

murdered, and our hope that those injured recover completely. We should also express our outrage that these acts continue—without adequate responses from Syria or the PLO. I am pleased to be joined by my colleagues in passing this expression of the Senate's views. I ask unanimous consent that a list of Israelis killed in terrorist attacks since September 13, 1993, be printed in the RECORD.

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

Israeli deaths from terrorism since September 13, 1993

Deaths since September 13, 1993 (as of Jan. 24, 1995)	110
Civilian deaths	70
IDF deaths	40
1995 Deaths (as of Jan. 23)	20
Civilian	2
IDF deaths	18
1994 Deaths	70
Civilian	35
IDF deaths	35
Deaths between Sept. 13 and Dec. 31, 1993	20
Civilian	15
IDF deaths	5
Deaths Since May 4, 1994	64
Civilian	32
IDF deaths	32
Deaths between Jan. 1 and May 4, 1994	26
Civilian	23
IDF deaths	3
Deaths between Sept. 13 and Dec. 31, 1993	20
Civilian	15
IDF deaths	5
Deaths between Sept. 13, 1993 and May 4, 1994	46
Civilian	38
IDF deaths	8

Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I watched with utter revulsion and horror the news accounts of the terrorist attack in Netanya, Israel. The casualties now stand at 19 dead and more than 60 injured, all apparently at the hands of the radical Islamic Jihad organization.

Once again, Israelis are reminded of the human costs of pursuing peace with the Palestinians. Once again, the Islamic radicals have demonstrated their capacity to seize the initiative with their craven acts of terror. Once again, Israel is forced to seal off the territories and reexamine its willingness to participate in the Palestinian experiment with self-rule. And once again, in a perverse twist of logic, the enemies of peace become the beneficiaries of a horrible tragedy.

The Israeli Government, to its enormous credit, has concluded that it will not allow the terrorists to dictate Israel's decision to implement its peace agreement with the Palestinians. Prime Minister Rabin has, in my opinion, made the right and courageous decision to stand by his pledge.

What concerns me most, Mr. President, and what I wish to highlight today, is the price to be paid for that decision. All of us who follow events in Israel know that Prime Minister Rabin has a limited mandate to reach peace with the Palestinians and Israel's other neighbors. With each act of terror,

with each addition to the list of casualties, the Prime Minister's political standing, and his ability to take risks for peace, are eroded.

Even more important, there is a real danger that the Israeli public will change its fundamental view of the peace process. In Israeli minds, last year's moving images of White House signing ceremonies and hopeful talk of peace and understanding have been replaced by the bloody carnage of the bombing site and the mournful cries of the victims' families.

Although opposition to the peace process—even violent opposition—is to be expected, my fear is that is that we are fast approaching a point of no return, a point where Israeli government calls to continue the peace talks will fall on deaf ears. In order to maintain their support for the peace process, Israelis have to know that they will be secure, and that the Palestinians are making a good faith effort to ensure that is the case. Otherwise the Israeli public will see no reason to make other difficult concessions for peace.

If the Palestinians do not take dramatic steps to reign in Hamas and the Islamic Jihad, then the simple fact is that more terrorist acts will occur. At some point in the not too distant future, Israelis—and even the Israeli government—could decide that adherence to the process is no longer worth the effort. It is up to all interested parties—the Israelis, the United States, the Syrians who provide support and safe haven to the terrorists, and, more to the point, to the Palestinians themselves, to see that does not happen.

Mr. President, I am pleased to co-sponsor a resolution condemning the acts of terrorism, which will be offered shortly by Senators DOLE, DASCHLE, and others.

SENATE RESOLUTION 70—ELECTING CHAPLAIN OF THE U.S. SENATE

Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 70

Resolved, That Doctor Lloyd John Ogilvie, of California, be, and he is hereby, elected Chaplain of the Senate as of March 11, 1995.

SENATE RESOLUTION 71—RELATING TO THE DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN FOR THE 104TH CONGRESS

Mr. KEMPTHORNE (for Mr. DOLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 71

Resolved, That the following Senators are designated as the Chair of the following committees for the 104th Congress, or until their successors are chosen: Committee on the Budget: Mr. Domenici, Chairman; Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Mr. Simpson, Chairman; Committee on Indian Affairs: Mr. McCain, Chairman; Select Committee on Intelligence: Mr. Specter, Chairman.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

UNFUNDED MANDATE REFORM ACT OF 1995

BYRD AMENDMENT NO. 200

Mr. BYRD proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1) to curb the practice of imposing unfunded Federal mandates on States and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the Federal Government and State, local, and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of Federal mandates on State, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities; and to ensure that the Federal Government pays the costs incurred by those governments in complying with certain requirements under Federal statutes and regulations, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 23, strike beginning with line 24 through line 6 on page 25 and insert the following:

“(IV)(aa) provides that if for any fiscal year the responsible Federal agency determines that an appropriation Act does not provide for the estimated direct costs of the mandate as set forth in subclause (III), the Federal agency shall (not later than 30 days after the beginning of the fiscal year) notify the appropriate authorizing committees of Congress of the determination and submit legislative recommendations for either implementing a less costly mandate or suspending the mandate for the fiscal year; and

“(bb) provides expedited procedures for the consideration of the legislative recommendations referred to in item (aa) by Congress not later than 30 days after the recommendations are submitted to Congress.

BOXER AMENDMENTS NOS. 201-202

Mrs. BOXER proposed two amendments to the bill, S. 1, supra, as follows:

AMENDMENT No. 201

On page 42, after line 25, insert the following:

(e) IMMIGRATION REPORT.—Not later than 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Advisory Commission shall develop a plan for reimbursing State, local, and tribal governments for costs associated with providing services to illegal immigrants based on the best available cost and revenue estimates, including—

- (1) education;
- (2) incarceration; and
- (3) health care.

AMENDMENT No. 202

On page 13, line 5, strike “or” after the semicolon.

On page 13, line 8, strike the period and insert “; or”.

On page 13, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

“(7) provides for the protection of the health of children under the age of 5, pregnant women, or the frail elderly.”