promulgation of rules and regulations, as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the order. Thus, in the event of improvements in the actions and policies of Belgrade with respect to the situation in Kosovo, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, would have the ability, through the issuance of general or specific licenses, to authorize any or all transactions otherwise prohibited by the order. Also, in implementing the sanctions, we intend to license transactions necessary to conduct the official business of the United States Government and the United Nations. We further intend to issue licenses to allow humanitarian, diplomatic, and journalistic activities to continue.

The declaration of a national emergency made under Executive Order 12808, and expanded in Executive Orders 12810 and 12831, remains in effect and is not affected by the June 9, 1998, order.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *June 10, 1998.*

USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS EVENT

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the Senate concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 102) recognizing Disabled American Veterans, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) for an explanation of the Senate concurrent resolution.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 102 authorizes the use of the west front lawn of the Capitol for a public event sponsored by the Disabled American Veterans. The event is to commemorate the donation by the Disabled American Veterans of 147 new passenger vans to the Department of Veterans Affairs to aid tens of thousands of sick and disabled veterans across the country obtain medical attention.

The event, which is scheduled to take place on June 16 and 17, or such dates as the Speaker of the House and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, will commence with 147 vans arriving on the grounds the first day, at 1st Street, N.W. and S.W., where the street will be closed, and the vans will remain overnight. In addition, eight vans will be placed on platforms on the lawn for display purposes.

On the second day of the event, the sponsors will hold a formal press meeting on the lawn to announce the donation, and the vans will then depart in procession through the District of Columbia to the Department of Veterans Affairs for other ceremonial duties.

The resolution authorizes the Architect of the Capitol, the Capital Police Board, and the Disabled American Veterans to negotiate the necessary arrangements for carrying out the event in complete compliance with the rules and regulations governing the use of Capitol grounds. The event is open to the public and free of charge, and the sponsor will assume the responsibility for all the expenses and liabilities related to this event.

In addition, sales, advertisements, and solicitations are explicitly prohibited on the Capitol grounds for this event. I support the concurrent resolution.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, continuing my reservation of objection, the donation of these vans is part of their program to provide transportation to help the sick and disabled receive the essential medical care that they need and they deserve. This program was started in 1987, and, to date, they have donated 750 vans for such purposes.

Disabled American Veterans was chartered by Congress in 1932, and it is perhaps the strongest advocate for our Nation's disabled veterans. I join forces today to salute Disabled American Veterans. I support this concurrent resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 102

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS EVENT.

Disabled American Veterans shall be permitted to sponsor a public event on the West Front Lawn of the Capitol on June 16 and 17, 1998, or on such other dates as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate may jointly designate, in order to announce the donation of 147 vans to the Department of Veterans Affairs by Disabled American Veterans.

SEC. 2. TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The event authorized by section 1 shall be free of admission charge to the public and arranged not to interfere with the needs of Congress, under conditions to be prescribed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board.

(b) EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES.—Disabled American Veterans shall assume full responsibility for all expenses and liabilities incident to all activities associated with the event.

SEC. 3. EVENT PREPARATIONS.

(a) STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT.—Subject to the approval of the Architect of the Capitol, Disabled American Veterans may erect upon the Capitol Grounds such stage, sound amplification devices, and other related structures and equipment as may be required for the event authorized by section 1.

(b) ADDITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board are authorized to make any such additional arrangements as may be required to carry out the event, including arrangements to limit access to First Street Northwest and First Street Southwest as required for the event.

SEC. 4. ENFORCEMENT OF RESTRICTIONS.

The Capitol Police Board shall provide for enforcement of the restrictions contained in section 4 of the Act of July 31, 1946 (40 U.S.C. 193d; 60 Stat. 718), concerning sales, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, with respect to the event authorized by section 1.

SEC. 5. PHOTOGRAPHS.

The event authorized by section 1 may be conducted only after the Architect of the Capitol and the Capitol Police Board enter into an agreement with Disabled American Veterans and the manufacturer of the vans referred to in section 1 that prohibits Disabled American Veterans and such manufacturer from using any photograph taken at the event for a commercial purpose. The agreement shall provide for financial penalties to be imposed if any photograph is used in violation of this section.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider is laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks on S. Con. Res. 102, the concurrent resolution just concurred in.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3494, CHILD PROTECTION AND SEXUAL PREDATOR PUNISHMENT ACT OF 1998

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 465 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 465

Resolved, That at any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 1(b) of rule XXIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3494) to amend title 18, United States Code, with respect to violent sex crimes against children, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill. The committee

amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered as read. All points of order against the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute are waived. No amendment to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be in order except those printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against the amendments printed in the report are waived. The chairman of the Committee of the Whole may: (1) postpone until a time during further consideration in the Committee of the Whole a request for a recorded vote on any amendment; and (2) reduce to five minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any postponed question that follows another electronic vote without intervening business, provided that the minimum time for electronic voting on the first in any series of questions shall be 15 minutes. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill of amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. Any Member may demand a separate vote in the House on any amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole to the bill or to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. HALL), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 465 is a structured rule to provide for consideration of H.R. 3494, the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act.

This common-sense legislation responds to the menace of sex crimes against children, including those facilitated by use of the Internet.

As is customary, the rule provides for 1 hour of debate, equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary. The rule makes in order the Committee on the Judiciary's amendment in the nature of a substitute, and all points of order against it are waived.

As my colleagues know, the Committee on Rules prefers to provide open rules for consideration of legislation by this House. However, in the case of H.R. 3494, the committee felt it was necessary to structure the debate process to ensure that the laudable goals of this legislation are not jeopardized by controversial amendments dealing with a host of criminal issues unrelated to the bill's purpose.

Proof of the Committee on Rules' good intentions is evident in the rule before us. The committee allowed every Member who filed a germane amendment the opportunity to offer it on the House floor. These 10 amendments, offered by both Democrats and Republicans, are printed in the Committee on Rules report.

The amendments may be offered in the order printed by the Member designated in the report and will be debatable for the time specified, equally divided between a proponent and an opponent. All points of order against the amendments are waived. They are not subject to amendment, nor are they subject to demand for division of the question.

To provide for expeditious consideration of the bill, votes may be postponed and reduced to 5 minutes, as long as the first vote in any series is a 15-minute vote.

Finally, the rule provides the minority with another opportunity to change the bill through a motion to recommit with or without instructions.

□ 1045

Mr. Speaker, for most of us, the Internet has opened up an exciting world of opportunity where we have almost instant access to vast resources that can enhance education and facilitate communication among our citizens. Many parents and teachers are eager to share this valuable tool with our Nation's children. But, sadly, criminals have also recognized an opportunity in the appeal of the Internet. Sexual predators have found a window through which they can prey upon our children.

These predators can safely hide behind their computer screens, create a fictional identity, and make direct contact with our children. These young victims cannot possibly know that instead of making a friend, they are communicating with an adult who is hoping to lure them into a life-altering, illegal sexual experience.

We are not sure how many pedophiles are stalking our children through their computers, but we do know that these incidents are becoming more and more common. We must act to protect our children from this sickening practice.

The legislation, which this rule makes in order, will prohibit contacting a child over the Internet for the purposes of engaging in illegal sexual activity. It will also outlaw using the Internet to knowingly transfer obscene materials to a child. These common-sense provisions are long overdue.

Several months ago, I was shocked to read that an incarcerated child molester was convicted of trafficking in child pornography on the Internet while he was still in prison. It is unacceptable that prisoners have the privilege of using Internet resources and are finding ways to reach beyond prison walls to continue their attacks on the most vulnerable in our society.

I authored language that prohibits unsupervised access to the Internet by Federal prisoners, and encourages States to do the same. I want to thank the Committee on the Judiciary for including this provision in their bill.

There are a number of other common-sense provisions in this bill, as well. It authorizes the court to detain child sex offenders while they await trial, it permits the FBI to immediately initiate an investigation in a kidnapping case, and it allows for a Federal investigation of serial murder offenses when States or localities request such assistance.

The Child Protection Act does not stop at Internet crimes. The bill recognizes that it is when children are lured to meet their predator, face to face, that the most heinous crimes occur. Children who have met with their stalkers have been kidnapped, photographed for pornography, raped, beaten and worse.

Through tough penalties and prison sentences, H.R. 3494 cracks down on these crimes as well. For example, the legislation doubles the maximum prison sentence for repeat sex offenders who commit the Federal crime of transporting a person for sexual activity. The bill mandates life in prison for serial rapists and double prison sentences for abusive sexual contact with children under the age of 12.

These strong sentencing provisions are important, because the recidivism rates for sex offenders and pedophiles are 10 times higher than that of other criminals. Frankly, chances are that these predators will strike again. Yet child molesters serve prison sentences averaging less than 3 years.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to wait to offer these basic protections to our children. I urge my colleagues to support this fair and balanced rule so that we can begin debate on this important legislation. I urge a ''yes'' vote on the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) for yielding me this time, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a structured rule. It will allow for the consideration of H.R. 3494, the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act. As the gentlewoman from Ohio described, this rule provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, some of the most horrible crimes committed are sexual offenses against children. It is fitting that laws require severe penalties against offenders. However, the technology of computers and the Internet have gotten ahead of the law. This bill is an attempt to catch up by providing new penalties for crimes against children that involve the Internet. This

bill will help protect children from pedophiles who stalk children on the Internet. It will also crack down on child pornography on the Internet.

I wish we could go further and eliminate children's access to pornography through the Internet, especially in schools and public libraries. Unfortunately, we have not yet been able to come up with more protective laws that pass a constitutional test. We must find a way. Too many people who promote pornography in this country hide behind the first amendment.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Committee on Rules heard stirring testimony from Members who support this bill. There is strong sentiment in the House for tougher sentences for people who use the Internet to prey on children. Regretfully, this is a restrictive rule. It permits only 10 floor amendments. I do note, though, that the Committee on Rules did make in order all germane Democratic amendments submitted to the Committee on Rules. A completely open rule would permit more full debate on this important bill. However, under the circumstances, it is important for the House to move forward in the process and take up the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DUNN).

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the rule for today's consideration of the Child Protection and Sexual Predator Punishment Act. With the passage of this act, we will send a strong message to sexual predators and pedophiles all across this Nation: Make no mistake, sex crimes against children will not be tolerated.

This rule makes in order several important amendments that will further strengthen an already strong bill, ensuring that we leave no doubt of Congress' desire to put a stop to Internet sex crimes. This important legislation, introduced by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) and myself, is for mothers and dads throughout this country who are doing everything they can to keep their children safe and innocent, but may not be aware of the pedophiles who are cruising the Internet.

In an era where the boundaries of our communities are increasingly irrelevant, pedophiles are using the anonymity of the Internet to pose as minors and befriend vulnerable children who are unknowingly lured into very dangerous situations. That is why the McCollum-Dunn bill is so critical to families across America. This legislation helps law enforcement crack down on those who enter the safety of our homes to prey on our unsuspecting children. By creating new punishment for cyber predators, we will give our communities the tools they need to beat back those who use the Internet to satisfy their deviant behavior.

I ask my colleagues to help stop cyber predators in their tracks. Support this rule and support the McCollum-Dunn bill.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, thank you for this opportunity to speak on this important issue. I am strongly opposing the restrictive rule imposed up on us by the Rules Committee. This bill is a crucial step in the fight to protect our children from crime and violence, yet the rule under which this bill is made is far too restrictive and limits us from doing as much as we can to keep our children safe.

Crime on the Internet is an especially invasive and terrifying crime. Our children can be terrorized while they are seemingly safe inside our homes, in our living rooms, and in front of our family computers. We must increase penalties for those enticing or coercing any person under the age of 18 through the Internet to engage in sexual activity.

This Congress must send a message that this type of criminal activity will not be tolerated by our criminal justice system. As chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, I believe our children are our future and must be nurtured, protected and guided. How can we protect them? By making sure that those people who are out to harm them and exploit them are restricted from their access to our children.

Under current law, the Federal Government has the burden of proving that a pedophile ''persuaded, induced, enticed or coerced'' a child to engage in a sexual act. However, this new legislation, H.R. 3494 would create a new federal offense to use the phones, mail or Internet to contact some one for the purpose of committing rape, child sex abuse, child prostitution or statutory rape.

It would also create a separate new federal offense for using the mail or Internet for knowingly transferring obscene material to a minor. I introduced an additional amendment to this legislation which would further protect our children from the types of predators who may be currently lurking behind our family computer screens. However, due to the restrictive rule, this amendment which could strengthen this legislation and further protect our children from Internet violence, will not make it to the floor today.

This amendment would have directed that the Federal Bureau of Investigation conduct a study of computer-based technologies and other approaches that could help to limit the availability to children of pornographic images through electronic media including the Internet and on-line services.

What could be more important to all of us than protecting our future and our children? Any amendment which seeks to keep our children safe from sexual predators and child abusers is for the benefit of all of our communities.

My colleague, Representative SLAUGHTER has introduced a similar amendment, a good amendment to protect our children by authorizing the National Institute of Justice to conduct a study of persistent sexual predators and report to Congress on their results.

I am happy to see that my colleagues have offered legislation which has been made in order, yet, the restrictive rule under which they have been offered will prevent many good plans to protect our children from ever reaching the floor! H.R. 3494, and additional amendments to this legislation would be a start to effectively preventing a predator from initiating a harmful relationship with a child for illegal sexual activity, and to subjecting children to damaging pornographic material that our children can currently access.

In December of 1996, the FBI announced that it had executed search warrants in 20 cities as part of an ongoing nation-wide investigation into the use of computer online services and the Internet to lure minors into illicit sexual relationships.

We have all heard far too many horror stories involving child pornography and sexual abuse on the Internet. In May, in Illinois, a nine year old began getting strange phone calls at night. After her parents searched the Internet, they discovered that someone had posted Internet messages saying that their daughter was sexually active and wanted to have sex with other men. The messages included their home telephone number and said the child could be reached 24 hours a day. Current law does not prevent children from being exposed to sexually explicit material on the net, but hopefully this law will allow us to prosecute those who seek to commit such damaging and dangerous acts against children.

We must and should act directly to protect our young people from the scourge of child predators seeking to harm them through Internet communication, and we must act now!

I hope that you, my colleagues will support this legislation and oppose the restrictive rule under which we are required to observe, while we strive to support our nation's families and children by protecting them from pornography and predators on the Internet.

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

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROPOSING AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN SPENDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EWING). The unfinished business is the question de novo on the passage of the joint resolution, House Joint Resolution 119, on which further proceedings were postponed on Wednesday, June 10, 1998.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the joint resolution.

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

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. 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 29, nays 345,