

him to amendment No. 3466 proposed by Mr. HATFIELD to the bill H.R. 3019, supra; as follows:

At the end of the amendment add the following:

Subtitle B—Commission Restructuring the Circuits of the United States Courts of Appeals

SEC. 921. ESTABLISHMENT AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a Commission on restructuring for the circuits of the United States Courts of Appeals which shall be known as the "Heflin Commission" (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission").

(b) **FUNCTIONS.**—The function of the Commission shall be to—

(1) study the restructuring of the circuits of the United States Courts of Appeals; and

(2) report to the President and the Congress on its findings.

SEC. 922. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) **COMPOSITION.**—The Commission shall be composed of twelve members appointed as follows:

(1) Three members appointed by the President of the United States.

(2) Three members appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate.

(3) Three members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(4) Three members appointed by the Chief Justice of the United States.

(b) **CHAIR.**—The Commission shall elect a Chair and Vice Chair from among its members.

(c) **QUORUM.**—Seven members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but three may conduct hearings.

(d) **PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.**—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(e) **INITIAL MEETING.**—No later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold its first meeting.

(f) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairman.

SEC. 923. POWERS OF THE COMMISSION.

(a) **HEARINGS.**—The Commission may hold such hearings, sit and act at such times and places, take such testimony, and receive such evidence as the Commission considers advisable to carry out the purposes of this subtitle.

(b) **INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—The Commission may secure directly from any Federal department or agency such information as the Commission considers necessary to carry out the provisions of this subtitle. Upon request of the Chairman of the Commission, the head of such department or agency shall furnish such information to the Commission.

(c) **POSTAL SERVICES.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

(d) **GIFTS.**—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts or donations of services or property.

SEC. 924. COMMISSION PERSONNEL MATTERS.

(a) **COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS.**—Each member of the Commission who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be compensated at a rate equal to the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged

in the performance of the duties of the Commission. All members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as officers or employees of the United States.

(b) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—The members of the Commission shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for employees of agencies under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, while away from their homes or regular places of business in the performance of services for the Commission.

(c) **STAFF.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Chairman of the Commission may, without regard to the civil service laws and regulations, appoint and terminate an executive director and such other additional personnel as may be necessary to enable the Commission to perform its duties. The employment of an executive director shall be subject to confirmation by the Commission.

(2) **COMPENSATION.**—The Chairman of the Commission may fix the compensation of the executive director and other personnel without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of title 5, United States Code, relating to classification of positions and General Schedule pay rates, except that the rate of pay for the executive director and other personnel may not exceed the rate payable for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

(d) **DETAIL OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.**—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Commission without reimbursement, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege.

(e) **PROCUREMENT OF TEMPORARY AND INTERMITTENT SERVICES.**—The Chairman of the Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals which do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay prescribed for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title.

SEC. 925. TERMINATION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission shall terminate 90 days after the date on which the Commission submits its final report.

SEC. 926. REPORT.

No later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subtitle, the Commission shall submit a report to the President and the Congress which shall contain a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, together with its recommendations for such legislation and administrative actions as it considers appropriate.

SEC. 927. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated, beginning in fiscal year 1997, such sums as necessary to carry out the purposes of this subtitle.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Rules and Administration will meet in SR-301, Russell Senate Office Building, on Wednesday, March 20, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., to hold an oversight hearing on the Congressional Research Service.

For further information concerning this hearing, please contact Ed Edens of the committee staff on 224-6678.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that the hearing scheduled before the full Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to receive testimony regarding S. 1605, a bill to amend and extend certain authorities in the Energy Policy and Conservation Act which either have expired or will expire June 30, 1996, on Thursday, March 21, 1996, has been canceled.

A new date and time for the hearing will be announced.

For further information, please call Karen Hunsicker or Betty Nevitt at (202) 224-0765.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, will hold hearings regarding the Global Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, part II.

This hearing will take place on Wednesday, March 27, 1996, in room 342 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information, please contact Daniel S. Gelber of the subcommittee staff at 224-9157.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, Committee on Governmental Affairs, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, March 18, 1996, to review U.S. postal reform.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CBO ANALYSIS OF UNFUNDED MANDATES

• Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, pursuant to Public Law 104-4, I am submitting for the information of the Senate a CBO analysis of unfunded mandates of bills reported by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee currently on the Senate Calendar. As further information is available, it will also be provided to the Senate. The analysis follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 15, 1996.

Hon. FRANK MURKOWSKI,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In previous correspondence dated February 8, 1996, regarding The Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (Public law 104-4), the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) included two lists of the legislation on the calendar as of January 23, 1996. The lists assessed intergovernmental

mandates and private-sector mandates for legislation under your committee's jurisdiction. The bills were grouped into three categories: those that do not contain mandates as defined in Public Law 104-4; those that contain mandates but the direct costs are below the relevant thresholds; and legislation that needed further review to make a determination concerning mandates. CBO has completed its analysis of those bills on the lists requiring further review.

CBO finds that the following bills would impose no new private-sector mandates as defined in Public Law 104-4:

S. 92, Bonneville Power Administration Appropriations Refinancing Act.

S. 363, Rio Puerco Watershed Act of 1995.

S. 444, An act to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to authorize purchase of common stock of Cook Inlet region.

S. 587, An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail for inclusion in the National Trails System.

S. 852, Public Rangelands Management Act of 1995.

S. 884, Utah Public Lands Management Act of 1995.

S. 907, A bill to amend the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986.

S. 1459, A bill to provide for uniform management of livestock grazing on federal land.

H.R. 536, An act to prohibit the use of Highway 209 within the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area by certain commercial vehicles.

CBO also finds that the following bill would impose no new intergovernmental mandates, as defined in Public Law 104-4:

S. 92, Bonneville Power Administration Appropriations Refinancing Act.

If you wish further details on this analysis, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO contacts are Patrice Gordon (226-2940) for private-sector mandates and Marjorie Miller (225-3220) for intergovernmental mandates.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.●

REVISITING A DANGEROUS PLACE

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I had the pleasure of attending the American Jewish Congress' Profiles in Courage Awards Dinner last Saturday night in New York City at which former Israeli President Chaim Herzog delivered a most memorable address.

I first met Chaim Herzog some 21 years ago when then-President Ford appointed me the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations. He was the Israeli Ambassador to that body where a Soviet-led coalition wielded enormous power and used it in an assault against the democracies of the world. In that regard, I cite an editorial in the New Republic which recently said of the United Nations, "During the Cold War, the U.N. became a chamber of hypocrisy and proxy aggression."

Proxy aggression in particular directed against the State of Israel, which became a metaphor for democracy under virtual siege at the United Nations.

Those who failed to destroy Israel on the field of battle joined those who wished to discredit all Western, democratic governments in an unprecedented, sustained attack on the very

right of a U.N. member state to exist within the family of nations.

The efforts in the 1970's to delegitimize Israel came in many forms, none more insidious than the campaign to declare Zionism a form of racism.

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, both the Zionism resolution and the rejectionist Arab Front lost their major source of support.

On June 19, 1991, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a coffee-hour for then-President-elect Yeltsin of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic. In the receiving line, one of the members of the Russian delegation asked if I remembered him. "I was stationed at the United Nations when you were the U.S. Representative. You did not think anyone was listening, did you? But we heard you." He was, in fact, Andrei Kozyrev.

The very last vote that the Soviet Union cast in the General Assembly was the vote on December 16, 1991, to repeal Resolution 3379. And the same Andrei Kozyrev who served the Soviet Union at the United Nations in 1975, was, in his capacity as Foreign Minister of Russia, one of the two witnesses to the historic Oslo Accords, signed on the South Lawn of the White House on September 13, 1993.

The same Andrei Kozyrev who monitored Leonard Garment's remarks before the Third Committee joined Warren Christopher in witnessing Yasser Arafat's signature to a paper that three decades of Soviet foreign policy sought to prevent.

The Soviet Union has gone to its richly deserved place in the dustbin of history which it once promised would be the burial place of democratic society.

The Soviet Union may be gone. But events during the past few weeks must remind us all that Israel remains very much a metaphor for democracy in the twilight struggle between the forces of totalitarianism and the values of freedom.

The bombs that rocked London and the terrorist violence that shattered the peace of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv were attacks on all democracies. While the immediate victims of the recent bombings in Israel may have been Israeli citizens of the Jewish, Moslem, and Christian faiths and visitors and pilgrims from other nations, those responsible for these actions are simply at war with all civilized societies.

There can be no place in the family of nations for the murderous cowards who send others on suicide missions to slaughter civilians in the name of any cause. President Clinton has taken important measures to help protect the people of Israel from a continuation of these atrocities.

President Herzog spoke Saturday night of the appropriate response to these terrorist atrocities. His message concerning the future of the peace process is an important one and I ask that his remarks be printed in the RECORD.

The remarks follow:

ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT CHAIM HERZOG TO THE AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS ON THE OCCASION OF THE PRESENTATION OF THE PROFILES IN COURAGE AWARDS

Mr. Chairman: I am most grateful to you for your kind words, and, indeed, to the American Jewish Congress for having made this memorable award to me in such distinguished company as former comrades-in-arms, Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Leonard Garment.

As I stand here in this building I recall the years in which I represented Israel—years in which we were treated by so many as a pariah state, years in which the theater of the absurd which was the United Nations at that time devoted so much time, energy and resources to condemning the small State of Israel while ignoring the evils that befell the world on all sides. At that time, we were outnumbered by the automatic majority comprised of an alliance of hatred based on the Soviet bloc, the Arab bloc and the so-called Non-Aligned group. If ever there was a misnomer, it was this, because nobody was more aligned in those days than the so-called Non-Aligned. They were aligned in hatred of Western democracy, they were aligned in support of Communist hegemony, they were aligned in the common lofty purpose of maligning Israel with a view to leading to its delegitimization.

The battle began in October 1975 in the Third Committee, the so-called Human Rights Committee, with a violent attack against Israel and Zionism. The three great bulwarks of democracy and freedom—Cuba, Somalia and Benin—had submitted to the UN Third Committee, the Human Rights Committee, an amendment proposing an addition to the existing resolution attacking racism and apartheid. What they wanted to add was an attack on Zionism, equating it with racism. This move was particularly grave because it was the first attack in the United Nations on an "ism." Nobody had ever attempted to attack Communism, Socialism or capitalism before. But now our national liberation movement was becoming the center of attack. In that debate, Leonard Garment, the U.S. representative on the committee, attacked the resolution with the dramatic words, "This is an obscene act."

On Friday evening, October 17th, the debate concluded in the Third Committee, and it met to vote on it. In my remarks, I thanked the delegations who had stood by our side, and said that we would never forget those who voted to attack our religion and our faith. I shouted out the last words, "We shall never forget."

The resolution passed with a majority, and our enemies seemed to be on the verge of a victory war dance. I saw Pat Moynihan, the blood rushing to his head, livid, standing up. He straightened his tie, pulled down and buttoned his jacket, and crossed the floor to me. I rose to greet him and held out my hand. He took it, pulled me to him and embraced me in front of the entire hall. I shall never forget that gut reaction of his, which spoke more than anything else. It was not planned, it was not part of policy—that was just Pat Moynihan behaving instinctively. I was very moved. He whispered to me what we could do to our enemies.

I was perplexed and could not understand the absence of any meaningful Jewish reaction to the vote at the time, and when I addressed the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, I pulled no punches. As soon as my remarks at the meeting were published, the reaction amongst American Jewry was something that had to be seen to be believed. Paul Johnson, the brilliant editor of "The New