

partisan politics and move to the high ground of principle. This is a new day and a new time.

There are problems which we face that transcend party and politics. Teenage pregnancies stifle an entire community. Violence of any kind, whether driven by drugs or propelled by deep philosophical differences, cannot and must not be tolerated. Economic justice must ring true, this Congress. From the center-city youth, to the long-termed unemployed, to the small farmer who helps feed America, there are great expectations. No child should face hunger in this land of plenty. If welfare reform is to have any significance, we must combine with it a meaningful jobs program. With a meaningful jobs program, there would be less urgency for another crime bill. Instead of calls to "take back our streets", there should be calls to give our streets back to the average, hard-working, God-fearing citizen. Family reinforcement and restoration of the American dream must include all families, not just those with lots of money. If our citizens are secure, our Nation will be secure, more secure than Star Wars could ever make us. And, emphasis on our senior citizens is well-placed. From the sunrise of life to its sunset, Americans should feel safe and secure and well-served by Congress.

I too believe we can make our Government smaller, yet more efficient and more effective. That is why I applaud and will support several of the reforms offered by the majority.

But, real reform must include an end to gag rules. There are important amendments that would be offered, amendments designed to improve and perfect this rules package, but Members are muzzled because the majority has insisted on a closed-rule for this debate.

No Member can offer an amendment on the gift ban, for example. That is an issue that we debated and supported last Congress. If we are to be leaders, we must also lead in following the rules under which we are governed. In this House, we have resolved that no Member should be enriched beyond what the people pay. That resolve should not end with the Speaker, it should begin with him. One is left to wonder why, if they are truly interested in reform, the majority is determined to restrain the rest of us?

I will support term limits on the Speaker and committee chairs; the cost-saving provisions to eliminate certain committees and cut committee staff; the open government provision of a verbatim CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; the prohibition on committee assignments; the ban on proxy voting; and other streamlining measures. Those are thoughtful reforms that have been offered by the majority.

But, I will continue to stand up as part of the loyal opposition when I believe pomposity, audacity, and duplicity confront us. No party or person here has an exclusive on such things as family values and personal responsibility. Those are standards I absolutely hold dear. And no party or person should be able to take the right to speak and participate from any of us. Too many have sacrificed for that precious liberty. Let no one forget. We all have a contract with America.

TRIBUTE TO PETER HAMMEN

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Peter Hammen, who today is being sworn in as a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from the 46th Legislative District. Peter has worked as a legislative aide in my Baltimore district office for almost 5 years and has been an invaluable resource in keeping me informed about community issues.

Peter is a fixture in East Baltimore. He was born and raised in Baltimore City and is a graduate of Archbishop Curley High School. He has served as president of St. Gerard Young Men's Association. He has worked with children through his volunteer efforts, serving as a volunteer swim instructor for the YMCA, and coaching the Highlandtown Exchange Little League.

Peter, who has a bachelor of science in criminal justice and a master's in public administration from the University of Baltimore, was elected to the House of Delegates in the 1994 election by a very substantial margin. He is hard-working, industrious, dedicated, and effective and he will make an outstanding legislator.

Peter, a member of the Nature Conservancy, has participated in efforts to clean up the Chesapeake Bay. In Peter's assignment to the Environmental Matters Committee, he will bring a wealth of knowledge about the legislative process and about environmental issues. There is no doubt in my mind that Peter will be a tremendous asset in making Baltimore and Maryland a better place to live.

It is with pride and pleasure that I commend Peter Hammen for his ability and commitment to public service. While my loss is the House of Delegates gain, I want to wish him the best as he takes his place as a legislator. I hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating Peter and in extending best wishes to him as he begins his career as a public servant.

U.S. FOREIGN MILITARY SALES DURING FISCAL YEAR 1994

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention information provided by the Defense Security Assistance Agency with respect to U.S. Foreign Military Sales [FMS] pursuant to the Arms Export Control Act during fiscal year 1994. The attached tables detail worldwide FMS sales during fiscal year 1994 for defense articles and services, and for construction sales.

Total U.S. FMS sales for fiscal year 1994 were \$12.865 billion, a decline from \$33 billion in fiscal year 1993.

The tables follow:

TOTAL VALUE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES SOLD TO EACH COUNTRY/PURCHASER AS OF 30 SEPT 94 UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (SEE PART II FOR CONSTRUCTION SALES)—UNCLASSIFIED

[Dollars in Thousands]¹

Countries	Accepted-FY 94
Foreign Military Sales—Part I	
Albania	\$5
Antigua and Barbuda	443
Argentina	60,280
Australia	261,354
Austria	27,950
Bahrain	39,999
Barbados	658
Belgium	19,607
Belize	394
Benin	250
Bolivia	2
Bolivia—Intl Narc	20,877
Botswana	1,784
Brazil	60,643
Canada	119,920
Cape Verde	20
Chad	836
Chile	1,407
Colombia	69,038
Colombia—Intl Narc	21,849
Costa Rica	826
Denmark	48,766
Djibouti	286
Dominica	730
Dominican Republic	1,099
Ecuador	5,185
Ecuador—Intl Narc	318
Egypt	473,646
El Salvador	19,730
Ethiopia	1,306
Finland	546,774
France	47,974
Gabon	101
Gambia	1,436
Germany	179,856
Ghana	870
Greece	308,105
Grenada	469
Guinea	499
Guinea-Bissau	1,369
Guyana	39
Honduras	1,535
Indonesia	10,785
Israel	2,447,156
Italy	44,673
Jamaica	914
Japan	729,275
Jordan	53,386
Kenya	3,480
Korea (Seoul)	433,160
Kuwait	182,784
Latvia	27
Lebanon	43,994
Luxembourg	118
Madagascar	100
Malawi	462
Malaysia	738,612
Mali	750
Mauritius	650
Mexico	4,285
Morocco	17,731
Nacisa	7,143
Namibia	828
Namsa—F104	150
Namsa—General+Nike	15,657
Namsa—Hawk	439
Namsa—Weapons	2,512
Napmo	1,869
NATO	332
NARO AEW+C (O+S)	7,309
NATO Headquarters	200
Netherlands	47,688
New Zealand	15,830

TOTAL VALUE OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES SOLD TO EACH COUNTRY/PURCHASER AS OF 30 SEPT 94 UNDER FOREIGN MILITARY SALES (SEE PART II FOR CONSTRUCTION SALES)—UNCLASSIFIED—Continued

(Dollars in Thousands)¹

Countries	Accepted-FY 94
NHPLO	30,188
Niger	5
Norway	159,240
OAS HQ	427
Oman	1,253
Panama	416
Paraguay	234
Portugal	8,420
Qatar	4,031
Rep of Philippines	21,238
Saudi Arabia	837,881
Senegal	39
Seychelles	1
Shape	2,354
Sierra Leone	18
Singapore	456,340
Spain	58,212
Sri Lanka	204
St Kitts and Nevis	851
St Lucia	851
St Vincent + Gren	638
Sweden	33,932
Switzerland	37,159
Taiwan	360,891
Thailand	218,564
Tonga	15
Trinidad—Tobago	1,189
Tunisia	18,480
Turkey	2,194,101
Uganda	7
United Arab Emirates	266,663
United Kingdom	586,375
Uruguay	1,773
Venezuela	18,956
Zambia	128
Zimbabwe	216
Classified totals ²	370,160
Subtotal	12,811,979

Construction Sales—Part II

Antigua and Barbuda	267
Bolivia—Intl Narc	3,207
Cape Verde	121
Colombia—Intl Narc	93
Ecuador—Intl Narc	97
Egypt	939
El Salvador	2,734
Germany	32,763
Ghana	583
Honduras	97
Israel	152
Niger	153
Seychelles	39
Uganda	228
United Kingdom	11,904
Subtotal	53,378
Total	12,865,357

¹ Totals may not add due to rounding.

² See the classified annex to the CPD.

MAKING IN ORDER IMMEDIATE CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE 104TH CONGRESS

SPEECH OF

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, January 4, 1995

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rules change which would require a 60-percent majority to pass an income tax increase.

For over 200 years parliamentary rules of the House have conformed to the principles established under the Constitution of the United States which provide for rule by the majority.

Majority has always meant one more than 50 percent of the House.

The Constitution originally recognized only five instances wherein a two-thirds vote was required: To impeach, override a veto, pass constitutional amendments, ratify treaties, and expel Members of the House. In no case was it contemplated that a 60-percent vote be required to pass legislation. Ordinary law-making has always required only a simple majority vote.

The Senate rule with regard to getting 60 votes to stop a filibuster is purely procedural. It is not a requirement to pass a bill. It is a requirement only to take it up. The House allows bills to come up under suspension of the rules with a two-thirds vote, but provides that failing that it may come up in regular order with a rule.

The rules that govern the operation of the House cannot supercede the U.S. Constitution. The House cannot by a majority vote alter the force and effect of the U.S. Constitution and how it has been interpreted for the past 200 years. To change that requires a constitutional amendment.

The new majority of the House that has well pleaded its case of fairness, should follow its own advice.

Of course with the Republicans in charge of the agenda in the House, it is not likely that an income tax increase will come to the floor for a vote. That being the case there will not likely be a test of this supermajority rule under their tenure. And of course since this is only a Rule of the House of Representatives, when the Democrats return as the majority party this rule can be expunged.

It is highly irregular to allow a fundamental change in how a bill becomes law to be effected by a change in the rules of the House. This circumvents history, tradition, and parliamentary precedents, all of which form the basis of the provisions in the Constitution of the United States which set out when and only when a supermajority would be required. That is the only logical interpretation and explanation as to why the Constitution bothered to set down the instances when such super majorities would be in order. If it was intended that the Congress could alter these at will each time the Congress convened a new term then it would certainly not have taken the time to make this explicit in five cases.

Quite the contrary, the writers of the Constitution knew the mischief that supermajority votes, the so-called minority rights protections,

could do to the governing of our country. To assuage the small States they deliberately created the Senate with the guarantee of two votes no matter the size or lack of population. But in the House majority rule concepts had to be safeguarded as fundamental to the true definition of the "peoples' House." To abrogate the rule of simple majority and create a super minority in the House as well would greatly alter the balance of power and dilute the voting power of each Member.

The Constitution is the fountain and spirit of our democracy. Its foundation should not be uprooted by procedural rules changes designed for political gamesmanship where it is clear that under no circumstances with this majority will there be any likelihood that an income tax increase bill will be reported to the floor.

I urge this House to uphold the Constitution and vote down this blatantly political maneuver intended to depict all who stood up for the Constitution to be those who would vote for an income tax increase.

It is tyranny when the majority sacrifices the principles of the Constitution to make a political point.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SHOULD STUDY ACCIDENTS CAUSED BY TRUCK DRIVERS FALLING ASLEEP AT THE WHEEL

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 9, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to direct the U.S. Secretary of Transportation to conduct a 1-year study of accidents related to drivers of commercial vehicles who fall asleep at the wheel. The Secretary would have to make recommendations to the Congress on how to reduce the number of accidents related to this problem. I had attached this provision to legislation approved last year by the House to designate the National Highway System. Unfortunately, an agreement could not be reached between the House and the other body on an NHS bill, and no final action was taken in the last Congress.

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, in 1992 there were 33,965 accidents involving truck drivers. Of these, 601 accidents were traced directly to truck drivers falling asleep at the wheel—resulting in 45 fatalities. However, in many accidents in which the driver is killed it is difficult to determine for sure whether or not the driver fell asleep. As a result, the real number of truck accidents related to drivers falling asleep at the wheel is more than likely much higher.

The National Transportation Safety Board has estimated that when a heavy rig truck driver crashes and dies, an average of 4.2 innocent victims are killed. An ongoing survey of truck drivers in Ohio being conducted by the National Center for Sleep Disorders in Massillon, OH, has revealed that only 6 percent admit to having an accident related to sleepiness, but 54 percent of truck drivers surveyed know of a fellow truck driver who has died in an accident related to fatigue or sleepiness.