

in Washington County until 1974. He served on the Minnesota Parole Board with distinction for 7 years and was appointed to the Minnesota State Social Services Committee. Judge McDonough was appointed Special Adviser to President John F. Kennedy's Commission on Crime and Delinquency by the late Attorney General of the United States, Robert F. Kennedy.

The Judge was a true philanthropist. He founded the Father Francis J. Miller Memorial Foundation to build a nondenominational chapel at the Minnesota State Prison. He was also a forerunner in the 1960's in recognizing alcohol/drug abuse as a prime contributing factor to crime delinquency, family violence, and divorce.

Since 1980, McDonough served as chief legal counsel to Hubbard Broadcasting, Inc.

The Honorable John T. McDonough was more than an author, veteran, judge, philanthropist, and legal counsel. His neighbors and coworkers will remember him best as a great character. The Judge's combination of enthusiasm and commitment will be greatly missed by the country, State, city, and people he served.

CONCRETE SUPPORT FOR THE WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 10, 1995

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, next week the United Nations begins another review of the budget needs for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. This tribunal has already faced numerous obstacles to its establishment and considerable bureaucratic and political barriers to its staffing; worse still, it continues to face opposition from those who would rather negotiate with war criminals than see them in jail. In spite of numerous political and procedural roadblocks, the tribunal issued its first indictment in early November, is proceeding with investigations, and is expected to bring cases to trial later this year.

This progress by no means guarantees long-term success, Mr. Speaker. In fact, in an article published in the Washington Post, Tom Warrick, an attorney who assisted the head of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, points out that the results of a relatively obscure U.N. committee may determine "whether those ultimately responsible for ethnic cleansing are ever to be brought to justice." And, as those who oppose this tribunal have learned, what they can't defeat openly through the political process, they may be able to gut in the United Nations closed-door budget negotiations.

Nongovernmental experts have already suggested that the \$28 million sought by tribunal officials may be too low, given the costs of gathering testimony from the thousands of victims of the extensive list of deplorable war crimes and in light of the on-site investigations that the effective prosecution of war criminals will require. Nevertheless, it appears that securing even these funds may be an uphill battle with the U.N. bureaucracy.

Accordingly, I have written to the President, along with the Cochairman of the Helsinki

Commission, Senator D'AMATO, and Representative STENY HOYER, the former chairman of and now ranking House minority member on the Commission, urging the President to instruct the U.S. delegation to the United Nations to press vigorously at these upcoming budget meetings to ensure adequate funding for the tribunal. The establishment of this body, against so many odds, is a credit to strong U.S. leadership. But, without proper funding, Mr. Speaker, the tribunal will never be able to execute the historic tasks that have been set for it. We have also indicated our support for an additional voluntary contribution to the tribunal by the United States of an amount not less than the \$3 million cash contribution provided last year.

Mr. Speaker, as the Bosnian Prime Minister, Haris Silajdzic, stated at the Helsinki Commission's hearing just 2 weeks ago, war crimes and genocide continue in Bosnia even now, during the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz. I cannot overstate my conviction that holding war criminals accountable for the heinous crimes they have committed in this conflict will be an essential element for any long-term resolution of this tragedy. If the United States, at this juncture, inexplicably reduces the level of financial support it has provided to the tribunal, it might send a regrettable signal of weakening U.S. resolve to see war criminals held truly accountable. We must not let that happen.

ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO VISITORS CENTER

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 50) to designate the visitors center at the Channel Islands National Park, CA, as the "Robert J. Lagomarsino Visitors Center."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the legislation brought forth by Chairman GALLEGLY to designate the visitor's center at the Channel Islands National Park after a distinguished former member of this body, Mr. Robert J. Lagomarsino. I congratulate the chairman for recognizing Mr. Lagomarsino's many accomplishments.

Mr. Lagomarsino has been honored numerous times by various citizen groups, environmental organizations, and most importantly his constituents. His successes as a Member of Congress were eclipsed by his championing the protection of the Channel Islands, but also include many other valuable achievements for his constituency and the country. As ranking member of what was then the International and Insular Affairs Subcommittee, Mr. Lagomarsino was a friend to the territories and is still an advocate for our respective agendas.

I believe Mr. Lagomarsino's tireless work for his district, the territories, and for the Channel Islands National Park to be indicative of his desire to legislate responsibly and fairly for all people as well as for the environment. I think this legislation is a fitting tribute to the man whom Chairman GALLEGLY has called the father of the Channel Islands National Park.

TRIBUTE TO NAOMI FISHER

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 10, 1995

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Naomi Fisher of Mill Hall, PA, who has been selected as Blind Worker of the Year. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize this great accomplishment.

Ms. Fisher was nominated for this award by her coworkers at North Central Sight Services, Inc. I am sure this is quite an honor for Naomi to be recognized by her fellow employees. Her coworkers, however, are not just ordinary colleagues. These individuals have experienced, and will continue to experience, many of the same trials and tribulations that Naomi does. Although every employee in this workplace deserves credit for rising above their physical challenges, Naomi is being recognized for her certitude in accepting diversity. Her ability to inspire and help those who are in a similar situation is a true testimony to her character.

This award, sponsored by the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Program, appropriately reflects the goals of this organization. The JWOD Program is designed to provide employment opportunities and services for thousands of blind Americans throughout the United States. Each year the National Industries for the Blind, the central nonprofit agency for industries participating in the program, selects one outstanding worker for this well-deserved award. The significance of this award is only realized when you consider how many people are worthy of consideration.

Ms. Fisher was selected as the Blind Worker of the Year not only for her outstanding job performance, but also for her activities off the job. She stays very busy at her family farm and also at the local church. As we all can see, she deserves this award for her many accomplishments. I applaud the hard work she has performed both in the work place and in our community. Her determination and dedication is an inspiration to us all.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize Naomi Fisher for receiving this prestigious award. Once again, I congratulate her and offer my best wishes for continued success.

VIOLENT CRIMINAL INCARCERATION ACT OF 1995

SPEECH OF

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 667) to control crime by incarcerating violent criminals.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, as it stands now, current law defines overcrowding in prisons as a form of cruel and

unusual punishment. Based on this decision the Federal courts have been able to place stringent standards regarding prison conditions that take power away from the States.

In my home State of Texas, our State comptroller conducted an audit of the State's prison system. He found that as a result of Federal court rulings, on any given day, 6,100 beds, 14 percent of total space available, is vacant.

In addition, there is drastic overcrowding at the county level, early release of violent criminals, and taxpayer dollars being needlessly wasted.

The State audit also found that the State of Texas alone can save \$610 million over the next 5 years by changing these federally mandated requirements.

The Federal Government has no right to tell States that a cell with two beds can only support one criminal.

I believe that every State knows best how to operate their prisons.

I ask Members to vote against this amendment and support the provision in the bill.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN A. FLINN

HON. JOHN P. MURTHA

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 10, 1995

Mr. MURTHA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dedicated member of the federal financial management community upon his retirement as Director of Operations for the Department of Defense Comptroller after more than 30 years of service to his country. Mr. John A. Flinn is most deserving of our tribute. He has consistently demonstrated the qualities expected of our finest public servants. His efforts have been a primary factor in the effective formulation and presentation of the Department of Defense Operation and Maintenance budget for more than 20 years, and the fact that our military today is the finest it has ever been is in no small part due to his efforts.

Mr. Flinn's Federal career commenced in 1961 with the Department of the Navy. He served in many responsible positions with the Navy before being selected to work in the Office of the Secretary of Defense in 1974. Since 1986, Mr. Flinn has served as Director of Operations, the primary DOD Comptroller interface with Congress and the Military Departments for the Military Personnel and Operation and Maintenance appropriations. His knowledge and expertise in operating budgets is unequalled in the Defense Department. During his 8 years as Director for Operations, he has gone beyond his regular duties to play a major role in the Department's transition to operations in a post-cold-war environment. The high esteem accorded Mr. Flinn by myself and my colleagues is reflected in the many times he was requested by name to testify before the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee. He always provided candid and accurate testimony.

Mr. Flinn was the primary focal point within the Comptroller for developing budgets to support Desert Shield/Desert Storm. The unprecedented funding mechanism in which many nations provided both financial and in-kind resources, required the establishment of new and innovative approaches to meeting the

service's funding requirements. Mr. Flinn was able to develop and implement this innovative funding mechanism because he had the respect and confidence of the Military Departments and our staff. Mr. Flinn's most enduring contribution, however, will always be his steadfast advocacy in support of our soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines, and their families.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor for me to present the credentials of Mr. Flinn before the Congress today. It is clear that Mr. Flinn has played a key role in ensuring effective financial management for the Defense Department and for the taxpayers of the United States. We wish him success in his coming endeavors. He will be missed.

VIOLENT CRIMINAL INCARCERATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. FREDERICK K. (FRED) HEINEMAN

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 9, 1995

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 667) to control crime by incarcerating violent criminals.

Mr. HEINEMAN. Mr. Chairman, according to the FBI, the rate of violent crime in the United States is the worst for any developed western country. A murder occurs every 21 minutes. A rape every 5 minutes. A robbery every 46 seconds. An aggravated assault every 29 seconds.

These are not the statistics of a country where people have just gone mad and are creating mayhem. After all, just 7 percent of the criminals commit nearly two-thirds of all crime. These are the statistics of a country that has failed to deal with a criminal justice crisis.

It's very simple. Put criminals in jail and keep them there. The Bureau of Justice Statistics found that criminals serve only 45.4 percent of their jail time; 51 percent of violent felons are released in 2 years or less; 30 percent of all murders in this country are committed by individuals on probation, bail, or parole.

Cops are doing the best job they've ever done. They're catching the bad guys. Prosecutors are convicting and judges are sentencing. The problem is that prisons aren't keeping them. There is no room.

Age is the key factor in predicting whether the serious criminal of today will repeat their offenses. The younger a criminal is when first arrested, the higher the rate of repeat offending. The older a prisoner is when released, the lower the rate of repeat offending. Instead of keeping criminals in prison, we are turning them loose younger and younger during their crime spree years.

Imprisoning and incapacitating the serious criminals being released early today throughout America would cost far less than releasing them. A study by the National Institute of Justice concluded that offenders on the loose cost society over 17 times as much as it would cost to keep them behind bars.

Patrick Langan, a noted criminologist wrote:

Rising incarceration rates reduce crime in two ways. Through their deterrent effect, would-be offenders are deterred from committing crimes by the growing threat of a prison sentence. Through their

incapacitative effect, increasing numbers of offenders are physically prevented from committing new crimes because they are behind bars.

That's not even counting the increasing numbers of victims.

The criminal knows the system. He has no fear that he will do jail time. He knows there is no room at the inn.

Since the 1960's, we have conducted the largest prison alternatives program in the history of the world. And it has failed miserably. It is time to put criminals in prison. It is also time to return to the concept of prisons that punish, rather than providing recreational opportunities for its occupants. Prison should be an experience that no one wants to repeat.

Evidence suggests that there is a strong correlation between increased incarceration and lower crime rates: from 1990 to 1991, States with greatest increases in criminal incarceration experienced an average decrease of 12.7 percent in crime. On the other hand, those States with the weakest incarceration rates experienced a 6.9 percent increase in crime on the average.

Once again, it's very simple. Put the criminals in jail and keep them there.

The Violent Criminal Incarceration Act will do just that. States can challenge their non-sensical consent decrees that force counter-productive prison caps on their prisons. Prison funding is increased from \$8 billion to \$10.5 billion. Additional prison construction funding is authorized for those States that require criminals to serve 85 percent of their sentences. If we need more prisons, so be it. The lives of our families and our neighbors' families should outweigh the needs of criminals.

There is a fire on the streets of America today. Crime is that fire. We need to put out that fire. Then we need to concentrate on the long-term meaningful programs to prevent crime. In the long run, prisons are definitely not the answer. We must delve into the difficult arena of welfare reform, education reform, and other societal needs, but for those of us in the homes and on the streets of America today, we need relief. Construct prisons and put criminals where they can't commit crimes. The people of America deserve no less.

SALUTING BILL AND ELLEN
CARTER OF HOUSTON, TX

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 10, 1995

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, they were not born in Houston, or even Texas, but Bill and Ellen Carter personify the "can do" spirit that has made Houston a great city and Texas a great state. In the 36 years since they moved to Houston—and as a result of their own hard work and sacrifice—Bill and Ellen Carter have enjoyed tremendous success as business owners. Their success demonstrates that even today, Texas remains a place in which a person can advance as far as his talent, dedication and hard work can carry him.

Bill and Ellen Carter were recently profiled in a feature story in the Houston Post that detailed their love of Houston, as well as their