

The resolution further asks that the committee be provided with a full disclosure of all financial transactions, both inside and outside of Mexico, directly involving funds disbursed from the ESF or the IMF. This information will allow the committee to determine whether these funds are being used to strengthen the peso or to refinance Mexico's debt. As Senator BENNETT urged last week, these funds should be used to extinguish excess pesos not to bail out speculators in Mexican tesobonos.

Finally, this resolution asks that the committee be informed of any consultations involving Mexico between the United States Department of the Treasury, the IMF, and the Bank of International Settlements. This information will assist the committee in evaluating the success of the multilateral effort to aid Mexico.

Mr. President, I hope my dire predictions about the President's use of the ESF to aid Mexico turn out to be wrong. I hope that Mexico prospers, and that American taxpayers are not left holding the bag.

Mr. President, I strongly urge passage of the Mexican loan commitments resolution. The information specified in this resolution will allow Congress to blow the whistle if Mexico fails to live up to its commitments—to stop the peso press, to balance its budget, and to privatize. We must protect American taxpayers, not badly run foreign governments.

EXHIBIT 1

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, DC, February 9, 1995.

Hon. ALFONSE M. D'AMATO,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR SENATOR D'AMATO: In your floor statement of February 8, you called on the Department of the Treasury to provide the Banking Committee with monthly information on (i) economic conditions in Mexico, and (ii) Mexico's use of the funds it will obtain through our support package. As you know, the Treasury Department presently submits a monthly report to the House and Senate Banking Committees on Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF) operations. We are happy to supplement this monthly report with the information you requested. The report will also provide a detailed picture of developments in Mexico, as well as an analysis of Mexico's compliance with our agreed economic terms and conditions. This information will enable the Congress and the American people to review actions we are taking in America's interests to deal with Mexico's financial situation.

Let me assure you that we fully share your concerns about the need to ensure Mexico's proper use of our support.

To that end, Mexico has already agreed to meet a tough set of economic conditions imposed by the IMF as a requirement for accepting support from the Fund. These include strict monetary targets that will hold Mexico to negative real monetary growth, and disciplined fiscal targets that will move Mexico to budget surplus. In addition, the Mexicans have committed themselves to pushing forward with their privatization program and further opening their economy.

Our own framework agreement with Mexico will take the IMF program as a base. But we will also require the Mexicans to agree to additional obligations, over and above those imposed by the IMF, to protect our own resources. We will insist that Mexico take steps to assure the independence of its central bank. Moreover, we will require far greater transparency and regular reporting on Mexico's financial condition and policies. We will further ensure Mexico provides us with the data we need to determine independently whether Mexico is complying with our conditions and the IMF's conditions. Let me emphasize to you that we will preserve the right to halt our support program if we conclude that Mexico is not cooperating, or if we judge that Mexico's economic situation is deteriorating.

Please let me know if I or my staff can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

ROBERT E. RUBIN.●

HOMICIDES BY GUNSHOT IN NEW YORK CITY

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I rise today to continue my weekly practice of reporting to the Senate on the death toll by gunshot in New York City. Last week, 7 people were killed by firearms in New York City, bringing this year's total to 75.

With over 16,000 murders by gunshot nationally each year, we obviously have a long way to go in our efforts to curb the plague of gun violence. To be sure, we've made some progress, particularly with passage of the Brady law and the recent ban on semiautomatic assault weapons. Unfortunately, there is a powerful lobby working against us. If any one doubts this, they need only look at the most recent congressional elections. The National Rifle Association's \$3.2 million campaign to defeat targeted congressional candidates proved successful in 19 of 24 races.

We must continue to fight the gun lobby. Efforts at the national level will continue to be difficult, and we must enlist the help of States and localities. Indeed, some States and localities have already taken important steps. Last year, for instance, the city of Chicago became the first in the Nation to ban the sale of all handgun ammunition. In addition, as reported in a New York Times article late last year, police departments in two other cities, Indianapolis and Kansas City, have mounted successful campaigns to rid their streets of guns. Simply by vigorously enforcing infractions of the law that give them the legal basis to search individuals, police in these two cities have confiscated an impressive number of illegal guns. In the first 3 weeks of the program in Indianapolis, special police teams seized an AK-47 rifle, a Mac 10 semiautomatic weapon, a Glock 19 semiautomatic pistol, and a host of other illegal guns. In Kansas City, which has already completed a 6-month gun-interception experiment, gun-related crimes declined by almost 50 percent in the area in which the program was implemented.

These are by no means novel approaches. In fact, New York City's Po-

lice Commissioner William Bratton adopted similar methods when he headed the city's transit police. In an effort to crack down on the thousands of fare-evaders on the city's subway system each day, Bratton directed sweep teams to apprehend these illegal passengers. As it turns out, 1 in 20 of those passengers carried illegal weapons. The resulting arrests led to a 48-percent decline in subway crimes.

I commend the efforts of the cities of Chicago, Indianapolis, and Kansas City to the attention of Senators, and I hope the Senate will consider gun control and ammunition control legislation in the near future.●

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, pursuant to Senate rules, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Small Business' rules for the 104th Congress be printed in the RECORD at this time.

The Committee rules follow:

COMMITTEE RULES

(As adopted in executive session January 11, 1995)

1. GENERAL

All applicable provisions of the Standing Rules of the Senate and of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, shall govern the Committee.

2. MEETINGS AND QUORUMS

(a) The regular meeting day of the Committee shall be the first Wednesday of each month unless otherwise directed by the Chairman. All other meetings may be called by the Chairman as he deems necessary, on 3 days notice where practicable. If at least three Members of the Committee desire the Chairman to call a special meeting, they may file in the office of the Committee a written request therefor, addressed to the Chairman. Immediately thereafter, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify the Chairman of such request. If, within 3 calendar days after the filing of such request, the Chairman fails to call the requested special meeting, which is to be held within 7 calendar days after the filing of such request, a majority of the Committee Members may file in the Office of the Committee their written notice that a special Committee meeting will be held, specifying the date, hour and place thereof, and the Committee shall meet at that time and place. Immediately upon the filing of such notice, the Clerk of the Committee shall notify all Committee Members that such special meeting will be held and inform them of its date, hour and place. If the Chairman is not present at any regular, additional or special meeting, the Ranking Majority Member present shall preside.

(b)(1) A majority of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for reporting any legislative measure or nomination.

(2) One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of routine business, provided that one Minority Member is present. The term "routine business" includes, but is not limited to, the consideration of legislation pending before the Committee and any amendments thereto, and voting on such amendments. 132 Cong. Rec. §3231 (daily ed. March 21, 1986).

(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