

odian versus custodian are open to hearings and rehearings in the courtrooms of the 50 States that often do not recognize the court decisions of other States.

The Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Act, a model statute created in 1968 and approved by the American Bar Association, recognized the sister State's judicial ruling in custody matters. Adopted as law by 18 States, including Wisconsin, it includes penalties for "abduction and other unilateral removals of children."

In essence, this statute protects on paper one court's custody decisions—but does not address the issue of "child-snatching." It does little to assure a parent that the legal system will cooperate in the search and return of the youngster. It does not provide for a search for custody decrees, and another court might not know that they exist. It does not enlist the support of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is absolutely essential when the parent flees State boundaries.

#### LEGISLATION NECESSARY

It is time for our Government to take action to remove the legal barriers. As has been demonstrated countless times, action by State government has been ineffective. This is an area where action by the Federal Government is both necessary and proper.

Congress must recognize that reinforcing family law is necessary and that protecting children against violent and lawless parents is a priority.

Today I am introducing legislation designed to help those who have experienced the tragedy just described. It is by no means a solution to the problem, but it will offer parents the comfort of knowing that our legal system will protect their rights—and their children's—and will work with them to find their children. The bill would do three things:

1. Include "child-snatching" by a parent in the Federal kidnapping statute, thus making "child-snatching" a criminal offense, and enabling parents to enlist the assistance of the FBI in locating their children;

2. Make the crime punishable by a \$5,000 fine and/or a maximum 1-year imprisonment;

3. Require all States and the District of Columbia to enforce any child custody decree until it is modified by the court which originally issued it. If the original court declines to exercise its jurisdiction, then the court in another State may act to change the order.

#### CONCLUSION

Several Members of Congress have introduced bills that deal with the problem of "child-snatching." However, my bill takes the most comprehensive approach to the problem—imposing stiff criminal penalties for "child-snatching," enlisting the aid of the FBI, and requiring States to uphold the child custody rulings of other States. The bereaved parents should have a legal recourse, and we should be upholding the decisions of our courts. We can do both by enacting the legislation I am proposing.

### TUITION TAX CREDIT ACT: A RETURN TO FREEDOM OF EDUCATION

#### HON. DAN QUAYLE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1978

Mr. QUAYLE. Mr. Speaker, at a time when an individual's right to attend the learning institution of his choice is being restricted by economic considerations, tuition tax credit legislation has become extremely important.

"Students should not be denied the benefits of continuing their education in either public or private schools because of the drawbacks of financial problems. I think that would be going against what America, the land of freedom and opportunity, stands for!" This comment by a constituent of Indiana's Fourth District sums up much of the sentiment behind tuition relief legislation.

The United States has prided itself for many years on having one of the highest education levels in the world. This has been made possible through the availability of learning institutions at all levels of education, and the ability to attend the school of one's preference. Unfortunately, drastic rises in costs and tuitions have threatened this choice of schools.

Studies have shown that private schools are attended primarily by students from middle- and lower-income families. Rising costs are greatly restricting this income grouping from attending private schools. Public schools are fast developing into a monopoly situation. If the trend is allowed to continue, many private schools will be forced to shut down. The strain of placing hundreds of thousands of students from these schools into the public school system will be very costly to the taxpayer, resulting in greatly increased school taxes and Federal aid for education.

With the recent documented decline in public secondary education, it is necessary to recognize the importance and maintain the vitality of private schools. Through the revitalization of private schools at all levels of education, it will be possible to provide important education alternatives to all students, as well as to ease the heavy tax burden on middle income families of Federal aid to public schools.

The Tuition Tax Credit Act is aimed primarily at higher education, as well as secondary and elementary levels. Tuition costs at this level are prohibitive. We cannot allow a situation to develop where only the very rich and the very poor, who qualify for financial aid, can afford a post-high school education. The Tuition Tax Credit Act would provide necessary aid to many highly qualified college students who deserve the right to higher education.

Tax credits would help to restore freedom of choice of education to the American people. The provisions of the Tuition Tax Credit Act are such as to aid those who are too poor to afford private

schools and college, yet not poor enough to qualify for Federal aid. The amounts specified are enough to be of real help to those students, yet are not high enough to encourage students who would not otherwise be interested in attending private schools or going on to higher education. This is not a giveaway program, but an incentive to continue our high education standards in the United States and guarantee an education to all Americans.

Finally, one of the more attractive aspects of this bill is that it will not require any expansion of the Federal bureaucracy. It will provide needed aid to many students and can be administered through the IRS, without the need for the creation of a new administrative agency. At a time when the Nation is demanding a cutback of the bureaucracy, a program which can accomplish a goal and provide real aid without bureaucratic expansion is to be commended and merits serious consideration by all legislators.

### IRANIAN RIOT BLOCKED IN NEW YORK

#### HON. LARRY McDONALD

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1978

Mr. McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on January 12, 1978, nearly 1,000 demonstrators, principally from rival Iranian revolutionary movements but with supporters drawn from several US Marxist-Leninist groups, protested the visit to New York City of the Empress of Iran. The demonstration was organized by the same groups of revolutionary Iranian students resident in the United States who were responsible for a large-scale, violent riot in Washington, D.C., on November 15, 1977, in which 124 people, including several police officers, were injured, some of them still being hospitalized.

Although the Iranian student revolutionary movement has experienced increasing factionalization and splitting since 1975, the groups are able to contain their ideological quarrels in order to attempt disruptions during visits to this country by the Shah and Empress of Iran.

Until January 1975, the radical Iranian student movement abroad was led by a single organization headquartered in West Germany, the Confederation of Iranian Students—National Union (CISNU). At that time a split appeared in the CISNU between a Communist faction which was actually Maoist in its ideology, and a national front faction which looked to the Islamic Marxist movement derived from the followers of the deposed Mossadegh government. CISNU's U.S. affiliate, the Iranian Students Association (ISA) followed suit by splitting along identical political lines at its convention in Chicago later that summer. Additional splitting followed.

In August 1976, two factions of the splintered CISNU held a conference at Aachen, West Germany, which resulted in their U.S. affiliates uniting to form the Iranian Student Association in the United States (ISAUS). The ISAUS, operating from P.O. Box 4002, Berkeley, Calif. 94704 has editorial offices for its newsletter, Resistance, at P.O. Box A-3575, Chicago, Ill. 60690, is a member of the CISNU organization located at 75 Karlsruhe, Postfach 1953, West Germany. The ISAUS also uses P.O. Box 4000F, Berkeley, Calif. 94704 (415-848-3372). This organization describes itself as "an anti-imperialist organization working to mobilize international public opinion in support of the just struggle of the Iranian people."

A pamphlet produced in July 1977 by this group details their involvement with both revolutionary terrorist groups in Iran and with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) which has as its goal the overthrow of all pro-Western governments in the Middle East. The pamphlet records the activities of their delegation to the PLO's 12th anniversary of struggle celebrations in January 1977, and publishes photographs and biographies of six of their comrades who have been killed in fighting with Iranian security forces. Their so-called martyrs, described as "poets," "workers," "physicians," and so forth were also, for the most part, members of the Revolutionary Organization of Tudeh, appropriately abbreviated in English ROT, the pro-Peking "people's war" oriented splinter from the Tudeh (Masses) Party, Iran's Moscow-directed Communist Party.

Although the ISAUS operates in close support of the Maoist Revolutionary Organization of Tudeh it has highly praised the OIPFG and OMPI terrorists as well. For example, in a leaflet issued a month in advance of the November state visit by the Shah, ISAUS stated that:

The armed struggle is the only way for the Iranian people to free themselves from the yoke of neo-colonialism and the fascist rule of the Shah.

Members of the CISNU were arrested in Paris, France, in November 1976, and charged with having shot an Iranian diplomat in an attempted assassination. One of the men charged, Nader Oskoul, had been studying in this country and was active in the ISA. More than 90 ISA activists were arrested in a Houston demonstration at the French consulate to protest the Paris arrests \* \* \*.

Iranian student violence in this, their host country, has a long and consistent history. Prior to the Washington riots, hundreds of ISA activists invaded the small Texas town of Corsicana to protest Navarro College student policies. The demonstrators had no permits and attacked police who came to remove them. Then after being detained in the Corsicana jail, the ISA militants vandalized the premises causing extensive damage.

In August 1977, the ISAUS again splintered, and the minority faction formed yet another group, the Union of Iranian Students in the U.S. (UISUS), Post Office Box 744, Berkeley, Calif. 94701. The ultimate cause of the split was criti-

cism by the two most active Iranian terrorist groups, the Organization of People's Fedayee Guerrillas (OIPFG) and the Organization of the Mojahedin [Strugglers] of the People of Iran (OMPI). These two Marxist terrorist groups who describe themselves as forming the "vanguard" of the "new revolutionary movement" and its armed struggle criticized ISAUS and the other student movement splinters for their "lack of revolutionary practice." In plain language the terrorists in Iran were complaining that their comrades and sympathizers outside Iran were not sufficiently involved in carrying out terrorist actions.

With active and highly militant chapters in San Jose, the San Francisco Bay area, Sacramento, El Paso, Oklahoma, Tucson, Houston, and New York, UISUS has cooperated with the other ISA factions in holding anti-Iran demonstrations in San Francisco, Houston, Washington, D.C., and other cities.

UISUS has a program that seeks to mobilize Iranians resident in the United States for:

(1) the overthrow of the Pahlavi regime, and smashing all the imperialists—especially [sic] the U.S. (dominant imperialism in Iran) [sic], (2) the unconditional support of the people's struggle and its vanguard the new revolutionary movement \* \* \*.

As is common among Maoist-influenced groups who see armed struggle in the form of a "people's war" and terrorism as the principal way to take power, the UISUS is critical of the U.S.S.R. and notes that at the August 1977 founding conference of the UISUS the group "took a most decisive position against the reactionary clique of the Tudeh Party's Central Committee and its supporter, the reactionary government of [the] Soviet Union."

It is not possible to determine the total membership of UISUS; however, predicated on the numbers at demonstrations in various parts of the country, an active membership of about 1,000 appears probable.

The Federation of Iranian Students in the United States (FISUS), operating from P.O. Box 2310, Berkeley, Calif. 94702, is another Maoist splinter from the original ISA group. This one was formed after Mao died and the so-called "Gang of Four" was purged. For having backed the wrong horse, in this case Mrs. Mao, many revolutionary groups have been left with no state power to support their ideological "purity" except Albania.

Other organizations of Iranian Marxist-Leninists which are active in the United States include the Organization of Iranian Moslem Students (OIMS), with an address at P.O. Box 401, Wilmette, Ill. 60691; and the Young Moslems Organization which marched in united contingents during the November riots in Washington, D.C. The YMO, with chapters in Texas, Maryland and other States and an address at P.O. Box 463, Silver Spring, Md. 20707, supports extremist Islamic movements and leaders such as the Iraq-based "popular and progressive" Ayatollah Khomeini and attacked the Iranian Government for ending riots in the city of Qum on January 9 which culminated 2 days of demon-

strations by Khomeini's supporters demanding he be permitted to return from Iraq to Iran. YMO is identified with the Islamic Marxist revolutionary movement which evolved from Mossadegh's supporters.

The Trotskyite Communists of the Fourth International have their own organizations aimed at toppling the Iranian Government. The Committee for Artistic and Intellectual Freedom in Iran (CAIFI) is a nationally active front organized by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP), the U.S. section of the Fourth International. CAIFI's offices are located at 853 Broadway, in New York City, in the suite of offices occupied by the city-wide Socialist Workers Party/Young Socialist Alliance bureaucracy. CAIFI leaders include a poet named Reza Baraheni and an Iranian SWP member, Babak Zahraie. While CAIFI's staff are mostly non-Iranians drawn from the SWP and YSA, this SWP front has developed a list of sponsors drawn from a broad range of left groups and sympathizers. Early in 1977, from among Iranian members of CAIFI the SWP organized the smaller Sattar League, now the official Iranian section of the Fourth International. Reza Baraheni attended the closed sessions of the SWP national convention in 1977 as the representative of the Sattar League.

The New York demonstrations against the unofficial visit of the Empress to New York at a dinner given in her honor by the Asia Society on January 12 were preceded by several days of leafletting and small picket lines at the offices of the Asia Society, at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, and by a press conference on January 11 in Washington, D.C. Called by the ISA chapter in Washington, D.C., which uses P.O. Box 772, Alexandria, Va. 22216, and a Washington, D.C., "Iran House" telephone number 202-483-9708, the press conference featured Don Luce, long a veteran propagandist on behalf of the Vietcong terrorists and North Vietnamese Communists. For several years co-director of Clergy and Laity Concerned (CALC) anti-imperialist programs in support of the Indochinese Communists, Luce, as CALC's "international representative" had led a CALC "observer" team in Iran during President Carter's visit to Teheran in early January. Luce and their comrades described their unhindered travels in Iran, their activities in meeting with so-called "dissidents," and their photographing the arrests of rioters. Despite their undocumented claims that Iran is a "repressive" country, Luce had to admit that there was no interference with his activities in that country despite his well-known public record as an apologist for Marxist revolutionaries.

Luce asserted that "armed struggle is the only way" the Iranian government can be overthrown and said that "Iran will be the next Vietnam." Presumably this would mean a protracted struggle by the Communists combining ideological subversion with urban rural terrorism by forces based in neighboring Iraq which is heavily backed and armed by the U.S.S.R. Luce emphasized the "necessity" for a campaign to cut off arms sales to Iran. Presumably an Iranian military

armed only with obsolete weapons would not be able to cope readily with Iraqi-based revolutionary forces supported by an Iraqi military trained and armed with the most advanced Soviet jets, missiles and other weapons. And it should be recalled that over the past 5 years it has been reported that Iranian terrorists have received training in Cuba, Lebanon and Iraq in guerrilla camps run by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The New York demonstrations on January 12 were organized by the New York chapter of the ISAUS, 110 West 14th Street, New York, N.Y., and was supplemented by members of ISAUS chapters in Berkeley, Calif.; Houston, Texas; and the Washington-Baltimore area. Also participating in the event was the UISUS chapter, 20 West 22d Street, New York, N.Y., with additional support from their New Jersey chapters.

Participating with the CAIFI picket line group were writers familiar from their support of the anti-Vietnam movement including David Dellinger, Nat Hentoff, Kate Millett, Arthur Miller, Eric Bentley and Kurt Vonnegut as well as Poets, Essayists and Novelists (PEN) president Richard Howard and Dore Ashton, head of PEN's Freedom to Write Committee who has been active in CAIFI for several years.

The Iranian revolutionary contingents were joined by small contingents from the Workers World Party (WWP), a Marxist-Leninist organization which supports virtually every Third World revolutionary terrorist group and such Communist countries as North Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and Angola. A larger group was present from two front groups totally controlled by the Maoist Revolutionary Communist Party. These were the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) and the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade (RCYB), formerly called the Revolutionary Student Brigade (RSB).

The demonstration began at 4 p.m. and continued until 9:46 p.m. In contrast to the November situation in Washington, the revolutionary groups were restricted to one site one block north of the hotel. This resulted in squabbling among the different factions as to what the ideologically "correct" slogans and insults should be. The Workers World Party and its Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF) liked a syncopated "Armed Struggle Shakes the Fascist System Down,"—for the WWP/YAWF, any government which is not Communist is "fascist." The RCP/VVAW/RCYB gang countered with "Mass uprising in Iran/Shakes the Fascist System Down," which did not rhyme and was impossible for marching. But the Iranian militants and their U.S. supporters all joined in shouts of "Death to the Shah."

Again, many of the Iranian revolutionaries hid their identities behind masks cut from posters and leaflets. Still others wore ski masks. However, this time a large contingent of riot-equipped patrolmen and mounted police separated the revolutionary groups from the 800 people two blocks away who had come

to welcome the Empress and express support for the Shah.

I also observed that the demonstrators were not allowed to carry clubs and weapons. On my way to the dinner in honor of the Empress, I observed a small cluster of radical demonstrators with posters wrapped around sticks stopped by uniform patrolmen who required them to surrender the sticks, but allowed them to keep their posters. The presence of a sufficient number of equipped police officers and the strict separation of the two groups of demonstrators ensured that no violence took place on this occasion.

Despite the efficient handling of the street demonstrations by the New York City Police, the Hilton Hotel's security guards enabled a number of UISUS members and supporters to invade the hotel lobby and banquet area. Some demonstrators obtained entrance to the banquet where they commenced making a disturbance, one after another, until they were removed. Among them was CALC's Don Luce.

The hotel disturbances resulted in the arrests of four women: Ilye Betinis, Zohre Amirahmadi, Leyli Shayhagn and Beverly Gerowitz; and of 10 men: Alipeza Apzal, Michael Cohen, Fred Friedman, Gary Hansjergen, Shanhrokh Khatami, Peter Lewis, Don Luce, Hanle Perhan, Ali Sonali and Seyed Snity.

It should be noted that the ISA contingent used the occasion of the demonstration to publicize upcoming demonstrations and meetings on February 8 to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the commencement of "armed struggle" at the village of Siahkal in northern Iran by the OIPFG or "Fedayee" Marxist terrorists.

Several days before the scheduled demonstrations against the Empress of Iran, I wrote to Mayor Edward I. Koch, formerly our colleague in the House of Representatives, pointing to the record for violence compiled by the Iranian revolutionary groups in this country including the violent riots in Washington in November by Iranians wearing masks to conceal their identities. I asked Mayor Koch to insure that the police enforced all laws, including the New York State law forbidding demonstrations by persons wearing masks. I also wrote to the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York reminding him of the provisions of the Civil Rights Act barring demonstrations by persons wearing masks, hoods, and disguises to conceal their identities.

Although measures were taken to prevent a riot, there was no enforcement of either the State or Federal provisions regarding demonstrations by masked individuals. I am taking this matter up with the Justice Department.

The texts of my letters to Mayor Koch and his reply follow:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., January 9, 1978.

HON. EDWARD I. KOCH,  
Mayor, City Hall, New York, N.Y.

DEAR MAYOR KOCH: On January 12 a number of violence-oriented groups including the Iranian Student Association will be demonstrating in New York against the visit of the Empress of Iran. I am sure that you

will remember that when the same groups demonstrated in Washington, D.C. last November there was considerable violence and 124 people were injured. (See attached statement from the Congressional Record of November 18, 1977.)

The Iranian Student Association, the main organizers of the New York demonstration, have frequently engaged in violence in the past. They normally commit their acts of violence while wearing masks, in violation of both local and federal laws. The Iranian Student Association and their affiliated groups abroad have been closely associated with transnational terrorist movements. In the United States they have collaborated with the support apparatus of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Iranian terrorists have been trained at PLO camps in the Middle East. In October and November, 1977, bombings which took place in New York on behalf of the Iranian Revolutionary were reported to have been carried out by the FALN, a Puerto Rican terrorist group controlled by Cuba.

I have a law suit presently pending in the District of Columbia to prevent the Department of the Interior from issuing permits to this violent group for future demonstrations in our Nation's Capital. In this suit I am supported by the Fraternal Order of Police.

I know that the highly professional New York City Police Department will take every precaution to maintain public order. I urge you to instruct the Police Commissioner to ensure that the police are not hindered in carrying out their duties by political considerations. Please instruct the Police Commissioner to enforce all laws, including the State law which forbids demonstrations by persons wearing masks.

Should you need any additional information on this problem, the resources of my office will be at your disposal.

Sincerely,

LARRY P. McDONALD.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR,

New York, N.Y., January 11, 1978.

HON. LARRY P. McDONALD,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN McDONALD: I have your letter of January 9th and have asked Police Commissioner Robert McGuire to give the matter raised in your letter his immediate personal attention. You need have no fear. The law of the City of the State of New York will be carried out in all respects and the police will never be hindered in my Administration "in carrying out their duties by political considerations".

I am attending one of the functions for the Shahbanou and look forward to greeting her in behalf of the people of the City of New York.

Sincerely,

EDWARD I. KOCH.

#### AUCOIN INTRODUCES GLEANING BILL

HON. LES AUCOIN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 23, 1978

Mr. AuCOIN. Mr. Speaker, hunger is a condition too well known in this country.

What makes this sad fact even sadder is the knowledge that so much food is laid to waste each year on our Nation's farms. Bushels of tomatoes, cabbage, and