

substitute amendment, the Senator from Kentucky did indeed vote for the original balanced budget amendment last year which was basically identical to the one we voted on this year which he voted against.

Methinks, maybe, he protest too much.

I was raised to believe that actions speak louder than words. And the point of my remarks in the RECORD last week was that the actions of several of our colleagues with regard to the balanced budget amendment last year just do not compute, as Dr. Spock would say, with thier actions this year.

I do regret any inconvenience to the Senator caused by the publication of his quote from 1994. And I want to assure him that all future quotes will be triple-checked for their precise parliamentary context.

But at the same time, those of us who truly support a balanced budget amendment owe it to the public—to the taxpayers—to make clear why that amendment was defeated, at least temporarily, in this body last week.

It was defeated because several Senators who voted for its exact language 1 year ago found some reason, some excuse, to change their position 180 degrees this year.

Whatever their reasons for doing so, that abrupt change is what is at issue here. It is what the public is asking question about. And, in some cases, it may be difficult to explain.

One thing is for sure: No one can explain away that radical change in position regarding the balanced budget amendment by pointing to the Reid-Ford-Feinstein substitute of 1994. That substitute was indeed the subject of Senator FORD's remarks as I quoted them, but it was the original, untouched, unamended, unaltered, authentic balanced budget amendment for which he voted on March 1, 1994.

And it was the same amendment, with only the beneficial addition of Senator NUNN's language concerning the federal judiciary, which he voted against on March 2, 1995.

Mr. BYRD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may speak for not to exceed 10 minutes as in morning business.

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

#### THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT FIGHT

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the balanced budget amendment fight has ended for the moment, but some rather unattractive reverberations seem still to be echoing in this Chamber and around this city. Honorable men and women wrestled with their consciences and did the best that they could to reach the right decision on the balanced budget amendment to the Constitution. Thirty days of good solid de-

bate in the best Senate tradition persuaded some that the amendment was the right thing and some that it was the wrong thing. That is exactly what the constitutional Framers intended when they set up the difficult amending process laid out in the Constitution. But the Framers probably did not foresee the aftermath of political guerrilla-warfare tactics that is now in progress, nor would they have understood or appreciated this particular unfortunate turn of events.

Attack ads are already running in the States of certain Members who could not support the amendment this year because of its glaring deficiencies. Because of the thorough examination of the amendment on this floor and elsewhere, the constitutional amendment has been somewhat discredited. The idea has lost some support with the people and in its present form, it has lost the support of some Senators who had supported it in the past. There is nothing unusual about that. Proposals often fall out of favor when careful examination reveals their flaws. That is healthy. That is good for the Republic. That is representative democracy.

But, the ugliness which continues to pervade the air on the days after the amendment's defeat is unwarranted, unwise, and to be regretted.

Senators who have used their best judgment are under attack and in the most extreme of cases one Senator, it is rumored, has been threatened with his position on a Senate committee.

When Senators are asked to check their integrity at the door to continue in good standing their membership in any political party, something is very, very wrong. When a Senator has to subordinate his conscience and his dedication to the Constitution of the United States to any political party, then we have come to a very poor pass in this Senate and in this country. When Members of the Senate are subjected to hit-list tactics because of their position of conscience on an important constitutional amendment, somewhere, somebody's perception of the word "Honorable" is seriously off track. And when losing a fair fight prompts the loud public "chewing of rags" which we have seen since last Thursday evening, everybody loses, including the Nation.

I hope that the coming days will see a restoration of sanity and comity in this body. What we need to do now is to get on with the business of reducing the deficit, which is what the American people have really asked us to do. This Senate which so distinguished itself only last week with a wise and courageous decision on the balanced budget amendment, must cease the self-destructive and embarrassing threats and recriminations and once again distinguish itself by a serious attempt to do the people's business. That is what we are all elected and expected to do.

Mr. President, for the information of Senators, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD at this point rule XXIV of the Standing Rules of the

Senate entitled "Appointment of Committees."

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### RULE XXIV

##### APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES

1. In the appointment of the standing committees, or to fill vacancies thereon, the Senate, unless otherwise ordered, shall by resolution appoint the chairman of each such committee and the other members thereof. On demand of any Senator, a separate vote shall be had on the appointment of the chairman of any such committee and on the appointment of the other members thereof. Each such resolution shall be subject to amendment and to division of the question.

2. On demand of one-fifth of the Senators present, a quorum being present, any vote taken pursuant to paragraph 1 shall be by ballot.

3. Except as otherwise provided or unless otherwise ordered, all other committees, and the chairmen thereof, shall be appointed in the same manner as standing committees.

4. When a chairman of a committee shall resign or cease to serve on a committee, action by the Senate to fill the vacancy in such committee, unless specially otherwise ordered, shall be only to fill up the number of members of the committee, and the election of a new chairman.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AP- PROPRIATIONS AND RESCIS- SIONS ACT OF 1995

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to consideration of H.R. 889 which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 889) making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995 and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments; as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be stricken are shown in boldface brackets and the parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italic.)

H.R. 889

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* [That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide emergency supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense to preserve and enhance military readiness for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes, namely:

#### [TITLE I

##### [EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

##### [DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—MILITARY

##### [MILITARY PERSONNEL

##### [MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

[For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Army," \$69,300,000: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Balanced Budget and