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 treaties, and their microchips. These things

were made great by the qualities of the people who made them, by their joy, their love of people, their optimism, their willingness to take risks, their passion for excellence, their belief that they can improve the world, their gritty determination. Their work, accomplished as it is, has been the product of something internal—an incandescence that burns brightly in the human spirit.

Our faith in luminous qualities of heart and mind made this a great country. And if there is to be any future for this thing we so blithely call the American spirit, we must embrace those qualities again. Can it be done? Is it important? As evidence and proof, I offer you six extraordinary people.

Thank you.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF THE SIX HEINZ AWARD WINNERS

PAUL AND ANNE EHRLICH

Paul and Anne Ehrlich receive the Heinz Award in the Environment in recognition of their thoughtful study of difficult environmental issues, their commitment to bringing their findings to the attention of policy makers and the public, and their willingness to suggest solutions.

Anne and Paul Ehrlich have been producing important scientific research for over three decades. But they are distinguished by their passionate determination to communicate their findings to non-scientific audiences. They have long seen it as their responsibility to alert humanity to the dangers of ecological carelessness and arrogance. This perspective, uncommon among scientists, has made them the target of sometimes strident criticism, which they accept with grace as the price of forthrightness.

They are distinguished as well by their willingness to offer and seek solutions to the problems they identify. Their prescriptions, sometimes misrepresented as draconian, are rooted in the same Judeo-Christian principles that are the source of the Ehrlich's profound ethic of stewardship. It would be difficult to name any other couple who have made such a long-standing and substantive contribution to scientific and policy understanding of population, environment, and resource issues.

As scientists, authors and educators, Paul and Anne Ehrlich have for 30 years devoted themselves to enhancing public understanding of a wide range of environmental issues, including conservation biology, biodiversity and habitat preservation.

The basis of the Ehrlichs work has always been their science, and they have compiled an important body of scientific research over the years. But it is for their environmental advocacy, particularly in the area of population, that the Ehrlichs are most well known to the general public, and little wonder. Paul Ehrlich made a memorable debut on the world scene with the publication of his 1968 book, The Population Bomb, in which he warned that the Earth's resources could not indefinitely support the planet's growing population. In a 1990 sequel, The Population Explosion, Anne and Paul Ehrlich provided an unflinching update.

Setting forth challenging but prescient work was to become a hallmark of the Ehrlich's careers. Several decades ago, the Ehrlichs were the first to raise the alarm about a possible resurgence of infectious diseases, another controversial theory now taken seriously.

Paul Ehrlich, who is Bing Professor of Population Studies in the Department of Biological Sciences at Stanford University, and Anne Ehrlich, senior research associate in biology and policy coordination at Stanford's Center for Conservation Biology, which the couple founded, have never suggested that population issues represent the whole of the planet's problems. In fact they have been forceful advocates for broadening the agenda of the environmental movement to include such issues as biodiversity, poverty, consumption, carrying capacity, energy supplies, agriculture and food, global warming, nuclear weapons, international economics, environmental ethics, and sustainable development.

The Ehrlichs have displayed rare leadership in seeking to translate meaningful science into workable policy. Far from being prophets of doom, they are spirited optimists, whose unrivaled contributions have flowed from a belief that the future is still ours to make.

GEOFFREY CANADA

Geoffrey Canada receives the Heinz Award for the Human Condition in recognition of his battle against what he calls the ''monsters'' preying on the children of the depressed inner-city. As President and CEO of the New York-based Rheedlen Centers for Children and Families, he not only has created model programs, but sets an example for all adults wanting to protect children from crime, drugs, lawlessness and despair.

Geoffrey Canada knows life in the inner city at first hand. It's where he grew up, and he remembers what it's like to be a child there. ''I haven't forgotten about the monsters,'' he says. ''I remember being small, vulnerable and scared.''

Geoffrey Canada was one of those rare and fortunate young men and women who are able to rise above and move beyond the inner city. Once they leave, they rarely return. But Canada did return, motivated by a desire to save young people whose lives might otherwise be snuffed out by bullets or smothered by hopelessness. He decided to live in Harlem, the community in which he works, in order to provide what, in his own youth, he so wished for: a role model. He is optimistic in seeking practical answers to what pessimists view as intractable problems. The fact that he has no illusions is the very thing that makes him so effective.

Geoffrey Canada grew up poor on welfare, in a household headed by a single woman in the blighted tenements of New York's South Bronx. Despite the many things he did not have, he realized what he did have: a hard-working and loving mother who gave him a strong set of values, a deep sense of responsibility, a belief in the importance of education, and an almost ardent commitment to make things better not only for himself, but for those around him.

In 1963, having completed his graduate education, he joined the staff of the New York-based Rheedlen Centers for Children and Families. He was named its President/CEO in 1990. At Rheedlen, he has been instrumental in creating or developing such programs as Rheedlen's Beacon School, Community Pride, the Harlem Freedom Schools, and Peacemakers.

The Beacon Schools program uses public school buildings to provide inner-city families with safe shelters and constructive activities 17 hours a day, 365 days a year. There are now 37 Beacon Schools in New York. The program has been replicated in Connecticut, Illinois, and California.

To combat the culture of violence in the inner-city, Canada conceived of the Peacemakers Program. He was concerned by the media's easy promotion of violence as a way of settling disputes, and he set out to develop an alternative: a program to teach children how to use communication to resolve conflicts. His Peacemakers curriculum trains young people in conflict resolution, mediation, and violence prevention and reduction techniques. He is the author of the forthcoming Fist Stick Knife Gun, a book on conflict resolution.

Geoffrey Canada believes that, if today's urban youth are to be convinced that a disadvantaged background does not demand despair or dictate defeat, they must have real role models and real heroes. And they need them on the spot: successful, educated men and women who continue to live alongside them in their communities, shop at their stores, play in their parks, and ride the buses and subways just as they do. Geoffrey Canada's life teaches by example.

AMBASSADOR JAMES GOODBY

Ambassador James Goodby receives the Heinz Award for Public Policy. Virtually unknown to his countrymen or to the world, Ambassador Goodby is a quiet titan in the delicate, high stakes arena of international nuclear weapons negotiations.

Both the esoteric and security-sensitive nature of his specialty have required him to work almost entirely behind the scenes. But for more than four decades, under nine Presidents, James Goodby has made the world a safer place, beginning with his leadership of the effort to achieve a nuclear test ban treaty in the 1950s and 1960s. After retiring from the foreign service in 1989, Ambassador Goodby was called back into service in 1993 to serve as Chief U.S. Negotiator for the Safe and Secure Dismantlement of Nuclear Weapons. He negotiated over 30 agreements with several former Soviet Republics to assist in the dismantling of nuclear weapons, preventing weapons proliferation and converting military facilities to civilian enterprises.

As Secretary of Defense William Perry has written, ''Jim's life has been dedicated to serving the public and humanity. He is an unselfish individual who is touched by the needs of others and responds in a vigorous way to bring about change.''

James Goodby came of age in the shadow of the atomic bomb. The post-war years—the late 1940s and early 1950s—saw the disintegration of wartime alliances and the escalation of East-West tensions. Goodby graduated from Harvard in 1951 and entered the foreign service in 1952. With the exception of the two years he served as U.S. Ambassador to Finland (1980–1981), most of his career has dealt with international peace and security negotiations.

His reputation as a negotiator quickly spread through foreign policy and government circles: he was strong and dependable; he was smart; and he seemed to have the knack for devising creative solutions to complicated questions. While assigned to the U.S. Mission to NATO in the early 1970s, he negotiated alliance positions on human rights and security provisions for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, many of which became part of the Helsinki Final Act. After a stint as vice chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START), he became head of the U.S. delegation to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe in 1984. In that position, he negotiated the framework that laid the basis for negotiations on conventional force reductions in Europe. Former Secretary of State George Shultz, who describes Goodby as a ''thoroughly laudable person,'' has written that ''Ambassador Goodby got the ball rolling very effectively, standing up to the Soviets and rallying our allies.''

Praise for his accomplishments makes James Goodby, now a Distinguished Service Professor at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, Pa., uncomfortable. A native New Englander, he modestly demurs: ''Where I come from, we don't feel comfortable with

such talk * * * I had a lot of people to help me do it.''

It may surprise some that a single individual, bucking modern media worship by purposely eschewing publicity, could make such a difference to the fate of the world. But James Goodby, compelled to a life of public service by a desire to make the world a safer place, offers reassurance that there still exist in America men and women with brilliant minds and distinguished careers who need nothing more than the inner satisfaction of a vision fulfilled and the knowledge that they have truly made a difference.

ANDREW S. GROVE

Andrew Grove receives the Heinz Award for Technology and the Economy in recognition not just of his astounding technological and business accomplishments, but also of his determination and vision. In a story as old as America, those traits transformed him from a young immigrant into a leading figure in the birth of the information society.

His accomplishments range from the technical to the commercial, from contributing to the development of the microprocessor chip—perhaps the most important advancement in the history of computing—to helping create the personal computer industry. As more Americans start traveling down the information highway, at speeds and prices to their liking, a tip of their symbolic hats to Andy Grove would be in order.

More than an engineering genius, he is an enlightened corporate executive and employer whose ability to nurture talent is legendary. His peers as well as his employees call him Andy, and that speaks volumes about the man's character, about his approach to business and, most certainly, about his approach to life.

A native of Hungary, Andrew Grove fled during the 1956 Soviet invasion. When he arrived in New York, he was twenty years old, had only a few dollars in his pocket, and knew even fewer words of English.

The boy from Budapest has lived the quintessential American success story. By working any job he could find, he put himself through New York's City College, earning a BS. in Chemical Engineering. He received his masters and Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley.

Andrew Grove has played perhaps the pivotal role in the development and popularization of the 20th century's most remarkable innovation—the personal computer. The technologies pioneered by Grove and his associates, first at Fairchild Semiconductor and then at Intel, which he co-founded in 1968, made the entire personal computing revolution possible. The world has barely begun to scratch the surface of the technological and economic benefits that revolution can bring.

No stranger to controversy, Andrew Grove has shown an ability to learn from experience. And, while others panicked over problems or setbacks, he has always managed to maintain his focus on what is important and what he does best: developing even faster, more affordable and more powerful technology.

Thanks in large measure to Andrew Grove's genius and vision, millions of people now have instant and inexpensive access to the kinds of information and entertainment about which even the elites of previous generations could only dream.

HENRY HAMPTON

Henry Hampton receives the Heinz Award in Arts and Humanities for his creativity, his curiosity and his seriousness of purpose, as manifested in the outstanding contributions of Blackside, Inc., the independent film and television company he founded in 1968.

From modest beginnings, Blackside has become one of the successful independent production companies in the world. But success hasn't changed Henry Hampton, who, remembering his early struggles, regularly mentors young minority filmakers.

Among Blackside's productions are the landmark television series Eyes on the Prize I and II. Other Blackside documentaries have included The Great Depression, Malcolm X, and the recently-broadcast America's War on Poverty.

Hampton's work and that of his producing team, has been described as ''history as poetry''—but it is not the kind of poetry that sugar-coats difficult and divisive issues. He believes that Americans of all races must truly understand their past before they can deal with the present, much less master the future.

Henry Hampton grew up in St. Louis. After deciding against a career in medicine, he went to work as an editor, and later as director of information, for the Unitarian Universalist Church. When a Unitarian minister was killed in Selma, Alabama, the churchleaders, including Hampton, went to the South to join Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s march.

During this first visit to the deep south, Hampton started to think about capturing the struggle for civil rights on film. He had no experience, but he set about learning. Questioning the conventional approaches, he and his colleagues slowly began devising a unique style for Blackside's work. Finally he was ready to make exactly the kinds of documentaries he envisioned.

Eyes on the Prize has received six Emmys, a Peabody, and an Academy Award nomination. It has been broadcast around the world, and is used as a teaching tool on as many as half of four-year college campuses in the U.S.

Henry Hampton pushes his company to deal with what he calls ''messy history''—the kind that doesn't supply the neat conclusion the public so often wants. He believes that media can help people use the perspective history offers as they deal with contemporary problems.

Depsite the weighty issues with which his films deal, Henry Hampton remains an optimistic man. He is undeterred by the effects of both childhood polio and of a more-recent cancer. His vision of a just and compassionate future for all Americans fuels his spirit and permeates his work.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 9:30 A.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will stand in recess until 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, January 31,

Thereupon, the Senate, at 5:51 p.m. recessed until Tuesday, January 31, 1995, at 9:30 a.m.