in the legislation. I think the House conferees, I hope this is a unanimous view, will fight hard to get the House position accepted, which would be, in fact, to consolidate oversight so that we are speaking more with one voice from Capitol Hill to the IRS and be able to improve oversight in communication between lawmakers here on Capitol Hill who are elected to represent taxpayers and the Internal Revenue Service.

Mr. Speaker, I would just say in conclusion that I will be voting for this motion to instruct with the understanding that it is not going to tie our hands in terms of accepting some provisions in the Senate that perhaps were not looked at as carefully as they might have been when the House completed its legislative task. I want to commend the authors of it and hope that we can, indeed, move forward as rapidly as possible to finally give the taxpayers what is long overdue, which is, indeed, a new IRS.

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, for those who are watching the proceedings of this House, I hope they are not missing the bipartisan enthusiasm for real, comprehensive, significant and serious reform of one of the most important agencies of the United States Government, the Internal Revenue Service.

This is the product of 2 years of very hard work. It is a thoughtful product. It is a powerful product. Indeed, it is going to make an enormous difference to the opportunity employees of the IRS have as well as to the taxpayers that they serve.

So I am proud to support the motion and join my colleagues on both sides of the aisle in urging prompt action by the conference so this bill can be on the President's desk in the very near

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1500

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. COYNE).

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 388, nays 1, not voting 44, as follows:

[Roll No. 189]

YEAS-388

Bass

Boyd

Coble

Cook

Cox

Deal

Doyle

Klug

Abercrombie Dreier Knollenberg Kolbe Kucinich Ackerman Duncan Aderholt Dunn Edwards LaFalce Andrews Ehlers LaHood Ehrlich Lampson Armey Emerson Lantos Baesler Engel Largent English Baker Latham Baldacci Ensign LaTourette Ballenger Eshoo Lazio Etheridge Barcia Leach Evans Lee Barrett (NE) Everett Levin Lewis (CA) Barrett (WI) Ewing Bartlett Lewis (GA) Farr Barton Fattah Lewis (KY) Fazio Linder Becerra Filner Lipinski Forbes Bentsen Livingston Bereuter Ford LoBiondo Fossella Berman Lowey Fowler Lucas Bilbray Fox Luther Maloney (CT) Bilirakis Frank (MA) Bishop Blagojevich Franks (NJ) Frelinghuysen Maloney (NY) Manton Manzullo Bliley Markey Martinez Blumenauer Gallegly Ganske Boehlert Gejdenson Boehner Mascara Bonilla Gekas Matsui Gibbons McCarthy (MO) Bonior Gilchrest McCarthy (NY) Borski Gillmor McCollum Boswell McDermott Gilman Boucher Goode McGovern Goodlatte McHale Brady (PA) Goodling McHugh Brady (TX) Gordon McInnis Brown (CA) Goss McIntosh Graham Brown (FL) McIntyre Brown (OH) Granger McKeon Greenwood Bryant McKinney Bunning Gutierrez McNulty Buyer Gutknecht Meehan Callahan Hall (OH) Meek (FL) Hall (TX) Menendez Camp Hamilton Metcalf Campbell Hansen Mica Millender-Hastings (FL) McDonald Capps Miller (FL) Hastings (WA) Cardin Carson Hayworth Minge Castle Hefner Mink Moakley Chabot Herger Moran (KS) Chambliss Hill Hilleary Chenoweth Moran (VA) Christensen Hilliard Murtha Myrick Hinchey Clayton Hinoiosa Nadler Clement Hobson Neal Clyburn Holden Nethercutt Hooley Neumann Coburn Horn Nev Northup Hostettler Collins Combest Houghton Norwood Condit Nussle Hover Hulshof Oberstar Cooksey Obev Hunter Costello Inglis Olver Istook Ortiz Jackson (IL) Covne Owens Cramer Jackson-Lee Oxley Crane (TX) Packard Crapo Jefferson Pallone Jenkins Pappas Cummings .John Pascrell Cunningham Johnson (CT) Pastor Danner Davis (FL) Johnson (WI) Paul Johnson, E. B. Paxon Payne Davis (IL) Jones Davis (VÁ) Kanjorski Kaptur Pelosi Peterson (MN) DeGette Kasich Kelly Delahunt Peterson (PA) Kennedy (MA) DeLauro Petri DeLay Kennedy (RI) Pickering Diaz-Balart Kennelly Pickett Pitts Dickey Kildee Dingell Kilpatrick Pombo Dixon Kim Kind (WI) Pomeroy Doggett Porter Portman Dooley Kleczka Doolittle Klink Poshard Price (NC)

Radanovich Rahall Ramstad Redmond Regula Riley Rivers Rodriguez Roemer Rogan Rogers Rohrabacher Ros-Lehtinen Rothman Roukema Roybal-Allard Royce Rush Ryun Sabo Salmon Sanchez Sanders Sandlin Sawyer Saxton Scarborough Schaefer, Dan Schaffer, Bob Schumer Scott Sensenbrenner Serrano

Prvce (OH)

Taylor (MS) Thomas Sessions Shadegg Thompson Shaw Shays Thornberry Sherman Thune Shimkus Thurman Shuster Tiahrt Sisisky Tierney Skeen Traficant Skelton Turner Slaughter Upton Smith (MI) Velazquez Smith (NJ) Vento Smith (TX) Visclosky Smith. Adam Walsh Smith, Linda Waters Snowbarger Watkins Snyder Solomon Watt (NC) Watts (OK) Souder Waxman Weldon (FL) Spence Weldon (PA) Spratt Stabenow Weller Stark Wexler Stearns Weygand White Stokes Whitfield Strickland Stump Wise Stupak Wolf Sununu Woolsey Talent Wynn Tanner Yates Young (AK) Tauscher Tauzin Young (FL)

NAYS-1

Canady

NOT VOTING-44

Archer Harman Parker Bateman Hefley Quinn Hoekstra Rangel Blunt Burr Hutchinson Reyes Burton Hyde Riggs Johnson, Sam Sanford Conyers Skaggs Smith (OR) DeFazio King (NY) Deutsch Kingston Dicks Lofgren Stenholm Taylor (NC) Fawell McCrery McDade Foley Torres Furse Meeks (NY) Towns Gephardt Miller (CA) Wamp Gonzalez Mollohan Wicker Green Morella

□ 1521

ENGLISH of Pennsylvania changed his vote from "nay" to So the motion was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees:

Mr. ARCHER, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, and Messrs. PORTMAN, RAN-GEL, and COYNE.

There was no objection.

FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE **SENATE**

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 2709. An act to impose certain sanctions on foreign persons who transfer items contributing to Iran's efforts to acquire, develop, or produce ballistic missiles, and to implement the obligations of the United States under the Chemical Weapons Convention.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 103-227, the Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints the following individuals to the National Skill Standards Board—

Tim C. Flynn, of South Dakota, Representative of Business; and

Jerald A. Tunheim, of South Dakota, Representative of Human Resource Professionals.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF RULES COM-MITTEE MEETING AND LEGISLA-TIVE SCHEDULE

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure has filed the conference report on BESTEA. The Committee on Rules will be meeting at 3:35 on that. Of course, all of my colleagues know what is in this 1,000 page bill, so it should not take too long.

I would ask the Members of the Committee on Rules to please come upstairs right now, because we have another bill to act on. We will then act on BESTEA at 3:35. We will try to be back here on the floor within 15 or 20 minutes; and, hopefully, since we all know what is in the bill, we will only take a little while to debate it. We should be out of here by no later than 5 o'clock and possibly sooner, if everybody will control themselves.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces its intention to proceed to Special Orders without prejudice to the resumption of further legislative business.

EPIDEMIC OF CHILD VIOLENCE NEEDS IMMEDIATE ACTION

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise for a rather solemn occasion, one that pries at the very heartstrings of most Americans. Might I offer my sympathy to the citizens and schoolchildren and the entire State of Oregon for another tragedy of a child with a gun?

I believe it is important for this body to acknowledge that we have an epidemic. We have a situation where, if it goes unaddressed, more and more children will find a level of frustration to act out their frustration through violence, more and more lives will be lost, less attention to the issue will be given, and we will not have a solution. Our children cannot be frightened in their schools. We cannot see a greater loss of life.

As someone who passed the first parent responsibility ordinance in the City of Houston and later became State law, I do believe parents should be held responsible for children holding guns and, ultimately, winding up with a serious and tragic incident. But my main challenge, Mr. Speaker, is that this House must act, and it must act now. We have to save our children and the lives of all others. Guns in children's hands must not happen in this country.

My sympathy to those who have lost their life and to the child who acted out from frustration and heartache.

POTENTIAL DANGER FOR U.S. AS A RESULT OF TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

(Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, many Members have wondered why the technology that was loosed to Communist China is dangerous to the United States. There is a lot of talk in the newspapers about different facets, but let me be specific.

In planning the war potential in different areas in all Southeast Asian countries, we looked at the ranges of different missiles. The booster that China had trouble with had problems, and we gave it the command and control guidance which allows it to target the MIRVing, which allows multiple warheads on different targets, but, even more important, the satellite technology at the Navy fighter weapon school. We can read the label on a missile stashed on an SU-27 to tell what kind of missile it is, what kind of intell.

So they not only increased the range, the targeting, they increased the ability to target U.S. cities specifically. That is why this is a problem and potential problem not only for the United States but other allied countries as well.

□ 1530

We need to look into this, Mr. Speaker. It is serious, and it is a problem.

LET THE HOUSE ENACT SOME TYPE OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE REFORM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HEFNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HEFNER. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot of debate in the last couple of hours about campaign finance. I do not come here to try to influence anyone about any particular proposal. However, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS) has been someone who has labored in this vineyard for many, many years. He has taken a lot of ridicule for his proposals on campaign finance. I think that this House owes a great deal to his efforts that he has had in the past.

The late Sam Ervin, who was the Senator for a lot of years from North Carolina, when talking about campaign financing, talking about how much it costs to run, he said, spending a half a million dollars or \$1 million running for a job, at that particular time, that paid \$44,000 was kind of like putting a \$100 saddle on a \$40 mule. It just did not make a lot of sense.

Someone in the debate earlier said that the average citizen cannot afford to run for Congress. Actually, the average citizen cannot even afford to run for county commissioner, because it has gotten to where campaigning is so expensive the average person cannot get involved in the political process.

There are some folks here who do not think we need to do anything on campaign financing, some who think we need to put a lot more money in campaigns. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY) did a marvelous job last night, he should get an academy award, for his opposition to any kind of campaign finance reform.

Let me just remind the Members of a couple of things. If we go back to the old days when it was only the companies, a lot of these towns would get together and they would pick their candidate and they would fund him. He would be the man that was going to win in a State House seat or a congressional seat. That way, the average guy never got to run for political office.

When I first ran for political office, I spent \$44,000. I thought that that was a tremendous amount of money, and it was. We wasted a lot of that. Now it is not uncommon to spend \$1 million to get a congressional seat that pays \$135,000. It does not make a lot of sense, does it?

If Members think that money does not make a difference in both parties, the Democrats and Republicans, they have their sources. And I will be a little partisan on this. We heard in our newspapers and in Roll Call, in the magazines, that the business community was served notice, and the Republicans said, you have been giving too much money to the Democrats. If you are going to have any access to this Congress, you are going to have to come up with more money for Members that are running on the Republican ticket. That is soft money and hard money.

Mr. Speaker, what someone has referred to as third-party, and everybody has had it, in my district we had at the churches all these flyers that were put under the windshield wipers of the cars: If you want to vote for somebody who wants to kill babies, vote for Bill Hefner and Mike Dukakis. I do not think that was real fair, but we did know who put them under there, or what have you.

Television commercials, they do not have to tell us who is paying for these television commercials. This money comes in and it makes a tremendous hardship on people who are trying to go out and raise hard money from constituents. I challenge anybody in this