Director of the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) acting under authority delegated by the Secretary of the Treasury. Public notice of blocking is effective upon the date of filing with the Federal Register, or upon prior actual notice.

Because terrorist activities continue to threaten the Middle East peace process and vital interests of the United States in the Middle East, on January 21, 1998, I continued for another year the national emergency declared on January 23, 1995, and the measures that took effect on January 24, 1995, to deal with that emergency. This action was taken in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)).

2. On January 25, 1995, the Department of the Treasury issued a notice listing persons blocked pursuant to Executive Order 12947 who have been designated by the President as terrorist organizations threatening the Middle East peace process or who have been found to be owned or controlled by, or to be acting for or on behalf of, these terrorist organizations (60 Fed. Reg. 5084, January 25, 1995). The notice identified 31 entities that act for or on behalf of the 12 Middle East terrorist organizations listed in the Annex to Executive Order 12947, as well as 18 individuals who are leaders or representatives of these groups. In addition, the notice provided 9 name variations or pseudonyms used by the 18 individuals identified. The list identifies blocked persons who have been found to have committed, or to pose a significant risk of committing, acts of violence that have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process or to have assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material or technological support for, or services in support of, such acts of violence, or are owned or controlled by, or act for or on behalf of other blocked persons. The Department of the Treasury issued three additional notices adding the names of three individuals, as well as their pseudonyms, to the list of SDTs (60 Fed. Reg. 41152, August 11, 1995; 60 Fed. Reg. 44932, August 29, 1995; and 60 Fed. Reg. 58435, November 27, 1995).

3. On February 2, 1996, OFAC issued the Terrorism Sanctions Regulations (the ''TSRs'' or the ''Regulations'') (61 Fed. Reg. 3805, February 2, 1996). The TSRs implement the President's declaration of a national emergency and imposition of sanctions against certain persons whose acts of violence have the purpose or effect of disrupting the Middle East peace process. There have been no amendments to the TSRs, 31 C.F.R. Part 595, administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury, since my report of January 28, 1998.

4. Since January 25, 1995, OFAC has issued six licenses pursuant to the Regulations. These licenses authorize payment of legal expenses and the disbursement of funds for normal expenditures for the maintenance of family members, the employment and payment of salary and educational expenses, payment for secure storage of tangible assets, and payment of certain administrative transactions, to or for individuals designated pursuant to Executive Order 12947.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from January 23 through July 22, 1998, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the national emergency with respect to organizations that disrupt the Middle East Peace process, are estimated at approximately $165,000. These data do not reflect certain costs of operations by the intelligence and law enforcement communities.

6. Executive Order 12947 provides this Administration with a tool for combating fundraising in this country on behalf of organizations that use terror to undermine the Middle East peace process. The Order makes it harder for such groups to finance these criminal activities by cutting off their access to sources of support in the United States and to U.S. financial facilities. It is also intended to reach charitable contributions to designated organizations and individuals to preclude diversion of such donations to terrorist activities.

Executive Order 12947 demonstrates the determination of the United States to confront and combat those who would seek to destroy the Middle East peace process, and our commitment to the global fight against terrorism. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against extremists seeking to destroy the hopes of peaceful coexistence between Arabs and Israelis as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *July 21, 1998.*

□ 2115

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DICKEY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. RAMSTAD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RAMSTAD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SOUDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

STARR'S CANDOR IN PLEDGING NOT TO LEAD INVESTIGATIVE INFORMATION IS CALLED INTO QUESTION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CONYERS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, according to media reports, a hearing was held this morning on the issue of leaks by the Office of Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr.

The issue of leaks by the Independent Counsel and his staff is not new. Last month, Mr. Starr acknowledged in an interview that he has talked to reporters on an ''off the record basis,'' and that his chief deputy, Mr. Jackie Bennet, Jr., spends much of this time talking to the media.

The Independent Counsel argues that there is nothing improper about his contacts with the media because he did not disclose any information coming directly from the grand jury. According to him, there is nothing wrong with talking to the press about his investigation so long as the information he reveals has not yet come before the grand jury. I find that overly technical distinction to be unpersuasive.

In the past, Mr. Starr has flatly denied leaking to the press. In fact, his earlier public statements took a hard line on the issue. He has said the following about the release of confidential information by his office:

''The release of any investigative information by a member of this office or any other law enforcement agency would constitute a serious breach of confidentiality.'' Ken Starr, Washington Times, April 30, 1996.

''Consistent with its historical practice, the Department of Justice does not ordinarily disclose the evidence gathered during an investigation except through the mechanism of indictment and trial. *See* 28 CFR §50.2.'' Annual Status Report to Congress By The Office of Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr, p. 13 (Aug. 9, 1997).

''[A]n independent counsel 'shall, except to the extent that to do so would be inconsistent with the purposes of the statute, comply with the written or other established policies of the Department of Justice respecting enforcement of the criminal laws.' 28 U.S.C. §594(f)(1).'' Annual Status Report to Congress By The Office of Independent Counsel Kenneth W. Starr, p. 13 (Aug. 9, 1997).

''As much as I understand the questions that you have, I am operating under constraints of confidentiality. It is simply inappropriate, it's simply improper for me to be addressing questions in the course of an investigation.'' Ken Starr Press Conference, Jan. 22, 1998.

''I'm not going to comment on the status of our negotiations [with Ms. Lewinsky's lawyers]. That again, if you ask specific facts, Linda, which you're entitled to do, I just hope you understand, especially when you ask a kind of question about the status of someone who might be a witness, that goes to the heart of the grand jury process.'' Ken Starr Press Conference, Feb. 5, 1998.

The obligation of laws, I cannot answer some of the questions that you understandably have. I'm sympathetic with that. But I am under a legal obligation not to talk about facts going before the grand jury. Ken Starr Press Conference, Feb. 5, 1998.

I believe in having testimony and evidence put before 23 men and women drawn at random. That's our system. That is government by the people. It's not government by prosecutors. It's putting evidence before a grand jury. That is our system. It's a sound system. It's centuries old. It was ordained at the founding of the American republic. Part of that is, guard the confidentiality of that. Ken Starr Press Conference, Feb. 5, 1998.

''In my service as Independent Counsel, particularly with regard to the secrecy of the grand jury, I have insisted on a high commitment to professional conduct. I have expressed this commitment to you repeatedly. From the beginning, I have made the prohibition of leaks a principal priority of the Office. It is a firing offense, as well as one that leads to criminal prosecution. In the case of each allegation of improper disclosure, we have thoroughly investigated the facts and reminded the staff that leaks are utterly intolerable.'' Letter from Ken Starr to David Kendall, February 6, 1998, at p.1.

''In light of the unclear press attributions in some examples cited in your letter, I have undertaken an investigation to determine whether, despite my persistent admonitions, someone in this Office may be culpable. I have no factual basis—as you likewise of not have—even to suspect anyone at this juncture.'' Letter from Ken Starr to David Kendall, February 6, 1998, at p.1.

Mr. Starr's earlier statements to the public appear inconsistent with his more recent admission that he and his deputy routinely talk to the press. The changing positions he has taken raise questions about whether he has been fully candid about the extent of his dealings with the media.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING REVISIONS TO THE ALLOCATION FOR THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 2 OF THE HOUSE RESOLUTION 477

The Speaker pro tempore under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. KASICH, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record revisions to the allocation for the House Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 2 of House Resolution 477 to reflect $475,000,000 in additional new budget authority and $475,000,000 in outlays for fiscal year 1999.

As reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, H.R. 4276, a bill making appropriations for Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill for Fiscal Year 1999, includes $475,000,000 in budget authority and $475,000,000 in outlays for international arrearages.

These adjustments shall apply while the legislation is under consideration and shall take effect upon final enactment.

Questions may be directed to Art Sauer or Jim Bates at x6–7270.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HOYER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TAUSCHER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. TAUSCHER addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. CLAYTON addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. MALONEY addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

PATIENTS' BILL OF RIGHTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, there are times when issues impacting this country and the concerns of Americans and the concerns of our constituents, in this instance, my constituents in Houston and those in Texas, really grab hold of us. Frankly, I think the debate that we will have this week on the question of the Patients' Bill of Rights is one that really goes directly to the heart of the matter. Frankly, it is no issue to take lightly; it is no issue to take frivolous sides, to be partisan and to not come to a resolution. It is a very serious discussion.

Mr. Speaker, I am saddened by the fact that we have now thrown the gauntlet down on the Republican legislation and the Patients' Bill of Rights. I say Republicans over here, and the Patients' Bill of Rights, because that legislation truly represents what the American people want. It is disappointing to me that this House would rise to do something as important as answering the concerns of so many Americans about the abuses of HMOs and to design legislation with absolutely no hearings. I am very gratified today, however, that Democrats saw fit to hold hearings so that testimony could be heard in this Congress on the tragedy of some of the abuses of HMOs.

I think it is important to emphasize the positive, and that is that the Patients' Bill of Rights is centered around a major concept, and that is the sanctity of the patient-physician relationship. So there is no intervener who comes in and says, you are denied service. There is no one who closes the door to an injured loved one when one comes to the emergency room. There is no one who says to you that this service is not going to be paid for.

So many tragedies have occurred because HMOs have taken upon themselves to emphasize business decisions and cost decisions which certainly have merit for more efficient medical care, but they have decided to do that over the needs of those who need the kind of care that is important in America.

We have had women who have been denied the use of an OB-GYN as a primary caretaker. We have had people who have been turned away from the emergency rooms. We have had doctors who have been intimidated by bureaucrats in some other State saying, no, that service is denied. We have had those doctors and nurses who want to give real quality care being refused the ability to serve their respective patients, and then we have had a very funny system: Well, if you do not like what the HMOs have done, why do you not just appeal? Mr. Speaker, 2 weeks at a time to take an appeal. The Patients' Bill of Rights gives a little extra clout to the patient.

Mr. Speaker, we stand on the side of those who are intimidated and who are denied the service by giving them the ability to sue the HMOs. Is that the anchor of our legislation? Absolutely not. But we do recognize that the health care in America is broken and it needs to be fixed.

Let me suggest to my colleagues why, because today Democrats took a real bold step and listened to those individuals who wanted to tell us what had happened to them with HMOs.

Sharon Crossley of Wallingford, Connecticut. In 1997, Sharon was diagnosed with breast cancer. Four days before her surgery was scheduled, the HMO medical review doctor denied that surgery. After making countless calls to her HMO, she was told by a customer service agent that if she did not agree with her medical review doctor's decision, she could follow the internal written appeals procedure. HMO members were not allowed to speak to the medical review doctor. Time was running out. Sharon was 3 weeks into biopsy, and after a biopsy is performed, there is only a 3 or 4 week window to take the next course of action. Sharon contacted a local Member of Congress who got her the surgery.

In 1989 Florence and Wayne Cocoran tragically lost their baby boy when Florence's managed care plan denied hospitalization over her obstetrician's objections during her eighth month of high-risk pregnancy. Florence was faced with a high-risk pregnancy; her obstetrician ordered her hospitalized, as she had been successfully in a previous high-risk pregnancy, which resulted in a healthy baby, yet her managed care company overruled her doctor and denied the hospitalization, even though they had a second opinion