

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.

When we unfold it and show you precisely what it is, it is very, very fair.

So, as we look at this, we want to insert a new word in the vocabulary of those who represent America. And that is what we can afford, not what we can promise—not what we have already promised, and not what we feel compelled to continue giving to people because they need, they want it, and they contend they cannot do without. Our position is we cannot do that unless we can pay for it. It is not too complicated for average folks. They are doing that every day in the United States. It is time we do it. That is what that budget resolution is going to do.

I thank the Chair for yielding time. I yield the floor.

Mr. LAUTENBERG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, if I might for just a moment respond to the statement of the distinguished chairman of the Budget Committee, on which I sit.

I hear the intonation that we are trying to take care of our budget responsibilities so that our children in the future have not sacrificed their opportunities, that they have not been burdened with debt—and so the story goes—because of expenditures like Medicare and Medicaid.

But, Mr. President, are we burdening our children when we spend more on defense than was requested by the President, or is necessary in the judgment of many to preserve the strength of our military? Are we burdening our children, our future generations, Mr. President, when we give sweetheart leases for mineral development in the West, when there is a recent story about a sale for something less than

\$10,000 for a piece of property that can produce \$1 billion worth of ore recovery? Do we burden our children when we give tax breaks to people of substantial means, when we give \$20,000 to someone who earns \$350,000? I think that is a darned burden for our children. I really do.

So the only response to the growing deficit is not simply to put a dagger in the hearts of Medicare, or to deprive Medicaid recipients of their sustenance in many cases for life.

So that is just to set the record clear from this Senator's vantage point, Mr. President. I know that we are close to, as they say, closing shop for the day. The distinguished Senator from Mississippi is on the floor, and is in the chair. I shall relinquish the floor to the Mississippi delegation.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, perhaps we should vote since this is an all-Mississippi presence at this time.

ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1995

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 9:15 on Tuesday, October 24; that, following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and that there be a period for morning business until the hour of 11 a.m. with Senators to speak for up to 5 minutes each with the exception of the following: Senator HOLLINGS for 20 minutes, Senator THOMPSON for 20 minutes, Senator LEVIN for 15 minutes, Senator

SPECTER for 30 minutes, Senator GRAMS for 10 minutes, and Senator PRYOR for 15 minutes; and, I further ask unanimous consent, that at 11 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of S. 1322, a bill regarding the relocation of the U.S. Embassy in Israel.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess between the hour of 12:30 and 2:15 for the weekly policy luncheons to meet; I further ask unanimous consent that at the hour of 2:15 the Senate begin consideration of Calendar No. 208, S. 1328, regarding temporary Federal judgeships.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, under a previous order, there will be 40 minutes of debate beginning at 11 a.m. tomorrow, to be followed by a vote on passage of S. 1322, the U.S. Embassy bill. Senators can, therefore, expect a vote on Tuesday morning at approximately 11:40.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:15 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment as under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:56 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, October 24, 1995, at 9:15 a.m.