

COMMUNICATION FROM THE
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
Washington, DC, May 19, 1998.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on May 18, 1998 at 3:35 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he notifies the Congress that he has issued a notice continuing the national emergency with respect to Burma.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,
Clerk.

CONTINUATION OF EMERGENCY
WITH RESPECT TO BURMA—MES-
SAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF
THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC.
NO. 105-253)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the Federal Register for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to Burma is to continue in effect beyond May 20, 1998.

As long as the Government of Burma continues its policies of committing large-scale repression of the democratic opposition in Burma, this situation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force these emergency authorities beyond May 20, 1998.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON,
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 18, 1998.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 1-minute requests.

DAMAGE IS DONE

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

Mr. GOSS. Madam Speaker, as Chairman of the House Committee on Intelligence, I sadly report to my colleagues today that today we are faced with a more dangerous world. The nuclear arms race is on again, and it has intensified. That is a tragedy.

How did it happen? We have reports now that the Indian government has acknowledged that India's concern about Chinese capabilities and Chinese support for Pakistan nuclear development were critical factors in India's decision to proceed with testing. So our national security has been weakened, our children go to sleep less safe tonight.

The administration has much explaining to do about its failed policy, but two steps seem very obvious: first, an appointment of an independent counsel now that there is clear and credible evidence of illegal foreign intelligence participation; and, second, cancellation of President Clinton's scheduled June visit to China, which would only further destabilize the region and intensify the problem.

SPEAKER'S REMARKS WERE
RECKLESS

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

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, last week the Speaker of the House publicly characterized Secretary of State Madeleine Albright as "an agent for the Palestinians."

I realize that there are those in this Chamber who do not feel that the United States should live up to its treaty obligations by acting as an unbiased mediator in the Middle East peace process. But to characterize the Secretary of State in this manner was unfair and irrational.

I understand that it would be best explained as political posturing in an election year, but while we may have grown accustomed to reckless rhetoric when it comes to domestic politics, it is inexcusable to exploit the peace process for domestic political gain.

No lasting peace in the Middle East can be secured by riding political winds in the United States. The people that must determine the acceptability of any peace settlement are those living in the region. It is critical that the administration remain focused on what might be acceptable over the long term to Israelis—to Palestinians and in fact, to all who long for a secure, lasting and just peace throughout the middle east.

I urge the Speaker to retract and apologize for his remarks and to honor America's commitment to the peace process.

CONGRESS MUST INVESTIGATE
CHINESE POLITICAL DONATIONS

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Madam Speaker, California businessman Johnny Chung gave \$300,000 to the Democrat National Committee. Chung said he got the money from a member of the Chinese army.

Surprise. This is the same guy Chung who said, my donations are subway tokens for a train ride to the White House. Train ride, folks. How about a free ride? Maybe a joy ride.

Let us tell it like it is. This is not about tokens, coffees, the Lincoln bedroom, Bill Clinton, Democrats or Republicans. This is about national security, folks. And Americans did not give their lives in foreign wars to have the Chinese Communists buy our freedom. Beam me up. Congress must investigate this Chinese connection.

I yield back what national security I have left.

TRIBUTE TO FRANK SINATRA

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

Mr. GIBBONS. Madam Speaker, last Thursday, Americans lost a great entertainer. In fact, many would say that Frank Sinatra was one of the greatest entertainers of our time. Indeed, Frank Sinatra loved Nevada, and Nevada loved Frank Sinatra. He was indeed perhaps the greatest entertainer to appear in any Nevada showroom; and, since his passing, many Americans have learned what Nevadans have known all along: Mr. Sinatra's heart was bigger than all outdoors.

Next week in Las Vegas, celebrities from around the world will participate in a Frank Sinatra Las Vegas Celebrity Classic golf tournament. This event will benefit Opportunity Village in Las Vegas, a charitable organization which provides vocational training and continuing education to the mentally disabled.

Frank Sinatra has always opened his heart and wallet to those in need. He did it his way; and, for that, Americans are extremely grateful to this international icon.

OPERATION CASABLANCA

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

Mr. GILMAN. Madam Speaker, today I rise to compliment our Customs Service, our DEA and our other law enforcement officers for the successful money laundering undercover operation, code named "Casablanca."

An extensive money laundering ring of Colombian and Mexican drug dealers, who have been using dozens of Mexican and American banks to launder and disguise their billions of dollars of ill-gotten gains, have now been broken up. Many individuals have been arrested, millions of assets have been seized, along with tons of illicit drugs.

The substantial funds that this operation uncovered flowing from the illicit drug trade underscores just how serious the challenge is from these illicit drug dealers and the corruption they foster in the banking system and in democratic institutions throughout the world.

The magnitude of the disclosure and expanse of the monies and influence from illicit drugs shows our need for a serious and meaningful war on drugs. Our drug czar, Barry McCaffrey, believes that the term "war on drugs" is not appropriate to apply to the problems of drugs in our Nation. Many of us disagree. Our Speaker's task force efforts will hopefully turn this around.

Operation "Casablanca" makes it clear that what is at stake here deserves a war footing by our Nation and the international community. We need to fight drugs on all fronts, including both the demand and supply side simultaneously, as well as hitting them in the pocketbooks, just as "Casablanca" has done.

UNLAWFUL TRANSFER OF MISSILE TECHNOLOGIES WARRANTS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION

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

Mr. HAYWORTH. Madam Speaker, I, along with many of my colleagues, had an opportunity to hear the Vice President of the United States speak on foreign policy matters last night; and, Madam Speaker, the Vice President went into great detail of his concern and disdain for the transfer of missile technology from the Russians to the Iranians. But, Madam Speaker, not one word was uttered by our Vice President about concerns of the transfer of our own missile technology to the Chinese government.

There are serious questions that exist, Madam Speaker. Indeed, The Washington Post reports this morning that \$632,000 in donations to the Democrat party were given by Loral Missile Defense System CEO Bernard Schwartz, the party's largest single donor in the 1996 election.

Madam Speaker, this transcends the issue of Democrats versus Republicans. As Americans, this Congress needs to investigate the unlawful transfer of missile technologies from this government and from our defense capabilities to the People's Republic of China.

Madam Speaker, this House must investigate. There is no other choice.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 5 of rule 1, the Chair announces that she will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote

is objected to under clause 4 of rule XV.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken after debate has concluded on all motions to suspend the rules, but not before 5 p.m. today.

RICKY RAY HEMOPHILIA RELIEF FUND ACT OF 1998

Mr. HYDE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1023) to provide for compassionate payments with regard to individuals with blood-clotting disorders, such as hemophilia, who contracted human immunodeficiency virus due to contaminated blood products, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1023

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund Act of 1998".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—HEMOPHILIA RELIEF FUND

Sec. 101. Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund.

Sec. 102. Compassionate payment relating to individuals with blood-clotting disorders and HIV.

Sec. 103. Determination and payment.

Sec. 104. Limitation on transfer of rights and number of petitions.

Sec. 105. Time limitation.

Sec. 106. Certain claims not affected by payment.

Sec. 107. Limitation on agent and attorney fees.

Sec. 108. Definitions.

TITLE II—TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PRIVATE SETTLEMENT PAYMENTS IN HEMOPHILIA-CLOTTING-FACTOR SUIT UNDER THE MEDICAID AND SSI PROGRAMS

Sec. 201. Treatment of certain private settlement payments in hemophilia-clotting-factor suit under the Medicaid and SSI programs.

TITLE I—HEMOPHILIA RELIEF FUND

SEC. 101. RICKY RAY HEMOPHILIA RELIEF FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the "Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund", which shall be administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) INVESTMENT OF AMOUNTS IN FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall be invested in accordance with section 9702 of title 31, United States Code, and any interest on and proceeds from any such investment shall be credited to and become part of the Fund.

(c) AVAILABILITY OF FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available only for disbursement by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 103.

(d) TERMINATION.—The Fund shall terminate upon the expiration of the 5-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act. If all of the amounts in the Fund have not been expended by the end of the 5-year period, investments of amounts in the Fund shall be liquidated, the receipts of such liquidation shall be deposited in the Fund, and all funds remaining in the Fund shall be deposited in the miscellaneous receipts account in the Treasury of the United States.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Fund to carry out this title \$750,000,000.

SEC. 102. COMPASSIONATE PAYMENT RELATING TO INDIVIDUALS WITH BLOOD-CLOTTING DISORDERS AND HIV.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If the conditions described in subsection (b) are met and if there are sufficient amounts in the Fund to make each payment, the Secretary shall make a single payment of \$100,000 from the Fund to any individual who has an HIV infection and who is described in one of the following paragraphs:

(1) The individual has any form of blood-clotting disorder, such as hemophilia, and was treated with antihemophilic factor at any time during the period beginning on July 1, 1982, and ending on December 31, 1987.

(2) The individual —

(A) is the lawful spouse of an individual described in paragraph (1); or

(B) is the former lawful spouse of an individual described in paragraph (1) and was the lawful spouse of the individual at any time after a date, within the period described in such subparagraph, on which the individual was treated as described in such paragraph and through medical documentation can assert reasonable certainty of transmission of HIV from individual described in paragraph (1).

(3) The individual acquired the HIV infection through perinatal transmission from a parent who is an individual described in paragraph (1) or (2).

(b) CONDITIONS.—The conditions described in this subsection are, with respect to an individual, as follows:

(1) SUBMISSION OF MEDICAL DOCUMENTATION OF HIV INFECTION.—The individual submits to the Secretary written medical documentation that the individual has an HIV infection.

(2) PETITION.—A petition for the payment is filed with the Secretary by or on behalf of the individual.

(3) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary determines, in accordance with section 103(b), that the petition meets the requirements of this title.

SEC. 103. DETERMINATION AND PAYMENT.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF FILING PROCEDURES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish procedures under which individuals may submit petitions for payment under this title. The procedures shall include a requirement that each petition filed under this Act include written medical documentation that the relevant individual described in section 102(a)(1) has (or had) a blood-clotting disorder, such as hemophilia, and was treated as described in such section.

(b) DETERMINATION.—For each petition filed under this title, the Secretary shall determine whether the petition meets the requirements of this title.

(c) PAYMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent there are sufficient amounts in the Fund to cover each payment, the Secretary shall pay, from the Fund, each petition that the Secretary determines meets the requirements of this title in the order received.

(2) PAYMENTS IN CASE OF DECEASED INDIVIDUALS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an individual referred to in section 102(a) who is deceased at the time that payment is made under this section on a petition filed by or on behalf of the individual, the payment shall be made as follows:

(i) If the individual is survived by a spouse who is living at the time of payment, the payment shall be made to such surviving spouse.