

and was not processed through a center for displaced persons, the German government argued, he was not a stateless person eligible for the reparations which Germany agreed to pay to Holocaust survivors in the 1960's. Despite repeated attempts to get the German Government to recognize the validity of his claim, Hugo Prinz was denied the remedy he was entitled to by common decency and conscience if not by the letter of German law.

But Hugo Prinz did not survive the horrors of Maidanek, Auschwitz, and Dachau by being a quitter. He persisted in his claims against Germany, eventually suing in Federal district court in 1992. Still the years passed with no relief. But Hugo Prinz never gave up hope. His goal was not monetary compensation; rather, it was the justice which he and his family had been denied since the early days of 1942. Finally, on September 18, 1995, Hugo Prinz was offered and accepted a settlement by the Federal Republic of Germany. Fifty years after the end of World War II, 50 years after his family was torn apart with all but Hugo going to their deaths, finally, after 50 more years of being denied justice, this courageous American who has demonstrated the patience of Job received what should have been given so long ago. The settlement which Hugo has offered is not adequate compensation for what he has endured; it is a victory of the spirit not the accountant's ledger. It was too long in coming and too difficult to achieve. But it is a victory for Hugo Prinz; for his courage, his persistence, his faith, and his memories.

Each of us who have been touched by Hugo Prinz have been enriched by the contact. I hope that these recent events will bring to him at long last the peace which he has been denied all these years. I wish Hugo, his wife, Delores, and his children, Giselle, Howard, and Cheryl, all the peace and joy they so richly deserve and have waited so long to enjoy.

#### THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the skyrocketing Federal debt, now about \$25 billion short of \$5 trillion, has been fueled for a generation by bureaucratic hot air; it is sort of like the weather, everybody has talked about it but almost nobody did much about it. That attitude began to change immediately after the elections in November 1994.

When the new 104th Congress convened this past January, the U.S. House of Representatives quickly approved a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. On the Senate side, all but one of the 54 Republican Senators supported the balanced budget amendment.

That was the good news. The bad news was that only 13 Democrat Senators supported it, and that killed the balanced budget amendment for the time being. Since a two-thirds vote—67 Senators, if all Senators are present—

is necessary to approve a constitutional amendment, the proposed Senate amendment failed by one vote. There will be another vote during the 104th Congress.

Here is today's bad debt boxscore:

As of the close of business Friday, October 6, the Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at exactly \$4,974,778,210,422.20 or \$18,884.34 for every man, woman, and child on a per capita basis.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business?

The Chair, in its capacity as a Senator from Minnesota, suggests the absence of a quorum.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, what is the order of business at this point?

#### MEASURE READ FOR THE SECOND TIME—H.R. 927

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for a second time.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 927) to seek international sanctions against the Castro Government in Cuba, to plan for support of a transition government leading to a democratically elected government in Cuba, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to further proceedings under the bill?

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

#### WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1995

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will now proceed to the consideration of S. 143, which the clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 143) to consolidate Federal employment training programs and create a new process and structure for funding the programs, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Workforce Development Act of 1995".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 3. Definitions.

#### TITLE I—STATEWIDE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEMS

##### Subtitle A—State Provisions

Sec. 101. Statewide workforce development systems established.

Sec. 102. State allotments.

Sec. 103. State apportionment by activity.

Sec. 104. State plans.

Sec. 105. State workforce development boards.

Sec. 106. Use of funds.

##### Subtitle B—Local Provisions

Sec. 111. Local apportionment by activity.

Sec. 112. Distribution for secondary school vocational education.

Sec. 113. Distribution for postsecondary and adult vocational education.

Sec. 114. Distribution for adult education.

Sec. 115. Special rule for minimal allocation.

Sec. 116. Redistribution.

Sec. 117. Local application for workforce education activities.

Sec. 118. Local partnerships, agreements, and workforce development boards.

##### Subtitle C—Provisions for Other Entities

Sec. 121. Indian workforce development activities.

Sec. 122. Grants to outlying areas.

##### Subtitle D—General Provisions

Sec. 131. Accountability.

Sec. 132. Incentives and sanctions.

Sec. 133. Unemployment trust fund.

Sec. 134. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 135. Effective date.

#### TITLE II—TRANSITION PROVISIONS

Subtitle A—Transition Provisions Relating to Use of Federal Funds for State and Local Activities

Sec. 201. Waivers.

Subtitle B—Transition Provisions Relating to Applications and Plans

Sec. 211. Interim State plans.

Sec. 212. Applications and plans under covered Acts.

Subtitle C—Job Corps and Other Workforce Preparation Activities for At-Risk Youth

#### CHAPTER 1—GENERAL JOB CORPS PROVISIONS

Sec. 221. Purposes.

Sec. 222. Definitions.

Sec. 223. General authority.

Sec. 224. Individuals eligible for the Job Corps.

Sec. 225. Screening and selection of applicants.

Sec. 226. Enrollment and assignment.

Sec. 227. Job Corps centers.

Sec. 228. Program activities.

Sec. 229. Support.

Sec. 230. Operating plan.

Sec. 231. Standards of conduct.

Sec. 232. Community participation.

Sec. 233. Counseling and placement.

Sec. 234. Leases and sales of centers.

Sec. 235. Closure of Job Corps centers.

Sec. 236. Interim operating plans for Job Corps centers.

Sec. 237. Effective date.

#### CHAPTER 2—OTHER WORKFORCE PREPARATION ACTIVITIES FOR AT-RISK YOUTH

Sec. 241. Workforce preparation activities for at-risk youth.

Subtitle D—Interim Administration of School-to-Work Programs

Sec. 251. Administration of school-to-work programs.

Subtitle E—Amendments Relating to Certain Authorizations of Appropriations

Sec. 261. Older American Community Service Employment Act.

Sec. 262. Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act.

Sec. 263. Adult Education Act.

#### TITLE III—NATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Sec. 301. Federal Partnership.