

(3) In hearings, whether in public or closed session, a quorum for the asking of testimony, including sworn testimony, shall consist of one Member of the Committee.

(c) Proxies will be permitted in voting upon the business of the Committee by Members who are unable to be present. To be valid, proxies must be signed and assign the right to vote to one of the Members who will be present. Proxies shall in no case be counted for establishing a quorum.

### 3. HEARINGS

(a)(1) The Chairman of the Committee may initiate a hearing of the Committee on his authority or upon his approval of a request by any Member of the Committee. Written notice of all hearings shall be given, as far in advance as practicable, to Members of the Committee.

(2) Hearings of the Committee shall not be scheduled outside the District of Columbia unless specifically authorized by the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member or by consent of a majority of the Committee. Such consent may be given informally, without a meeting.

(b)(1) Any Member of the Committee shall be empowered to administer the oath to any witness testifying as to fact if a quorum be present as specified in Rule 2(b).

(2) Interrogation of witnesses at hearings shall be conducted on behalf of the Committee by Members of the Committee or such Committee staff as is authorized by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member.

(3) Witnesses appearing before the Committee shall file with the Clerk of the Committee a written statement of the prepared testimony at least 48 hours in advance of the hearing at which the witness is to appear unless this requirement is waived by the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member.

(c) Witnesses may be subpoenaed by the Chairman with the agreement of the Ranking Minority Member or by consent of a majority of the Members of the Committee. Such consent may be given informally, without a meeting. Subpoenas shall be issued by the Chairman or by any Member of the Committee designated by him. A subpoena for the attendance of a witness shall state briefly the purpose of the hearing and the matter or matters to which the witness is expected to testify. A subpoena for the production of memoranda, documents and records shall identify the papers required to be produced with as much particularity as is practicable.

(d) Any witness summoned to a public or closed hearing may be accompanied by counsel of his own choosing, who shall be permitted while the witness is testifying to advise him of his legal rights.

(e) No confidential testimony taken, or confidential material presented to the Committee, or any report of the proceedings of a closed hearing, or confidential testimony or material submitted voluntarily or pursuant to a subpoena, shall be made public, either in whole or in part or by way of summary, unless authorized by a majority of the Members of the Committee.

### 4. SUBCOMMITTEES

The Committee shall have no standing subcommittees.

### 5. AMENDMENT OF RULES

The foregoing rules may be added to, modified or amended: provided, however, that not less than a majority of the entire Membership so determine at a regular meeting with due notice, or at a meeting specifically called for that purpose.●

## ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1995

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, February 15, 1995, and that following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that the Senate immediately resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1, the constitutional amendment to balance the budget.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ABRAHAM). Without objection, it is so ordered.

## PROGRAM

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, votes are expected to occur throughout Wednesday's session of the Senate, with the first vote occurring possibly as early as 10:30 a.m.

In addition, it may be necessary for the Senate to remain in session into the evening in order to make progress on the pending balanced budget amendment.

## ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business, with Senator INHOFE recognized to speak for up to 45 minutes; and that following the conclusion of the Senator's statement, the Senate stand in recess under a previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## THE 11 ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, last Sunday I had occasion to be attending church at the First Presbyterian Church in Tulsa, OK, which is not unusual since I was married in that church 35 years ago. Dr. James Miller, who is the head minister there, preached a sermon on Matthew 28, verses 16 and 17.

For somebody who may not remember that last chapter of Matthew, it was after Christ had been crucified and had been resurrected. During that timeframe, there were some women who said that they had seen Christ somewhere around the hills above the Sea of Galilee, so they told the disciples to go up there and they could find the living Christ, who had surely arisen. So 11 disciples went up. Those 11 disciples saw Christ with their own eyes. They heard him with their own ears, and still they doubted him.

It occurred to me if such incontrovertible truth could have been doubted by the disciples back then, then maybe we have been worrying too much about the American people. Because certainly if they doubted truth

like that, then the American people would see through the phony and transparent arguments against the balanced budget amendment.

So I went home and I got the Congressional RECORD out. I do not think many Members of Congress of either House spend a lot of time reading the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I know I do not. But I did that morning. I looked up to find the 11 strongest arguments that were made in opposition to the balanced budget amendment.

I decided I would have one argument for each of the disciples. That seemed to be a reasonable thing. Most of these were arguments that were articulated by the very gifted Senator from West Virginia, [Mr. BYRD].

I would like to run over these arguments, the 11 arguments, that have been used over and over and over again in opposition to the passing of the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution.

The first one, which I will read verbatim is:

Proponents have refused to lay out a detailed plan to get to a balanced budget. How can you tell if it will be good for the country if you do not know the details?

Well, I know we have already voted on that amendment, and we were able to successfully table the amendment. But what we can tell and what we do know is that the status quo is bad for the country. Continuing business as usual, doing nothing, just keeping on doing the same thing we have been doing for the past 40 years, is not going to work, and the public is not demanding a detailed plan.

I think that is very significant. We hear so much about, "Tell us exactly what you are going to do. Tell us where you are going to cut. Tell us, play by play, what is going to happen in the next 7 years." They are not asking about that. That is not what this amendment is all about.

What we do not realize, many Members, is that this is really, truly a historic time in America. When we think about the other historic decisions that were made throughout the history of this country, they were never followed by detailed plans.

We can remember so well when John Fitzgerald Kennedy made a commitment that within a decade we would put a man on the moon. Now, I think there may have been some around that time that said, "Show us how you will do it. We do not want to make that commitment. We do not know what it will cost. We do not know how to do it. We need the details."

But at that time, the rockets were not built. The astronauts were not named. There were not any spacecrafts designed. No one could say exactly how to do it. Yet, following the same line of reasoning, we would say that we would have expected President Kennedy to have said: All right, on February 20, 1962, we are going to get an astronaut by the name of John Glenn to orbit the