

November 9, 1983

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

E 5397

WAKE UP AMERICA!

HON. C. W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 8, 1983

● Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, in the wake of Monday's bombing of our Nation's Capitol, Americans must wake up and realize that the United States is in no way immune to the terrorist attacks that are so frequent throughout the world.

The hatred of the United States and our citizens by international terrorism groups continues to grow as is evidenced by the long list of terrorist attacks against Americans around the world. Large scale attacks against Americans, such as the bombing of our Marine compound in Beirut, are widely publicized, but many smaller terrorist incidents go virtually unnoticed.

Terrorist organizations have been allowed to roam freely throughout the world and in the United States, and I have been warning for years that it is only a matter of time before incidents such as Monday's bombing of the Capitol become more prevalent in the United States. Terrorist organizations have been allowed to gain a foothold in the world because of the severe restrictions that have been imposed on our intelligence and security organizations.

These restrictions were the topic of a series of hearings in 1979 held by the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. During those hearings, witnesses from the FBI Terrorism Section acknowledged in response to my questioning that Federal guidelines prohibited them from penetrating or even collecting information, such as newspaper articles or flyers, about suspected terrorist organizations in the United States until such an organization committed a crime. As I said during those hearings, the FBI has not been allowed to be involved in fire prevention. It has had to wait until the fire starts.

The restrictions on the FBI, and I might add local law enforcement agencies, to collect information about potentially violent organizations, were imposed by the 1976 Domestic Security Guidelines issued by the Attorney General. At my recommendation, President Reagan ordered that these guidelines be reviewed and changes made to allow our Nation's intelligence agencies to effectively carry out their responsibilities and combat domestic terrorism. The President's action was necessary because the restrictions imposed on our intelligence agencies had become so severe that morale among our agents was declining as was the amount of valuable information they were able to gather. During our 1979 hearings, one FBI witness best summed up the overall frustration felt by those in the FBI

when he quoted a recently retired agent as saying:

Gentleman, where else is the Federal Government paying me not to investigate? If I do investigate, I can't keep a record. I could keep a record, I can't disseminate it. And if I disseminate it, I have got to exercise it and purge it. So it is in a way for a veteran of almost 30 years in the FBI, I feel as though I am not earning my money.

As a result of President Reagan's directive to review these restrictions, Attorney General William French Smith announced on March 7 new guidelines that would again allow the FBI to get back into the intelligence gathering business and allow agents to investigate suspected domestic terrorist organizations. These guidelines allow our agents in the field to once again keep files on these organizations and to use, when necessary, informers or infiltrators into terrorist groups or support organizations. The penetration of terrorist groups is essential to our ability to prevent acts of violence against our own citizens because it provides our intelligence agencies with a direct line to the group committing or planning to commit the terrorist act.

Israel's intelligence organizations are among the best at penetrating terrorist organizations and preventing planned attacks. In a paper presented to a 1980 seminar on counterintelligence, Gen. Schlomo Gazit, the retired head of Israeli military intelligence, emphasized the value of infiltrating terrorist organizations. He said:

Very few organizations can operate in complete or full compartmentalization and do not depend on networks of local supporters. Such supporters help the terrorist organizations, either because of ideological motivation or through fear and blackmail, without being directly involved in terrorist operations. The importance of penetrating the sympathizers' or supporters' system lies in the fact that it is easier to penetrate them than the more highly closed terrorist organization. By penetrating this supportive system, it may be possible to penetrate the organization itself or obtain indirect information about it.

Unfortunately, even though restrictions on our agents have been eased, it will take some time before our intelligence gathering capability reaches its full potential. Seven years of intelligence data that was lost due to the 1976 restrictions must be recouped. Valuable informers and contacts in the field must again be sought out and cultivated by our agents for help and information. Many of our agents must be retrained to use skills and methods that were taken away from them in 1976. And many local law enforcement agencies must get back into the intelligence gathering business. For most local agencies, their intelligence gathering units will have to start from scratch because they were phased out during 7 years of restricted activity.

Mr. Speaker, if we are to prevent future acts of terrorism within the United States, we must provide our intelligence agencies with the resources to seek out and infiltrate those groups

who would perpetrate cowardly acts such as bombing our Nation's Capitol.

If we fail to provide the necessary support to our security agencies, there will be no warning of the next terrorist attack either. Instead, we will again respond after the fact by cleaning up the rubble and wondering who committed the act and how. As Members of Congress, we are charged with the constitutional responsibility of providing for the safety of our Nation's citizens, their families, their homes and their businesses. Unless we provide our intelligence organizations with the resources and authority to seek out and stop those people who threaten the safety of our fellow Americans, we are guilty of failing to fulfill that responsibility. ●

GILMAN URGES U.S. MEDICAL SCHOOLS TO ACCEPT STUDENTS DISPLACED BY RECENT EVENTS IN GRENADA

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 8, 1983

● Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution which expresses the sense of Congress that American medical schools make the effort to accept those medical students who were recently displaced by recent U.S. actions in Grenada. The students of St. George's Medical School desire nothing more than to continue their studies, but in January they will have nowhere to go. I invite my colleagues to join me in this worthy effort, and solicit their cosponsorship at this time.

Recent events in Grenada brought these students home. Their safety was threatened, and all were evacuated, leaving behind personal possessions and textbooks. The administrators of St. George's Medical School have made arrangements for the students to complete their first semester of study at one of several institutions, including Long Island University in New York, and St. Barnabas Medical Center in New Jersey. However, these provisions are only stopgap in nature, and do not solve the greater problem of where these young men and women will study when the January semester begins.

Some students are scheduled to continue their studies at Kingstown Medical Center in St. Vincent. These St. George's students are now completing their second semester studies, and although Kingstown does not have the facilities to accommodate any more students for the rest of this semester, it has graciously consented to accept their incoming January students in November. Although affiliated with St. George's, there is no possibility that additional students can transfer there.

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There are over 100 medical schools in the United States. There are several hundred medical students who cannot return to the St. George's campus. My resolution urges our American medical colleges and universities to depart from previous policy of not accepting midyear transfer students. These schools should and could make the effort to find room for a few students each. I have spoken with many of the 52 students, some of whom reside in my district, and I have found that the vast majority simply want to return to their studies as soon as possible. The longer they are without organized instruction, the further behind they will find themselves. These young men and women are willing to take an exam to determine their level of ability for study at an American medical school, and others have stated that they would be willing to repeat a semester of study if required.

The extraordinary circumstances of the situation in Grenada call for an exception to traditional medical school policy. Accordingly, I am calling on the more than 100 medical schools in our country to assist these displaced students who will not have a medical school to go to in January. Accommodating three or five students each would not be a hardship on our American medical schools. I urge my colleagues' support of this resolution and I ask that the full text of this measure be printed at this point in the RECORD, so that Members may review it.

H. CON. RES. 211

Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that United States medical schools should accommodate the American medical students evacuated from Grenada

Whereas United States' actions in Grenada on October 25, 1983, resulted in the evacuation of many American students attending the St. George's University School of Medicine;

Whereas the evacuation disrupted the normal course of study of these medical students through no fault of their own;

Whereas there is no branch campus of the St. George's University School of Medicine in the United States, and even though the students have been invited to complete their fall semester at several universities and medical centers, they will have no place to continue their studies without interruption after the fall semester ends; and

Whereas although the traditional policy of United States medical schools is not to accept students in the middle of an academic year, the extraordinary circumstances of the Grenada situation call for an exception to this policy, subject to any reasonable conditions the medical schools deem appropriate, such as requiring the displaced students to repeat a semester or to take an exam to determine their level of ability: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the medical schools of the United States should make an exception to their traditional policy of not accepting students in the middle of the academic year in order to assist the American medical students evacuated from Grenada in continuing their medical studies without interruption.●

CONGRESS CANNOT STOP THE CLOCK

HON. EDWARD R. MADIGAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 8, 1983

● Mr. MADIGAN. Mr. Speaker, later this week the House will consider legislation which, if enacted, would stop the clock of progress in telecommunications. H.R. 4102, the Universal Telephone Service Preservation Act, by reversing a recent decision of the Federal Communications Commission, would turn the regulatory clock backward and perpetuate an outmoded system of telephone rate subsidies. The end result would be higher telephone rates for all consumers and the deterioration of our telephone system as we know it today.

For more than 25 years, the telecommunications industry has been moving from a monopoly environment toward competition in the offering of products and services. This Nation has benefited greatly from the increasing diversity of products and services available, many of which were not envisioned even a few years ago. American companies have become world leaders in telecommunications technology. Congress should do everything possible to insure that this trend continues and should not erect stumbling blocks to progress in the name of consumer protection.

As all Members of this House are aware, in less than 2 months, AT&T, the world's largest corporation, will be divided into eight parts—one company providing long distance telephone service, and seven regional companies providing local telephone service. Congress cannot change this fact of life.

The inevitable result of the divestiture of AT&T is that the telephone system in the United States will be different in the future from what it has been in the past. The way that telephone equipment and services are provided will change, and the way that prices are established for such equipment and services will change. Some of these changes have already begun to take place, as competition has begun to develop in the telecommunications industry. For example, consumers may now choose to buy telephone instruments from a variety of sources, including local hardware stores and mail-order catalogs, rather than lease them from the telephone company. They may choose alternative long distance services, such as MCI and Sprint. Such changes benefit consumers by providing greater choices in products and services at a greater variety of costs.

The proponents of H.R. 4102 are afraid to face the new telephone system of the future. Their bill would perpetuate a system of subsidies of local telephone rates by long distance rates which was workable under a united AT&T but which is not feasible

under a divided AT&T. It is essential to the continued excellence of our telephone system that we move to a system of basing the price of each type of telephone service on the cost of providing that service. Long distance service should no longer subsidize local service. The price of local service must reflect the cost of providing it.

Of course, it is important to provide some type of subsidy for local telephone rates for low-income individuals and those in areas of the country, such as rural areas, where the cost of providing telephone service greatly exceeds the national average. But such targeted subsidies should be based on need. The system should not provide a general subsidy of all local rates, including those for Fortune 500 companies and wealthy persons.

Just as today's telephone system provides increased consumer choice of equipment and long distance service, the telephone system of the future will also include greater choices in types of local telephone service. Increased use of measured rates for local service will enable consumers to choose the type of service which best suits their needs at prices reflecting the cost of providing that service. For example, consumers in some areas now have a choice of local service with a limited number of calls and an additional charge for each call above the limit. This service is priced far lower than flat rate service with unlimited calls. It is obviously a better choice for the person who makes few telephone calls per month. At present, telephone companies in 29 States and the District of Columbia offer some type of measured local service, and telephone companies in remaining States have filed applications for such service.

The telephone system of the future promises to benefit all telephone customers by providing them with greater choices. The move toward cost-based pricing of telephone products and services will insure the continued quality of the telephone network which all Americans take for granted.

Congress should not be afraid to face a future in which our telephone system is different from what it has been in the past. We should not turn back the clock by passing H.R. 4102.●

TRIBUTE TO CAROLE WARD-ALLEN

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 8, 1983

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, Carole Ward-Allen, chairperson of the California Commission on the Status of Women is a woman of many accomplishments. Her most recent milestone is being the first black woman to serve