

colleague, BOB STUMP of Arizona. Chairman STUMP has led the fight in the POW/MIA movement for years. His moving words on this most important subject need to be heard.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for the RECORD, Congressman STUMP's memorable tribute to those who have made the ultimate sacrifice for their Nation—and especially for those not fortunate enough to make it home.

On this Friday, September 20, 1996, I would urge all Americans to take the time to reflect upon Mr. STUMP's tribute to our Prisoners of War and Missing in Action. Thanks to the words and effort of people like Chairman STUMP, the tremendous sacrifices of these courageous Americans will not be forgotten. His words truly deserve the attention of every American who enjoys the freedom preserved by these courageous American heroes.

REMEMBERING AMERICA'S POW/MIA'S

(By Congressman Bob Stump)

As we commemorate National POW/MIA Recognition Day, it is altogether fitting that we pay homage to those Americans who were taken prisoner of war or listed as missing in action and presumed dead.

Throughout the history of the United States, in six major wars spanning 220 years, more than 500,000 Americans have been taken prisoner of war. Each has experienced horrors unimaginable and indefinable in the annals of civilized existence. Most endured long-term deprivation of freedom and the loss of human dignity.

How can we possibly acknowledge their sacrifice or their memory in the context of what they experienced or how they survived?

National POW/MIA Recognition Day allows Americans to comprehend and appreciate the dedication to life and freedom that these brave men and women endured in the service of their country. A just nation and its people must acknowledge their survival in captivity by continuing to assure them and their families that what they sacrificed and endured in the face of adversity was not offered in vain.

In the Revolutionary War, more than 20,000 Americans were taken prisoner and 8,500 died in captivity, mostly from disease.

During the Civil War, and estimated 194,000 Union soliders and 214,000 Confederates became prisoners of war. Between the North and the South, 56,194 Americans died in captivity, mostly from disease.

In world War I, 4,120 Americans were taken prisoner—147 of them died in captivity forcing a third Geneva Convention covering the humane treatment for prisoners-of-war.

No one could ever perceive nor comprehend the absolute barbaric treatment American prisoners experienced in World War II, especially at the hands of the Japanese. In the Pacific, 11,107 Americans, or 40 % of those taken prisoner, died in captivity. In contrast, of the 93,941 Americans taken prisoner in Europe, all but 1,121 or 1 percent were released.

Once again, outrage prompted the world community to pass four new Geneva Conventions. In August 1949, the new treaty strengthened the former ones by codifying the general principles of international law governing the treatment of civilians in wartime. Included in that treaty was a pledge, "to treat prisoners humanely, feed them adequately, and deliver relief supplies to them." Additionally, prisoners of war would not be forced to disclose more than minimal information to their captors.

These new provisions were soon tested during the Korean War where 8,177 Americans were classified as missing-in-action, and another 7,140 were identified as prisoners of

war. Between April and September 1953, a total of 4,418 POWs were released by the Communist Chinese, leaving 2,722 Americans unaccounted for. Five months later, in February 1954, the United States declared the remaining 8,177 Americans missing and presumed dead.

Perhaps more than any war, Vietnam continues to illustrate the complexity of the POW/MIA issue. In 1973, the Pentagon listed almost 3,100 Americans as POW/MIA's. In April 1973, 591 Americans were released by the North Vietnamese. As of this date, The National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia report that "2,146 Americans are still missing and unaccounted for from the Vietnam War."

For more than 20 years, the families of those men classified as missing-in-action have suffered the anguish of not knowing whether their sons, their fathers or their husbands are alive or dead. National POW/MIA Recognition Day allows us to keep their memories alive.

It is for that reason that we reflect upon the sacrifices made by Americans who were captured and returned home as well as to those still listed as missing-in-action.

Americans should never forget that their love of this country and all that it stands for, their dedication to service, their ideals, their courage, their convictions and their sacrifices must never be forgotten.

The most fitting words imaginable are those of President Abraham Lincoln to the mother of five sons lost on the field of battle: "I cannot refrain from tendering to you the tanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our heavenly father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

TRIBUTE TO THE JOB CORPS

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. WHITFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to voice my support for Job Corps and to commend the students and staff who participate in this remarkable program.

The largest Job Corps facility is located in my district. The Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center in Morganfield, KY, serves over 3,000 disadvantaged youth annually. Nationally, over 60,000 students benefit from this program.

Their mission is to provide quality job training in a student-oriented program. By targeting the needs of students to prepare them for the job market, Job Corps is providing a dual service—to the young men and women enrolled in training programs and to our society. It serves students by giving them the skills and esteem they need to become more responsible, employable and productive citizens. It also serves society by providing training to individuals who otherwise might not have the skills needed to hold a job or pursue a career. Students more than return the Government's investment in them through taxes they will later pay and reduced welfare, unemployment, and criminal justice costs.

Job Corps students also have an impact on local communities. In the past 5 years, students have contributed over \$42 million nationwide.

In my district alone, Clements Job Corps Center students have constructed four houses in conjunction with the habitat for humanity program. The Student Government Association sponsors teams that annually participate in the local March of Dimes WalkAmerica and American Cancer Society Walk-a-thon. Students learning heavy equipment operations at the Clements center's satellite campus saved Hopkins County over \$40,000 in equipment lease costs and manpower by constructing a water-retaining basin and earthen dam as the county closed its landfill, while they learned the skills that will lead them into productive careers.

Job Corps offers these students the opportunity to succeed.

Mr. Speaker, this is a program that works. National statistics show that last year 73 percent of all Job Corps participants found jobs or pursued higher education. Forty-six percent of those eligible obtained their GED.

The results at the Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center topped these national averages. At the Clements center, 83 percent of all participants found jobs or went on to higher education. This is impressive considering that 80 percent of the students were high school dropouts and 37 percent came from families on public assistance.

Across my district, business owners and management complain about the lack of skilled workers in the labor force. Job Corps helps meet that demand by providing individuals specialized training in such trades as carpentry, auto mechanics, computer repair, and health occupations. Students also learn social skills to complement their training.

Mr. Speaker, Job Corps is a success story. Learning about the Clements Job Corps Center and the entire national program has been an enriching experience for me. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to honor the dedicated staff and hard-working students at the Earle C. Clements Job Corps Center, who are having a positive impact on their community while taking the first step toward living the American dream.

CRIME

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. HAMILTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, September 18, 1996, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

FIGHTING CRIME

The fear of crime is a part of life for far too many Americans. Hoosiers tell me that insecurity from crime gnaws away at our spirit, restricts our freedom, and forces us to rearrange our lives. All of us are victims of crime. We pay the cost of crime in higher insurance rates, higher prices, higher taxes, and a poorer quality of life. Despite recent reductions in the crime rate, fear of crime continues to register as a top concern of Hoosiers in every poll. They worry that laws are not strictly enforced, that sentences are too light, that judges are too lenient, and that dangerous criminals are let free to roam the streets.

The most recent statistics indicate that the nation's crime rate has fallen by about 4% in recent years. This is an improvement,

but Hoosiers are right to be skeptical and demand more progress. First, even a 10% or 20% reduction in crime would leave us far less safe than we were twenty or thirty years ago. Persons who remember what it was like to leave a home unlocked or the keys in the ignition will not and should not be satisfied with only a modest reduction in the crime rate. Second, while crime has declined significantly in cities, it continues to rise in small communities and rural areas. I have pushed for more attention to the unique crime problems in these communities, which are too often ignored by the media and policymakers. Crime has long been primarily a state and local matter, but there are things the federal government can do to help.

## POLICE

One reason given for the reduction in urban crime rates is the increased focus cities have placed on community policing. More communities in southern Indiana are adapting this technique to fit our needs, and I am hopeful we can achieve a similar reduction in crime. For example, many officers meet regularly with local business and neighborhood organizations, patrol public places on foot and on bicycle, and run drug education programs in our local schools.

Our law enforcement officers are often overwhelmed, however, by increases in violent crime. In 1960, there were about 3 police officers for every violent crime in America. By 1993, that number was reversed: 3 violent crimes per police officer. More officers are clearly needed. I am pleased that the federal COPS program has provided funding for more than 70 new officers in southern Indiana, all paid for by reductions in the federal workforce. These officers are an important addition to the work of all Ninth District law enforcement, and we must continue our efforts to provide more police.

## PROSECUTORS

Even the best police work will fall short without tough follow-up by prosecutors. My sense is that too little attention has been paid to the problems facing prosecutors. Anyone who watched the O.J. Simpson trial knows how difficult it is to prove a criminal case. Congress should help give prosecutors more tools and more resources, similar to the way it has assisted local police departments. At the county level, prosecutors and judges are so burdened with growing case-loads, it is difficult to prosecute minor offenses. The U.S. Attorney's office has too few resources to meet the demands placed on it, which means that less serious offenses get reduced sentences or plea bargains. Criminals who commit minor offenses are more likely to commit major offenses later. It is short-sighted to let them get off the hook.

## PRISONS

With my support, Congress has passed a number of measures in recent years to increase funding for state and federal prisons. These were also paid for by reducing the federal workplace. I supported measures to encourage states to enact "truth-in-sentencing" laws that require prisoners to serve at least 85% of their sentences. At the federal level, tough provisions like the "three strikes and you're out" provision in 1994 anti-crime legislation mean that repeat violent felons will be kept off the streets.

For example, last year a New Albany man was sentenced to almost 30 years in prison for repeated felonies with a firearm. Although he had been arrested more than 30 times on charges of rape, sexual battery, trespassing, and other offenses, the state legislature provided only a three-year maximum sentence for his 1994 armed robbery. Because of the tough new federal sentences, however, this repeat criminal received a sen-

tence ten times harsher than under state law.

As crime rates and sentences increase, prisons are becoming more crowded. Indiana prisons are 14% overcrowded today, and county jails face a similar situation. Without enough jail cells, courts are forced to reduce sentences or release prisoners early. In addition to building more prisons, one solution is to reduce recidivism, the rate ex-convicts return to crime. The primary purpose of prison must be to prevent them from committing crimes again. Many correctional facilities have begun to require more work from inmates, as well as drug treatment and literacy training. Congress has provided funds to create youth boot camps, which impose discipline and order on younger inmates. These are the inmates who are most likely to be corrupted by older, more seasoned criminals in traditional prisons, and the ones who will benefit most from tough training.

## PREVENTION

We must also address the root causes of crime by providing strong alternatives to broken families, as well as opportunities for young people to pursue normal, law abiding lives. It is important to focus on our young people before they turn to criminal activity. I am particularly concerned that more of our young people are turning to illegal drugs. We must act now to ensure that this group is not lost to the cycle of drugs and violent crime. There are a number of outstanding community groups in southern Indiana, often working with churches, that run youth centers, drug treatment, job training, and counseling. These groups deserve our strong support. Parents, schools, churches, community groups, and public officials must do everything in their power to ensure that our children become productive, law-abiding citizens.

There is no single answer to fighting crime. It is a complex problem, with no easy solutions. Police, prosecution, prisons, and prevention are all critical components of an effective anti-crime strategy. Congress' role must be to facilitate the work of state and local governments to protect all our citizens from crime.

## TOM BIGLER HONORED

## HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, in 1993, I stood before my colleagues in the House of Representatives to bring to your attention the accomplishments of a good friend and community leader, Mr. Tom Bigler. I am pleased to once again join in a community salute to Tom as he is honored by the Ethics Institute of Northeast Pennsylvania.

Mr. Speaker, Tom Bigler spent much of his life as a broadcast journalist. His editorial commentary during his 20 years at WBRE-TV became legendary and he set the standard for local news broadcasting which is still practiced today.

Today Tom teaches journalism and communications at Wilkes University and continues his dedication to the community through his volunteer service. This month Tom will assume the presidency of the Board of Directors of the Family Service Association of the Wyoming Valley.

His affiliation with the Wilkes-Barre Chamber of Commerce, The Osterhout Library,

Leadership Wilkes-Barre and of course the Ethics Institute have kept Tom on the forefront of local issues and policymaking.

For several years, Tom has brought his keen insight on current events to print as a columnist for the Times Leader.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to once again have the opportunity to bring the many accomplishments of this distinguished community leader, Mr. Tom Bigler to the attention of my colleagues. I applaud the choice of the Ethics Institute for selecting him as this year's honoree. I join with his many friends, family and the community in thanking Tom for his years of service and dedication to the community of northeastern Pennsylvania.

## TRIBUTE TO BONITA HOUSE OF BERKELEY, CA

## HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of Bonita House of Berkeley, CA, on the occasion of their 25th anniversary of service to the community. Bonita House has provided extremely important services to our community and provided valuable assistance to thousands of Bay Area residents who struggle with mental disabilities and substance abuse problems, allowing them to regain their independence and become productive members of society.

Bonita House was the first psychiatric residential treatment facility in Alameda County. In 1971, Bonita House opened the Berkeley Creative Living Center which was the first living center of its kind. This center has been instrumental in supporting people living with mental disabilities to achieve relatively autonomous and independent lives. It also opened the doors to the Junkman's Palace Cafe. Junkman's Palace Cafe illustrates one of many creative and innovative treatment methods implemented by Bonita House. The cafe has been a productive source for alternative vocational training and rehabilitation.

In 1982, Bonita House was given a HUD grant to open a living facility for adults with mental disabilities.

In 1991, Bonita House implemented a treatment strategy to deal with the dual issues of substance abuse and mental health problems.

The expansion of programs, the establishment of subsidiary agencies, and the implementation of integrated treatment services, are testimony to Bonita House's commitment to our community. It is with these attributes in mind that it gives me great honor to recognize Bonita House on their 25 years of distinguished service.

CLARION COUNTY, PA:  
COMMUNITY OF THE YEAR

## HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 18, 1996*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, all eyes in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania—and increasingly throughout the Nation—are fixed admiringly on Clarion County.