evening. That so many people were willing to take this time indicated to me clearly the high level of interest existing among ordinary citizens to learn how to conserve energy.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Energy and other relevant Federal agencies would do well to increase their community-level contacts to replicate efforts like the one created by the Council of Jewish Federations.●

#### A NEW VISION OF OLDER AMERICANS

### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 21, 1979

● Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, the legislative record of the 95th Congress reflects a recognition of the importance of older Americans to the life of this country. In the past 2 years, Congress has become aware that older Americans represent a potent political force which cannot be ignored.

This force has dramatically changed both public and congressional perceptions of older Americans. In addition to insuring the passage of needed health and support service programs, older Americans have rewritten the definition of aging and individual competence. No longer are the elderly viewed solely as individuals in need of support services. Increasingly they are viewed as contributors to society who demand their right to pursue their lives as they choose.

In the past, Congress has tended to view the older American as someone needing money and services. Legislation has generally embraced income supports, health benefits and a variety of social programs. Indeed, many seniors have greatly benefited from these varied initiatives. However, while remaining supportive of these service-oriented programs, the 95th Congress has departed from this traditional framework in a dramatic way.

For the first time, the Congress now views older people not only as needy, but also as having potential for continued productivity and usefulness. Two laws stand out as hallmarks breaking new ground for seniors. These bills view older people as contributors rightfully demanding both equality of opportunity and the provision of relevant support services.

These laws significantly broaden work opportunities for people in their later years and assure them that they may continue to work for as long as they can do the job. This right—to be productive—has in the past been severely limited by the barrier of age.

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1978 are a revolutionary departure from traditional employment practices. The law redefines the concept of a working life and stands to have a major impact on employment practices for people of all ages. The amendments abolish forced retirement

in the Federal sector and raise the mandatory retirement age in the private sector from 65 to 70. The legislation recognizes that many people are living longer, more active lives and do not wish to be arbitrarily forced into statutory idleness. The law views retirement as a right and not an obligation.

Further, the legislation is a first step toward acknowledging the increasing strain the retired population is placing on the social security system. It is a little known fact that the fastest growing age group in this country embraces people over 75. By the year 2000, it will embrace those over 65. Clearly the demography of our population is changing. Increasingly the taxpayer is being called upon to finance payments to many people who desire to work and do not wish to retire. Such social policy makes neither economic nor moral sense; abolishing mandatory retirement is a beginning toward realigning proper priorities.

A second significant provision, which parallels this view of older people as productive workers, is contained in the recently passed Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978. The act now requires the Secretary of Labor to sponsor programs to meet the unique employment needs of unemployed persons over age 55. Although much attention in employment policy is properly focused on the needs of younger unemployed Americans, thousands of individuals over 55 are unemployed and actively seeking jobs. An employment policy which favors one age group at the expense of another is both shortsighted and cruel. Both groups deserve support.

Traditionally, CETA programs have been regarded as youth programs and have generally ignored the needs of older workers. In fact, last December the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights confirmed this imbalance by charging CETA programs with age discrimination against older workers seeking employment.

This new section of CETA corrects a major deficiency in the Nation's principal employment and training program. It is an important beginning toward altering past CETA biases and integrating older people into positions of productive employment.

Despite these advances, a clear challenge remains for the 96th Congress. While we must continue to support programs for those in need, we must also respond to the older American's increasing desire for self-support, self-sufficiency, and independent living. Our society must offer each citizen the opportunity to make his or her contribution regardless of age.

In the coming years, Congress will be faced with the prospect of an increasingly aging population with fewer younger workers to staff the economy and fund the social security and pension systems. In addition to steps already taken, a radical shift in national manpower policy is in order. Just as increased attention is now being focused on the employment needs of younger workers, the future health of our economy requires that greater steps be taken to provide older workers the opportunity