licensing reform was enacted in December 1993, the number of dealers in the United States has dropped from 283,000 to 239,000 in December 1994. For the first time in years, according to the Violence Policy Center, there are now more gas stations than gun dealers in this country.

Opponents of gun control legislation say that measures such as these make no difference in crime and the flow of illegal weapons. Even supporters of gun control legislation often dismiss these type of reforms as too small, too narrow, and insufficient to address such overwhelming problems.

Clearly, these reforms do not solve our problems with violence and crime. But there should no longer be any doubt that small steps make a big difference. The struggle to free our communities from rampant gun violence will only be won with commitment, determination and measures just like these. I ask that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

CONFESSIONS OF A GUN RUNNER; HOW SUBURBANITE SUPPLIED CHICAGO GANG

(By Alex Rodriguez)

Easy money, James L. Bush thought to himself. Buy a gun for \$100, sell it for \$250 on the streets. And in the bullet-scarred neighborhoods of the West Side, customers weren't hard to find.

So several times last winter Bush—suburbanite, homeowner and father of two—drove to the city and sold boxes of guns to the Vice Lords street gang. He drove away with a wallet stuffed with cash.

Getting the guns wasn't a problem. Bush owned a federal firearms dealer license, about as easy to get as a library card.

"It was very easy to abuse the system," Bush, 39, said during a recent interview at his home in Bolingbrook. A federal judge will sentence him this summer on a conviction of illegal delivery of firearms.

"There are probably people out there doing it right now," he continued, "but they just

haven't gotten caught."

Just how significant a role crooked federal firearms dealers play in the availability of guns to criminals is hard to measure, federal officials say. Most federal firearms dealers don't break the law, and law enforcement agencies don't keep statistics on those who do.

Still, the access to volume that comes with the license means that just one crooked firearms dealer can become a street gang's conduit for hundreds, even thousands of guns, federal law enforcement officials say. Bush supplied gang members and drug dealers with more than 350 guns before federal agents arrested him in February. In 1992, federal agents arrested James Board of Highland, Ind., who police say sold more than 1,000 guns to Chicago street gangs.

At least 50 of those guns have been recov-

At least 50 of those guns have been recovered from crime scenes, said Jerry Singer, spokesman for the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. Board pleaded guilty to one count of illegal firearms delivery and was sentenced to 21 months in jail.

The federal government has responded by tightening regulations governing the issuance of federal firearms licenses.

Before the changes, anyone could obtain a federal firearms license by paying \$30 and filling out a one-page application.

With that license, they could buy and sell large numbers of guns across state lines—from home if they wanted. They could buy in volume because they bought wholesale.

License holders can still do all that, but now applicants must pay \$200 for a license, submit fingerprints and live in a town without laws prohibiting gun dealerships.

Gun proponents have decried the new regulations as unnecessary and misguided.

"We see (ATF) as committed to driving down the number of federal firearms license holders as a ploy to drive down lawful gun ownership," said Mary Sue Faulkner, spokeswoman for the National Rifle Association. "It's like gun control. There are already plenty of laws on the books to enforce"

ATF officials, however, say the new regulations are needed to pare down the universe of license holders. One reason the agency struggles to ferret out crooked firearms dealers is that it isn't armed with enough inspectors to monitor them.

In Illinois, 15 inspectors must cover 6,529 federally licensed firearms dealers along with countless other duties, including making sure distilleries, breweries and wineries pay federal liquor taxes.

"It's a very difficult job, when you have that few inspectors for that many federal firearms licenses," Singer said. "There's only so much resources to go around."

If the goal is fewer dealers, the new regulations are working. Before December, 1993, when the federal government raised the application fee from \$30 to \$200, ATF had to oversee some 284,000 license holders nationwide. Nine months later, the number of licensed dealers dropped to around 255,000.

Then in September, Congress enacted new rules that required applicants to submit fingerprints, notify their local police chief of their application and certify that their dealership isn't prohibited by local law.

Since then, the number of licensed dealers has dropped to 223,476. By 1997, ATF officials predict the number of licensed dealers will dwindle to 80,000.

"Maybe by 1997 we'll have a more manageable universe," said ATF spokesman Michael Fitzgerald.

Bush only heard once from the ATF after getting his federal firearms license in January, 1990. An agent visited him February, 1993, to review his records. Later that month, the agency renewed his license.

At the time, Bush was a Chicago Transit Authority purchasing clerk living with his family in a \$180,000 house in Bolingbrook, but struggling to erase a \$40,000 debt from a failed laundromat business, according to Bush and court documents.

In September, 1994, an acquaintance of Bush—not named in court documents—of-fered to find Bush gang members and drug dealers in the market for guns, court records showed. The two agreed to split the profits.

According to court records, Bush sold 350 guns to criminals, at first with the help of his friend—a driver with United Parcel Service—and later on his own. The two used a grinding stone attached to a cordless drill to erase the guns' serial numbers.

Bush was arrested Feb. 2 after selling 47 guns to an undercover ATF agent. He pleaded guilty April 4 and faces sentencing in July.

Bush, who is black, says he wrestles daily with the knowledge that he sold guns in mostly black neighborhoods under siege from gangs for decades.

"I know it wasn't right," Bush said. "They were going in the hands of gang-bangers, and it was mostly black-on-black crime. Maybe by me getting busted, that was God's way to tell me to stop."

As a federally licensed firearms dealer, James L. Bush supplied West Side gang members with more than 350 guns before U.S. agents arrested him in February, seizing dozens of weapons. The Bolingbrook resi-

dent was convicted in April of illegal firearms delivery.●

CHELSEA NEIGHBORHOOD HOUS-ING SERVICES, INC., AND CITI-ZENS BANK OF MASSACHUSETTS

• Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I rise to commend Chelsea Neighborhood Housing Services, Inc. [CNHS], and Citizens Bank of Massachusetts [Citizens]. which were nationally recognized for their exceptional partnership achievements by the Social Compact in its 1995 Outstanding Community Investment Awards Program Tuesday night. Together, CNHS and Citizens have developed a unique pilot program that helps former low-income renters become homeowners and building managers. The two organizations have designed this successful program specifically to meet the needs of low-income residents in Chelsea. MA.

Chelsea, historically a city of immigrants, has a population that often is the last hired and the first fired. Consequently, when the State of Massachusetts experienced a severe economic downturn in the early 1990's, Chelsea's residents were greatly affected. This population, with a per capita income of less than \$8,600, is unable to accumulate savings for downpayments or closing costs for home purchases, even when working overtime or holding two jobs. Nevertheless, despite the problems, many residents are determined to stay in Čhelsea and buy their own homes.

Citizens-formerly known as Boston Five-originally approached CNHS to discuss a collaboration because it wanted to increase loans in Chelsea and create a successful program that could be replicated in other cities. When CNHS and Citizens designed rentto-own, they carefully considered the needs of Chelsea residents. They recognized that additional financial assistance would be needed for first-time homehbuyers in order for them to have downpayments and meet closing cost requirements. Triple-decker properties, three-story buildings with a two-bedroom apartment on the ground floor and two three-bedroom apartments upstairs, provided part of the answer. The income from rental units helps decrease the barrier to homeownership. To qualify for the program, the potential managers/buyers must commit to a 3-year program that requires them to attend monthly training sessions and learn how to be good landlords. In return for their work and training, they receive 100 points a month and are docked if absent from training or if they do not fulfill management responsibilities. At the end of each year, the points earned are converted to a maximum of \$1,200 and deposited to an escrow account at Citizens Bank. After 2 years, the account's balance-potentially \$2,400—is considered the manager/buyer's cash downpayment toward the average purchase price of \$120,000 for his or her home.

CNHS piloted the program in one of the poorest neighborhoods in the city. With initial financial assistance from Citizens and further assistance from the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation, a State grant from the corpus of the Federal community development block grant to Massachusetts, Neighborhood Housing Services of America, and the State Executive Office of Communities and Development, CNHS bought a vacant and vandalized condominium and converted the early 20th-century building into four tripledeckers now called Garden Apartments I

The commitment of Citizens to the rent-to-own project is impressive. Over 150 hours of staff time was logged to develop and shape a program that would fit the needs of both clients and sponsoring institutions. Additionally, Citizens' senior staff worked with CHHS to gain approval of the program for Fannie Mae's secondary market.

Since the first days of occupancy, the rent-to-own project has been self-sufficient. The residents keep the building immaculate, so its presence visibly improves the entire neighborhood. Both partners are pleased—Citizens is achieving its original mission, the de-

velopment of a model program that can be expanded and adapted in other cities, and CNHS has a program that serves its special constituency. They are now acquiring one building a month, and 50 percent of those will be rent-to-own units

On behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, I commend Chelsea Neighborhood Housing Services and Citizens Bank for their distinguished cooperation and success, and suggest that their model be considered for replication throughout the country.

FOREIGN CURRENCY REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following report(s) of standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384–22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1995

			Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and	d country	Name of currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Senator Patrick Leahy. Haiti		Gourde	1,896.5	150.00					1,896.5	150.00
William N. Witting. Haiti		Gourde	1,896.5	150.00					1,896.5	150.00
Total				300.00						300.00

MARK O. HATFIELD, Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, May 1, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM OCT. 1 TO DEC. 31, 1994

		Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and country	Name of currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Senator Barbara A. Mikulski.									
Vietnam	Dollar		289.88				103.56		393.44
Thailand	Dollar		415.42				313.31		728.73
Hong Kong	Dollar		691.53				609.42		1,300.95
France	Dollar		50.00				65.21		115.21
China	Dollar		444.67				233.33		678.00
Malaysia	Dollar		711.48				470.00		1,181.48
Richard L. Collins.									
China	Yuan	6,386.80	747.00					6,386.80	747.00
Philippines	Peso	2,982.50	125.00					2,982.50	125.00
Korea	WUII	242,400	303.00					242,400	303.00
United States	Dollar				1,229.45				1,229.45
Total			3,777.98		1,229.45		1,794.83		6,802.26

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, Apr. 7, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95–384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1995

		Per (diem	Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and country	Name of currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Richard D. DeBobes.									
Belgium	Franc	7,720	266.39					7.720	266.39
England	Pound	213.5	339.64					213.5	339.64
John Douglass.									
Belgium	Franc	7,600	252.08					7,600	252.08
England	Pound	168.5	283.08					168.5	283.08
Germany		297.90	204.03					297.90	204.03
Senator John S. McCain.									
Germany	Mark	375.44	247.00					375.44	247.00
Senator William S. Cohen.									
Germany	Mark	427.79	282.00					427.79	282.00
Senator Sam Nunn.									
Belgium	Franc	9,040	299.82					9,040	299.82
England		126	211.68					126	211.68
Germany	Mark	175	119.87					175	119.87
Senator John Glenn.									
Germany	Mark	423.80	279.36					423.80	279.36
Senator Joseph I. Lieberman.									
Germany	Mark	451.44	297.00					451.44	297.00
James M. Bodner.									

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—SENATE

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384-22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1995-Continued

		Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and country	Name of currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Germany	Mark	426.45	281.20					426.45	281.20
Senator Sam Nunn. Haiti Richard D. DeBobes. Haiti	Gourde	1,218	87.00					1,218	87.00
	Gourde	2,436	174.00				25.00	2,436	174.00 25.00
Total			3,624.15				25.00		3,649.15

STROM THURMOND

Chairman, Committee on Armed Services, May 8, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384-22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FINANCE FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1995

	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and country		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Senator John D. Rockefeller IV.									
Japan	Yen		1,534.00						1,534.00
Taiwan	Dollar		648.00						648.00
United States	Dollar				5,359.95				5,359.95
Lane Bailey.									
Japan	Yen		1,534.00						1,534.00
Taiwan	Dollar		648.00						648.00
United States	Dollar				2,994.95				2,994.95
Total			4,364.00		8,354.90				12,718.90

BOB PACKWOOD,

Chairman, Committee on Finance, Apr. 28, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384-22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS FOR TRAVEL FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1995

		Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and country	Name of currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Elizabeth De Moss.									
Costa Rica	Colon	71,514	415.18					71,514	415.18
	Dollar		30.36						30.36
United States	Dollar				605.00				605.00
Michael Haltzel. France United States	Dollar		1,500.00		647.05				1,500.00 647.05
Total			1,945.54		1,252.05				3,197.59

JESSE HELMS,

Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, Apr. 25, 1995.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384-22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE MAJORITY LEADER FROM JAN. 1 TO MAR. 31, 1995

		Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and country	Name of currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Senator William V. Roth, Jr	Mark	/// 25	439.25					/// 25	420.25
Germany Senator Connie Mack.	Walk	666.35	439.25					666.35	439.25
Germany	Mark	380	250.49					380	250.49
Total			689.74						689.74

ROBERT J. DOLE, Majority Leader, Apr. 26, 1995.

ADDENDUM—CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES AND APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), FOR TRAVEL AUTHORIZED BY THE REPUBLICAN LEADER FROM JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1994

		Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
Name and country	Name of currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency						
Senator John Warner. United Kingdom	Dollar				1,763.95				1,763.95
Total	Dollar				1,763,95				1,763.95

ROBERT J. DOLE,

Republican Leader, Apr. 26, 1995.