

Market), except that funds provided in this Act may be used for the regular maintenance and upkeep of the current structure and grounds located at such property.

**SEC. 302. ENERGY SAVINGS AT DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FACILITIES.**

(a) **REDUCTION IN FACILITIES ENERGY COSTS.**—(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The head of each agency of the District of Columbia for which funds are made available under this Act shall—

(A) take all actions necessary to achieve during fiscal year 1996 a 5 percent reduction, from fiscal year 1995 levels, in the energy costs of the facilities used by the agency; or

(B) enter into a sufficient number of energy savings performance contracts with private sector energy service companies under title VIII of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8287 et seq.) to achieve during fiscal year 1996 at least a 5 percent reduction, from fiscal year 1995 levels, in the energy use of the facilities used by the agency.

(2) **GOAL.**—The activities described in paragraph (1) should be a key component of agency programs that will by the year 2000 result in a 20 percent reduction, from fiscal year 1985 levels, in the energy use of the facilities used by the agency, as required by section 543 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8253).

(b) **USE OF COST SAVINGS.**—An amount equal to the amount of cost savings realized by an agency under subsection (a) shall remain available for obligation through the end of fiscal year 2000, without further authorization or appropriation, as follows:

(1) **CONSERVATION MEASURES.**—Fifty percent of the amount shall remain available for the implementation of additional energy conservation measures and for water conservation measures at such facilities used by the agency as are designated by the head of the agency.

(2) **OTHER PURPOSES.**—Fifty percent of the amount shall remain available for use by the agency for such purposes as are designated by the head of the agency, consistent with applicable law.

(c) **REPORTS.**—

(1) **BY AGENCY HEADS.**—The head of each agency for which funds are made available under this Act shall include in each report of the agency to the Secretary of Energy under section 548(a) of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8258(a)) a description of the results of the activities carried out under subsection (a) and recommendations concerning how to further reduce energy costs and energy consumption in the future.

(2) **BY SECRETARY OF ENERGY.**—The reports required under paragraph (1) shall be included in the annual reports required to be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of Energy under section 548(b) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8258(b)).

(3) **CONTENTS.**—With respect to the period since the date of the preceding report, a report under paragraph (1) or (2) shall—

(A) specify the total energy costs of the facilities used by the agency;

(B) identify the reductions achieved;

(C) specify the actions that resulted in the reductions;

(D) with respect to the procurement procedures of the agency, specify what actions have been taken to—

(i) implement the procurement authorities provided by subsections (a) and (c) of section 546 of the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 8256); and

(ii) incorporate directly, or by reference, the requirements of the regulations issued by the Secretary of Energy under title VIII of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8287 et seq.); and

(E) specify—

(i) the actions taken by the agency to achieve the goal specified in subsection (a)(2);

(ii) the procurement procedures and methods used by the agency under section 546(a)(2) of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8256(a)(2)); and

(iii) the number of energy savings performance contracts entered into by the agency under title VIII of the Act (42 U.S.C. 8287 et seq.).

**SEC. 303. PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT DURING GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Members of Congress and the President shall not receive basic pay for any period in which—

(1) there is more than a 24 hour lapse in appropriations for any Federal agency or department as a result of a failure to enact a regular appropriations bill or continuing resolution; or

(2) the Federal Government is unable to make payments or meet obligations because the public debt limit under section 3101 of title 31, United States Code has been reached.

(b) **RETROACTIVE PAY PROHIBITED.**—No pay forfeited in accordance with subsection (a) may be paid retroactively.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Republican whip.

**HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF YITZHAK RABIN**

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, on behalf of Senators DOLE and DASCHLE, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution in honor of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the concurrent resolution.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 31) honoring the life and legacy of Yitzhak Rabin:

Whereas Yitzhak Rabin, a true hero of Israel, was born in Jerusalem on March 1, 1922; Whereas Yitzhak Rabin served in the Israel Defense Forces for more than two decades, and fought in three wars including service as Chief of Staff of the Israel Defense Forces during the Six Day War of June 1967;

Whereas Yitzhak Rabin served the people of Israel with great distinction in a number of government positions, including Ambassador to the United States from 1968 to 1973, Minister of Defense from 1984 to 1988, and twice as Prime Minister from 1974 to 1977 and from June 1992 until his assassination;

Whereas under the leadership of Yitzhak Rabin, a framework for peace between Israel and the Palestinians was established with the signing of the Declaration of Principles on September 13, 1993, continued with the conclusion of a peace treaty between Israel and Jordan on October 26, 1994, and continues today;

Whereas on December 10, 1994, Yitzhak Rabin was awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace for his vision and accomplishments as a peacemaker;

Whereas shortly before his assassination, Yitzhak Rabin said, "I have always believed that the majority of the people want peace and are ready to take a chance for peace . . . Peace is not only in prayers . . . but it is in the desire of the Jewish people.";

Whereas Yitzhak Rabin's entire life was dedicated to the cause of peace and security for Israel and its people;

Whereas on November 4, 1995 Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was assassinated in Tel Aviv, Israel: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring).* That the Congress—

(1) Condemns the heinous assassination of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in the strongest possible terms;

(2) Extends its deepest sympathy and condolences to the family of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and to all the people of Israel in this moment of tragedy;

(3) Expresses its admiration for the historic contributions made by Yitzhak Rabin over his long and distinguished career of public service;

(4) Expresses its support for the government of Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres;

(5) Reaffirms its commitment to the process of building a just and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors;

(6) That when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned as a further mark of respect in honor of the late Yitzhak Rabin; and

(7) Directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the concurrent resolution and the preamble are agreed to.

So the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 31), with its preamble, was agreed to.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to comment on the concurrent resolution that has just been adopted, and I do want to emphasize that all Senators' names will be added as cosponsors and additional remarks can be placed in the RECORD until 2 o'clock today.

The world truly was shocked by the brutal assassination of Israeli Prime Minister Rabin late last Saturday in Tel Aviv. As Israel's greatest war hero and architect of the stunning Israeli victory in the 1967 war, Rabin was instrumental in turning Israel into a world-class military power that was in a position to serve as America's foremost ally in the crucial Middle East.

His equally impressive, and perhaps more important, contributions as peacemaker during his two terms as Prime Minister from 1974 to 1977 and 1992 to 1995—the disengagement agreement with Egypt in 1975; the Oslo I, Gaza-Jericho, and Oslo II agreements with the PLO in 1993 to 1995; and the peace treaty with Jordan in 1994—helped stabilize the Middle East and strengthen America's position in the region.

And by ordering the rescue operation in Entebbe on America's bicentennial, Rabin dealt a heavy blow to international terrorism from which the United States greatly benefited.

During the last 3 years, Rabin brought the United States-Israeli relationship to unprecedented heights. At his meeting with President Bush in Kennebunkport and at several meetings with President Clinton, he established extremely close relations with the two Presidents and their most senior aides.

In all spheres—political, military, and economic—the relationship has blossomed like never before.

Prime Minister Rabin will be remembered as a peacemaker. He expressed his vision of peacemaking when he spoke to a joint meeting of Congress on July 26, 1994:

I have come from Jerusalem in the name of our children, who began their lives with great hope and are now names on graves and memorial stones, old pictures in albums, fading clothes in closets. Each year as I stand before the parents whose lips are chanting "Kaddish," the Jewish Memorial Prayer, ringing in my ears are the words of [Archibald] MacLeish who echoes the plea of the young dead soldiers:

"They say: We leave you our deaths. Give them their meaning."

Let us give them meaning. Let us make an end to bloodshed. Let us make true peace. Let us today be victorious in ending war.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin truly was a warrior who became a warrior for peace. "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall inherit the Earth."

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, an assassin's gun silenced a great man this weekend. When Yitzhak Rabin fell on Saturday in Tel Aviv, his family lost a husband and father; Israel lost a great patriot; America lost a great friend and ally; and, the world lost a brave soldier for peace.

I wish to extend my heartfelt sympathy and prayers to the Rabin family. I know that the people of Utah and all the people of our Nation share with them this deep grief over the violent loss of Prime Minister Rabin.

Yitzhak Rabin was one of the outstanding figures of the modern Jewish State. Born in the land he loved, he made history throughout his life, as a soldier, general, ambassador, Minister of Defense, and—twice—Prime Minister. History will regard him as the brave, sometimes lonely, figure who fought fiercely and brilliantly to secure his beloved Israel, and as the leader who tried to bring his nation into an era of peace.

His greatest campaign remains unfinished. We cannot now say what the outcome of the peace process will be. We could not predict the outcome 1 month ago, with so many elements of the process uncertain, as we could not predict that we would never be able to greet our friend Yitzhak Rabin again. What we can say is that we stand with Israel today in grief, and we join the millions around the world who mourn the loss of a great peacemaker.

The pursuit of peace is dangerous. Here in Washington, not even 1 month ago, Prime Minister Rabin said, at the signing of the latest in the autonomy accords with the Palestinians:

Today we are more sober. We are gladdened by the potential for reconciliation, but we are also wary of the dangers that lurk on every side.

Yitzhak Rabin led the life of a hero. As a soldier, he faced battle time and again and, as he often recalled, he saw many people die around him. Having spent over two decades with the defense forces of Israel, he knew the cost of war.

Peace would exact a higher personal cost from Prime Minister Rabin. He knew the risks of peace, but because he was a brave man, a hero, he spent the last years of his life trying to build a lasting peace in that violent part of the

world. He led the peace process because he truly believed the peoples of the region truly wanted peace. He also led the peace process because he knew the great cost that the nation of Israel paid to wage violence against its domestic and foreign opponents. Minutes before he was shot, Prime Minister Rabin said

Violence erodes the basis of Israeli democracy. . . . It is not the way of the state of Israel.

Mr. President, Yitzhak Rabin knew that Israel is a land of laws. It is a land where the people rule democratically. That is one of the reasons our country has always been able to stand by our closest ally in that region, the only democracy in the Middle East. No assassin's bullet will change that.

We will grieve for the loss of Yitzhak Rabin. And we will grieve for what this loss means for the people of Israel, and for the peace-loving peoples of the Middle East. But we need not grieve for the State of Israel, whose strength Prime Minister Rabin built but whose democratic institutions will not change due to the violence of one hate-filled individual.

Let us honor the memory of Yitzhak Rabin today. Let us honor this great warrior, who died engaged in the greatest battle of his life: the battle for peace. And in honor of his memory, let us rededicate ourselves to a real peace in the Middle East.

• Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, the assassination Saturday of Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, was a tragic, cowardly act that must serve to strengthen the peace process in the Middle East, not slow it down or end it.

Rabin was one of the toughest and most successful military leaders in his nation's history. He was a legendary warrior whose leadership helped establish Israel and preserve it through numerous trials, from the Six Day War to the freeing of hostages at Entebbe in 1976.

Perhaps it was only a man like Rabin—a warrior forged in conflict and steeled in battle—who could have led his nation toward peace with their historic enemies. Perhaps it was only a man like Rabin who could have persuaded his embattled countrymen to give peace a chance.

And that is what he did. And like other great martyrs before him—individuals like Abraham Lincoln, Mohandas Gandhi, and Anwar Sadat—he gave his life for his people and for his nation, and for peace. The pursuit of peace is often more dangerous and difficult than the pursuit of war.

Now, the heirs of Yitzhak Rabin must stand off the terrorists bent on hatred, destruction, and war, and continue with their agenda for peace in the Middle East.

Israel is a democratic society, and democracies do not depend on a single, individual leader. While Israel and the world mourn for Yitzhak Rabin, and for the cause of peace, already his successors are picking up his mantle.

I am certain that Israel can emerge from the circumstances of this heinous crime stronger and even more dedicated to a final and lasting peace. Only moments before he was gunned down at the peace rally in Tel Aviv, Rabin said:

I believe there is now a chance for peace, a great chance, and we must take advantage of it. . . . Violence . . . should be condemned and wisely expunged and isolated. It is not the way of the state of Israel. There is democracy. Peace is not only in prayers . . . but it is the desire of the Jewish people. •

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I join with millions around the world to express my shock and sorrow for the loss of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

My thoughts and prayers are with the Rabin family and the people of Israel. A family, a nation, a world will be without an extraordinary human being.

Throughout my career in Congress, I always have had a special interest in Israel. A special bond exists between the people of the United States and the people of Israel. It is bond based on shared ideals—for freedom, for democracy, and for peace.

Yitzhak Rabin made these ideals his own, and sought their preservation for future generations. I am fortunate to say I met Yitzhak Rabin on a number of occasions. Through intelligence, savvy, and sheer will, Yitzhak Rabin was a significant participant in virtually every major chapter of Israel's modern existence: He served as a brigade commander during Israel's struggle for independence; he was Chief of Staff of the Israeli Army during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war; he was Prime Minister and architect of the legendary Entebbe rescue mission in Uganda; and of course, he was Prime Minister during the historic peace process.

On meeting Yitzhak Rabin, it becomes clear why he was a leader of Israel. For in this man, one can see a nation's characteristics: Tough, intelligent, fair, determined, and yes, compassionate. Yitzhak Rabin, like all Israelis, loved his country, and was willing to give his life to defend his country and bring real peace to his people. Abraham Lincoln referred to this extreme level of personal sacrifice, "the last full measure of devotion." Indeed, Yitzhak Rabin demonstrated the fullness of his devotion to Israel to the very end.

Yitzhak Rabin devoted and ultimately gave his life to bring about what was considered impossible: a lasting peace in Israel and throughout the Middle East. Now the people of Israel need to come together and see that his cause for peace is achieved and maintained for all time. That is a challenge shared by all nations who have an interest in peace in the Middle East. No man had a greater role in shaping the current peace process than Yitzhak Rabin. And no man has played a greater part in placing the peace process in jeopardy than the cowardly thug who

killed Prime Minister Rabin by shooting him in the back.

However, as the people of the United States know all too well, the cause of peace and freedom must not fall victim to violence and hate. Yitzhak Rabin would agree. The pursuit of peace is above any one man's capability to add to it, as well as any one man's audacity to destroy it. No matter what form violence may take, it must not stop nor slow our collective quest for peace and freedom in the Middle East.

Mr. President, again, I extend my best wishes to the Rabin family and the people of Israel. We have lost a great man, but his dream, his legacy of a strong, vibrant Israel at peace with her neighbors is very much with us still. It must not perish with him.

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, I join the many mourners who share in the loss of Israel's Prime Minister, Yitzhak Rabin. It is ironic that the man who has spent his life in working for peace has now given his life for peace. When I first heard the news, my reaction was disbelief. As all Americans who lived through the loss of President Kennedy know, the loss of a leader at the hands of one of your own, is a great loss to bear.

But, as this Nation also knows, the best way to honor the loss is to continue on, and accomplish what has been left undone. It is my hope that Prime Minister Rabin's death will serve a purpose, it will help guide Israel and her neighboring nations in the Middle East into a lasting peace.

A man's life can be ended, Mr. President, but his work, his legacy can live on. Prime Minister Rabin's dedication to peace is alive and well in Israel, and will serve the Israelis well as they work through this very difficult time.

There are many moments in a great man's life that we can take time to recall: The award of the Nobel Peace Prize, his life as a soldier, and his life as a leader. Yitzhak Rabin lived a life of service to his people, and the nation of Israel. One only need note the number of people who, at one time his foe, sat beside him in the peace process as partners, and who have shared in the mourning of his death.

Mr. President, I also would like to add in my support for the work that remains to be done. Shimon Peres, the acting Prime Minister and partner in peace with Rabin, having served as his Foreign Minister, will face many challenges in the coming days—may the road ahead rise to meet him.

Mr. President, before closing I would just note an interesting quote in a Washington Times article today from a young Israeli, Eyal Mandelbaum, age 16:

We were brought up on the idea that we are a Jewish nation and that never could a Jew kill another Jew . . . in our history, we lost the war against the Romans because we were divided. If we are divided, we lose.

Mr. President, Mr. Mandelbaum's words carry an important message. I hope that it will be heard, because there is a great deal of work that remains to be done on the road to peace. Israel and her people are at a critical juncture. I share in the support that has been expressed by our President, my colleagues in the Congress, and my fellow Americans, to continue to support the Middle East peace process.

Mr. President, this will test the strength of peace in the Middle East, but it is my earnest hope that peace, in the end, will win.

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to honor the life and legacy of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin—a great soldier, statesman, and peacemaker.

I saw the Prime Minister just 10 days ago—at a joyous occasion. It was a ceremony in the U.S. Capitol to celebrate the 3,000th anniversary of Jerusalem. It is the city where he was born, where he led the Israeli Army to its greatest victory—and, sadly—where he is now buried.

The life of Prime Minister Rabin matched the life of Israel. He was the first native-born Israeli Prime Minister. He wanted to be a farmer—but he spent most of his life as a soldier. He fought in Israel's war of independence in 1948. In the six day war, he was the general who unified Jerusalem. He was a decorated war hero who helped build the Israeli Army into one of the best in the world. It had to be. For most of its history, Israel was surrounded by enemies who sought nothing less than Israel's destruction.

Only a soldier who knew war as he did could ask his country to take risks for peace. Israelis trusted and respected Yitzhak Rabin—and enabled him to reach out to those who Israelis had only met across a battlefield. Prime Minister Rabin's courage and perseverance led to the historic handshakes on the White House lawn between Israel and its former enemies. When he died, the dream of peace was not yet achieved—but it was in sight.

I send my deepest sympathy to Prime Minister Rabin's family and to the people of Israel. We in the United States know all too well what they are feeling. The assassination of a leader shakes the nation's sense of confidence and security. The pain is all the greater when the murderer is one of their own.

But while Yitzhak Rabin's death is a tragedy—his life was a triumph. His legacy is Israel—a country that is strong, free, and confident enough to take risks for peace. I will honor his life and legacy by continuing to stand by Israel as it builds a just and lasting peace with its neighbors.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of all Senators be added as cosponsors of this resolution.

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

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#### ORDER FOR RECORD TO REMAIN OPEN UNTIL 2 P.M.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open today until the hour of 2 p.m., in order that Senators may submit statements regarding the death of Prime Minister Rabin only.

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

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#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1995

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m., Tuesday, November 7, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and there then be the period for the transaction of morning business until 11 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each, with the following exceptions, Senator MURKOWSKI for 20 minutes and Senator GRAHAM for 20 minutes.

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

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#### PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, following morning business on Tuesday, at 11 a.m., under the previous order, the Senate will turn to consideration of H.R. 1833, an act to ban partial-birth abortions.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess between the hours of 12:30 p.m. and 2:15 p.m. on Tuesday in order to accommodate respective party luncheons.

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

Mr. LOTT. Rollcall votes are expected throughout the day on Tuesday on amendments to H.R. 1833, or any other items cleared for action.

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#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 31, in honor of the late Israeli Prime Minister Rabin.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:39 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, November 7, 1995, at 10 a.m.