

Alfred A. Blumstein, a criminologist at the Heinz School of Public Policy and Management at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pa., said he believes the criminal justice system "may be overextending itself" and that increased emphasis on such programs as drug treatment and prevention may be more effective in the long run than meting out harsher sentences.

"Just by locking away more people, we do avert crimes, but at a cost," Blumstein said. "We have no good estimates of how much benefit we get for...the cost of \$25,000 per person per year in prison or jail."•

GREEN LIGHTS, MONTREAL PROTOCOL

• Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, the amendment I offered yesterday will restore the EPA Administrator's ability to fulfill our obligations under the Montreal Protocol. In addition, it will authorize the EPA Administrator to fund the successful Green programs, including the Green Lights Program and Energy Star Buildings Programs.

I need not go into detail on the importance of the Montreal Protocol. Last year, the Congress appropriated \$119 million for these important programs—\$101 million for the Green programs and roughly \$17 million for the Montreal Protocol multilateral fund. This amendment will allow the Administrator to spend up to \$100 million on these programs, a 13-percent cut from last years levels.

Negotiated and signed by President Reagan and expanded and implemented by President Bush, the Montreal Protocol is working to reduce the production and use of ozone-depleting substances. President Reagan believed it was vital that we fulfill our commitments under this important treaty. President Bush took a leadership position and urged the rest of the world to agree to a complete phase out of a number of ozone depleting substances. President Bush also concluded the negotiations, begun by President Reagan, to establish the multilateral fund.

Now, let me explain the fund, because this is what we are debating today. The multilateral fund was created in 1990 in order to assist developing countries in their efforts to phaseout ozone depleters. Since the development of the fund, 100 developing countries have ratified the protocol and agreed to the protocol's strict reduction requirements. They did this with the understanding that the fund would assist these developing countries in transferring the technology necessary to end this use of ozone-depleting substances. Most of this technology comes from the United States.

Failure to pay our share of the fund would force developing countries to end their protocol obligations. This would lead to increased use of ozone-depleting substances in developing countries and offset the tens of billions of dollars spent by the developed countries to phase them out.

Let me summarize.

No money to the fund.

Violation of our commitment to the treaty.

Greater use of CFC's by developing countries.

Faster depletion rates of the ozone.

More negative health effects, such as skin cancer and cataracts.

We must maintain our commitment to protect the ozone layer.

My colleagues may argue that funds for the Montreal protocol belong in the State Department budget, not the EPA budget. As a member of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee, I am continuing to work to ensure that the protocol has adequately funded the State Department budget. However, I believe that funding for international programs is so limited, that offsetting the loss in this bill would be impossible.

Since 1991, almost one-third of the money for the fund has come from EPA. We made the decision, in 1990, to require EPA to assist the State Department. Let me read from section 617b of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, which many of us here today voted for. Quote:

The Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall support global participation in the Montreal protocol by providing technical and financial assistance to developing countries.

And at that time we authorized \$30 million to be spent for the fund.

The phaseout of CFC's is not just an international political issue, it is a technical, industrial, and environmental issue, on which EPA is respected globally. Further, through its experience in the United States of ridding the country of ozone-depleting substances, EPA has a good understanding of the benefits of U.S. technologies, and has been able to promote those technologies in other countries.

This is no time to end this progress.

Let me spend a minute on the Green Lights Program. I remember President Bush searching for alternatives to the overregulation, command and control policies of the 1970's and 1980's. He longed to find a way to control pollution in a nonregulatory, free-market manner. His legacy to the environment is his success in developing just such a program.

The Green Lights Program, and Energy Star Programs, are a testament to the type of innovative programs we must implement if we wish to reduce the regulatory burden faced by industry today. The programs are voluntary, reduce energy use, decrease our dependence on foreign energy, save business money, and stimulate markets for clean, alternative energy technologies and services.

Green Lights is simple. EPA provides technical assistance to help a company survey its facilities and upgrade its lighting. That's it. Since its inception, Green Lights has saved companies hundreds of millions of dollars and dramatically reduced air pollution emissions. All this without one regulation.

This is the most successful public-private partnership running. Just ask

companies in my own State, such as IBM, our largest utility—Green Mountain Power, Jay Peak Ski area, and others.

Ask the Mobile Corp., who points out in this article in Time magazine that with the help of EPA Green Lights they have reduced their lighting energy costs by 49 percent.

Eliminating this program now would be unwise. This program reduces the need for regulation. Without Green Lights we might need more regulation to accomplish what is now being done with a voluntary partnership.

I believe one of the reasons this program is slated for elimination is that it is considered corporate welfare. Let me tell you why it is not.

EPA does not give any grants or financial assistance to Green Lights partners.

All funds are spent for information dissemination and communication.

The resulting investment by participants is more than 50 times the Federal investment.

Green Lights participants represent a wide range of entities, including 360 schools, 193 hospitals, numerous churches, local governments, small businesses, and nonprofit groups.

Overcoming market barriers is valuable to many, but beyond the reach of individual organizations. Many businesses cannot afford to keep on hand the technical expertise that EPA has assembled to help business succeed in reducing their energy costs in this manner.

Green Lights is a successful public-private partnership. It creates jobs and opportunities for sound energy use and savings, while at the same time preventing pollution. This is a model, non-regulatory program.

Mr. President, I urge my colleagues to seriously consider the consequences of ending these two vital programs. My amendment does not increase spending, nor does it cut from other areas of the bill. The amendment simply requests that the EPA Administrator be allowed to spend, within available funds, enough funds to keep these important programs up and running.●

TRIBUTE TO ABRAHAM SACKS

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a great citizen of the State of Michigan, Abraham Sacks. On October 7, 1995, 50 years to the month when 1st Lt. Abraham Sacks returned to the United States from Europe, civilian Abraham "Abe" Sacks will receive his World War II medals. Fifty years—for some people that is a lifetime; in many families that is two generations. For Abe Sacks, it has not even been something to think about.

Abe served five years in the U.S. Army from 1941 until his discharge in January 1946. And since then, he has not had the time to think about the medals he never received. Abe and his wife Bea have been too busy living their lives. They settled into their new

home in Huntington Woods, MI. They were blessed with two children, and have since watched their children grow and start families of their own. They have become involved in their community by volunteering at their local synagogue and for political campaigns. Although they have now retired, they have continued to volunteer at the synagogue and with SCORE. Has Abe had time to think about medals he earned but never received? That was not Abe's style and still is not.

Several months ago when Bea discovered some papers in Abe's Army chest showing that he never received his medals, she took it upon herself to correct this oversight. She contacted the powers that be, and on October 7, 1995, at a gathering of family, friends, and other veterans, 1st Lt. Abraham Sacks will receive the medals he earned fighting for his country in World War II. Abe will be the recipient of the European-African-Middle Eastern Medal with Silver Star, the African Campaign Medal, the American Defense Service Medal, the World War II Victory Medal, the Army of Occupation Medal with Germany, and the Good Conduct Medal. On behalf of a country that is grateful to the men and women of our military forces, I want to congratulate 1st Lt. and dear friend Abe Sacks. It is never too late to honor someone of his caliber, goodness, and integrity. I know Abe will display these medals with the same pride he exhibited when he served his country.●

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS L. AYRES ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

● Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like for the Senate to recognize the retirement of Thomas L. Ayres from the Department of Veterans Affairs after more than 41 years of exemplary service in providing health care to the armed service members and veterans of our nation. On September 30, 1995, Mr. Ayres will retire from his position as the Director of the Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Augusta, GA.

Tom Ayres began providing health care during his service with the United States Army from 1955 until 1959 at the 279th Station Hospital in Berlin. After his service in the Army, he started his career with the Veterans Administration by becoming a nursing assistant at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Marion, Indiana. From 1962 until 1969, Tom Ayres worked as a supervisory recreation specialist at the Veterans Hospital in Brecksville, OH. From 1969 until 1972, he served as a voluntary services officer at Veterans Administration Hospitals in both Madison, WI and Gainesville, FL. In 1972, Tom Ayres became a medical administration assistant at the Veterans Hospital in Madison, WI.

Since 1972, Tom Ayres has earned appointments to positions of increased

responsibility within the Department of Veterans Affairs. In 1976, he became a hospital administration specialist and soon thereafter was transferred to the Veterans Affairs central office and served as the executive assistant to the Associate Chief Medical Director for Operations.

Tom Ayres received an appointment to the position of Medical Center Director of the Veterans Administration Hospital in Salisbury, NC in 1981. Nine years later, he became the Director of the two-division Veterans Administration Medical Center in Augusta, GA. He also serves as the Associate Administrator for Veterans Affairs at the Medical College of Georgia and as a member of the Medical College of Georgia's Clinical Enterprise Executive Committee.

Throughout his long and distinguished career in providing health services for U.S. veterans throughout our great Nation, Tom Ayres has received numerous awards based on the exemplary performance of his duties. His awards include the National Daughters of American Veterans Commander Award, the Award for Valor from the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, three Superior Performance Awards, and five consecutive Executive Performance awards. In 1990, he received the Presidential Rank Award from the President of the United States.

It is important to note that his compassion and sense of civic responsibility does not start and end with his job. Tom Ayres is an active participant with the local United Way, Kiwanis Club, American Legion, Senior Executive Association, and the American College of Hospital Administrators. In addition, he serves on the administrative board of Trinity on the Hill Church and is a life member of the Disabled American Veterans and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Thomas L. Ayres for his outstanding career spent in service to our Nation's veterans. He is a model citizen in every sense of the term. We wish him, his wife Christa, and their children and grandchildren Godspeed and every success for the future.●

OUT OF PRINT

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, recently, Bob Samuelson had a column in the Washington Post on the scarcity of various Government statistics in printed form.

Mr. Samuelson wrote that some of the reports published by the Census Bureau are going out of print. He cited the fact that the Census Bureau issued only 635 printed reports in 1994 as opposed to over 1,000 the Bureau printed in 1992.

His concern over the scarcity of printed statistics led him to contact the Census Bureau. Mr. Samuelson learned that the Census Bureau is still researching and compiling all of the

same data and information it has in the past. Only now, rather than publishing its reports in printed form, the Census is circulating statistics on the Internet.

Lately there has been a great deal of attention surrounding the Internet and the information superhighway.

I have to confess that my knowledge of the Internet is limited. Although, I do understand that a large and varied amount of information may be accessed by using the system.

I join Mr. Samuelson in his concern that those who do not have access to the Internet, or choose not to use the information superhighway, will not have the same access to the vital statistics published by the Census Bureau that they have had in the past.

While I do not dispute the benefits that accompany the Internet and other similar technological advances—especially in the field of education—I am concerned that we might overlook the usefulness and practicality of printed materials in the name of progress.

Having access to a wide range of information at our fingertips is definitely an advantage of the Internet. We must be mindful, however, that there is no substitute for the printed word.

Mr. President, I ask that Robert Samuelson's column entitled "Out of Print" be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The column follows:

[From the Washington Post]

OUT OF PRINT

(By Robert J. Samuelson)

My name is Robert, and I am a numbers junkie. I compulsively scour the Statistical Abstract for intriguing indicators of our national condition—the fact, for example, that state lotteries collect \$25 billion annually. Naturally, I am also a big fan of the Census Bureau, which publishes the abstract and conducts surveys on everything from our incomes to our housing patterns. So it pains me to report that Census is now committing a colossal blunder. It is slowly going out of print. Literally.

The Statistical Abstract momentarily seems safe, but scores of other printed reports are simply being eliminated. In 1992 Census issued 1,035 reports; last year the number was 635, and the retreat from print has only begun. Gone are, among others: "Earnings by Occupation and Education," "Poverty Areas in the United States" and "Language Use in the United States." This is absurd. We go to great trouble to collect this information, and now Census is suppressing it.

The losers are not just statistics addicts. Our public conversations depend heavily on these dry numbers. The shape our concept of who we are, of how society is performing and of what government should or shouldn't do. Political speeches routinely spit out statistics that can be made to tell stories: some true, some not so true. Keeping the conversations honest requires that the basic data be easily accessible to anyone who wants them.

When I say Census is "suppressing," I don't mean that it's deliberately hiding its surveys. As a reporter, I've asked Census for information hundreds of times; I can't recall an instance when answers, when available, weren't provided quickly. The culture of the place is to release information. By its lights,