

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-833. A communication from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-834. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-835. A communication from the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-836. A communication from the Acting Executive Director of the National Mediation Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-837. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development's Designee to the Federal Housing Finance Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-838. A communication from the President of the Inter-American Foundation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-839. A communication from the Director of Selective Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-840. A communication from the Executive Director of the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-841. A communication from the Senior Counsel and Negotiator of the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report under the Freedom of Information Act for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-842. A communication from the Secretary of the Judicial Conference of the United States, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Federal Courts Improvement Act of 1995"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-843. A communication from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of amendments to the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-844. A communication from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-845. A communication from the President of the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the audit for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-846. A communication from the President of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of activities for calendar year 1994; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-847. A communication from the Secretary of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report and recommendations of the Reporting and Disclosure Work Group for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-848. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Career Preparation Education Reform Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-849. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report entitled "Summary of Chapter 2 Annual Reports 1992-93"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-850. A communication from the Secretary of Labor and the Executive Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting jointly, pursuant to law, the report of financial statements for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-851. A communication from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the financial statements of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's Single-Employer Fund for fiscal years 1993 and 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-852. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of Education (Civil Rights), transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-853. A communication from the Board Members of the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Railroad Retirement and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Amendments Act of 1995"; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-854. A communication from the Director of Communications and Legislative Affairs, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-855. A communication from the President of the U.S. Institute of Peace, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of financial statements for fiscal years 1993 and 1994; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-856. A communication from the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report on cases granted equitable relief in calendar year 1994; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-857. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Communications, Computers and Support Systems), transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a cost comparison study to reduce the cost of operating the Mess Attendant function; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-858. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of State (Legislative Affairs), transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the Panama Canal Treaties for fiscal year 1994; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-859. A communication from the Chief of Legislative Affairs, Department of the Navy, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intention to offer a grant transfer; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-860. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of plans for the depot-level maintenance; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-861. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Trident II (D-5) missile program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-862. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The Military Construction Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-863. A communication from the General Counsel of the Department of Defense, transmitting, a draft of proposed legislation entitled "The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, without amendment:

S. 184. A bill to establish an Office for Rare Disease Research in the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-79).

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SIMON, and Mr. LEVIN):

S. 757. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to terminate the Civilian Marksmanship Program; to rescind funding for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. LUGAR, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. HUTCHISON, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOND, Mr. KEMPTHORNE, Mr. JOHNSTON, Mr. FORD, Mr. ROBB, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KERREY, Mr. KYL, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. BENNETT, and Mr. BINGAMAN):

S. 758. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for S corporation reform, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. HOLLINGS):

S. 759. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to limit the adjustment of status of aliens who are unlawfully residing in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROCKEFELLER:

S. 760. A bill to establish the National Commission on the Long-Term Solvency of the Medicare Program; to the Committee on Finance.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mrs. MURRAY:

S. Con. Res. 12. A concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress concerning the trafficking of Burmese women and girls into Thailand for the purposes of forced prostitution; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LAUTENBERG (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. SIMON and Mr. LEVIN):

S. 757. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to terminate the Civilian Marksmanship Program; to rescind funding for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

##### THE CIVILIAN MARKSMANSHIP PROGRAM TERMINATION ACT OF 1995

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, this morning I rise to introduce a bill to terminate a program that I think has long outlived its usefulness. It is called the Army Civilian Marksmanship Program.

It is no secret that I do not like this program. In fact, I offered an amendment to terminate it in the last Congress. It got 30 votes. The arguments then may not have been persuasive. But perhaps recent events will change that.

Like everyone else, I read the reports that come out about the terrorist bombing in Oklahoma City. And they are shocked by the scope of that tragedy. Every day we hear more and more news about confirmed dead and the fact that the search may in fact have to be abandoned. It is a tragedy that will live on forever in the minds of our democratic society and throughout the world.

But in one of these stories, Mr. President, I found information that members of extremist militia groups in this country may have received weapons, ammunition, and training at Army facilities under the auspices of the Civilian Marksmanship Program.

Indeed, Mark Koerneke, the leader of the Michigan-based militia group, told ABC's "Prime Time Live" that he had access to U.S. military bases in Michi-

gan for the purpose of training through this program.

We all know that one of the individuals accused of masterminding the Oklahoma City bombing, Timothy McVeigh, was associated with the Michigan-based militia group. I do not know, Mr. President, whether Timothy McVeigh received training and ammunition under the Civilian Marksmanship Program. But I know it is possible that he did.

A few days ago, Mr. President, I wrote to Secretary Perry and urged him to conduct an investigation to determine the veracity of the reports linking members of extremist militia groups to the Civilian Marksmanship Program. I also called on the Pentagon to immediately suspend the Civilian Marksmanship Program and propose terminating it in the long run.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the letter I sent to Secretary Perry, along with a press report related to Mark Koerneke's comments, be inserted in the RECORD.

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

##### EXHIBIT 1

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, May 2, 1995.

Hon. WILLIAM J. PERRY,  
Secretary of Defense,  
The Pentagon,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY PERRY: Recent press reports indicate that members of extremist militia groups in this country may have received weapons, ammunition, and training at Army facilities under the auspices of the Civilian Marksmanship Program (CMP). I am writing to urge you to conduct an investigation to determine the veracity of these reports and to ask that you provide me with a list of all the clubs that participate in the CMP program. In the interim, I urge you to immediately suspend the CMP and propose terminating it in the long run.

As you know, I have long believed the CMP is a low priority program and is an egregious example of waste in government. The program promotes rifle training for civilians through a system of affiliated clubs and other organizations, and sponsors shooting competitions. As part of these activities, the program donates, loans, and sells weapons, ammunition and other shooting supplies.

The program was first established in 1903, at a time when civilian marksmanship training was believed to be important for military preparedness. Yet, according to a report by the General Accounting Office, the program now has limited military value. As Army officials told the GAO, no Army requirements exist for civilians trained in marksmanship, and no system is in place to track program-trained personnel. In a March 15, 1994 hearing in the Senate Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, Army Secretary West stated that national security objectives will be met with or without the CMP.

In essence, the CMP provides a taxpayer subsidy for recreational shooting. In light of budget deficit we face and the military needs we ought to address, this simply is not a justifiable use of scarce resources. After all, defense dollars are not used to subsidize other sports. They ought not to be used to subsidize a shooting program which has no relationship to military needs and requirements.

At a minimum we ought to ensure the CMP is not being used to train and arm

members of extremist militia groups. The American people have a right to know that their tax dollars are not being used to train people who pose a threat to law abiding citizens and to peace and order in this country.

I appreciate your prompt attention to this request.

Sincerely,

FRANK P. LAUTENBERG.

##### U.S. RIFLERY PROGRAM MAY AID MILITIAS

(By Colum Lynch)

NEW YORK.—Even as the Clinton administration moves to monitor extremist groups that hate federal agencies, the government continues to fund a \$2.5 million program that may have provided elements of such groups with low-cost surplus weapons, free bullets and access to Army training facilities.

Mark Koerneke, the shortwave radio broadcaster and leader of the Michigan Militia group that disdains the federal government, suggested the embarrassing prospect that the government was aiding some of its domestic adversaries when he told ABC's "Prime Time Live" Tuesday that he had gained access to US military bases in Michigan to train through the 92-year-old Civilian Marksmanship Program.

Critics of the federal program, which provides about 1,150 civilian gun clubs around the country with access to military firing ranges and more than 40 million rounds of free ammunition, are demanding that the Pentagon immediately suspend the financing and launch an investigation into whether the program has provided training facilities and equipment to Koerneke and to antigovernment militia groups.

Investigators also want to probe for possible links to Oklahoma City bombing suspect Timothy McVeigh, and brothers James and Terry Nichols, who allegedly helped McVeigh produce explosives in recent years.

"Our government may be inadvertently arming and training individuals and groups whose goal is to harm law enforcement officials and other innocent people," said Rep. Carolyn Maloney, a New York Democrat who has led an unsuccessful two-year battle in Congress to halt the program.

To be sure, many thousands of law-abiding gun enthusiasts have used the program over the years to hone their skills with no other goal than to operate their weapons safely, effectively and peacefully. In Michigan alone, there are 51 clubs with more than 6,400 members in the riflery program.

Army officials yesterday defended the program as a valuable public service, particularly useful in training youths to handle weapons. Still, the Pentagon last year suggested the program might have outlived its usefulness.

The program was started in 1903. Military officials during the Spanish-American War were appalled at the ineptitude of American marksmanship and sought to remedy that by providing rifle training to civilians in peacetime.

"It was discovered that the majority of Americans who were recruited to fight in that war couldn't hit the side of a barn," said Martha Rudd, an Army spokeswoman in Virginia. "The program has been continued ever since. And the only way that it can be made to go away is if Congress makes it go away."

In addition to providing civilian marksmen with access to military facilities, the Army also sells up to 6,000 surplus M-1 rifles annually to club participants at a bargain cost of \$250 apiece. Each year, the program funds what one Army official called "the World Series of marksmanship," a shooting tournament at Camp Perry, Ohio, hosted by the Army and the National Rifle Association.