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 ammendment 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 ballets. 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-

piercing ammunition being made in Sweden.

These were important but really only incremental steps. The slaughter in the streets goes on. But Mr. President, we may have some good news. An editorial in the March 1, 1995, edition of the Los Angeles Times describes a bold new initiative in Pasadena, CA, where the city council has adopted one of the first ordinances in the Nation restricting the sale of ammunition. I ask that this article be printed in the RECORD.

Gun dealers in Pasadena must now record not only their sales of guns, but also of ammunition. And why? Pasadena Chief of Police Jerry Oliver summed it up nicely when he said

In Pasadena tonight, at this very moment, it is easier to buy a box of 9-millimeter rounds than it is to buy a can of spray paint.

Last September, I noted on this floor that the city of Chicago had become the first municipality in the Nation to ban the sale of all handgun ammunition. Now Pasadena has taken steps to regulate the sale of bullets. This won't prevent buyers from going to neighboring Los Angeles to buy ammunition, but similar steps are now being considered in Los Angeles, and in nearby Azusa as well.

Mr. President, I hope the actions of Chicago and Pasadena represent a turning point in our thinking about this problem. I hope other cities and towns recognize the potential of ammunition control to bring about real progress in the fight against gun violence. I hope the States and the Federal Government will come around to this idea as well. We need a new approach, we need bold action, and we need it soon. Pasadena has the right idea. Let us hope the rest of the Nation is paying attention.

The article follows:

[From the Los Angeles Times, Mar. 1, 1995]

HOW DESPERATION BECOMES A TOOL

PRODDED BY EVER-RISING MAYHEM, PASADENA PASSES A LAW REGULATING BULLET SALES

Bravo to the members of the Pasadena City Council. By a vote of 5 to 2, the council adopted what is believed to be the nation's first municipal law restricting bullet sales.

Approval did not come easily, however. Emotions ran high: Ordinance supporters, outraged by street violence, verbally battled with gun enthusiasts who reject even the most reasonable restrictions. The vote did not occur until shortly before midnight, after five hours of debate. Dozens of backers and opponents of the ordinance offered impassioned testimony before a standing-room-only crowd. Tempers flared; one council member temporarily left the proceedings in angrily reacting to pro-ordinance comments by the police chief. Cheers and catcalls broke out often.

And what was all the fuss over? The new ordinance requires anyone buying bullets in Pasadena to provide identification showing proof of age and to complete a registration form listing the amount, brand and type of ammunition purchased.

The measure is intended to curtail sales of bullets to juveniles—such sales are already illegal but nonetheless widespread—and to provide police with information that may help link bullets found at a crime scene with suspects.

Pasadena has taken but the tiniest of steps with this ordinance. But it is a measure of the headlock in which the gun lobby has held federal, state and local lawmakers that even these tepid, sensible restrictions on bullet sales can be so strongly resisted as an infringement on the right of self-defense. After all, as Pasadena Police Chief Jerry Oliver noted at the start of the council meeting, ''Tonight, it is easier to buy 9-millimeter ammunition than it is to buy a can of spray paint.'' That discrepancy is nuts.

The most powerful criticism of the new ordinance is that it may not be very effective. Pasadena kids and adults bent on violence may simply seek their bullets in nearby Glendale, Los Angeles or La Canada. Alone, Pasadena can realistically do little to reduce gun violence.

But the true worth of Pasadena's ordinance—its value as an example—was apparent even before its passage. Monday afternoon the Los Angeles City Council took the first steps to follow Pasadena's lead. The council's Public Safety Committee asked the city attorney to draft an ordinance patterned on Pasadena's. Then, on Tuesday, Azusa's police chief vowed to seek such an ordinance there.

If Los Angeles and Azusa—as we hope—pass bullet laws, more cities are sure to follow. Then, what began as, in part, a symbolic gesture reflecting the desperation of Pasadena's leaders to ''do something'' about gun crime will become a tough tool against criminals throughout this violence-weary region.●

DISCOVERY OF THE TOP QUARK

● Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Dr. Paul D. Grannis and the New York State D–Zero collaboration members on the discovery of the Top Quark.

Dr. Grannis is a physicist at the State University of New York at Stony Brook and is a leader of an international collaboration of scientists working at Fermi National Accelerator Lab in Batavia, IL.

The D–Zero collaboration includes scientists from Brookhaven National Laboratory, Columbia University, New York University, and the University of Rochester as well as those from the State University of New York at Stony Brook. Scientists from Rockefeller University also participated in the discovery.

The discovery of the Top Quark is one of the most important achievements in high energy physics this decade. The Top is the last of six Quarks to be discovered and is an integral part of the Standard Model of modern physics. This Standard Model not only serves as the basis for our understanding of physics but defines the fundamental building blocks of the Universe.

Dr. Grannis has headed the D–Zero collaboration at Fermilab for over a decade. During this tenure he has commuted to Illinois nearly every week while never failing to meet his commitment to academics and teaching in New York.

I commend him on his extraordinary commitment—which I believe exemplifies the high standard of dedication to both research and education in New York. It is a great credit to New York State institutions that their leadership has culminated in this exciting discovery.

Again, I congratulate Dr. Grannis on this tremendous achievement and wish him continued success. Dr. Grannis lives in Stony Brook, NY with his wife Barbara and has four children: Jennifer, Eliza, Helena, and David.

Mr. President, I ask that the March 3, 1995, New York Times article by Malcolm W. Browne describing this discovery be included in the RECORD following the text of these remarks.

[From the New York Times, Mar. 2, 1995]

ELUSIVE ATOMIC PARTICLE FOUND BY PHYSICISTS

(By Malcolm W. Browne)

BATAVIA, IL., March 2—Culminating nearly a decade of intense effort, two rival groups of physicists announced today that they had found the elusive top quark—an ephemeral building block of matter that probably holds clues to some of the ultimate riddles of existence.

The announcements brought sustained applause and a barrage of questions from an overflow audience of physicists at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, where the work was done. Fermilab has the world's most powerful particle accelerator.

The two competing scientific teams, each with about 450 scientists and each using a separate detection system, reported that after a long chase in which there had been several false sightings of the top quark, this monstrously heavy but elusive particle has finally been cornered and measured. The results of the two groups' independent measurements differed somewhat, but when margins of error were taken into account, the scientists agreed that the results were consistent.

One of the teams, the CDF Collaboration (standing for Collider Detector at Fermilab) reported last April that it had found evidence of the quark's existence. But at the time, the group lacked enough statistical evidence to claim discovery, and the competing group, the D0 (for D–Zero) Collaboration, which had even less evidence of its own, branded the CDF announcement as premature.

The achievement claimed today by both teams leaves virtually no room for doubt, however, and the discovery was hailed as a landmark in science. Hazel O'Leary, who as Secretary of Energy heads the Federal agency providing most of the money for research at Fermilab, called the discovery a ''major contribution to human understanding of the fundamentals of the universe.''

The finding confirms a prediction based on a theory known as the Standard Model that nature has provided the universe with six types of quarks; the other five, the up, down, strange, charm and bottom quarks had all been known or discovered by 1977. Since the infancy of the universe shortly after the Big Bang—estimated at 10 billion to 20 billion years ago—only the up and down quarks have survived in nature, and the protons and neutrons that make up the nuclei of all atoms are built from combinations of these two quarks; the other quarks disappeared from the observed universe, but have been recreated by modern particle accelerators.

Dr. Leon M. Lederman, a winner of the Nobel Prize in Physics and the former director of Fermilab, said at today's meeting that he doubted there could be any more quark types but that ''we know there's a lot of dark matter out in the universe that we can't identify.''