

S. 539. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to amend the contract for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Vermejo reclamation project between the Vermejo Conservancy District, located in the State of New Mexico, and the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 629. An act for the relief of Niobe Giovanelli and Pierluigi Pacini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 659. An act for the relief of the Black Hills Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 702. An act to establish alternatives to criminal prosecution for certain persons charged with offenses against the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1179. An act to incorporate the Gold Star Wives of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1375. An act for the relief of Pandelis Perdiks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1828. An act to exempt the Milner Dam from certain requirements of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 807), and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1835. An act to extend the Joint Funding Simplification Act of 1974; to the Committee on Government Operations.

S.J. Res. 40. Joint resolution to authorize the President to proclaim annually the last Friday of April as "National Arbor Day"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. THOMPSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee on December 27, 1979, examined and found truly enrolled a joint resolution of the House of the following

title, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 468. Joint resolution extending the dates for the submission of the President's Budget and Economic Report.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes a.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Thursday, January 3, 1980, at 11:55 a.m.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3084. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of District of Columbia Act 3-135, "To amend article 6 of the Uniform Commercial Code to include certain additional establishments within the provisions pertaining to bulk transfers, and for other purposes," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3085. A letter from the Chairman, Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting a copy of District of Columbia Act 3-136, "To amend article 20, section 2 of the District of Columbia Police Regulations so as to prevent any unconstitutional prior restraint of free speech in the posting of noncommercial signs on public lampposts; and for other purposes," pursuant to section 602(c) of Public

Law 93-198; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

3086. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations transmitting notice of the State Department's intention to consent to a request by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for permission to transfer certain U.S. origin defense articles to the Government of the Netherlands, pursuant to section 3(a) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3087. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, transmitting notice of the proposed issuance of an export license for major defense equipment sold commercially to the Government of Jordan (transmittal No. MC-7-80), pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3088. A letter from the Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, withdrawing a previously transmitted Letter of Offer to Saudi Arabia for certain defense articles and services (Transmittal No. 80-24), pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

3089. A letter from the Director, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the plan for authorizing executive level positions in the executive branch, including the maximum number of such positions necessary and a justification therefor, pursuant to section 414(b) (2) of Public Law 95-454; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 5403: Mr. ROYER, Mr. SHUMWAY, and Mr. GOLDWATER.

H.R. 6109: Mr. HAGEDORN.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### HOW PRESIDENT CARTER BETRAYED THE SHAH

#### HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 31, 1979

● Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, there can be little doubt that the bizarre, warped human rights policies instituted by President Carter as the keystone of his foreign policy were directly responsible for destabilizing the Government of the Shah of Iran. The President's new foreign policy was able within 2 years to transform Iran from a peaceful ally of the free world into an anarchic state ruled by a fanatical religious extremist through violent street mobs and secret star chamber courts who decree in midnight trials death at daybreak with no appeal.

The administration's progressive destabilization of the Shah's government has been chronicled by investigative journalist John Rees in the weekly magazine, the Review of the News. In light of the barbaric incident now underway in Tehran, I strongly recommend this article to my colleagues:

### HOW JIMMY CARTER BETRAYED THE SHAH (By John Rees)

Iran was for 20 years the keystone of America's strategy in the Middle East and a major factor in the economic stability of the Free World. But, in the two years and two months of the Carter Administration, it has ceased to be an ally and is now immersed in anarchy and chaos for which the U.S. President bears the major responsibility. Not since the fall of the Nationalist Government in China has an American Administration committed so damaging a betrayal of a major ally.

What has happened in Iran threatens the entire world balance of power and the economies of the West, and it has come about only because the Carter Administration allowed itself to be used in a program crafted by the Kremlin to destabilize Iran. In the words of a senior Iranian diplomat in Washington, "President Carter betrayed the Shah and helped create the vacuum that will soon be filled by Soviet-trained agents and religious fanatics who hate America."

The vital importance of Iran to the Free World is the result of a number of factors including:

Its geographic location on the southern border of the U.S.S.R. where it is the eastern gateway to the Middle East;

Its oil fields which are the source of between 70 to 90 percent of the oil imported by the countries of Western Europe, Japan, Israel, South Africa (and Rhodesia); and

which were growing in significance as a source for U.S. oil imports.

In terms of the Free World's defense strategy, Iran has long been of critical importance. Iran and Turkey are the Middle Eastern members of the C.E.N.T.O. alliance for regional security. From Iran, highly sophisticated electronic-intelligence listening posts, equipped and manned by the National Security Agency, have monitored military activities in the Soviet Union. These have grown to critical importance since the U.S. decided to take the Greek side after the Cyprus invasion and, in retaliation, Turkey shut down all U.S. bases and electronic posts on her territory and moved so far toward an accommodation with Moscow as to sign a friendship and cooperation agreement with the Soviets.

Even more important, the Shah's well-trained and American-equipped Armed Forces were available to serve as the regional protector of the small, sparsely populated, but oil-rich countries along the Persian Gulf and Arabian peninsula which have been targets for both courtship and subversion by Moscow. Indeed, although there was some tension between Iran and Saudi Arabia (based in part on the fact that they epitomize the two divisions of Islam), the Iranian military had already proved its effectiveness in Oman where at the invitation of Sultan Qabus the Shah's troops wiped out a Marxist terrorist organization and drove its stragglers back to sanctuary in

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

the neighboring People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (P.D.R.Y.).

The P.D.R.Y. has been intimately collaborating with the U.S.S.R. since the British abandoned Aden. Its revolutionary Marxist Government has been on excellent terms with Libya, that other revolutionary socialist Islamic republic, and with the Marxist regimes in Algeria and Iraq. These countries have worked to assist Soviet maneuverers in the Middle East, providing training bases, arms, passports, and other logistical support for terrorist groups ranging from Africa and the Middle East to Europe. The West German Baader-Meinhof gang, "Carlos the Jackal," and factions of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.) have all had the use of Libyan and P.D.R.Y. facilities. Members of the two chief Iranian terrorist groups, one Marxist-Leninist and the other "Islamic-Marxist," have received training in the P.D.R.Y., Libya, Iraq, and Cuba.

Mere collaboration with the Communists does not make a regime immune from a coup to install a totally controlled gang of Soviet agents. The P.D.R.Y.'s collaborationist Government was overthrown by a Soviet-controlled regime last summer, opening Aden to the Warsaw Pact and Cuban forces as a staging area for operations in Ethiopia. The recent coup in Afghanistan, the attempted coup in Iraq, the civil war in Lebanon, the growing disorders in Turkey, and what is happening in Iran show that an all-out Soviet offensive is underway to capture the entire Middle East for the Communist camp.

With a hostile, anti-Western regime in Iran, the pressure against Saudi Arabia, Jordan, the Arab Gulf countries, and Egypt will increase dangerously.

That this was allowed to happen is from a strategic point of view unthinkable. From a political point of view it is even worse. Under the direction of its able monarch Iran had been transformed in a single generation from a near-feudal agricultural society to an urbanized, burgeoning, industrialized, and modern country with an increasingly Western character. This program of industrialization was carried out under the personal direction of the Shah. His plan was to make Iran a technologically advanced, economically diversified, and self-sustaining nation so that in the next century when the oil ran low Iran would not go into an economic decline and return to the dark ages.

There can be no question that the Shah took his position as a ruling monarch very seriously, shouldering moral and economic responsibility for the emerging Iranian people. Clearly he tried to bring to Iran the best of what Western societies had to offer. And not merely in the material sense. Among the Western concepts and developments he had written into law in Iran were the principles of religious toleration, separation of church and state, and expanded legal and political rights for women. Education was provided for both women and men, and an advisory parliament was set up to which, over the years, additional powers were granted.

These programs were anathema to the fanatical elements of the Shi'ite Moslem clergy who had come to exercise vast power over the peasants because of their enormous land holdings. As in Western Europe during the 13th and 14th Centuries, persons attempting to insure their salvation had bequeathed land, houses, jewels, and money to the Shi'ite mosques, monasteries, and religious centers. With richness and temporal possessions came temporal authority. But the heart of the Shi'ite clergy's power was control of land in an agricultural society where their economic strength enforced "piety" and obedience to their religious orders. All of the

Shah's efforts at industrialization and modernization were therefore viewed as a direct threat to the Shi'ite mullahs—who easily rationalized this as an attempt by the Christian countries to subvert Islam by technology. The resulting hatred of the West led the Shi'ite clergy to collaborate with the Soviet Union and the Communists in Iran.

The Shah particularly cut into the power of the Shi'ite clergy with a land-reform program in which large estates (including those of the Shah and his family) were broken up and given to landless tenants. The compensation paid to both the secular and clerical landowners never made up in their view for loss of the power they once held over their former tenants. Thus the Shah was seen as a man to be destroyed by the West-hating Shi'ite Moslem clergy, their fanatical followers, and the Marxists and Communists organizing among the Iranian intellectuals, students, and industrial workers.

The Soviets realized that by destroying the Shah they might gain unhindered access to their client states of Syria and Iraq; access to the warmwater ports of the Persian Gulf; control of the Strait of Hormuz between the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, through which move the tankers carrying oil from Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Iran; and, control of Iran's own vast energy resources of oil and natural gas. And, of course, such a coup would also bring benefits to the radical Arab states which have aligned themselves with the Soviet Union—Libya, Syria, Algeria, P.D.R.Y., and Iraq. In addition, a militant anti-Western regime in Iran would immediately cut off oil shipments to Israel and South Africa.

As the Shah moved to control these groups who have perennially plotted revolution against him, to maintain his long-established friendship with the Free World, Jimmy Carter entered the White House and global politics underwent a drastic change.

Soon after President Carter took office in January 1977, reports began to circulate of major domestic political concessions being made by the Shah in response to demands by the Carter Administration. In effect, radicals around President Carter were seeking to impose the "anything goes" political system of the United States in the late 1970s on a country that had been partially occupied by the Red Army during World War II; which had to put down a Communist Government in its Azerbaijan province set up by Stalin's minions; which had a long border with the U.S.S.R.; which barely escaped a Communist takeover in the early 1950s; which had no tradition of Western political freedoms; and, which was in the throes of a drastic social and economic transformation from feudalism.

In the name of "human rights" the Carter radicals were out to destroy the most progressive ruler in Iran's history and turn his throne over to a gang of fanatics out of the dark ages as a prelude to Communist takeover.

By linking various demands to the sale to Iran of sophisticated military hardware and the training of Iranian military technicians and pilots, the radical Carter team began a campaign to "destabilize" the Shah's Government. In chronological sequence, the successful betrayal went like this: First, pressure was applied to release from prison many of those who had plotted to overthrow the Shah, including members of terrorist groups. After all, the Carter State Department, Amnesty International, and Moscow Radio all agreed that these were "political" prisoners. Next, pressure was applied to alter the Iranian judicial code so that terrorists and subversives were no longer tried by military courts but in civil jurisdictions. Defendants and their supporters quickly commenced the

sort of propaganda activities seen in Western countries when the authorities attempt to prosecute revolutionaries. Third, pressure was applied to institute guarantees of American-style "free assembly," that would allow organization of open meetings calling for the overthrow of the Shah's Government. And, fourth, "opposition tendencies" in the ruling Rastakhiz (Renaissance) party were encouraged by the United States.

The Shah's concessions to U.S. "human rights" pressure in order to obtain vital military equipment were, of course, perceived as weakness not only by his enemies among the Communists and the mullahs, but also among his own supporters in the Rastakhiz party. The perception of weakness brought about quick escalation of challenges which the Shah and his Government were unable effectively to check because of increasing "human rights" pressure from President Carter and his team of radicals. By the end of the summer of 1977, university students and followers of the Shi'ite clergy had begun staging street demonstrations on the campuses and in several Iranian cities. These were unchecked and escalated in violence. Some Iranians believe that this opposition to the Shah was actually organized by the Central Intelligence Agency at the order of President Carter. The Iranian magazine *Khandaniha*, for example, carried an article in its issue for December 16, 1978, which said that "Imam Husein Sadr was approached to take up the leadership of a new government, but, because of the vigilance of the Eastern bloc, this plan crumbled and the Imam vanished."

In November 1977, the Shah and his Empress had made a state visit to Washington, D.C. They and all Iranians were given a clear message of the Carter Administration's deep hostility when the Shah was "greeted" by President Carter as some 4,000 Marxist-led Iranian students brandishing clubs and the banners of Iranian terrorist organizations were allowed to mass within a hundred feet of the White House. Wearing masks to conceal their identities, these revolutionaries attacked both American and Iranian residents of this country who had peacefully assembled to welcome the Shah. Many people were injured, but only 15 of the rioters were arrested—and were then quickly released.

The failure to interfere with these violent demonstrations, virtually on the White House lawn, was seen as the clearest of signals that the Carter Administration was willing to see the Shah and his Empress insulted, even directly assaulted by tear-gas, in the streets of the American capital. Obviously Carter was not committed to the survival of the Shah and his pro-American Government. Again quoting from the *Khandaniha*:

"Before that latest trip, the Shah had traveled several times to the U.S.A. without encountering any demonstrations of Iranian students residing in the U.S.A. . . . By contrast, during the Shah's most recent trip such demonstrations (which included Iranians residing in Canada and Europe) were not only permitted, but perhaps even encouraged by CIA officials."

As *The Review Of The News* reported November 30, 1977, White House media czar Jody Powell had instructed the police "that strict enforcement might make America look like a 'police state.'" In short, the riot against the Shah was a calculated insult designed to reinforce Carter's radical demands. And, while President Carter and his advisors were urging the Shah toward still more radical and revolutionary changes and concessions in the fabric of Iranian society, the Soviet Union was moving every bit as rapidly to mobilize its long-constructed networks



of subversion, sabotage, espionage, and terrorism in Iran.●

JOSEPH SAMUEL KEPNER

HON. THOMAS B. EVANS, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 31, 1979

● Mr. EVANS of Delaware. Mr. Speaker, we in Delaware are proud of the outstanding record of service achieved by the Wilmington Shops which has been the principal locomotive repair maintenance facility for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Penn Central Railroad, and more recently, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak). It is also our pleasure to recognize those individuals who have achieved outstanding records of service throughout their careers at the Wilmington Shops. It gives me great pleasure to recognize the contributions of Joseph Samuel Kepner who retired on November 1, 1979 as Amtrak superintendent of locomotives at the Wilmington Shops. Mr. Kepner's outstanding career is described in the following article which was prepared for the Mutual magazine published by the Mutual Beneficial Association of Rail Transportation Employees, Inc.

The article follows:

JOSEPH SAMUEL KEPNER—MR. ELECTRIC-  
LOCOMOTIVE OF AMERICA  
(By Ralph M. Allen, Jr.)

The record of Joseph S. Kepner in modern railroading is unequaled in devotion to duty, loyalty and dedication but foremost is the fact that he has been recognized in the industry as the most knowledgeable individual on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Penn-Central Railroad and Amtrak in the field of Electric Motive Power.

The only individual to hire as a laborer, advanced through the ranks to Superintendent of Locomotives in the history of Wilmington Shops. As Foreman and General Foreman he has left home at 3:30 a.m., arriving on duty long before his regular starting time of 7 a.m., invariably getting home at 6 p.m. when the men left work at 3 p.m.

As an Electrician Apprentice he spent all

his available spare time studying, learning and working on Electric Locomotives and quite often worked extra hours on his own time to gain his knowledge of the mighty GG1's, P5's, and E44's, which he truly loved.

He was respected and admired by all who worked with him or under him for he was honest, fair and just.

He is a native of Overbrook, West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He was born October 17, 1919. His parents were Alvin T. and Bessie Kepner. His father was a Pennsylvania Railroad Locomotive Engineer.

Joe entered Girard College, Philadelphia, in September, 1929. While a student there, he served as Vice President of the Carpenters Club. His hobby was hunting. He was known as a better than average student with the ambition to become a locomotive engineer. He graduated in January, 1937.

POSITIONS HELD AND DATES OF PROMOTION DURING HIS 42 YEARS OF RAILROADING:

Hired: Laborer, Stores Department, Wilmington Shops, Pennsylvania Railroad—February 4, 1937.

Appointed: Apprentice Electrician, Wilmington Shops, Pennsylvania Railroad—May 18, 1937.

Appointed: Journeyman Electrician, Wilmington Shops, Pennsylvania Railroad—January 27, 1942.

Leave of Absence, World War II, February 15, 1945—November 1, 1946.

Master Sergeant, U.S. Infantry World War II.

Returned to railroad employment November 1, 1946.

Appointed: Gang Foreman, November 1, 1946.

Promoted: Assistant Foreman, Electric Locomotive Shop—July 16, 1949.

Transferred: Assistant Foreman, 46th St. Enginehouse, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—January 1, 1952.

Promoted: Acting Foreman, Electric Locomotive Shop—August 1, 1954.

Promoted: Foreman, Electric Locomotive Shop—November 1, 1955.

Promoted: General Foreman, Electric Locomotive Shop—October 16, 1968.

Promoted: Amtrak General Foreman, Electric Locomotive Shop—February 24, 1976.

Promoted: Amtrak Superintendent, Locomotives, Wilmington Shops—June 1, 1976.

Retired: November 1, 1979.

Joseph S. Kepner is a quiet, unassuming man, never wishing to be in the limelight, however his long outstanding record as "Wil-

lington Shops Own" cannot be forgotten and deserves recognition.●

CHECK VISAS OF FOREIGN STUDENTS WHO HAVE OVERSTAYED OR DO NOT QUALIFY AS STUDENTS

HON. EDWARD J. DERWINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, December 31, 1979

● Mr. DERWINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is logical for Americans to be upset at the holding of the hostages in Iran. However, in turn, the expulsion from this country of all Iranian students is not the answer. Two wrongs do not make a right.

Therefore, I was extremely pleased to see the editorial in the Chicago Sun-Times of December 26, which suggests that visas of all foreign students be checked for those who have overstayed or who no longer qualify as students. The editorial follows:

CHECK VISAS OF ALL NATIONALITIES

Frustrated in its campaign to deport Iranian students who have violated the terms of their U.S. hospitality, the Justice Department now is embarked on a course that makes constitutional sense.

Readers will recall that a U.S. District Court judge in Washington, Joyce Hens Green, struck down the directive calling upon Justice to check the visas of Iranians and deport those who had overstayed or no longer qualified as students.

Judge Green ruled, quite properly we thought, that this prosecutorial concentration on Iranians as Iranians violated constitutional provisions that guarantee the equal protection of U.S. laws to anyone living under them, citizen or alien.

The Justice Department is appealing the Green decision to higher courts.

But, as it does so, it has asked immigration officials to draw up regulations requiring all foreign students, whatever their nationality, to report to authorities periodically to show that they are living up to the terms of their visas.

That will impose a greater burden on federal bureaucracies—and will be less satisfying to today's specific American anger against the Iranians—but it's the way to go under a democratic system.●

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, January 3, 1980

The House met at 11:55 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. MOAKLEY).

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our hearts are filled with thanksgiving for Your goodness to us in the past and Your promises to us for the days ahead. We confess we have not always done as we ought and we know that even our best acts are not as they should be.

Yet, our experience teaches us, O Father, that You are a loving God who visits us with grace and deals with us not according to our weaknesses. In spite of our faults You have made available to us the forgiveness and reconciliation that gives peace of heart, mind, and soul. Be

with us always, O Lord, and minister to us in the depths of our souls. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, and without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

### REREFERRAL OF EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION 3071 TO COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of executive communication 3071 and that it be rereferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

### CLARIFICATION NEEDED OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

(Mr. LUNGREN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LUNGREN. Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that in Iran today the confusion of voices and contradictory pronounce-

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House Proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.  
● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.