

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

make to keep our society free from crime and violence. I hope my colleagues join me in acknowledging the police officers who continue to protect the community in which they live and remember those who have lost their lives in doing so. I encourage you all to visit the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial located in the heart of Washington, DC at Judiciary Square. This is a fine way to remember those who we could never repay.

A TRIBUTE TO FATHER MICHAEL
LAVELLE

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to stand here today to honor a remarkable man from the 17th Congressional District of Ohio. Father Michael Lavelle took great pleasure in helping others and this Earth will sorely miss the light his presence brought.

Father Lavelle had a long and illustrious career with John Carroll University, culminating in his appointment as President of the University. He was a scholar of the highest order and a social worker with a giant heart. Father Lavelle is even known in international circles for his successful efforts to bring books and religious items into Communist Eastern Europe. Indeed, Father Lavelle was a scholar, an author, a linguist who spoke most of the major languages of Europe, and a literary man whom more than one Jesuit referred to as the "last of the Renaissance men." But, above all else he was a loyal and faithful priest who cared deeply not only for his fellow countrymen but for all people.

Mr. Speaker, it is rare that I have the opportunity to honor someone like Father Michael Lavelle who gave so much not only to his own community but also to the entire country. My heartfelt appreciation goes out to Father Lavelle for his contributions. He was a great man and will be sorely missed. May he find eternal peace and happiness in his reunion with the Lord.

HONORING DR. MICHAEL GANNON

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, this year, the State of Florida is celebrating its 150th birthday. This important milestone, Florida's Sesquicentennial, will be observed all year as our citizens recognize the varied events and people that have contributed to our State's rich heritage.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor someone who has contributed greatly to the understanding and popularization of Florida's history, Dr. Michael Gannon.

Dr. Michael Gannon is a Distinguished Service Professor of History at the University of Florida. A specialist in the Spanish colonial history of Florida and the Caribbean, he is also Director of the Institute for Early Contact Period Studies, which conducts research into the voyages of Christopher Columbus and the

first contacts between Europeans and Native Americans in the New World.

Raised in St. Augustine, FL, Dr. Gannon has had a long interest in the early Spanish missions of Florida about which he has written extensively. Two of his books, "Rebel Bishop" (1964) and "The Cross in the Sand" (1965) give readers an indepth look at the early history of Florida. He is coauthor of two other books and a contributor to numerous others on the region, including "Spanish Influence in the Caribbean, Florida and Louisiana, 1500-1800," and "The Hispanic Experience in North America." Dr. Gannon also edited the comprehensive "New History of Florida," which will appear in bookstores later this year.

Dr. Gannon served for 19 years as a member and two-time chairman of the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board; and currently serves under the Secretary of State as chairman of the De Soto Trail Committee and chairman of the Spanish Mission Trail Committee. Under the Secretary of Commerce he served as a member of the State's Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission, and chairman of that body's History and Culture Committee. In 1992 the U.S. Secretary of the Interior appointed Dr. Gannon to a 4-year term on the national De Soto Expedition Trail Commission. He is an Honorary Board Member of the St. Augustine Historical Society, and a member of the Editorial Board of the Florida Historical Quarterly.

In the area of military history, Dr. Gannon published "Operation Drumbeat," a history of Germany's first U-boat operation along the American coast in World War II. The book became a national best seller and the subject of a National Geographic Explorer program. The show won an Emmy award as the Best Historical Program in 1992. Dr. Gannon published "Florida: A Short History" in 1993 and in 1994, "Secret Missions," a Florida-based historical novel set in World War II.

Dr. Gannon has published numerous articles on history, religion, military affairs and ethics in national journals and magazines. In the summer of 1968, Dr. Gannon served in Vietnam as a war correspondent for the journal, "America" and the National Catholic News Service. He is the author of the historical article on "The Catholic Church in the United States" that appears in the 1994 edition of the "Encyclopedia Americana" and of another article under the same title that appears in the "Encyclopedia of Southern History." Dr. Gannon has lectured widely in this country, as well as in Spain, Italy, Mexico and the Caribbean.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Gannon is a distinguished professor who has been honored for his expertise and achievements. In 1979, the University of Florida National Alumni Association awarded him its first Distinguished Alumni Professorship in recognition of the impact that he has had on student's lives and careers. In 1990, King Juan Carlos I of Spain conferred on Dr. Gannon the highest civilian award of that country, Knight Commander of the Order of Isabel la Catolica. Dr. Gannon has also been the recipient of the Arthur W. Thompson Prize in Florida History and in 1978 was named Teacher of the Year for the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Speaker, Dr. Gannon's work has added a great deal to our knowledge of the varied influences that have shaped the history of Florida. The Sesquicentennial celebrations in Florida will be that much more meaningful be-

cause of the careful research of Dr. Gannon. Mr. Speaker, I am very proud to represent the University of Florida and professors like Dr. Gannon, who are dedicated to excellence.

MARTIN UNIVERSITY

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 11, 1995

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Martin University is the oldest University in Indiana primarily devoted to the education of African-American students.

What follows is a richly deserved editorial about the University which was published in the Indianapolis News in April 1995.

[From the Indianapolis News, April 13, 1995]

A PILLAR IN BRIGHTWOOD

Thanks are due those community leaders who have made the inner-city Brightwood area a little brighter. What has happened there is an example to the nation of how local institutions can make a difference in their communities.

In 1987, Martin University moved its main campus from College Avenue to the Brightwood address of 2171 Avondale Place. The low-budget, nondenominational school came to the neighborhood at a time when families and businesses were moving out.

"The primary reason we moved to Brightwood is because the vacated buildings, including the beautiful St. Francis de Sales Catholic parish, became available to us at a great price. The revitalization in the community is a by-product," said Martin's public relations director, Pat Stewart.

Martin University still has four buildings at the original College Avenue campus. And in 1988, the university opened the Lady Elizabeth. Campus at the Indiana Women's Prison for inmates there.

The main campus in Brightwood comprises nine buildings. The university's move has provided a unifying entity for the community, which was divided in the 1970s when I-70 was constructed. The neighborhood also suffered from a loss of residents who moved to the suburbs.

Martin University has offset some of these changes.

Besides making good use of old buildings, the 84 faculty and staff members educate and train people who may not have similar opportunities elsewhere.

The institution serves 520 students from all over Indianapolis, most from minority and low-income backgrounds. Approximately 150 students reside in the Brightwood neighborhood.

The university offers more than traditional academic courses.

Senior citizens and children may attend computer classes and summer school programs, and all residents may attend seminars about economic and political empowerment.

The university also runs a health clinic where university staff, students and Brightwood residents who aren't students can come for counseling and medical services. And it holds clothing and food drives to benefit people with various needs in Brightwood.

The school doesn't stop there, however. Recognizing the need to broaden the experiences of the people it serves, it provides artistic and cultural events for residents. Among those activities, it has hosted the Carmel Symphony Orchestra and holds an annual Martin Luther King Jr. celebration.