

Nation. I wish my friend well, and I shall miss his service in this body.●

DECLINING CARIBOU HERD/ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, later this week, the Senate will be voting on amendments to the budget reconciliation bill, which the Senate Budget Committee approved today. One of those amendments will be to strike the provision that opens up the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.

I strongly oppose drilling in ANWR and will support that amendment. If we allow drilling in the coastal plain, we are destroying what the Fish and Wildlife Service calls the biological heart of the only complete Arctic ecosystem protected in North America. We will be destroying that resource for a one in five chance of finding any economically recoverable oil in the coastal plain. And, even worse, we will destroy that biological heart in an effort to recover what many experts suggest will be only 200 days worth of oil for the Nation.

Mr. President, I do not intend to argue all the issues surrounding the decision to drill in ANWR, or to keep it as it is. Instead, I want to only focus on one issue: caribou.

On Saturday, the Anchorage Daily News reported that a new State survey produced by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game revealed a sharp decline in the central Arctic caribou herd, which calves and ranges in the Prudhoe Bay and Kuparuk oil fields, from 23,400 animals in 1992 to about 18,100 this summer. The census also revealed that the herd that stays away from the oil and gas development has not suffered as much decline.

The State and Federal wildlife biologists do not know what caused the decline, but one thing is sure. The article paraphrases a State wildlife biologist.

[A]lmost all of the decline has occurred in that part of the herd that ranges near the oil fields. It could be due to noise, traffic or some other disruption of caribou grazing, or to some natural cycle.

Mr. President, I raise this because there has been some dispute involving the effects of the proposed drilling on wildlife, and particularly on caribou. Supporters of drilling in ANWR contend that caribou are flourishing and the caribou may even benefit from development. Opponents of drilling contend that the impact will negatively affect caribou, particularly the porcupine caribou, which calve on the 1002 area and on which the Gwich'in people depend for their food and culture.

Two herds occupy ANWR: the porcupine herd and the central Arctic herd. There are significant differences between the two herds, but, according to industry, the basic features of the ecology are similar. Industry publications boast that the central Arctic herd caribou are healthy and increasing in the Prudhoe Bay region, and that oil devel-

opment has not adversely affected caribou. Opponents of drilling believe otherwise.

Reasonable people can and do differ on this point. However, this recent study raises some serious questions as to the health of the central Arctic herd. More importantly, the fact that the herd is declining on those lands where there is current oil and gas development, raises critical questions about the effects of proposed oil and gas drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Environmentalists have contended that the effects will be severe to the caribou herd. This survey suggests that they may be right. The Anchorage Daily News article cites recent research by a University of Alaska Fairbanks biologist, which found that caribou living near the oil fields have far fewer calves.

And, a Federal Arctic National Wildlife Refuge biologist is paraphrased as saying:

If oil activity is to blame, such impacts would be magnified in the wildlife refuge. There, the porcupine herd is much larger—about 150,000 animals—but there is less coastal habitat and the calving grounds are much smaller.

Mr. President, when the Senate votes on the fate of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, every Member should put politics aside and vote on facts. This report is serious. We ought not take a chance on the pristine ecosystem and its wildlife by drilling in ANWR.

I ask that the text of the article be printed in the RECORD.

[From the Anchorage Daily News, Oct. 21, 1995]

OIL FIELD CARIBOU DECLINE—STATE FINDS FEWER IN ARCTIC HERD (By Steve Rinehart)

A new state caribou survey has found a sharp decline in the Central Arctic caribou herd, which ranges in and around the Prudhoe Bay oil fields.

State and federal biologists said they don't know what caused the decline but said it could have been brought on by interference from the oil fields, or by some unknown natural cause. In any case, the caribou count released late Friday by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game may strengthen arguments against opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge just east of Prudhoe to oil drilling.

The effect of oil development on caribou is one of the core issues in the statewide and national debate over drilling in ANWR. There, the much larger Porcupine caribou herd calves in areas that are thought to be hot oil prospects.

The Central Arctic herd has dropped from about 23,400 animals in 1992, the most recent prior survey, to about 18,100 this summer, according to the count released late Friday. Low calf production brought on by undernourished cows is thought to be the cause of that 23 percent decline, but the reasons behind it are not known, according to state Fish and Game biologist Ken Whitten of Fairbanks, who conducted the survey.

However, Whitten said, almost all of the decline has occurred in that part of the herd that ranges near the oil fields. It could be due to noise, traffic or some other disruption of caribou grazing, or to some natural cycle, he said.

The department's first accurate count, coinciding with the early days of oil produc-

tion in 1978, placed the herd at about 6,000 animals. The herd more than doubled in the next five years, then climbed steadily to its peak.

The most recent survey was scheduled to be conducted in 1994, but was delayed until this year by bad weather. In a memo dated Friday, Whitten said the census was based on "high quality" aerial photographs taken July 15.

"Weather conditions and caribou behavior were ideal for the photo-census effort," Whitten wrote. "It is unlikely that many caribou were missed."

The kind of change noticed in the Central herd is not extraordinary for caribou, Whitten said in an interview. "The fact that it is happening around the oil field is what is drawing attention," Whitten said.

Biologists for the major oil producers could not be reached for comment Friday evening. However, at a wildlife conference in Fairbanks this summer, before the census was completed, British Petroleum scientist Chris Herlugson said his observations indicate the Central Arctic caribou may benefit from some oil field improvements.

Thousands of caribou "come right into the fields on sunny, calm days when the mosquitoes and flies are abundant," he said at the time. "Those gravel roads and pads will provide a little bit of relief."

Arco spokesman Ronnie Chappell said his company would "delay comment until we have had an opportunity to talk to the biologists who conducted the census."

Fran Mauer, a federal Arctic National Wildlife Refuge biologist who has worked with state Fish and Game on caribou studies, said he was not surprised by the findings. Recent research by a University of Alaska Fairbanks biologist found that caribou living near the oil fields have far fewer calves, he said.

"There are a myriad of potential factors," he said, but one part of the census stands out: The part of the Central Arctic herd that keeps away from Prudhoe has not suffered near as much decline.

If oil activity is to blame, he said, such impacts would be magnified in the wildlife refuge. There, the Porcupine herd is much larger—about 150,000 animals—but there is less coastal habitat and the calving grounds are much smaller, he said.

The census got plenty of attention late Friday. For, although the biological significance of the new caribou count is uncertain, the political weight may be considerable.

In lobbying to open ANWR to drilling, the Knowles administration, the oil industry and development groups have made much of the fact that the Central herd has grown dramatically during the 20-year history of Prudhoe Bay. Oil exploration "will not hurt the wildlife or the land," declared an advertisement in a Washington, D.C., newspaper this week, placed by the state- and industry-funded group Arctic Power.

The new census does not contradict that, said Arctic Power director Debbie Reinwand.

"We could still say that the number of caribou have tripled since Prudhoe Bay," she said. "I think if (oil development) was going to hurt the caribou we would have seen it in that 20-year period."

She said she did not think the new information would sway Congress, which is days away from voting on a major budget bill that includes the ANWR drilling provision.

ANWR drilling opponents, though, said the census supports their arguments, and could affect the debate.

"It makes an opening for people to listen who were not inclined to listen before," said Bob Childers of the Gwich'in Steering Committee, which represents some Interior Alaska Natives who oppose drilling.

"Senators and congressmen have been assured by everyone that the herd is growing and all is nifty-keen. This raises a caution flag," he said.

Teri Camery of the Alaska Wilderness League said, "This demonstrates that oil and wilderness don't mix." If the experience of the Central herd is applied to the Porcupine herd, she said, "we're likely to see an even more severe decline."

"It is really interesting in that the state has denied there is a conflict between caribou and oil development," said Pam Miller of the Alaska Coalition.

A spokeswoman for Gov. Tony Knowles, Claire Richardson, said Knowles would not comment until reviewing the report, which was released after the close of business Friday at the request of the Daily News.●

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING SENATOR BILL BRADLEY

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute today to our colleague BILL BRADLEY, who has announced he will be leaving the Senate following the conclusion of his term. He will indeed be missed, as Senator BRADLEY's tenure in this body has been one of true statesmanship and outstanding public service.

Mr. President, a Renaissance Man is, in this day and age, a rare individual. Not many people distinguish themselves in numerous and varying pursuits. But BILL BRADLEY is one such person. From his academic record, to his Olympic basketball competition and probasketball career with the New York Knicks, to his service here in the Senate, BILL BRADLEY has excelled in every endeavor.

Here in the Senate, BILL BRADLEY has shown himself to be an insightful thinker and policymaker, painstakingly studying the nuts and bolts of many ideas far before the pundits and the politicians recognized an issue's prominence. He has persistently worked with colleagues to facilitate agreement, standing tall—quite literally—even when his ideas were unpopular.

The 1986 tax overhaul was one such time. For more than 4 years, BILL BRADLEY labored to construct the tax law that still governs most of our present Tax Code. At first, many dismissed his plan, but Senator BRADLEY's persistence paid off, and it eventually gained momentum, although we disagreed over the substance of that plan, I admire and respect Senator BRADLEY's perseverance in crafting it.

More recently, I was pleased to work with Senator BRADLEY in support of NAFTA. An unyielding proponent of free trade, BILL BRADLEY and I served on a small group that worked within both the House and Senate to bring about passage of that important trade agreement. As I'm sure he remembers, that was no easy task. But, with Senator BRADLEY on the team, I was confident as we buckled down to do that job that we would succeed, and we did.

But, Mr. President, this body and this country have also reaped the benefits, of BILL BRADLEY's lesser-known

contributions. Senator BRADLEY understood that encouraging democracy in the former Soviet Union would require United States involvement and argued vehemently for both aid dollars and cultural exchanges. He has championed legislation to expand access to college education, including direct lending for student loans and the Student Right-to-Know Act. And he has been an ardent supporter of civil rights, strongly supporting affirmative action while denouncing racism and race-biting. These few examples illustrate but small battles in the larger fight for freedom and equality in which BILL BRADLEY has been engaged throughout his career.

And that, Mr. President, will be BILL BRADLEY's legacy. We may not be able to retire his jersey in tribute, but we have a long string of impressive legislative accomplishments by which to remember him. BILL BRADLEY has been as skillfully aggressive on the Senate floor as he was on the basketball court. Whether a member of the New York Knicks or the U.S. Senate, BILL BRADLEY has constructed the game plans, covered the court, and could be relied upon when he went to the line. His contributions to the Senate have earned him a reputation as one of our most valuable players, and I wish him the very best in his future endeavors.●

ORDER OF BUSINESS

IN MEMORY OF REUBEN "RUBY" COHEN

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, a candle went out late one night recently at the Bangor Rye Bread Co. as Reuben "Ruby" Cohen—father of my friend and colleague Senator BILL COHEN—passed away while working late at night in the bakery he founded and owned.

I was deeply saddened to learn of his passing, and my thoughts are with his wife Clara, his three children and his seven grandchildren. Ruby was laid to rest in his beloved town of Bangor with many friends and family members at his side. I joined them to bid my own farewells to this remarkable American. Ruby Cohen was an exceptional human being by living his life in a traditional manner: he worked hard, he worked late, he held strong values, and he raised a family.

But these are traits that have made Ruby Cohen a legend in Bangor.

At age 86, he had seen it all. The First World War, the Great Depression, the Second World War, the cold war, Korea and Vietnam, Kennedy and King, Nixon in China, Reagan in Russia, and the fall of the Iron Curtain.

To Ruby Cohen, what mattered were the timeless ideals of hard work, good business, a strong family, and straight, honest talk.

And he lived it to the hilt. He worked 18 hours a day, 6 days a week, for 70 years. His days began as everyone else's day was ending. And even when everyone else's day was beginning,

Ruby was on the road delivering bagels, rye bread, French bread, Italian sandwich bread, and—last but certainly not least—his trademark Cohen rolls.

That diversity of his produce was matched only by the ethnic collage for which Bangor is known. Ruby Cohen himself was a product of immigrants who hailed from Russia, and married an Irish girl named Clara in 1937. His accomplishments and his stamina shine brightly as yet another example of the rich foundation millions of immigrants and their children have laid down for future generations.

As was always the case with his father and then with his children, work at Ruby Cohen's bakery was nothing short of a family affair right up until his very last day.

In January 1989, I was honored to be a part of an 80th birthday celebration party for Reuben Cohen in the Queen City—Bangor. As always, time spent with Ruby was full of laughs, smiles, and stories about his wit and his candor—all of which will be sorely missed by us all.

His son and their senior Senator from Maine, BILL COHEN, said yesterday that is father "worked to live and lived to work". In the process, Reuben Cohen added light and color to the lives of so many of us who knew him, so many of us who took pride in being able to call him "Ruby".

There is a richness by which you can measure the success of one's life. It can be found in the satisfied love and companionship of your spouse, the abiding love of your children, and in the admiration and friendship of those who have known you across the years. By all these measures and so many others, Reuben Cohen was a very rich man.

Ruby, we know you are still putting in those late hours—only in a different place. But it just won't be the same without you. God bless.

HARRY KIZIRIAN

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, later in the evening or possibly tomorrow the Senate will approve H.R. 1606, a bill to name the post office at 24 Corliss Street in Providence, RI after a renowned Rhode Islander and a proud American—Harry Kizirian. Senator PELL and I introduced the bill earlier this year, and Representatives JACK REED and PATRICK KENNEDY introduced identical legislation in the House of Representatives, which also has been approved.

I greatly appreciate the help of Senator STEVENS, chairman of the Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Post Office and Civil Service, in helping to obtain approval of our proposal in an expeditious manner.

Harry Kizirian is a household name in Rhode Island because of his lifelong career in the Postal Service but, even more so, because of his involvement with and commitment to his community. He has served on the board of directors of Butler Hospital, Big Brothers of Rhode Island, the Providence