

people to dissect this, take it apart and evaluate who is getting a fair piece. Whose slice of this tax cut is appropriate? Whose slice is too large?

Mr. REID. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DORGAN. I will be happy to yield.

Mr. REID. The other Senator from North Dakota, I spoke to him right down in the well of the Senate a half hour ago. He left the Finance Committee to come to vote.

I said: How are things going, Senator CONRAD?

He said: You can't believe some of the things that are going on there. He said: For example, so that they do not raid the Social Security trust fund this year, they put off one provision for 15 days so they will not raid it for 15 days so they can go around and say we did not raid the trust fund this year—but we will do it in 15 days when it cuts in.

I would like to read that. I would like Senator CONRAD or someone on my staff to point out where it is they did that.

Mr. DORGAN. If you remember a couple of years ago, they created a 13th month—sort of the same tactic, perhaps by the same people.

Mr. REID. I remember that. Thanks for reminding me.

The Senator from North Dakota, Senator CONRAD, also said to me, one of the provisions in here had a sunset provision so things would just stop and have to start all over at a certain time. That was something that they have also, as of a half hour ago, a kind of gimmick, the sunset provision. They changed it only a matter of a few hours.

There are some things going on that should be open. Sunshine should shine on this bill so everyone has a chance to look at what is in it.

Maybe my suspicions are all wrong—I hope so; I hope everything has been done aboveboard—that the Medicare trust fund is not violated, as I think it is. I hope the Social Security trust fund is held inviolate, that it is not also raided so people get these tax cuts. The people of Nevada want tax cuts, but they do not want them at the expense of taking money from the Medicare trust fund or the Social Security trust fund. So all I am saying is, let's take a look at this bill and see whether that, in fact, is the case.

Would the Senator agree that those are a couple of examples, whether valid or not, and we should check to see if they are by reading the bill?

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I say to the Senator from Nevada, he is absolutely correct. This rush here seems to me to be inappropriate if, in fact, they bring a bill to the floor tomorrow at 10 a.m. that has not yet been written—it is now 20 minutes to 7 here in Washington, DC—the bill has not yet been completed, and there are 100 and some

amendments remaining. They are over in the Hart Building finishing it. It will be brought over to the Senate. I guarantee it will not be printed. They will have one copy at the desk. Someone may have made some copies, some Xerox copies, and hope they don't lose a couple pages this time. A couple weeks ago they lost a couple pages and held things up. But that is not the way to legislate.

It seems to me the thoughtful way to do this would be to move this through the Finance Committee, have it printed, bring it to the floor, lay it over at least 1 day—it should be more than that—give people an opportunity to study it, and determine what is in it and how they might wish to amend it.

There is an old saying I mentioned before in this Senate Chamber: Never buy something from somebody who is out of breath. There is a kind of breathless quality to this rush: We must rush; We must get this done immediately; We must bring this bill to the floor immediately.

That is not fair. It is not fair in terms of those who come to this Senate wanting to represent their constituents, wanting to know what is in it for various income groups, various occupations. How will it affect their constituents? How will it affect the people living in their State? In order to do that, they will need to see how the bill is written and be able to evaluate it with their legislative assistants.

Just making a final point to the Senator from Nevada, I did serve in the other body, in the House, and served for 10 years on the Ways and Means Committee. We wrote tax law. We had done this many times, where we would write a rather complicated piece of legislation. But it has generally been the case that when you write tax law, and write legislation that is complicated—and tax law by definition is always complicated—you give people an opportunity to evaluate it, to think through it, to try to understand what kind of changes they would like to make; and then have the body work its will.

There is, as I said, a kind of breathless quality around here to rushing this thing through. I am not quite sure I understand why. As I indicated, this will affect our country for a decade. This is big stakes. It will have significant impacts on our economy, on the condition of the American economy, the rates of economic growth. I am not sure how. I am not sure anybody understands how. But we ought to all be given the opportunity to think through and evaluate what is in it, what it means to our country, what it means for the American people in general, and what it means for income groups and occupations, and so on.

The only way we can do that is to have the time. So I urge the majority leader, do not try to do that tomorrow. Do not bring a bill up tomorrow that

has not yet been printed and ask the Senate, under 20 hours of time, to begin debating and trying to amend a piece of legislation that has not yet been printed. That is not fair to the Senate and that is not a thoughtful way to legislate.

Mr. REID. If the Senator would yield, I think we have to make sure that people understand this is not some stalling game we are playing. This bill is fast tracked. We have 20 hours to debate it. The majority has a right to yield back 10 of those hours. So it could be done in 1 day.

But I do not think it is a radical proposal when I say for the people I represent—the 2 million people I represent—I would sure like to read this bill first, have my staff review this bill first. I do not think that is asking too much. That is all we are asking.

I think the majority is buying themselves a lot of trouble by trying to fast track this. There is no reason to do this. Let us look at the legislation. We are going to offer amendments anyway. We might as well offer amendments that have some bearing on the bill we have read rather than one we have heard about reported in the press.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

PRAYERS FOR THE CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I was here this morning when the Senate was opened and the Chaplain gave a prayer. The prayer was dedicated to the police officers all over the country because this week we honor these brave men and women who have lost their lives in the line of duty. We recognize them. But the part of the prayer the Chaplain gave that I thought was so moving was directed to our Capitol Police force.

We take for granted these men and women who stand at the doors and patrol these large facilities. We take them for granted because we don't see them often directing traffic or arresting people, even though they do that. In fact, we know they are moments away from danger or terror at all times of the day.

That was recognized a few years ago when two of our finest were gunned down blocking an entrance to this building saving the life of the majority whip in the House of Representatives.

I appreciate the prayer of the Chaplain. These men and women do a remarkable job for the country.

All around the world today there are evil people who if they could figure a way to do damage to these representative buildings of this great democracy or to the people who work in them, would do whatever evil they could. But what keeps them from doing that is the Capitol Police force. They are well trained. We are now, in fact, working towards developing our own academies

so these men and women can be trained in this area and not have to travel hundreds of miles away in Georgia to do their training.

There is no better trained police force any place in the world than the Capitol Police. Whatever the danger, whether it is a bomb threat, the need to call in a SWAT Team, or protecting the many dignitaries who come here, they do it, and they do it very well—without any fanfare and without seeking any glory or aggrandizement of any kind.

Again, I very much appreciate the prayer of the Chaplain today. I hope we will all join in recognizing the fine work done by the men and women of our Capitol Police force. Every day I see them I recognize they are there to protect me, my family, the people of this country, and these beautiful buildings in which we have the privilege of working.

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 would like to detail a heinous crime that occurred October 29, 1999 in Indianapolis, Indiana. A trio of men, while allegedly committing a series of robberies, broke into the apartment of two men. Convinced that the men were gay, the perpetrators forced the men to strip, tied them together, and tortured them with a hot iron. During the attack that lasted more than 30 minutes, both victims were burned repeatedly, kicked, beaten with a small baseball bat and other household items, and taunted with homophobic remarks. One of the victims was forced to drink a mixture of bleach and urine. The robbers also tried to burn the building down on their way out but later inexplicably returned, put out the fire, and gave some water to the man they made drink the bleach mixture. The robbers walked away from the scene after having stolen \$6.

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.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, May 14, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,641,550,724,928.73. Five trillion, six

hundred forty-one billion, five hundred fifty million, seven hundred twenty-four thousand, nine hundred twenty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents.

Five years ago, May 14, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,096,217,000,000. Five trillion, ninety-six billion, two hundred seventeen million.

Ten years ago, May 14, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,435,319,000,000. Three trillion, four hundred thirty-five billion, three hundred nineteen million.

Fifteen years ago, May 14, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,013,345,000,000. Two trillion, thirteen billion, three hundred forty-five million.

Twenty-five years ago, May 14, 1976, the Federal debt stood at \$601,068,000,000. Six hundred one billion, sixty-eight million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion, \$5,040,482,724,928.73. Five trillion, forty billion, four hundred eighty-two million, seven hundred twenty-four thousand, nine hundred twenty-eight dollars and seventy-three cents during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN AND MARY JANE STOKESBERRY

• Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize the exemplary contributions of an extraordinary couple, John and Mary Jane Stokesberry of Miami, FL. Given John's significant impact on public policy development and implementation in the areas of gerontology and aging and Mary Jane's passion for teaching those with special educational needs, I know their joint retirement on June 30, 2001 will leave a void which will be difficult to fill.

John L. Stokesberry has to his credit over 30 years of administrative leadership in human service delivery in Florida. In his most recent public role, John has served as the Executive Director of the Alliance for Aging, Inc., the Area Agency on Aging for Miami-Dade and Monroe Counties in Florida. Through his compassionate and adept oversight, many seniors and developmentally challenged individuals have been provided the benefit of quality care and the timely provision of services.

Florida has long been a favored retirement destination for seniors who have worked hard throughout their lives. They are more than deserving of living out their days in dignity and with whatever comfort and respect we are able to provide. Consequently, in Florida, increasing attention and focus is being placed on aging issues. John L. Stokesberry's contributions in helping to chart Florida's course in this relatively new frontier have been pivotal. We have benefitted from his remark-

able expertise, coalition building and advocacy for over three decades. Whether at the district or state administrative levels, his leadership has always been felt and has enhanced the mission of our state in meeting the needs of our seniors.

Mary Jane Stokesberry has worked at the Van E. Blanton Elementary School for 39 years and currently serves as the Chair of the Special Education Department. While instructing young people who have special needs can present unique challenges, Mary Jane's genuine warmth and patience has consistently led to the most positive development of her students. It came as no surprise when she was formerly designated as a Regional Teacher of the Year. Though many of her former students are now adults, I am sure they would agree that Mary Jane has left an indelible mark on their lives. Through her exceptional legacy, I am reminded of the proverb, "if you give a child a fish you feed them for a day; if you teach a child how to fish, you feed them for a lifetime." Mary Jane has fed countless children for a lifetime.

For these reasons, I am proud to join the chorus of other voices in Florida and Miami-Dade County who extend to John and Mary Jane Stokesberry best wishes on the occasion of their retirements. I congratulate them today and wish for them many more productive and healthy years.●

TRIBUTE TO PERRY COMO

• Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I would like to celebrate the life, and commemorate the death of an American cultural icon from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Perry Como.

On May 18, 1912, Pierino Roland Como was born in Canonsburg, PA, the seventh of thirteen children to Italian immigrants. Pierino, who would become known to the world as Perry, would lead a life which was the American dream personified. He began working as a barber's apprentice in Canonsburg at the age of eleven to help provide for his family. It is reported that Mr. Como's illustrious singing career developed by singing to patrons in his own barber shop which he opened by fourteen. The baritone voice, which would become famous throughout the world, was soon discovered by a band traveling through his steel town and he began his career as an entertainer. In 1933, Mr. Como married his childhood sweetheart, Roselle Beline, who told him he could open another barber shop if his singing career failed. His career did not fail, nor did their marriage which lasted until Roselle's death in 1998.

Perry Como's singing and performing career spanned six decades and during that period he sold over 100 million