

But there is another level in this debate. Even if Congress enacts health-care reform and even if communities start to deal with this escalating problem, as a country we are still faced with a whole host of problems that we are only beginning to comprehend. For instance, we now have to ask about the responsibility of the healthcare community to provide leadership for community collaboration. And how should the role of health-care providers intersect with others in the community?

Furthermore, the provider is now confronted with serious ethical questions such as whether physicians should be mandated to report information about abuse and if so, to whom? Is the obligation to notify the law enforcement or legal systems greater than the responsibility to respect the victim's autonomy? If a victim asks that there be no action, should a doctor or nurse or therapist honor the request? And what are the responsibilities of health professionals with regard to the perpetrators? What is the role of neighbors who hear much too much through thin walls?

I don't have all the answers to these types of questions. Indeed, since we have just opened the door to this discussion, I'm not sure anyone does. But that, in part, is the point. We have now initiated this debate, and we have begun talking as a community—knowing full well that because of this conversation we will begin solving one of the most devastating social and medical problems facing every one of us.

For the last two years, my wife Shelia and I have been traveling throughout Minnesota, convening gatherings and attending events where such issues are being discussed. The conversations are having an impact. We are seeing community action throughout the state, and we are seeing a tremendous number of providers, judges, and police getting involved. My own experience in Minnesota makes me believe that similar efforts nationwide will also be successful.

We must begin this discussion with a sense of urgency—peoples' lives and safety are at stake. ●

ON ECONOMIST ARTICLE

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, a few months ago, we passed the dubious milestone of having 1 million inmates serving time in prison. That number is expected to soar further as Congress and the States respond to the public's fear of crime by enacting longer prison terms for drug offenders and other criminals.

Before we head full-steam down this prison-building path, I think we need to consider carefully whether we are being smart about how we punish criminals. Last year, I asked my staff to survey prison wardens around the Nation for their views on our crime policies. The results were surprising. Only 39 percent recommended building more prisons. But 65 percent said we should use our existing prison space more efficiently, by imposing shorter sentences on nonviolent offenders, and longer prison terms on violent ones.

A few States, such as Florida and Georgia, have begun to respond in this way. They have begun to look at innovative ways to free up prison space by sentencing nonviolent criminals to "intermediate sanctions," such as home detention and work release. As a recent

article in the Economist noted, these programs are highly cost-efficient. In Florida, for example, these alternative programs cost only \$6.49 per day per felon, compared with nearly \$40 per day for prison.

And, the programs don't compromise public safety. As the Economist reported, "A 6 year survey by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency shows that in Florida, people sentenced to such penalties are less likely to be arrested within 18 months of their release than similar offenders who had been sentenced to between 12 and 30 months in jail."

That is what I call being both tough on crime and smart. It is an approach Congress should consider before it spends billions more on another incarceration binge. I ask that the full text of the Economist article be reprinted in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Economist, Nov. 19, 1994]

ALTERNATIVES TO PRISON—CHEAPER IS BETTER

RICHMOND, VA.—Self-preservation requires American politicians to be slap-'em-inside tough on crime these days. The argument for toughness stands on uncertain ground: the number of Americans in prison has more than doubled since 1982, now standing at over 1m, and yet notified violent crime has risen by two-fifths, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Still, the voters want to lock the villains up, and the politicians reckon they had better get on with it. The next question is how much it will cost the taxpayer.

In Virginia, whose capital has the country's second-highest homicide rate, the General Assembly recently met in extraordinary session to lengthen prison terms for violent criminals and—like 13 other states and the federal government—to abolish discretionary parole for newly convicted felons. That needs nearly 30 new prisons. Some say this could cost \$2 billion. The new Republican governor, George Allen, says that the true cost is closer to \$1 billion, and that the state's prison population would anyway have doubled, without the new measures, by 2005.

But the Democrats who control the legislature balked even at that figure, and have given Mr. Allen only about \$40m to erect a handful of the work camps needed to accommodate the queue of prisoners waiting for space in the local jails. Mr. Allen, who has promised not to raise taxes, will have to go back to the Assembly next year and try to find the rest of the \$370m that he describes as a down-payment for safer streets. It costs \$19,800 a year to keep an inmate behind bars. It is doubtful whether the governor can raise what he needs by cutting expenditure elsewhere and selling off surplus state properties. Many state agencies are still operating on recession budgets. The sale of state land and equipment is expected to net a paltry \$26m.

On the other side of the country, in Oregon, where parole was abolished in 1989, a cheaper way of coping with over-full prisons is being tried. Oregon's voters are not keen on paying more, either: the advocates of tougher penalties for crimes against property failed to get enough signatures to put their proposal on the ballot last year, presumably because it would have cost \$300m a year. So the state legislature, in providing more money for the corrections department, said that most of it should go into alternatives to prison for non-violent offenders.

That would free some existing prison space for more dangerous criminals.

This approach has already been tried in states with some of the highest incarceration rates in the nation, among them Florida and Georgia. So-called "intermediate sanctions" for non-violent felons—for instance, house arrest or work programmes—are cheap. In Florida, they cost only \$6.49 per day per felon, compared with prison's near-\$40 a day. They may also be working. A six-year study by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency shows that in Florida people sentenced to such penalties are less likely to be arrested within 18 months of their release than similar offenders who had been sentenced to between 12 and 30 months in jail.

Texas, though, stays old-fashioned about its prison problem: it throws money at it. Twice this year, the Texas legislature has taken \$100m from other parts of the state government to pay for more prisons. The voters, who rejected a \$750m bond issue for schools, backed \$1 billion for the Corrections Department. The trouble is that new parole restrictions look like further increasing the demand for Texan prison space. In the Lone Star state, getting into prison may prove tougher than getting out of it. ●

ON PRISON WARDEN SURVEY

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, there has been much talk recently about rewriting last year's Federal crime bill. That talk has focused on spending billions more for prison construction and longer sentences, while drastically reducing funds for prevention programs.

I urge my colleagues to think hard about whether these changes represent smart policy. Last month, I conducted a survey of 157 wardens, and I asked them to comment on our present crime policies. By large margins, the wardens warned that our overwhelming emphasis on building prisons just isn't working. They urged a far more balanced approach to crime-fighting, that mixes punishment, prevention, and treatment.

The Daily Southtown, in a recent editorial, called on Congress to listen to the advice of these experts, rather than moving rapidly ahead with policies that may be politically popular, but ultimately shortsighted. That is a message we would all do well to heed.

I ask that this editorial be reprinted following my remarks.

The editorial follows:

[From the Daily Southtown, Dec. 8, 1994]

WARDENS' VIEW ON CRIME: MANDATORY SENTENCING WON'T SOLVE PROBLEM

Is "locking them up and throwing away the key" the most effective approach to reducing crime? Not if you listen to the prison wardens across the country who are in charge of the nation's inmates.

Some 157 prison wardens were surveyed by a U.S. Senate subcommittee, and 85 percent of them said the politically popular approach—mandatory, longer incarceration—didn't work.

The survey was conducted at the request of Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.). The survey showed that "the idea we can solve our crime problem by putting more people in prison just has not worked," Simon said. The senator said most of the wardens favored approaches

that mixed prevention, treatment and punishment. Sixty-five percent said they preferred increasing sentences for violent criminals and cutting sentences for non-violent inmates.

Some 92 percent favored placing non-violent drug offenders in residential treatment programs, halfway houses, home detention and boot camps rather than prisons. And contrary to the rhetoric that proved so popular in the November election, the wardens said they wanted programs in prison for drug treatment, vocational training and educational programs.

Simon said he asked for the survey because he feared the new Republican majority in Congress would rewrite the 1994 crime bill to remove prevention and treatment programs and replace them with more costly punishment approaches.

Our elected officials ought to give some serious thought to the recommendations of the experts—the people who run our prisons—rather than setting new policies based on what would serve the politicians best in future elections. ●

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 9:30 a.m., on Tuesday, January 31, 1995, that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; that there then be a period for the transaction of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for not more than 5 minutes each, with the following Senators to speak for up to the designated times: Senator DOMENICI for 15 minutes, and Senator BREAUX for 15 minutes.

I further ask unanimous consent that at 10 a.m. the Senate resume consideration of House Joint Resolution 1, the constitutional balanced budget amendment, and further that the Senate stand in recess between the hours of 12:30 to 2:15 p.m., for the weekly party luncheons to meet.

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

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate and no other Senator seeking recognition, I now ask unanimous consent that, following the majority leader's remarks, the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

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

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is on House Joint Resolution 1.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent there be a period for morning business not to exceed 5 minutes.

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

HEINZ AWARDS

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, this April will mark the fourth anniversary of the untimely passing of our friend and colleague, John Heinz. And those of us who were privileged to serve with this remarkable public servant continue to miss his friendship and his leadership.

Many of John's friends gathered last Thursday in Statuary Hall for the presentation of the first Heinz Awards. These awards were established by Teresa Heinz and the Heinz Family Foundation, and will be awarded to individuals who have made a difference in five issue areas where John was most active.

It was a very moving and inspiring ceremony, and it reminded us again that, as John Heinz proved throughout his career, good people can do great things.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the very eloquent remarks delivered at the ceremony by Teresa Heinz be printed in the RECORD, and that they be followed by brief biographies of the six Heinz Award recipients.

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

REMARKS OF TERESA HEINZ AT THE HEINZ AWARDS, STATUARY HALL, JANUARY 26, 1995

Thank you.

This is a deeply gratifying and poignant day. It is the culmination of nearly four years of careful thought about how to pay tribute to the memory and spirit of my late husband John Heinz. And it is the culmination of four years of hard work toward that goal. I know John would be greatly honored that we are all here today in this hallowed hall, to celebrate his memory in a place that meant so much to him. I want to thank Speaker Gingrich and our sponsor, Congressman Curt Weldon, for making this possible. And I especially want thank all of you for being here.

If you have ever done it, you know that the making of a tribute is a terribly difficult matter. That is especially true when the goal is to honor someone as complex and multifaceted as my late husband. I realized early on that, for John Heinz, no static monument or self-serving exercise in sentimentality would do. He would have wanted no part of such things. The only tribute befitting him would be one that celebrated his spirit by honoring those who live and work as he did.

To me, the value of remembering John Heinz is and always will be in remembering what he stood for and how he stood for it. His life said something important about how life can be lived, and should be lived. I wanted to remember him in a way that would inspire not just me, but the rest of us.

And so the Heinz Awards were born. They are intended to recognize outstanding achievers in five areas in which John was particularly active. But they are meant less as a reward for the people we will honor here today, than as a reminder for the rest of us—a reminder of what can happen when good people, regardless of who they are or where they come from, set out to make a difference.

There is a saying in the Heinz family that dates back to my husband's great-grandfather, the founder of the Heinz Company. Quite aside from his business acumen, H.J. Heinz was an exceptional man who battled his food industry peers on behalf of food purity laws, created the most progressive workplace of his day, and fostered in his offspring an abiding sense of social responsibility. And yet H.J. Heinz dismissed the notion that he was truly exceptional. His aim, he said humbly, was merely "to do a common thing uncommonly well."

In much the same way, H.J. Heinz's great-grandson never saw greatness in his great accomplishments. For John Heinz, public service was a common thing, one that he wanted to do uncommonly well. He was a dedicated achiever, but he was distinguished mostly by intangible qualities—qualities of mind and spirit: intellectual curiosity; a love of people; an informed optimism; a willingness to take risks; a passion for excellence; a belief that he could make the world a better place; the stubborn determination to make it so. And, above all, a contagious, effervescent joy in life.

These are the qualities celebrated by the Heinz Awards. They are, in fact, in addition to excellence, the criteria. In our first year, our nominators sent us some two hundred nominations from across the country. And as we began culling through these, we took excellence as a given. But then we looked beyond achievement. We looked for vision, and character and intent.

And finally, after our jurors and board of directors had met, we had settled on six remarkable individuals. They are an eclectic group. To the extent they share world views, that is more by accident than design. Their underlying spirit was what we asked our nominators and jurors to assess. And it is that spirit, a spirit that I regard as uniquely American, that we are here today to salute.

Many people in our society wish that they could make the world a better place. Too few believe that they actually can. And fewer still act on that belief.

Many people have dreams. Too few pursue those dreams. And, tragically, fewer still persist until dream becomes reality.

We live in cynical times, and one aspect of that cynicism is the corrosive notion that individuals are powerless to make a difference. But history is still made by people, one person at a time. Our first recipients of the Heinz Awards illustrate just how much we can do when we apply ourselves and care enough to try.

They are an antidote, if you will, not just to cynicism, but to the culture of powerlessness so ascendant now in our society. These six have believed in the power of one. They have dreamed great dreams. And they have made that belief and that dreaming the basis of their life's work, to the betterment of us all.

Their stories, I hope, will remind Americans that we really do have power as individuals, that good people still can achieve great things. Our world has been improved by the six individuals you are about to meet. But the secret of their impact transcends their films, their books, their programs, their treatises, and their microchips. These things