

Mr. Speaker, the Republican leadership has promised to balance the budget by cutting \$1 trillion from the budget over 7 years. This would finance a proposed \$350 billion tax break for America's wealthiest citizens. In addition to its assault on Medicare and Medicaid, the Budget plan represents an assault on programs such as housing, summer jobs for our youth, education, job training, and energy assistance for our elderly.

As Members of Congress, we must take a strong stance in defense of our Nation's seniors. It is estimated that the proposed \$282 billion in cuts to Medicare would add more than \$3,000 to seniors' health costs. In fact, if the cuts to Medicare become law, the average Medicare beneficiary is expected to pay approximately \$3,500 more in health costs over the same 7-year period.

According to the Urban Institute, the typical Medicare beneficiaries already dedicate a staggering 21 percent of their incomes to pay out-of-pocket health care expenditures. While our Republican colleagues say that they aren't cutting Social Security, under their budget proposal for Medicare, seniors would see 40 to 50 percent of their cost-of-living adjustment consumed by increases in Medicare cost sharing and premiums.

Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to my colleagues for allowing this meaningful discussion on a very important issue. I share their concern that we must protect Medicare and Medicaid from the Republican budget ax. We must not allow the Republican Party to balance the budget on the backs of those most in need. By the same token, we will not allow our seniors and the poor to be used as pawns in a tax give-away scheme for the rich.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CONSOLIDATED AND REFORMED EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND REHABILITATION SYSTEMS ACT, THE CAREERS ACT

HON. HOWARD P. "BUCK" McKEON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining the distinguished Chairman of the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Rep. BILL GOODLING, all Republican Members of our Committee, and Representatives KASICH, DELAY, BOEHNER, and DAVIS, in introduction of the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment, and Rehabilitation Systems Act—better known as the Careers Act of 1995. This legislation transforms this Nation's vast array of career-related education, employment, and job training programs into a true system of workforce preparation and development.

As was brought to the attention of the Congress by the U.S. General Accounting Office over the past several years, the United States currently has as many as 163 different Federal programs, totaling \$20 billion, which offer some form of job training and/or employment assistance for youth and adults. In addition to the excessive number of Federal programs, the quality of U.S. training programs varies significantly. As a result, earlier this year we introduced H.R. 511, the Workforce Preparation and Development Act, which pledged that

the 104th Congress would, thoroughly evaluate our current programs, and subsequently develop and enact legislation that: First, Eliminates duplication and fragmentation in federal workforce development programs; Second, transfers major decision-making to States and local communities; Third, stresses the vital role of the private sector, at all levels, in the design and implementation of the workforce preparation system; Fourth, is market driven, accountable, reinforces individual responsibility, and provides customer choice and easy access to services; and Fifth, establishes a national labor market information system that provides employers, job seekers, students, teachers, training providers, and others with accurate and timely information on the local economy, on occupations in demand and the skill requirements for such occupations, and information on the performance of service providers in the local community.

Today, after a comprehensive set of hearings on this issue, we are following through on our promise. We are introducing legislation that will do what was pledged in H.R. 511. The Careers Act, does all of the above and more. The Careers Act would consolidate and eliminate over 150 existing education, training, and employment assistance programs into 4 consolidation grants to the States. Such grants would include: A Youth Workforce Preparation Grant; and Adult Employment and Training Grant; a Vocational Rehabilitation Grant; and an Adult Education and Literacy Grant. And these 4 programs, working together, will form each State's workforce preparation system.

Our bill provides maximum authority to States and localities in the design and operation of their workforce preparation systems. We significantly reduce administrative requirements, paperwork, duplicative planning, reporting, and data collection requirements across the various programs—in general eliminating vast bureaucracy within the system. However, our legislation does provide some broad parameters for the design of a workforce development system, that we feel are necessary to move the system in the right direction, based on testimony heard in our numerous hearings, and in talking to people around the country.

Specifically, title I of Careers, is designed to build an infrastructure in States and local communities for development and implementation of a comprehensive workforce development system. At the State level, Governors are asked to pull together key State agency heads and leaders from business and education to develop a single State plan and performance measurement system for the entire workforce development system. Governors are also asked to designate workforce development areas throughout the State, for the distribution of funds and service delivery under much of the system.

To ensure the involvement of employers in the design and implementation of local systems, Careers requires the establishment of local, employer-led, workforce development boards. These boards would provide policy guidance and oversight over local systems, and would be responsible for the establishment of local one-stop delivery systems—easily accessible single points of entry into the local workforce preparation system.

The youth workforce development program pulls school systems and postsecondary institutions together with local business leaders to develop a school-to-work system for both in-

school, and out-of-school youth in the community. This system is designed to result in challenging academic and occupational competency gains for all youth in the community, as well as completion of high school, or its equivalent, and other positive outcomes such as placement and retention in employment, or continuation into postsecondary education or training. States would also be required to show how special population students meet the performance standards.

Under the adult and the vocational rehabilitation programs, upfront or core services—such as information on jobs, assessment of skills, counseling, job search assistance, information on education, training, and vocational rehabilitation programs in the local community, assessment of eligibility for such programs—including eligibility for student financial aid—and referral to appropriate programs would be available to all individuals through a network of one-stop career centers and affiliated satellite centers throughout each community. For individuals with severe disabilities and determined to be in need of more intensive services, such services would be available through vouchers and other means to be used with approved providers of vocational rehabilitation services. Under the adult training system, for individuals who are unable to obtain employment through the core services, more intensive service such as specialized assessment and counseling, and development of employability plans, would be available—also through the one-stops. For those unable to obtain employment through these services and determined to be in need of education or training, such services would be provided—through the use of vouchers or other means that offer maximum customer choice in the selection of training providers. States would be required to establish a certification system for the identification of legitimate providers of education and training for receipt of vouchers—taking into account the recommendations of local workforce boards.

Finally, beyond the specific area of job training, the Careers Act includes privatization proposals for 2 existing government sponsored enterprises—again focusing on the streamlining of federal programs. Sallie Mae and Connie Lee were created by the Higher Education Act and are examples of for-profit, stockholder owned GSEs which have successfully fulfilled their intended purposes. Privatization cuts the ties to the Federal Government and establishes a willingness on the part of the Government to take a successful public-private partnership and turn it into a completely private venture when government support is no longer necessary. I want to thank the administration for its thoughtful testimony at our hearing on the issue of privatization and for its assistance in identifying and addressing the important and complex issue involved in privatization proposals. And also, I would like to thank the administration for its testimony and advice on reform of our job training system.

As a Congressman from a district in California that has been hit hard by defense and aerospace cutbacks—I understand that the skills of this Nation's workforce are more important today than ever before to U.S. competitiveness. However, our current patchwork of Federal programs is not the answer. The Careers Act addresses our long term workforce preparation strategy by creating a

seamless system for youth and adults to meet the competitive needs of our workforce. I thank our distinguished Chairman for his insight and leadership on this vital issue and I invite all of my colleagues to join with us in this dramatic effort to overhaul the Federal approach to job training and workforce preparation.

DEDICATION OF THE RICHARD
BOLLING FEDERAL BUILDING

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform the members of this body that on Sunday, May 13, the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri will pay tribute to the late Dick Bolling, a Member of the House of Representatives from 1949–1983. We come together this weekend to dedicate the Federal Building in downtown Kansas City as the Richard Bolling Federal Building.

Dick Bolling represented my congressional district for 34 years and it is a fitting tribute that this building be named in his honor. This building resulted from his vision—the vision of a man who understood how vitally important it is for the employees of the Federal Government to live and work in local communities like Kansas City throughout the country.

Dick Bolling will long be remembered as a giant of the House, and a voice for his constituents on the national political stage. He is a shining example of the generation we so recently honored on VE Day, a generation that fought economic depression, went overseas to defend our freedom, and returned to build a new society with opportunity for all.

Initially intent on an academic career after college, World War II intervened and Dick Bolling enlisted as a private and emerged 5 years later as a lieutenant colonel with a Bronze Star. Continuing as he began, Dick Bolling battled entrenched forces all of his life—the armies of ignorance, segregation and machine politics. His first post-War job brought him to Kansas City as Director of Student Activities and Veterans Affairs at the University of Kansas City, now known as the University of Missouri-Kansas City.

While at the University Dick Bolling became very active in the American Veterans Committee and the Americans for Democratic Action. His political activities led to his decision to run for Congress in 1948 against the Pendergast machine candidate in the primary and against a one-term Republican who was perceived to have a lock on the district. Mobilizing a core group of activist veterans, Dick Bolling characterized his election on President Truman's coattails as a fluke. He went on to be re-elected, by overwhelming victory margins, to 16 additional terms.

It is difficult to describe in a few short sentences the career of a man who served in this institution for 34 years. He was passionate about the House of Representatives. He was not afraid to be critical of the House as he was in his best known book, "House Out of Order," and he devoted much of his career to reform of its shortcomings. Known for his parliamentary skills, he was particularly proud of his contributions which led to passage of the

Civil Rights Act of 1957, the first meaningful civil rights legislation enacted after Reconstruction.

Dick Bolling served as an adviser to many of the great political personalities of his time: Speakers of the House of Representatives, Presidents and presidential contenders, and other national leaders. I have also been moved by the statements of his colleagues made in tributes at the time of his retirement from the House in 1982 and at the time of his death in 1991. He was a mentor to many of those elected to serve in this body and clearly the hero of countless more both inside and outside of the House of Representatives.

Perhaps Dick Bolling's greatest contribution to those who knew him or who know of him was his spirit. He never shied from fighting for a cause in which he believed. He urged his fellow members to work hard, to serve their constituents, to be honest, and to have the courage of their convictions. He is a role model to me and to countless others of my generation who have chosen public service. His leadership is a contribution which will not be forgotten in his congressional district or by the country. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Missouri I am proud to join in the dedication of the Richard Bolling Federal Building.

WE NEED TO BAN TOY GUNS

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, once again, another child in the city of New York died needlessly at the hands of a police officer who thought the child had a gun. While the child did have a gun, it was a toy gun.

As a result of this ongoing crisis, I am introducing a bill today asking the Consumer Product Safety Commission to ban toys which in size, shape, or overall appearance resemble real handguns. Congress tried to ban toy handguns by passing the Federal Energy Management Improvement Act of 1988 which required that all toy guns manufactured or sold after May 5, 1989, be marked to distinguish them from real weapons.

The act required one of the following markings: a blaze orange plug inside the muzzle; an orange band covering the outside end of the muzzle; construction of transparent or translucent materials; coloration of the entire surface with bright colors; or predominately white coloration in combination with bright colors. The act also required the Director of the National Institute of Justice [NIJ] to conduct a technical evaluation of the marking systems.

The conclusion of the evaluation conducted by NIJ showed that the orange plug marking standard completely failed to enable police officers to identify the weapon as a toy gun. In fact, clearly marked toy guns were most likely to provoke shootings on the first trial, and less likely only after police officers gained some familiarity with the situation and the possible appearance of toy guns.

It is quite clear to me, and should be to all of you, that something drastic needs to be done to stop the needless shooting of innocent children. Markings are not enough—they do not work.

To ensure that there are no mistakes, no failures to recognize plastic from steel, I strongly encourage you to vote for a total ban on the manufacturing of realistic toy handguns.

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE ARMENIAN
GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHEN HORN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 2, 1995

Mr. HORN. Mr. speaker, eighty years ago the world watched in horror as one of the most tragic, savage periods in modern history—the destruction of the Armenian culture by the Ottoman Empire in what later became the Republic of Turkey—unfolded. Between 1915 and 1923, over 1.5 million Armenian men, women, and children were systematically murdered by Ottoman leaders. Millions more were driven from lands that they and their ancestors had occupied for centuries. By 1923, the Armenian culture had been almost completely eradicated within the confines of what is now modern-day Turkey. That had once been a thriving Armenian populace of more than 2.5 million human beings in 1915, numbers around 80,000 today.

Racial/ethnic hatred was the reason for this brutal genocide—as it was in the Nazi death camps of Auschwitz and Dachau whose 50th liberation anniversary we are honoring this year. And therein lies one of the most important reasons that the world must never forget this shameful event. As we watch in horror at today's racial and ethnic atrocities in Bosnia and Rwanda, and as we remember the all too recent slaughter of one million Cambodians under the evil rule of Pol Pot, and as we listen in disgust to the racial hatred being preached by Americans of various racial and ethnic backgrounds, we must use this tragic anniversary of the Armenian Genocide to renew our efforts to make sure that any and all genocide atrocities never again occur. This is our memorial to those one and a half million human beings who were lost in the Armenian Genocide.

TRIBUTE TO OFFICER JOSEPH
GALAPO

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, as a former New York City police officer and in recognition of National Police Week, I rise today to pay tribute to Officer Joseph Galapo.

Officer Joseph Galapo was killed in the line of duty on August 16, 1988. He made the ultimate sacrifice for those he served. I extend my most heartfelt condolences to Officer Galapo's widow and three children. I hope it is of some comfort to the family to know the people of New York City feel a deep sense of gratitude for the sacrifice you have made.

During the week of May 14, we recognize the tremendous sacrifice officers of the law