

### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1410

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I understand that S. 1410, introduced earlier by Senator DASCHLE, is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOLE. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1410) making further continuing appropriations, 1996.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

### MEASURE READ THE FIRST TIME—S. 1411

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I understand that S. 1411, introduced today by Senator DASCHLE, is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. DOLE. I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1411) making further continuing appropriations, 1996.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 657. An act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in the State of Arkansas.

H.R. 680. An act to extend the time for construction of certain FERC licensed hydro projects.

H.R. 924. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from transferring any national forest system lands in the Angeles National Forest in California out of Federal ownership for use as a solid waste landfill.

H.R. 1011. An act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Ohio.

H.R. 1051. An act to provide for the extension of certain hydroelectric projects located in the State of West Virginia.

H.R. 1290. An act to reinstate the permit for, and extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of, a hydroelectric project in Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1335. An act to provide for the extension of a hydroelectric project located in the State of West Virginia.

H.R. 1366. An act to authorize the extension of time limitation for the FERC-issued hydroelectric license for the Mount Hope Waterpower Project.

H.R. 2204. An act to extend and reauthorize the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2527. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to improve the electoral process by permitting electronic filing and preservation of Federal Election Commission reports, and for other purposes.

### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 924. An act to prohibit the Secretary of Agriculture from transferring any national forest system lands in the Angeles National Forest in California out of Federal ownership for use as a solid waste landfill; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 2527. An act to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to improve the electoral process by permitting electronic filing and preservation of Federal Election Commission reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 657. An act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of three hydroelectric projects in the State of Arkansas.

H.R. 680. An act to extend the time for construction of certain FERC licensed hydro projects.

H.R. 1011. An act to extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of a hydroelectric project in the State of Ohio.

H.R. 1051. An act to provide for the extension of certain hydroelectric projects located in the State of West Virginia.

H.R. 1290. An act to reinstate the permit for, and extend the deadline under the Federal Power Act applicable to the construction of, a hydroelectric project in Oregon, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1335. An act to provide for the extension of a hydroelectric project located in the State of West Virginia.

H.R. 1366. An act to authorize the extension of time limitation for the FERC-issued hydroelectric license for the Mount Hope Waterpower Project.

H.R. 2204. An act to extend and reauthorize the Defense Production Act of 1950, and for other purposes.

### 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. DASCHLE:

S. 1410. A bill making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1996; read the first time.

S. 1411. A bill making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1996; read the first time.

### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 660

At the request of Mr. BOND, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 660, a

bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for transportation by the Department of Defense of certain children requiring specialized medical services in the United States.

S. 837

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from California [Mrs. FEINSTEIN] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. COVERDELL] were added as cosponsors of S. 837, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

S. 912

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the names of the Senator from Texas [Mrs. HUTCHISON] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] were added as cosponsors of S. 912, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 with respect to the eligibility of veterans for mortgage revenue bond financing, and for other purposes.

S. 978

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the names of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. GORTON], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. MACK] were added as cosponsors of S. 978, a bill to facilitate contributions to charitable organizations by codifying certain exemptions from the Federal securities laws, to clarify the inapplicability of antitrust laws to charitable gift annuities, and for other purposes.

S. 1028

At the request of Mrs. KASSEBAUM, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. DASCHLE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1028, a bill to provide increased access to health care benefits, to provide increased portability of health care benefits, to provide increased security of health care benefits, to increase the purchasing power of individuals and small employers, and for other purposes.

S. 1228

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the name of the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HARKIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1228, a bill to impose sanctions on foreign persons exporting petroleum products, natural gas, or related technology to Iran.

S. 1233

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1233, a bill to assure equitable coverage and treatment of emergency services under health plans.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. CRAIG, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. THOMAS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1271, a bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

S. 1316

At the request of Mr. KEMPTHORNE, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. ABRAHAM], the Senator from

Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BRYAN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SANTORUM], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. PRYOR], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. ROTH] were added as cosponsors of S. 1316, a bill to reauthorize and amend title XIV of the Public Health Service Act (commonly known as the "Safe Drinking Water Act"), and for other purposes.

S. 1329

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the name of the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1329, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for educational assistance to veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 1346

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1346, a bill to require the periodic review of Federal regulations.

SENATE RESOLUTION 146

At the request of Mr. JOHNSTON, the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. CONRAD] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 146, a resolution designating the week beginning November 19, 1995, and the week beginning on November 24, 1996, as "National Family Week," and for other purposes.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### TRIBUTE TO PRIME MINISTER YITZHAK RABIN

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today in deep sorrow to pay a tribute to Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, who was assassinated in Tel Aviv 10 days ago.

It is difficult to imagine the State of Israel without Yitzhak Rabin. His last years as Prime Minister were so momentous that it is easy to forget that Yitzhak Rabin was not just present, but played a central role, in virtually every major event in Israel's brief, but dramatic, history.

For many Israelis, Yitzhak Rabin was a father figure—a constant presence throughout their lives, and a source of strength. The profound love, admiration, and respect that his compatriots felt for him was made clear by the tremendous, spontaneous outpouring of grief upon his sudden death: Candlelight vigils cropped up all across the country; men and women stood crying in the streets in shock and disbelief; and 1 million Israelis—20 percent of the population—filed past his coffin in a 24-hour period to pay their last respects.

For Israelis, Yitzhak Rabin had simply always been there.

Born in 1922 in Jerusalem to recent immigrants to Palestine, the young Yitzhak Rabin was part of the generation that built the foundation of the

Jewish state. He studied in an agricultural school, with the expectation of working the land with his bare hands.

But Rabin felt a sense of duty to the cause of building Israel, and he put his own ambitions aside to fight for its birth. He joined the Palmach, the forerunner of the Israel defense forces, to fight for Israel's establishment. A fine soldier, he was quickly elevated to command-level positions, and he led the battalion that secured the crucial Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road during Israel's War of Independence in 1948.

After Israel's founding, Rabin rose through the ranks of the Israel defense forces, finally being named Chief of Staff. To Israel's good fortune, he held that position in June of 1967, when he led Israel to a stunning victory in the Six-Day War over three Arab armies threatening the Jewish State. He was one of the first Israelis to walk the streets of the reunited city of Jerusalem, and the pictures of him arriving at the Western Wall of the Temple are to this day among the most moving images in Israel's history.

In the aftermath of this great victory, he retired from the military and became Israel's Ambassador to the United States. He sought this post, he explained, because he felt that Israel's future could best be secured by a strong partnership with the United States. More than any other individual in either country, Yitzhak Rabin envisioned the deep friendship that now exists between the United States and Israel, and worked to make it a reality. It is fitting that in his final years as Prime Minister, he enjoyed a relationship with an American President that surpassed perhaps what even he had imagined possible.

In 1974, in the aftermath of the Yom Kippur War that brought down the government of Golda Meir, Yitzhak Rabin became Prime Minister of Israel. During his tenure in office, he forged an early path in Middle East peacemaking by negotiating disengagement agreements with both Egypt and Syria. Following the Labor party's defeat to Likud in 1977, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat built on the successful disengagement negotiations to reach a full peace treaty.

In 1984, Yitzhak Rabin returned to the Cabinet as Israel's Defense Minister. In the first year, he helped to arrange the withdrawal of the Israeli Army from most of Lebanon, following a costly and painful invasion. In 1987 and 1988, he was confronted by the Palestinian uprising, or intifada, and the daily battles between Israeli soldiers and Palestinian youths.

Finally, in 1992, Yitzhak Rabin returned victorious to the Prime Ministership. He quickly recognized the opportunity to achieve a breakthrough in the stalled negotiations between Israel and its neighbors. The results included the historic agreements between Israel and the Palestinians, the peace treaty with Jordan, and many unforgettable

images, such as the famous handshake with Yasser Arafat on the White House lawn, and the appearance with King Hussein of Jordan at a joint session of Congress.

The common thread through all these various experiences was an unshakable commitment to the security and well-being of the State of Israel. At every stage of his life—from young soldier fighting for his nation's survival, to confident commander of a strong army, to diplomat reaching out to broader ties with the world, and finally to statesman leading his nation to make peace with old foes—he was motivated by a desire to build a better, more secure, more peaceful life for his people.

Yitzhak Rabin was a man of great integrity. He spoke plainly and made no pretense about his overriding concern: the security of the State of Israel and its people. But, blessed with strength of character and a keen intellect, he was able to adjust his understanding of what Israel's security required according to changing conditions.

In 1948 and 1967, for example, he knew that Israel's survival required an all-out military effort. In later years he understood the need to maintain Israel's world-class military and the imperative of a strong alliance with the United States.

For many years after the Six-Day War, he had been an advocate of Israel retaining all of the West Bank and Gaza. But as the intifada went on, the destructive effects of the continuation of Israeli control over a hostile, embittered population of nearly 2 million Palestinians became clearer to him.

Over time, and not without difficulty, he came to the understanding that Israel's long-term survival as a Jewish state would be jeopardized by the continued domination of another people. He was not naive. He recognized that there were risks involved with reaching out to old enemies. But his pragmatic understanding of Israel's own needs led to the historic agreement between Israel and the Palestinians.

In his final speech to the Israeli people, at the peace rally where he was cut down, Yitzhak Rabin explained how he had come to reassess Israel's situation. He said:

I was a military man for 27 years. I fought so long as there was no chance for peace. I believe that there is now a chance for peace, a great chance. We must take advantage of it for the sake of those standing here and for those who are not here—and they are many.

I say this to you as one who was a military man, someone who is today Minister of Defense and sees the pain of the families of the Israel Defense Forces soldiers. For them, for our children, in my case for our grandchildren, I want this government to exhaust every opening, every possibility to promote and achieve a comprehensive peace.

Yitzhak Rabin was a pragmatist, not a starry-eyed idealist. But through his pragmatism, he reached a visionary conclusion. This man, who cared so deeply for every Israeli soldier who fell