

Combest	Hinchey	Moran (KS)	Stenholm	Thurman	Waxman
Condit	Hinojosa	Moran (VA)	Stokes	Tiahrt	Weldon (FL)
Conyers	Hobson	Morella	Strickland	Tierney	Weldon (PA)
Cook	Hoekstra	Murtha	Stump	Torres	Weller
Cooksey	Holden	Myrick	Stupak	Traficant	Wexler
Cox	Hooley	Nadler	Sununu	Turner	Weygand
Coyne	Horn	Neal	Talent	Upton	White
Cramer	Hostettler	Nethercutt	Tanner	Velazquez	Whitfield
Crane	Houghton	Neumann	Tauscher	Vento	Wicker
Crapo	Hoyer	Ney	Tauzin	Visclosky	Wise
Cubin	Hulshof	Northup	Taylor (MS)	Walsh	Wolf
Cummings	Hunter	Norwood	Taylor (NC)	Wamp	Woolsey
Cunningham	Hutchinson	Nussle	Thomas	Waters	Wynn
Davis (FL)	Hyde	Oberstar	Thompson	Watkins	Yates
Davis (IL)	Inglis	Obey	Thornberry	Watt (NC)	Young (AK)
Davis (VA)	Jackson (IL)	Olver	Thune	Watts (OK)	Young (FL)
Deal	Jackson-Lee	Ortiz			
DeFazio	(TX)	Oxley			
DeGette	Jefferson	Packard	Bilbray	Kilpatrick	Sawyer
DeLauro	Jenkins	Pallone	Carson	King (NY)	Schiff
DeLay	John	Pappas	Costello	Lowey	Skeen
Dellums	Johnson (CT)	Parker	Danner	Manton	Smith (TX)
Deutsch	Johnson (WI)	Pascarella	Delahunt	Owens	Souder
Diaz-Balart	Johnson, E. B.	Pastor	Flake	Rangel	Towns
Dickey	Johnson, Sam	Paul	Istook	Sandlin	
Dicks	Jones	Paxton			
Dingell	Kanjorski	Payne			
Dixon	Kaptur	Pease			
Doggett	Kasich	Pelosi			
Dooley	Kelly	Peterson (MN)			
Doolittle	Kennedy (MA)	Peterson (PA)			
Doyle	Kennedy (RI)	Petri			
Dreier	Kennelly	Pickering			
Duncan	Kildee	Pickett			
Dunn	Kim	Pitts			
Edwards	Kind (WI)	Pombo			
Ehlers	Kingston	Pomeroy			
Ehrlich	Kleckza	Porter			
Emerson	Klink	Portman			
Engel	Klug	Poshard			
English	Knollenberg	Price (NC)			
Ensign	Kolbe	Pryce (OH)			
Eshoo	Kucinich	Quinn			
Etheridge	LaFalce	Radanovich			
Evans	LaHood	Rahall			
Everett	Lampson	Ramstad			
Ewing	Lantos	Regula			
Farr	Largent	Reyes			
Fattah	Latham	Riggs			
Fawell	LaTourette	Riley			
Fazio	Lazio	Rivers			
Filner	Leach	Roemer			
Foglietta	Levin	Rogan			
Foley	Lewis (CA)	Rogers			
Forbes	Lewis (GA)	Rohrabacher			
Ford	Lewis (KY)	Ros-Lehtinen			
Fowler	Linder	Rothman			
Fox	Lipinski	Roukema			
Frank (MA)	Livingston	Royal-Ballard			
Franks (NJ)	LoBiondo	Royce			
Frelinghuysen	Lofgren	Rush			
Frost	Lucas	Ryun			
Furse	Luther	Sabo			
Gallegly	Maloney (CT)	Salmon			
Ganske	Maloney (NY)	Sanchez			
Gejdenson	Manzullo	Sanders			
Gekas	Markey	Sanford			
Gephardt	Martinez	Saxton			
Gibbons	Mascara	Scarborough			
Gilchrest	Matsui	Schaefer, Dan			
Gillmor	McCarthy (MO)	Schaffer, Bob			
Gilman	McCarthy (NY)	Schumer			
Gonzalez	McCullum	Scott			
Goode	McCrery	Sensenbrenner			
Goodlatte	McDade	Serrano			
Goodling	McDermott	Sessions			
Gordon	McGovern	Shadegg			
Goss	McHale	Shaw			
Graham	McHugh	Shays			
Granger	McInnis	Sherman			
Green	McIntosh	Shimkus			
Greenwood	McIntyre	Shuster			
Gutierrez	McKeon	Sisisky			
Gutknecht	McKinney	Skaggs			
Hall (OH)	McNulty	Skelton			
Hall (TX)	Meehan	Slaughter			
Hamilton	Meek	Smith (MI)			
Hansen	Menendez	Smith (NJ)			
Harman	Metcalf	Smith (OR)			
Hastert	Mica	Smith, Adam			
Hastings (FL)	Millender-McDonald	Smith, Linda			
Hastings (WA)	Miller (CA)	Snowbarger			
Hayworth	Miller (FL)	Snyder			
Hefley	Minge	Solomon			
Hefner	Mink	Spence			
Herger	Moakley	Spratt			
Hill	Molinari	Stabenow			
Hilleary	Mollohan	Stark			
Hilliard		Stearns			

NOT VOTING—20

Bilbray Kilpatrick Sawyer
 Carson King (NY) Schiff
 Costello Lowey Skeen
 Danner Manton Smith (TX)
 Delahunt Owens Souder
 Flake Rangel Towns
 Istook Sandlin

□ 1642

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BILBRAY. Mr. Speaker, I was regrettably and unavoidably detained on my way to the House floor this afternoon, and as a result was not present for rollcall votes No. 76 and No. 77—H.R. 1226, the Taxpayer Browsing Relief Act, and House Resolution 109, a sense of Congress on family tax relief.

Had I been present, I would have certainly voted "yea" on both measures.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, because I was unavoidably detained in the 15th Congressional District of Michigan, I was not present at rollcall vote No. 76 and rollcall vote No. 77. Had I been present for these votes, I would have voted "yea" for rollcall vote No. 76 and "yea" for rollcall vote No. 77.

TAX LIMITATION CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the further consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 62) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States with respect to tax limitations.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

□ 1645

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SOLOMON). The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] has 36½ minutes remaining, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BARTON] has 19½ minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] has 43½ minutes remaining.

Mr. CANADY of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS].

(Mr. STEARNS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for the tax limitation amendment. What could I say in this short amount of time that would change many Members on that side of the aisle? I thought carefully about it. Did all of my colleagues know, perhaps they heard this before, that the Constitution has been amended 27 times? Perhaps they did not know in the first 4 years of this country's history they amended the Constitution 10 times. Perhaps they did not know this, but at that point they prohibited any taxes at all.

Mr. Speaker, the Founding Fathers did not want to have any taxes. They were interested in perhaps real estate taxes or a sales tax, but they did not honestly believe in taxing up to 39.5 percent, almost 40 percent. When you add State income tax and local taxes, you are talking about for people, some people are paying 55 percent.

Our Founding Fathers 220 years ago, of course, had the foresight to use supermajority for certain things. Impeachment, talking about expelling a Member of Congress, overriding the veto, they foresaw the need for a supermajority. They understood firsthand what could happen with corruption and power. The power to tax is what we are talking about today, the ruination of overtaxation. The gentleman from Texas is simply offering an amendment to slow this process down.

Quite simply, our forefathers fought a war to ensure freedom from unchecked oppression. They fought a war basically to prevent ruination of taxation, which we have today. So the gentleman from Texas is simply trying to stop this by saying let us have a two-thirds majority.

The American people do not like and trust their Government. They have said that over and over again. It is 1997, and the Government needs to be put in check just like the modern-day King George III which we are trying to do today what our forefathers tried to do when they started this country. Over the past 40 years, Congress has continually increased taxes. Since 1981, there have been 19 separate tax increases, in 1993, the largest tax increase in history. It is obvious to anybody who has studied the political landscape, if we do not have this amendment, we will have increased taxes. Mr. Speaker, we increased taxes on airline tickets, and I am ashamed that we passed that vote without a counterbalancing amendment to make it budget neutral.

In 1775, the rallying cry was no taxation without representation. Here we are, over 200 years later, and it has not changed. The American taxpayers are fed up. They are looking at bloated bureaucracy and they want a change.

Daniel Webster once said, the power to tax is the power to destroy. This afternoon, these words ring with resonance on April 15. What we want to do here is very, very simple. We only want to make it harder to raise taxes, to make it just a little bit more difficult