

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 deciding to participate, each State re-

views 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