

should be included in Federal laws relating to the provision of health care.

## AMENDMENT NO. 331

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. BOND] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 331 proposed to H.R. 889, a bill making emergency supplemental appropriations and rescissions to preserve and enhance the military readiness of the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

## NOTICES OF HEARINGS

## COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding a hearing on Wednesday, March 15, 1995, beginning at 2:30 p.m., in room 485 of the Russell Senate Office Building on S. 349, a bill to reauthorize appropriations for the Navajo-Hopi Relocation Housing Program.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Special Committee on Aging will hold a hearing on Tuesday, March 21, 1995, at 9:30 a.m., in room 216 of the Hart Senate Office Building. The subject of the hearing is health care fraud.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

## COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry be allowed to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, at 9:30 a.m., in SR-332, to discuss conservation, wetlands and farm policy.

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

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Finance Committee be permitted to meet Tuesday, March 14, 1995, in room 215 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, beginning at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on welfare reform.

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

## COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, at 10 to hold a nominations hearing.

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

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee to

meet on Tuesday, March 14, for a hearing at 10 a.m. on nuclear nonproliferation.

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

## COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, at 9 a.m. to hold a hearing on proposals to reduce illegal immigration and reduce costs to taxpayers.

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

## COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on effective health care reform in a changing marketplace, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995 at 10 a.m.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON ACQUISITION AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Acquisition and Technology of the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, in open session, to receive testimony on the technology base programs in the Department of Defense.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON HOUSING OPPORTUNITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Subcommittees on Housing Opportunity and Community Development and HUD Oversight and Structure, of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, March 14, 1995, to conduct a hearing on HUD reorganization.

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

## SUBCOMMITTEE ON DRINKING WATER, FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Mr. KEMPTHORNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Drinking Water, Fisheries, and Wildlife be granted permission to meet Tuesday, March 14, at 10 a.m. to consider S. 503, a bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to impose a moratorium on the listing of species as endangered or threatened and the designation of critical habitat.

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

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

## PASADENA ADOPTS AMMUNITION CONTROL

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, for more than a decade now, I have argued

here on the Senate floor, and often in print, that in order to make any real progress in reducing gun violence, we must seek to control ammunition. I have put it that "Guns don't kill people, bullets do."

This is not to say that I do not support gun control; I certainly do. I was an original cosponsor of the Brady bill when it was first introduced in 1989, and was proud to vote for it when it finally passed the Senate in 1993. We are all pleased at the very real difference the Brady law has made. Just 1 year after it became effective, background checks under the Brady law have already prevented 45,000 felons and other prohibited persons from purchasing handguns. No doubt a significant number of lives were saved as a result.

Yet the fact remains that there are already some 200 million firearms in circulation in the United States. These weapons are not going away. With a minimum of care they will last indefinitely. I recall that as an officer of the deck in the Navy of the 1940's, I was issued a Colt model 1911 .45 caliber sidearm. That particular handgun was first sold to the U.S. military in 1912, and continued to be used in the Navy until very recently. Use of weapons 35 or even 50 years old has been common in our Armed Forces—and these guns still work perfectly.

We probably have a two-century supply of guns in circulation today. On the other hand we have something like a 4-year supply of bullets. This has led me to conclude that a different approach is needed.

Gun violence is a public health epidemic and therefore demands an epidemiological response. An epidemiologist will tell you that in order to cope with any epidemic, you must eliminate the pathogen, or the agent causing the disease. In 1992, Dr. Lester Adelson made precisely this argument in an article entitled "The Gun and the Sanctity of Human Life: the Bullet as Pathogen" in the "Archives of Surgery." In the case of gun violence, the pathogen is the bullet. I say again, guns don't kill people, bullets do.

I have been making this point for many years now, but with only the slightest success in getting it across. We have had two small but significant achievements: in 1986 and again in 1994, I was able to secure enactment of provisions to ban the manufacture or importation of armor-piercing ammunition: the so-called cop-killer bullets. This was done with considerable difficulty in the first instance because, although the police groups, led by Phil Caruso and the New York Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, were strongly supportive, the National Rifle Association was not, and in the end only grudgingly supported the bill. That bill, the Law Enforcement Officers Protection Act of 1986, was the first law to outlaw a round of ammunition. In 1994 in the crime bill, we updated the 1986 act to cover a new round of armor-