

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. hat 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