

crossed through a gate near the fence, pulled the three soldiers out of their jeep and fired anti-armor missiles at the empty vehicle. The soldiers were then taken by the terrorists to the Lebanese side of the border. Although the United States has called on Syria to assist in the timely release of these three soldiers, no information has been given as to their conditions or whereabouts. The International Red Cross has also been requested to intervene by attempting to arrange for a visit with the three kidnapped IDF soldiers in order to ascertain their status.

The agony of the families of these kidnapped Israeli soldiers is extreme. They have not heard a word regarding the fate of their sons who are being held captive for political ransom. We must pledge to do our utmost to bring these soldiers home, for the sake of peace, decency and humanity.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY last month. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I want to describe a terrible crime that occurred June 20, 1993 in Everett, Washington. A gay man was stabbed to death by a hitchhiker who allegedly told friends he committed the crime because he hated homosexuals. Isaiah Clarence Enault, 24, was charged with murder and is a suspect in a stabbing assault of another gay man.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation, we can change hearts and minds as well.

HONORING CLAY COUNTY LEGACY MEMORIAL AND FOUNTAIN

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to honor the residents of Clay County, MO for their vision, harmony, and unity. At a time when some communities are engaged in divisive debates regarding our Nation's past, Clay County residents have chosen to dedicate a monument and water fountain on the county courthouse lawn honoring the unsung black heroes and heroines who survived slavery and helped make Clay County a successful and thriving community in the heartland.

Tomorrow, Friday, June 15, the Clay County Commission and the Clay County African-American Legacy Consortium will dedicate the Legacy Memorial and Fountain honoring Clay County African-American pioneers and

their contributions to this county, first in slavery, and then in freedom. The location of the memorial and fountain is especially significant since slaves were once sold from the courthouse steps and African-Americans were required to drink from separate water fountains in that very building.

The monument will list over 150 Clay County African-Americans and their contributions to this community dating back to 1800. Included in the monument's listing are Vennie and Lulu Fielder. Mr. and Mrs. Fielder both became entrepreneurs, opening Fielder Hardware and Box Company in Kansas City, Missouri, and Lulu Fielder's Sandwich Shoppe. Mrs. Lulu Fielder is now the oldest living African-American native resident of Clay County at the young age of 102. Mrs. Fielder will take the first ceremonial drink from the water fountain at tomorrow's celebration. And with that drink, Lulu Fielder will epitomize the words inscribed on the monument, "come, drink, all who thirst for freedom; the water fountain will no longer separate us as a people."

Congratulations to the Clay County Commission, the Clay County African-American Legacy Consortium, and all Clay County residents. Thank you for making me proud to be a Missourian.

NATIONAL ASSESSMENT OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, in education everyone claims to be for high standards. That's the good news. But a lot of folks only want to be measured by their own standards, and they don't have a very good way of knowing whether their standards are high or, more importantly, whether they are high enough.

That is why I am for measuring educational progress in America by having each State use its own standards and tests and then confirming progress by using a high-quality back-up examination. The National Assessment of Educational Progress is just such an instrument. It will help us get more information about achievement in our States and provide an independent second opinion that our student achievement progress is reaching all of our students and that we are not raising our scores just by getting a few more of our better students to do better.

In the past ten years 49 States have used the National Assessment in one form or another. This has not led to a national curriculum and it is not going to. On average, more than 40 States have participated in any one year. Last year the State school superintendent or commissioner in 48 States signed up to participate.

In the National Assessment's 30 years, never has a State or district expressed concern that it was being coerced to teach to the National Assessment tests. In fact, each test is developed through a national consensus process in which State standards and assessments are considered. Before de-

termining to participate, each State reviews the National Assessment content. State participation in the test development process ensures that the National Assessment is a fair representation of the material in math, reading and other subjects that states already believe is important to test.

MISSOURI BOYS STATE

Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, Saturday, June 16 starts the 62nd session of Missouri Boys State. Founded in 1938 by the Missouri American Legion, Missouri Boys State has educated over 33,000 young men on the basic principles of democracy. For more than 60 years, Missouri Boys State has lived up to its motto and has made an "investment in our State's greatest resource—the youth of Missouri."

Boys State was started in 1934 in Illinois by Dr. Hays Kennedy and Harold Card, and was designed to teach democratic ideals to America's youth. The four founding members of Missouri Boys State, Jerry F. Duggan, Harry M. Gambrel, Dr. Truman L. Ingle, and A.B. Weyer, did not realize that Missouri's program would develop into one of the most successful and prestigious programs in the country for youth involvement. The Missouri Boys State program has become one of the most revered honors bestowed upon high school boys in Missouri.

The first session occurred in Fulton, MO in 1938 with 129 young men. This year's session is expected to draw over 1,000 participants including over 100 counselors. From that very first session in 1938 to today, the same message rings true—"Democracy depends on me!" Boys State continues to stress the important aspects of serving the public and one's community.

The success of Missouri Boys State continues today. In July of 1999, a high school student from Columbia, Missouri, Ryan Rippel, was elected President of Boys Nation. Boys Nation, sponsored annually by the American Legion, is a program by which select students from across the nation gain first-hand experience in how our federal government works through mock Senate activities.

Missouri Boys State has had wide community and public support. Over 500 civic organizations and individuals contribute to the success of this program. A memorial trust was established in 1982 to ensure the continuation of Missouri Boys State. The Missouri Boys State Scholarship fund was established in 1993 to provide a renewable, 4-year college scholarship for the participant that earns the "Citizen of the Week" honor. And the Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarship program was established in 1989 to ensure the continued participation of minority students.

Missouri Boys State plays an integral role in developing our youth in Missouri. Therefore, I ask that my colleagues recognize all that Boys State

does for our young men and wish them well as they open their 2001 session.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, June 13, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,681,952,015,740.15, Five trillion, six hundred eighty-one billion, nine hundred fifty-two million, fifteen thousand, seven hundred forty dollars and fifteen cents.

One year ago, June 13, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,651,369,000,000, Five trillion, six hundred fifty-one billion, three hundred sixty-nine million.

Five years ago, June 13, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,139,482,000,000, Five trillion, one hundred thirty-nine billion, four hundred eighty-two million.

Ten years ago, June 13, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,494,282,000,000, Three trillion, four hundred ninety four billion, two hundred eighty-two million.

Fifteen years ago, June 13, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,046,290,000,000, Two trillion, forty-six billion, two hundred ninety million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3.5 trillion, \$3,635,662,015,740.15, Three trillion, six hundred thirty-five billion, six hundred sixty-two million, fifteen thousand, seven hundred forty dollars and fifteen cents during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO HERBERT SAFFIR

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I would like to recognize an outstanding Floridian, Mr. Herbert Saffir. Herb Saffir graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1940 with a bachelor's degree in civil engineering. He served in the Army during World War II and worked as an engineer with federal agencies and private-sector firms in New York, Ohio, Tennessee, and Virginia before moving to South Florida in 1947. For the next 12 years he was an assistant county engineer for Miami-Dade County. In 1959, he started his own structural engineering firm, Herbert Saffir Consulting Engineers, in Coral Gables, FL.

Herb Saffir is considered one of the foremost experts on engineering buildings to resist damage by high winds. His expertise was so integral in the formulating of the building codes in South Florida that he is known as the "father of the Miami building code." Although this is a great achievement, Herb Saffir's accolades go even further.

In 1972, Robert Simpson, former Director of the National Hurricane Center had difficulty describing to emergency management and disaster officials what kind of damage to expect from approaching hurricanes. It was determined that a scale was needed to give disaster officials an idea of what to expect from a storm. Herb Saffir was enlisted to work with Simpson on this

project. Together they created the Saffir-Simpson Damage Potential Scale, which established the five categories of hurricane severity. The Saffir-Simpson Scale is still used today and is a vital tool to assess the possible destruction associated with an approaching hurricane.

When Hurricane Andrew tore through Florida in August 1992, weather forecasters relayed information on the powerful storm to concerned citizens using the ratings system. But, Herb Saffir was not satisfied to just lend his name to the efforts to mitigate damage from Hurricane Andrew. He also lent a hand. Using his vast engineering knowledge and experience, Mr. Saffir was integral in the rebuilding of South Florida. He was recognized for his efforts with the Florida Engineering Society's Engineer of the Year Award in 1994.

Mr. Saffir work continues to be recognized today. The American Society of Civil Engineers recently recognized Mr. Saffir for his research and development of wind-damage analysis on structures, and for the creation of the Saffir-Simpson Scale now used extensively by emergency management organizations as far away as Australia. In fact, the National Hurricane Center described Mr. Saffir as "a national treasure."

Herb Saffir is a remarkable American and a credit to the State of Florida. It brings me great joy to recognize his accomplishments today.●

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE ROBERT B. PIRIE, JR.

• Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an outstanding public servant, Robert B. Pirie, Jr., as he completes more than 7 years of continuous service within the civilian leadership of the Department of the Navy, first as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Installations and Environment, then as the Under Secretary of the Navy, and finally as Acting Secretary of the Navy. In each capacity, he worked tirelessly to serve America and our Navy and Marine Corps. His time in the Pentagon was the pinnacle of a public service career spanning fifty years.

Secretary Pirie is a 1955 Naval Academy graduate, whose achievements as a midshipman propelled him to a Rhodes Scholarship. He served 20 years on active duty, a military career that culminated in command-at-sea aboard a nuclear attack submarine. Secretary Pirie went on to provide exceptional public service as a Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense in the Carter Administration.

When he returned to the Department of the Navy seven and a-half years ago, his confident leadership and far-reaching vision helped the Navy navigate through many complex issues. Whether leading the Department's efforts to conduct critical training at the Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility at

Vieques, Puerto Rico, or increasing force protection for Sailors and Marines in the aftermath of the USS COLE terrorist attack, or addressing the encroachment issues that complicate our operational and training ranges, Robert Pirie's leadership has been vital to the readiness and success of our country's military forces.

Secretary Pirie provided exceptional advice, support and guidance to the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps. His keen insight, relentless dedication, and extraordinary talent have contributed significantly to building and maintaining the world's best-trained, best-equipped, and best-prepared Navy and Marine Corps. His vision has positively shaped the future readiness and capabilities of the fleet in ways that will resonate for many years.

It is a pleasure to recognize Secretary Pirie for his many contributions in a life devoted to our nation's security as he leaves the Department of the Navy. I know my colleagues join me in wishing him and his wife Joan much happiness and fair winds and following seas as they begin a new chapter in their lives.●

IN HONOR OF BARBARA L. BAILEY

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to speak today in memory of Mrs. Barbara L. Bailey, a great and gracious lady, the first lady of Connecticut Democratic politics, who passed away this past Monday.

As my colleague Senator CLINTON said when she introduced Mrs. Bailey at the White House a few years back, Mrs. Bailey "has been a stalwart of the Democratic Party in Connecticut and progressive politics . . . in the country." I first met Barbara Bailey when I was writing my senior thesis at college on her husband, John Bailey, former Democratic National Committee Chairman under President Kennedy and legendary Connecticut political leader.

Mrs. Bailey was an astute political advisor and partner to her husband. She was known as a gracious host to politicians at all levels of government. Mrs. Bailey entertained such political luminaries as President John F. Kennedy and Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and many, many others.

After her husband died in 1975 Mrs. Bailey continued to follow Democratic politics closely and actively. In fact, a few years ago four generations of Baileys gathered at the White House when Barbara spoke about the importance of health care and introduced President Clinton at the White House on Mother's Day.

Mrs. Bailey has also spent her life devoted to public service, especially on issues concerning women. Just last month, the 93-year-old Mrs. Bailey received a lifetime achievement award from the Ladies Auxiliary of Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center in