

"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

Human Relations Commission, Rhode Island Blue Cross, and the Rhode Island Heart and Lung Associations.

Over the years he has earned countless awards and citations for his community involvement. He was inducted into the Rhode Island Hall of Fame and received the Roger Williams Award. He served on advisory boards for Rhode Island College, Providence Heritage Commission on R.I. Medal of Honor Recipients, the Disabled American Veterans, and the Marine Corps League.

The lessons learned from Harry Kizirian are lessons of fortitude, valor, strength of character, and perseverance.

While Harry was just a boy in school, at Mt. Pleasant High School in Providence, he went to work part time as a postal clerk. He was 15 years old and his father had died, so Harry took responsibility for supporting his family. He did so while keeping his grades up and participating in athletics. Twenty years later, at 35, Harry was named postmaster of Rhode Island, a position he held for more than 25 years.

Like many young men at the time, Harry's job was interrupted by World War II. The day after high school graduation Harry enlisted in the Marine Corps. He fought on Okinawa with the 6th Marine Division. He was awarded the Navy Cross—the second highest honor a marine can receive—for his valor on Okinawa.

Harry and a group of marines were pinned down by a Japanese machine gunner. Harry got up and ran toward the machine gun. He was shot in the legs. Despite his injuries, he pulled himself forward and eliminated the enemy position. This extraordinary act of valor sent Harry Kizirian, a teenage boy, to a hospital in Guam with the Navy Cross, a Bronze Star, and a Purple Heart with a gold star.

Harry Kizirian was seen by millions of Americans as the face of the war in the Pacific. Before he was injured, a news photographer captured his image, the image of a boy in battle, for the cover of the New York Times Sunday magazine. Last November, I was present when Harry was honored by his old Atwood-Bucci Detachment of the Marine Corps. The famous photograph was prominently displayed on the podium.

After the war, Harry returned to Providence and to his job at the post office. He was a substitute clerk. By 1954 he was made foreman. He was named assistant superintendent during the transition from the old postal system to the turnkey mechanization system. The Providence post office on Corliss Street was the first post office in the country to use the turnkey system. The turnkey system was the first fully automated system for sorting the mail. Until that point, all of the mail was sorted by hand. The new system was not easily implemented, but once again Harry rose to the challenge. In 1961, Harry was rewarded for his hard

work and dedication. He was named postmaster of Rhode Island.

What better way to honor the life and lessons of Harry Kizirian than to name the post office of Corliss Street for him. I am delighted that the Senate has voted unanimously to name our historic post office in Providence "The Harry Kizirian Post Office Building." Again, many thanks to Senators STEVENS and PRYOR for their help.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the skyrocketing Federal debt, now about \$25 billion shy of \$5 trillion, has been fueled for a generation by bureaucratic hot air; (sort of like a hot air balloon whirling out of control), which everybody has talked about, but almost nobody even tried to fix. That attitude began to change, however, immediately after the November 1994 elections.

The 104th Congress promised to hold true to the Founding Fathers' decree that the executive branch of the U.S. Government should never be able to spend a dime unless and until it had been authorized and appropriated by the U.S. Congress—money supplied by the approximately 61.4 percent Americans who pay Federal income taxes, according to the Internal Revenue Service.

So, when the new 104th Congress convened this past January, the U.S. House of Representatives quickly approved a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. On the Senate side, all but 1 of the 54 Republican Senators supported the balanced budget amendment.

That was the good news. The bad news was that only 13 Democrat Senators supported it, and that killed the balanced budget amendment for the time being. Since a two-thirds vote—67 Senators, if all Senators are present—is necessary to approve a constitutional amendment, the proposed Senate amendment failed by one vote. There will be another vote during the 104th Congress.

Here is today's bad debt boxscore:

As of the close of business Monday, October 23, the Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at exactly \$4,974,119,827,892.07 or \$18,881.84 on a per capita basis for every man, woman, and child.

THE BUDGET

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, am I the one holding the Senate up here now? I do not want to do that. I thought there was something else to do, because I would very much like you to go home also, Mr. President.

I want to say how grateful I am, however, that 12 Members of the Budget Committee started this battle for a balanced budget January and February and March of this year. They have stuck together. They produced a very exciting budget resolution for America's future. It had a real chance for the

first time of making America's Government decide that you could not just spend willy-nilly on anything that anybody wanted, but that you had to stop spending beyond what you were taking in in taxes so our children will have a future, so they will not be paying our bills.

This afternoon, after an hour and a half of debate, 12 Republican Senators, in spite of all of the talk across this land, much of it overstating the case on the Democrat side, voted aye to bring that budget resolution not only to the Senate, but to the American people.

Sometimes it is hard to explain the future. Everybody would like to talk about now. Or they would like to talk about the past. But I do not think you can be a leader and not talk about the future—especially when it is not 100 years. That may be too far for any of us. But the next 10, 15 years are going to bring absolute chaos to the U.S. money supply, to the value of our dollar, to interest rates and to our standard of living if we do not stop spending what we do not have.

So we are sending a very good message tonight that we are proud, very, very proud that our committee has put together this package which will get the American budget moving downward in a permanent manner. I submit, in the next few days, as we debate each component, you should not be frightened to death by those prophets of gloom who, I believe, are thinking in the present and trying to frighten you about the present while they hide their eyes and their minds from 10 years from now, when some of our children are going to be in this society.

I close by saying we are very pleased the American Revolution—not the one we are involved in now, the one that started with the Boston Tea Party—was built on a premise that is absolutely sound: No taxation without representation.

What we are doing with deficit spending is taxing the next generation, taxing the teenagers—taxing everybody that cannot vote, excluding generations yet unborn. We are taxing them without any representation for they cannot vote, and we are saying we are going to put more burden on your shoulders, on your brains, and on your productivity. You are going to just have to pay all these bills even though you did not get to vote. That is the issue.

Then a second issue is: Are the reductions fair? Mr. President, I suggest that the seniors of America, before they get so concerned and frightened by those who want everybody to worry about today and the status quo and no change, let us present our Medicare in its totality. And you are going to find that it is very fair. There will be some seniors who have money—more than Social Security—\$50,000, and even more, will have to pay a little more for Medicare. But that is not really unfair.