

and small-town America could be overlooked in this effort. Seeing this potential problem, Astronaut Bonnie Dunbar enlisted the support of MCI in providing free computers and Internet access to the students of Outlook Elementary School in Outlook, WA. Bonnie Dunbar is a graduate of Outlook Elementary, and is a model and inspiration to many. In the hallway of this small school is the phrase "From Outlook to NASA." With the generosity of MCI, and the efforts of Bonnie Dunbar, more students will have the benefits of state-of-the-art technology, and also have the stars within their reach.●

SEAN J. WHITE

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge Sean J. White. Sean has been a member of the King & Low-Heywood Thomas School [KLHT] community since his freshman year. That same year he was elected treasurer of the student government. He also served as a ranking member of the Constitution Committee. Mr. White was a member of the school newspaper staff and became editor-in-chief of *The Standard* in 1997. He has been an active member of Model United Nations and Political Union, as the vice chairman. At the end of this year his term as chairman of the Political Union and as president of Model United Nations will begin.●

TRIBUTE TO HARRISON EITELJORG

● Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Harrison Eiteljorg, a dear friend and longtime patron of the arts, who passed away last week at the age of 93. This afternoon, friends and family will gather in Indianapolis to remember Harrison and to celebrate his remarkable life.

Harrison Eiteljorg was the founder and chief benefactor of the Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art. This museum, located in downtown Indianapolis, houses his extensive collection of paintings and sculptures of the American West, with works by Frederic Remington, Georgia O'Keefe, Albert Bierstadt, and Thomas Hart Benton. It also contains his collection of Indian artifacts, with costumes, weapons, ceremonial objects and masks representing tribes of the Midwest, Plains, and Northwest coast. The Eiteljorg collection is perhaps the finest of its type anywhere in the world.

Harrison Eiteljorg found absolute joy in the pursuit, discovery and acquisition of paintings and sculptures of the American West. Early in his life, business interests took Eiteljorg on frequent and extended trips to the West and Southwest. His interest in Indian artifacts and crafts developed at this time, together with his attraction to Western painting and sculpture.

Eiteljorg began assembling his collections in the late 1940's. His first

piece was Olaf Weighorst's *Cutting Horse*, which depicts a cowboy about to rope a steer. As his collection grew, Eiteljorg tried to meet many of the artists whose works he purchased, in an effort to share a few moments of their lives. And, he gave his encouragement and financial support to several young artists, enabling them to devote full time and attention to their art.

Harrison Eiteljorg was also a supporter and active member of the Indianapolis Museum of Art. He became a member of the IMA Board of Trustees in 1962, served as board chairman from 1974 to 1983, and had been honorary chairman since 1987. In the 1980's, Eiteljorg made a gift to the IMA of more than 1,000 pieces from his collection of African and oceanic art.

As a former mayor of Indianapolis, I understand the importance of citizens being involved in their local communities. Harrison Eiteljorg's strong sense of civic responsibility and duty helped make Indianapolis a showcase for art and culture.

Harrison Eiteljorg's personal commitment to preserving the heritage of American Indians and the evolution of the West is to be commended. While he will be sorely missed, his important collections will continue to educate and enchant visitors to the Eiteljorg Museum and the Indianapolis Museum of Art for many years to come.●

AFRICAN-AMERICAN MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENTS

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of Senator KEMPTHORNE's effort to provide Medal of Honor recipient Vernon Joseph Baker, and the heirs of Medal of Honor recipients Edward Carter and Charles Thomas, with retroactive compensation for their awards.

During World War II Mr. Baker was an Army 2d lieutenant serving with the 92d Infantry Division in Europe. During a 2-day action near Viareggio, Italy he single-handedly wiped out two German machinegun nests, led successful attacks on two others, drew fire on himself to permit the evacuation of his wounded comrades, and then led a battalion advance through enemy minefields. Mr. Baker is the only one of these three men still alive today, and he currently resides in St. Maries, ID.

Edward Carter, of Los Angeles, was a staff sergeant with the 12th Armored Division when his tank was destroyed in action near Speyer, Germany, in March of 1945. Mr. Carter led three men through extraordinary gunfire that left two of them dead, the third wounded, and himself wounded five times. When eight enemy riflemen attempted to capture him, he killed six of them, captured the remaining two and, using his prisoners as a shield, recrossed an exposed field to safety. The prisoners yielded valuable information. Mr. Carter died in 1963.

Charles Thomas, of Detroit, was a major with the 103d Infantry Division

serving near Climbach, France, in December of 1944. When his scout car was hit by intense artillery fire, Mr. Thomas assisted the crew to cover and, despite severe wounds, managed to signal the column some distance behind him to halt. Despite additional multiple wounds in the chest, legs, and left arm, he ordered and directed the dispersion and emplacement of two antitank guns that effectively returned enemy fire. He refused evacuation until certain his junior officer was in control of the situation. Mr. Thomas died in 1980.

I commend Mr. Baker, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Thomas for their bravery and Senator KEMPTHORNE for leading this effort.

As a result of their heroics, these men had clearly met the criteria for being awarded a Medal of Honor, the Nation's highest award for valor. This medal is only awarded to a member of the U.S. armed services who "distinguishes themselves conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of their life and beyond the call of duty," with an act "so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish the individual above their comrades." However, because of the racial climate of the time and the segregated nature of the Army in 1945, African-Americans were denied the Medal of Honor. It is a sad testament to America's legacy of discrimination that although 1.2 million African-Americans served in the military during the Second World War, including Mr. Baker, Mr. Carter, and Mr. Thomas, none received 1 of the 433 Medals of Honor awarded during the conflict.

This past January our Nation took an important step in correcting this injustice by awarding Mr. Vernon Joseph Baker, and six of his dead comrades, the Medal of Honor during a long-overdue ceremony at the White House. This recognition of these men's extraordinary courage was a vindication for all African-American heroes of World War II. In order to further demonstrate our profound thanks to these brave men, I support Senator KEMPTHORNE's effort to retroactively compensate Mr. Baker, and the heirs of Mr. Carter and Mr. Thomas for the money that they would have received from the Army for receiving the Medal of Honor. The other three heroes died as a result of the brave deeds which qualified them to receive the Medal, and thus would not have received any compensation by the military.

Each recipient of this Medal is entitled to receive a token monthly stipend from their respective branch of the military after they leave active duty service. In 1945 the stipend was \$10 and today it has risen to \$400. Since he was denied the Medal more than a half century ago, Mr. Baker and the survivors of Mr. Carter and Mr. Thomas, deserve to receive the same amount of money that they would have received had they been awarded the Medal at the close of World War II. America is profoundly thankful for the patriotism of these

men, and awarding retroactive compensation to them is a simple way to express our gratitude for their service. For these reasons I stand today to recognize Mr. Baker, Mr. Carter, and Mr. THOMAS, and support retroactively compensating them for their accomplishments.●

JUVENILE CRIME

● Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, a few weeks ago in Nashville, three armed teenage thugs struck the youngest member of my staff with a pistol, robbed, and terrorized him. All three have lengthy juvenile records. Two were convicted of armed robbery at age 14 and served time in a juvenile facility. Last month, over the vehement objection of the prosecutor, both were released early for good behavior. It took these juveniles less than a month to rearm and commit another violent crime.

In Tennessee over the past 4 months, we have had a string of senseless murders which have left Tennesseans in a state of shock, fear, and confusion. One incident, for which arrests have been made, is the tragic story of the four members of the Lillelid family of east Tennessee. They were car-jacked at a rest stop on Interstate 81 and later found executed in a ditch, with multiple gunshot wounds to the head and chest. The mother, father, and 6-year-old daughter all died, while the 2-year-old son was shot twice, but survived. The police have arrested six people in connection to the murders—four adults and two juveniles—all are under 20 years of age.

This pointless tragedy is just one of many recent stories which have riveted the attention of people across Tennessee. The death of Charlie Thoet as he was closing a restaurant just outside of Nashville in January; the murder of Steve Hampton and Sarah Jackson as they were opening another establishment in February; the triple homicide of Robert Santiago, Robert Allen Sewell, and Andrea Brown and the attempted murder of Jose Alfredo Romirez Gonzalez at a fast food restaurant in March; and the most recent incident, the murders of Michelle Mace and Angela Holmes at an ice cream shop just last week, have left many across Tennessee questioning our society and its lack of respect for human life. All of these victims were hard working people with families and friends, hopes and dreams whose lives were brought to an end in a brutal, violent, senseless fashion.

Mr. President, I want to be very clear that in no way do I mean to suggest that all of these unsolved murders were caused by juveniles. However, the two cases first mentioned were cases with juvenile and very young adult offenders. And violent juvenile crime is growing across this country. From 1985 to 1994 arrest of juveniles for all serious violent offenses increased 75 percent; arrest for homicides increased 150 per-

cent; and arrests of juveniles for weapon possession increased 103 percent. These statistics coupled with the fact that there will be a large increase in the number of juveniles early in the next century—by 2005 the number of males 14-17 will increase 25 percent—means that we are about to face a crime epidemic the likes of which this country has never experienced. The Justice Department estimates that in the next 13 years juvenile arrests for violence crimes will more than double and juvenile arrests for murder will increase by 45 percent.

So what do we do? Currently, less than 10 percent of juvenile offenders commit far greater than half of all juvenile crimes. Rather than adopt a shotgun approach, we need to focus our efforts to make it harder for this small portion of the population to continually commit crimes. In addition, it has been proven time and time again that adult repeat offenders often begin as juvenile repeat offenders and that the severity of the crimes only increase. We must interrupt the cycle of violence while the offender is still a juvenile.

I believe that the most important step we can take is make sure that these young people understand that there are consequences for their actions. In Tennessee, usually a juvenile will have been convicted of three crimes before he or she is considered for juvenile detection. I think we all realize that if these kids are caught doing something 3 times then that means they have probably done it closer to 20 times. I believe that a vital element in deterring crime is the certainty of punishment for first and second offenses. Juvenile offenders must know for certain that they are responsible and will be held accountable for their actions.

Criminals must also serve their entire sentence. If the teenagers, who attacked my staffer a few weeks ago, had served their full sentences, then that crime would never have happened. We do not have enough resources to capture and arrest every criminal several times. Once our police officers have put their lives on the line to catch a criminal, and our overworked, underpaid prosecutors have obtained a conviction, it is inexcusable for that criminal not to serve his or her full sentence.

There are other steps we can take to make sure it is easier for law enforcement and the courts to send a strong message to juvenile offenders. Most Americans would probably be surprised to learn that in most areas juveniles are not fingerprinted and their record of violent crimes are not weighed at all in adult criminal proceedings. They may also not be aware that in most States there is a minimum age for a juvenile to be bound over to adult court.

Crime, especially juvenile crime, is a problem for which our entire community must find the solution. Parents, teachers, law enforcement, judges, social services, and, yes, the business

community as well, must play integral roles. I am very interested in a new project just getting underway in Memphis, TN, which will do just that. The Shelby County Tennessee Juvenile Offender Transition Program is an innovative new plan for a supervised, independent living center for juvenile offenders aimed at reducing recidivism and assisting youth to obtain the skills necessary to break the cycle of crime and to make the transition into a productive adulthood. The program includes education and vocational training requirements tailored to each participant, coupled with a highly structured mentoring program with area universities and a business sponsorship which includes part-time employment during the program with the prospect of employment after completion of the program or tuition reimbursement for continued education. The juveniles have to serve their entire sentence, but this program will give the juvenile court an alternative to sending these young people back to the neighborhoods and the problems where we know they will only get in trouble again and end up back in our courts and our prisons. It is not the solution to all of the problems we face with juvenile crime, but this is an innovative, new approach to assist some of our young people, those who we might be able to help, in making a positive change. The program calls on all aspects of our communities to find solutions and I believe that these efforts deserve our support.

Mr. President, I believe that it is time to take a long hard look at the areas I have highlighted and consider long overdue reforms to the juvenile justice system. There is consensus on several issues from both Republican and Democrats, and therefore, I think it is time for the U.S. Senate to address this most pressing concern of the American people.●

ADAM J. PLATZNER

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to acknowledge Adam J. Platzner. Adam arrived at the Kind & Low-Heywood Thomas School [KLHT] in September 1994—sophomore year. Almost immediately following his arrival he was elected by his classmates to the Student Government as a case representative. He was appointed by the Student Government president to the position of direction of Student Government Development. He was also appointed chairman of the Constitution Committee. In these posts he not only raised money but he also supervised the formation of, and coauthored the new Student Government's constitution. Through his efforts the students now have representation on the board of trustees' committees. In the middle of April 1994, Mr. Platzner among other things, founded and was elected chairman of the Political Union. He was also elected vice president of the Student Body and chairman of the Student Council. Adam Platzner