

HONORING DR. JAMES GLOVER
SITES

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor a man who has given so much for his community, Dr. James Glover Sites. Dr. Sites was born in Gladstone, VA, attended Appomattox High School, American University, and earned an M.D. from the George Washington University in 1947.

He has been a practicing physician in many Washington area hospitals including Gallinger Hospital, D.C. General, and the George Washington University Hospital. He has authored and coauthored over 38 papers covering gynecology and obstetrics, been instructor, assistant professor, and later as chairman of obstetrics and gynecology at Fairfax Hospital.

While chairman, he oversaw the growth of their OB-GYN department: from 3,000 deliveries in 1977 to over 9,000 deliveries in 1994. His vision took the department into the development of subspecialties such as perinatology, endocrinology, infertility, and gynecological-oncology.

Perhaps his greatest contributions, however, was presiding over the construction and opening of the Women's and Children's Center at Fairfax Hospital, combining total care for women, infants, and small children. This combined facility is one of the premier facilities of its type, in the country.

On Sunday, January 20, 1995, many of Dr. Sites' friends and colleagues are joining with him to celebrate his many accomplishments and honor him.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Dr. James Glover Sites for his many contributions to the families of northern Virginia, and for future beneficiaries of his handiwork.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES W. "BILL"
DINN—THE 1995 GRAND MAR-
SHALL HOLYOKE ST. PATRICK'S
DAY PARADE

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1995

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Charles W. "Bill" Dinn of Holyoke, MA on being named the 1995 Grand Marshall of the Holyoke St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Mr. Dinn and his wife Patricia have been married for over 30 years. They have five children, Carol, Kathleen, Paul, William, and Michael.

He is a graduate of the Holyoke public schools and is a recent inductee to the Holyoke High School Hall of Fame.

Mr. Dinn is a well respected member of the community and successful businessman. Bill and his brother Paul started Dinn Brother Trophies in 1956 and have led it to become a major retailer of awards both locally and internationally.

Bill is a veteran of the U.S. Army and is a reserve police officer. He is a member of the

Elks, trustee of Peoples Bank, and has been honored by Jericho with a Humanitarian Award.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday the 20th of January a reception will be held in honor of Mr. Dinn and I would ask that my colleagues join me in saluting, Mr. Charles W. "Bill" Dinn as the 1995 Grand Marshall of the Holyoke St. Patrick's Day Parade.

CONSEQUENCES IN SENTENCING
FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS ACT

HON. RON WYDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, January 20, 1995

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, in searching for a strong, practical strategy for reducing crime, both Democrats and Republicans have given short shrift to the growing problem of violent crime perpetrated by juveniles.

The growth rate of violent crime committed by juveniles now exceeds that of adults. For example, in my home State of Oregon on May 24, 1994, The Oregonian reported that "adult crime statistics have flattened out, but the number of violent juvenile crimes increased by 80 percent between 1988 and 1992."

Nationally, according to a 1994 Department of Justice report, youth arrests for murder increased 85 percent, while adult arrests only increased 21 percent between 1987 and 1991. More generally, the violent crime index for juveniles increased 50 percent over the same period, while the adult violent crime index only increased 25 percent.

Despite the dramatic increase in violent crimes by juveniles, both the 1994 crime bill and the crime provisions in the Republican Contract With America are business as usual with respect to juvenile crime.

The 1994 crime bill allocates \$7.9 billion for correctional facilities and a relatively paltry \$150 million for alternative juvenile correctional facilities. The Republican Taking Back Our Streets Act contains nine law enforcement titles but doesn't once address the issue of violent juvenile crime.

To their credit, the Clinton administration is trying to fill the gaps in the 1994 crime bill provisions. Despite controversy, they have interpreted the Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth in Sentencing Act to be applicable to juveniles. However, the clear thrust of the violent offender provisions in the 1994 crime bill is to reform the adult system and guarantee that our communities are safe from violent adult offenders. In fact, the bigger law enforcement challenge for our country is to reduce juvenile crime.

My legislation, the Consequences in Sentencing for Young Offenders Act, pursues a fresh strategy against juvenile crime and sends a straight-forward message: young people who commit a crime will face real consequences for each criminal act and those consequences will increase each time they commit an additional offense.

At present, juvenile criminals face few if any consequences. For the first offense—and often many thereafter—there is likely to be probation at best. A bit of history is in order.

At the turn of the century, States began to separate the juvenile system from the adult system because of a belief that children who committed crimes could be rehabilitated. The

States introduced the concept of *parens patriae* or a system that might act in the interests of the child. By 1925, all but two States had juvenile courts separate from adult courts. As long as this system was dealing with kids who used bad language and shoplifted, the system got by.

In the 1960's and 1970's, with escalating rates of juvenile crime, new standards for juvenile justice were developed with an emphasis on placing juveniles in the least restrictive situation and on counselling instead of punishment. This system was based on a medical model approach grounded in the theory that young people could be cured of their criminal habits. However, little convincing evidence has emerged to show that programs based on the idea of rehabilitation have been effective in reducing recidivism and in protecting our communities.

In reality, the understandable anger Americans direct at the juvenile justice system stems from the fact that the medical model has often ended up putting our communities at serious risk from young offenders.

Several cases from Portland, OR illustrate what is wrong with the medical model: In 1993, 9 months after being convicted of raping a 4-year-old and facing absolutely no penalty for this crime, a 15-year-old youth and another juvenile who also had a record of violent crime and had faced few penalties, assaulted an Oregonian who was left permanently brain-damaged by the attack. In another case, described in The Oregonian, a child committed 50 crimes, 32 of which were felonies, before the juvenile justice system took action to protect the community.

Nationally, only 50 percent of juvenile cases even go to juvenile court. Most cases are handled by some form of social services division. The majority of juveniles who do go to court are given probation. Incredibly, there is little follow up: many jurisdictions do not collect data on what happens to youths referred to the local juvenile services division.

In Portland, until recently it was common practice for a juvenile to commit three crimes before being referred to juvenile court. When an offender was diverted from court they were required to sign a contract specifying what they would do to help themselves change their ways. This contract included such basic elements as attending drug or alcohol counselling programs, community service or restitution, or participating in a Big Brother/Big Sister Program.

An audit of this system found that only 40 percent of the juveniles ever completed their contracts. Ten percent partially completed them, and the other 50 percent just slipped through the cracks. The major reasons for nonparticipation given were that the families were not responsive, or they just refused to participate.

This system in Oregon was actually profiled in 1990 as being a model for the Nation by the Federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention!

According to New York Magazine, the situation in the Empire State is far worse. Thirty thousand juveniles picked up for misdemeanors in 1993 were issued youth division cards and then released—essentially the paperwork was filed and the child walked out.

The Consequences in Sentencing Act that I introduce today seeks to address the glaring