

more to rebuild an arsenal of devastating destruction. And some day, some way, I guarantee you he'll use the arsenal." United States Secretary of State Madeleine Albright also stated at the time that if Hussein "reneges on this deal, there will be no question that force is the only way to go."

Of course, the American public now knows the truth. Scott Ritter, a UNSCOM inspector team leader in Iraq, recently resigned from his post because of what he termed "interference and manipulation usually coming from the highest levels of the [Clinton] administration's national security team," including Secretary of State Madeleine Albright. That interference undermined UNSCOM's ability to inspect potential weapon sites in Iraq even as the administration was telling the world that it supported the U.N. inspectors' right to unfettered and unannounced access to Saddam Hussein's suspected weapons programs.

During his recent testimony before Congress, Mr. Ritter stated that such public statements of support in conjunction with the secret interference from the United States and the United Kingdom gives the appearance that UNSCOM is conducting unhindered weapons inspection checks when in fact such inspections are not occurring. Mr. Ritter's warning to Congress that it would take Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein only 6 months to reconstitute his chemical weapons capability and the ballistic missiles to deliver them—and his subsequent statement to the Washington Institute for Near East Policy that Iraq has three "technologically complete" nuclear bombs that only lack the missile material to make them operational—is sobering to most Americans. The administration's reaction to these brave revelations has been to attack Mr. Ritter's credibility, reputation, and professionalism.

The administration instead should be acting to bring Saddam Hussein into compliance with the numerous agreements he has made as a result of the Persian Gulf war. To that end, I am introducing a resolution that calls on the President to take the necessary steps to bring Iraq into compliance with the international agreements it has signed with respect to its weapons program, including the United Nation's right to unfettered and unannounced inspections of suspected weapons sites or facilities. The resolution also states that official U.S. policy should insist on the removal or destruction of Saddam Hussein's chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons capability. Most importantly, for the sake of the United States foreign policy credibility, the resolution calls on the President not to renege on the warnings he issued this past spring that the United States is committed to using military force if necessary to punish Iraq for interfering with or obstructing the U.N.'s weapons inspections.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, in the face of intelligence estimates earlier this year that Iran will have a missile capable of targeting Israel within a year and Central Europe within 3 years, President Clinton vetoed the Iran Missile Sanctions Act. The President's continued refusal to use existing law to its full extent to impose sanctions against countries and organizations that help Iran develop and modernize its ballistic missile program is yet another failure on the part of this Administration. While failing to obstruct the on-going ballistic missile and nuclear weapons programs in Iran, North Korea, Iraq and other nations, this administration has not been bashful in obstructing the ef-

forts of many of us in Congress to build a defense for the United States against ballistic missile attacks by our potential enemies.

The third resolution I am introducing calls on the President to impose sanctions against countries and organizations that assist Iran in obtaining advanced missile technology to the fullest extent permitted under existing law. The resolution also calls on the President to expedite the development of U.S. anti-missile defense systems and to assist Israel in responding to the new long-range ballistic missile threat from Iran in order to protect all of Israel's territory.

Mr. Speaker, this administration's continued failure in foreign policy arenas affecting the national security of the United States must cease before our Nation's credibility and determination to defend our interests is irreparably compromised. It is foolhardy to issue threats and then fail to carry through on them as this administration has done time and time again. While it may play well in the short term, it has real world consequences as our potential enemies gradually lose respect for our resolve and our might. I urge my colleagues to support the resolutions which I intend to reintroduce in the next Congress as well.

IN HONOR OF SAINT VINCENT DE
PAUL PARISH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to Saint Vincent de Paul Parish of Cleveland, Ohio. For 75 years, this parish has served as a spiritual refuge, opening its doors to any soul in search of peace.

Saint Vincent de Paul originated in 1922 when a group of people living on the outskirts of Cleveland petitioned Bishop Schrembs to recognize and act on their need to have a parish. Under the leadership of Father Michael Flanigan, the parish community grew rapidly causing a need to build a church. By 1924, the basic outlines of Saint Vincent de Paul included a church for worship, as well as a school which educated 340 children.

The Great Depression greatly affected the parish by halting its rapid expansion, but also leading many of its young men and women to enter the Lord's service. When the depression ended, the membership continued to grow, resulting in overcrowding of the school. To allow for this rapid growth, the Bishop decided to build several parishes to fill the need of Catholics to worship, making Saint Vincent de Paul the mother parish of all the others. Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the parish experienced many changes, including several ordinations to the priesthood, renovations to the church, and a number of staffing changes that demonstrated an impressive level of dedication and commitment.

My fellow colleagues, please join me in celebrating the 75th anniversary of Saint Vincent de Paul. The parish has a strong sense of community and a proud heritage to guide it into the future.

IN HONOR OF DR. ROBERT BRYANT
AND WESTMONT COLLEGE

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of my colleagues a remarkable citizen, and an exceptional college in Santa Barbara, California: Dr. Robert Bryant and Westmont College.

Dr. Robert Bryant, owner of Bryant & Sons Ltd., has been a leader in the Santa Barbara business community for over 35 years. He has served on the boards of the Boy Scouts of America, YMCA, Santa Barbara Rugby Association, Santa Barbara Zoo, Lobero Foundation, the Symphony, and the Sheriff's Council. He is an active supporter of both Santa Barbara City College and Westmont College, serving in numerous capacities for both institutions over the years. His involvement in the Fighting Back Task Force and his Chairmanship of the Amethyst Ball for the last 3 years has helped the Council on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse raise hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the community fight alcohol and drug abuse on many levels.

Westmont College—through the involvement of its President, Dr. David K. Winter and Executive Vice President, Dr. Edward Birch as volunteers for Santa Barbara County's United Way—has invested significant hours in our community. Dr. Winter served as Campaign Chair of the Santa Barbara County's United Way campaign in 1988–89. Under his leadership, Westmont College has run a successful campaign annually for over a decade. He has served as Director of the Montecito Association, Montecito Rotary Club, the Channel City Club, and the Chamber of Commerce. He Chaired the board of the Salvation Army Hospitality House and the Santa Barbara Industry Education Council. Ed Birch serves on the board of the Santa Barbara County's United Way. Throughout the summer months, the Westmont campus also offers summer day camps for children in our community.

The students of Westmont College are also involved, volunteering at many organizations throughout the community: Transition House, the YMCA, Cottage Hospital, Westside Community Clinic, and many others.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Dr. Robert Bryant and Westmont College for their lifetime achievements being celebrated on October 16, 1998 by Santa Barbara County's United Way.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3694,
INTELLIGENCE AUTHORIZATION
ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 7, 1998

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the conference report. Specifically, I would like to address Section 604 which gives law enforcement officials multipoint wiretap authority.

As a former special agent of the FBI, I know from personal experience that the court-authorized interception of communications is one

of our most effective tools in our battle against crime. Existing law requires law enforcement officials seeking a court order for a wiretap to specify the telephone to be intercepted. Unfortunately, the modern day criminal too often is aware of this limitation and uses different phones in different locations to carry out his illicit activity. By simply walking down the street to a local pay telephone, an individual suspected of criminal activity can thwart the reasonable investigative efforts of the law enforcement community.

To solve this growing problem, the multipoint wiretap provision of the Intelligence Authorization Act allows law enforcement officials to obtain court authorization to tap the phones that a person under suspicion actually uses. Thus, if a suspected drug trafficker uses a stolen cellular telephone rather than the phone in his/her residence, the law enforcement community would still be able to gather evidence of wrong-doing. To ensure that these new court-ordered authorizations do not infringe upon the privacy rights of law-abiding Americans, the Conference Report includes a provision that prohibits the activation of a tap unless it is reasonable to presume that the person under suspicion is about to use or is using a given telephone. This is a dramatic step forward for privacy rights because, under current law, once a tap is authorized it is active for the duration of the court order. Innocent Americans could have their conversations monitored if they use a phone also used by a criminal suspect. Under this new provision, the tap would only be operational when a suspect is involved in a conversation.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to commend the leadership of Chairman PORTER GOSS and ranking member NORM DICKS for their efforts on this provision. I would also like to commend Congressman BILL MCCOLLUM for his tireless efforts on this issue as well. I believe that a balance has been reached that gives the law enforcement community more effective tools to protect American citizens while also further protecting the privacy rights of our constituents. I urge the adoption of the Conference Report.

AVIATION CONSUMER RIGHT TO KNOW ACT

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Aviation Consumer Right to Know Act," legislation to give consumers access to important airline industry information.

Twenty years after the deregulation of the airline industry a debate is raging about its benefits to consumers. Deregulation proponents tout the benefits of free market competition. However, to truly enjoy any of these benefits, consumers must have access to accurate information so they can make fully informed choices.

Although there is much debate about the impact of deregulation, it is quite clear that it is almost impossible for consumers to gain full access to information about the airline industry. The dizzying array of airline prices change constantly and inexplicably. The full selection of fares remains a mystery to consumers.

Even travel agents do not have access to all available fares.

Many passengers are further bewildered when they book travel on one airline only to find upon boarding that they are actually flying on a totally different airline. Domestic code-sharing agreements, primarily between larger airlines and small regional airlines, allow one airline to book tickets on another without disclosing this information to consumers.

To make booking travel easier, many consumers turn to travel agents for help. However, what most consumers do not know is that travel agents often get special incentives to book the majority of air travel sold through their agency on a particular airline. Travel agents are not currently required to disclose this information to customers. Travel agents provide an important service to the flying public by deciphering the baffling airline fare structure but consumers should also be aware that this information is not always unbiased.

Another area of frustration to consumers is the lack of accurate, consistent and realistic information about frequent flyer programs. Despite the popularity of frequent flyer programs, consumers find that when they actually choose to redeem awards, the destinations and times they want are not available. Many travelers choose an airline because of its frequent flyer program and it is important to fully disclose this type of information.

My bill would give consumers the information they need to make informed choices about what airlines to patronize. The Aviation Consumer Right To Know Act will, (1) require airlines and travel agents to disclose the actual air service carrier if it differs from the carrier issuing the ticket, (2) require travel agents to disclose any special incentives they get for booking travel on a particular airline, (3) require airlines to disclose all available fares, (4) require airlines to keep records on the likelihood of redeeming frequent flyer benefits for specific city-pairs.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation.

FEDERAL ACTIVITIES INVENTORY REFORM ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

HON. PETE SESSIONS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 5, 1998

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House is poised to pass S. 314, the Federal Activities Inventory Reform (FAIR) Act. This legislation is a consensus compromise bill. It is an important step in the process of ensuring that the component agencies of the Federal Government deliver performance to the taxpayers they serve. This legislation, combined with the Government Performance and Results Act, the Chief Financial Officer Act and other procurement and financial management reforms, will result in an improved Federal Government.

In the 1920s, Congress raised concern over the large numbers of additional Federal functions initiated during the First World War and never discontinued. These concerns resulted in hearings. Later, in the 1950s, the House of Representatives passed legislation to terminate commercial activities of the Federal Gov-

ernment. In response to this legislation the Bureau of the Budget, and later, the Office of Management and Budget, issued guidance for executive branch agencies on the issue of agencies performing commercial activities. This guidance is currently represented by OMB Circular A-76.

This policy has been erratically followed since its promulgation. Agencies routinely ignore the stated policy of the President. Among the greatest problems which we face with the ineffective Administrative policy regarding the performance of agency commercial activities are the following:

- (1) Agencies do not develop accurate inventories of such activities,
- (2) They do not conduct the reviews outlined in the Circular,
- (3) When reviews are conducted they drag out over extended periods of time,
- (4) Agencies initiate commercial activities without reference to the policy, and
- (5) The criteria for the reviews are not fair and equitable.

For example, certain practices are tolerated which bias cost-comparison competitions in favor of the Federal Government. A description of the cost-comparison competition process illustrates this costly unfairness. First, when an action is to be taken, the agency develops a "most efficient organization," designed to represent the best form to accomplish the purpose of the commercial activity. This MEO allows for agency commercial activities to reorganize prior to the competition. Agencies promise to shed staff and reorganize for efficiency. Sometimes, agencies do not make the changes promised under the MEO. And in no case are the post-competition promises of agency commercial activities verified or audited.

Once the MEO is established, two competitions are held. In the first competition, a commercial source is selected using performance-based criteria. The offeror representing the best value source is chosen. The winning offeror is often not the low-price offeror, since a higher-quality source can offer better value for the money. Then the best value commercial source is compared to the agency commercial activity on the basis of cost, regardless of performance or quality. The commercial source must then beat cost of the agency commercial activity, and do so by at least 10 percent.

In enacting S. 314, the Federal Activities Inventory Reform, it is the intent of Congress that the Director of the Office of Management and Budget take prompt action, through the budget process and regulations promulgated pursuant to this legislation, to ensure that:

1. Agency commercial activities establish and use cost accounting systems, as required under the Federal Accounting Standards Board (FASAB) and applicable law.
2. Agency commercial activities are not given an advantage in terms of avoiding any evaluation on performance.
3. Agency commercial activities are not given any preference merely because they are government agencies or the incumbent provider of goods or services. Agency commercial activities ought to be treated identically in this regard to commercial sources.
4. Agency commercial activities are evaluated after any award, and penalties for default are established. Such penalties should include re-competition or termination of the activity.
5. Agency commercial activities be evaluated upon their performance during the cost-