

his hard work on this issue—said at the conference's close that: "I must express my disappointment over the conference's inability to agree due to the concerns of one State on language recognizing the needs to establish and maintain controls over private ownership of these deadly weapons and the need for preventing sales of such arms to nonstate groups." Both of these issues were blocked by the United States.

As I stated on the floor last week, I believe that the global flood of small arms is a real and pressing threat to peace, development, democracy, human rights, and U.S. national security interests around the world.

These weapons are cheap: An AK-47 can be bought for as little as \$15 in sub-Saharan Africa.

They are durable and easy to transport and to smuggle across international boundaries.

And, with little or no training, anyone—including children—can use these weapons to deadly effect.

According to the independent Small Arms Survey 2001, small arms are implicated in well over 1,000 deaths around the world every single day.

The goals of the United Nations conference was not to infringe on national sovereignty or to take guns away from their legal owners. And it would not have, in my opinion, even with the inclusion of some of the language to which the United States objected.

The freedoms and rights of American citizens would not have been diminished by a stronger, more forward looking program of action.

As Secretary General Annan stated, the goals of the conference were to address the problems created by "unscrupulous arms dealers, corrupt officials, drug trafficking syndicates, terrorists and others who bring death and mayhem into streets, schools and towns throughout the world."

The conference's program of action represents an important first step by the international community toward developing an international framework for cooperation and collaboration to promote better national and international laws and more effective regulations to eliminate the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons.

In fact, the United States has not formally consented to the program for action, so this is a step I urge the Administration to take as soon as possible.

And much more will be needed in the future. Many important issues that should have been addressed by the conference were not and other issues that were did not receive sufficient emphasis.

I am hopeful that, looking ahead, the United States will be able to play a more constructive leadership role as we work towards developing real and binding international norms and agreements on these issues.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Madam President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of this year. 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 describe a terrible crime that occurred August 28, 1993 in New York City. Two gay men were beaten with a golf club by three men outside a Greenwich Village gay bar. Noel Torres, Joseph Vasquez, and David Santiago were charged in connection with the assault.

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 THE HISTORY OF THE U.S.S. CASSIN YOUNG, DD-793

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I rise today to call attention to an important date in the history of a valiant ship, the U.S. Navy Destroyer U.S.S. *Cassin Young*, DD-793.

The ship today is moored with the U.S.S. *Constitution* in Charlestown, MA, and has been open to the public under the custody of the National Park Service since 1981.

The *Cassin Young* was constructed at the Bethlehem Steel Shipyards in San Pedro, CA, and commissioned on December 31, 1943. She was named for Captain Cassin Young, a true naval hero who received the Medal of Honor for valor during the attack on Pearl Harbor and who later lost his life during the great naval battle off Guadalcanal on Friday, November 13, 1942.

From early 1944 until the end of World War II in 1946, the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* was involved in active combat operations. She suffered strafing off the island of Formosa in 1944 and withstood two Japanese kamikaze attacks, one of them causing heavy damage. Despite this damage, the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* was repaired locally and returned to the battle line. The ship was the last destroyer to be struck by a kamikaze during the fight for Okinawa, a battle that was so destructive to the U.S. destroyer fleet. The U.S.S. *Cassin Young* lost 21 crew members and saw approximately 100 others injured in combat.

At war's end, the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* rested in mothballs until the Korean War brought expansion of the U.S. fleet and she was recommissioned on September 7, 1951, in Long Beach, CA. During her second tour of active duty, the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* operated with both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean Fleets and completed a voyage around

the world to the Philippines and Korea. She returned to the western hemisphere via the Panama Canal and joined the Atlantic Reserve Fleet in April 1960.

In addition to her many Service Ribbons and Battle Stars, the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* received the Navy Unit Citation and the Philippine Presidential Unit Citation for her actions during World War II and also was given the Korean Presidential Unit Citation during the Korean War.

In 1978, the National Park Service acquired the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* and painstakingly restored her to the configuration under which she sailed in the 1950s. Ceremonies commemorating the second commissioning of the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* are scheduled to take place on August 18, 2001, when the ship will undertake a towed sea trial of Boston Harbor. Some 500 individuals, including many of the original crew members from both of her tours of duty, will be on board the ship as it tours the waters off Massachusetts' capital city. Former crew members and friends of the ship have created the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* Association, which counts more than 400 men and women among its members.

Through the U.S.S. *Cassin Young*, the citizens of this country and visitors from abroad have the opportunity to experience firsthand an heroic vessel that represents the sacrifices of our Naval personnel during not one, but two, wars.

It is my sincere desire that the U.S.S. *Cassin Young* remain available to the people of this country far into the future so that she and those who served aboard her may continue to receive the honor they so deserve.

PRAISE ON THE 11TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT

Mr. JOHNSON. Madam President, I rise today in praise of the Americans with Disabilities Act on the occasion of its 11th anniversary. The advances in law, health care, education and technology promoted in this historic legislation over the past 11 years have given Americans with disabilities a new lease on life.

Today, 53 million Americans live with a disability, and 1 in 8 of them is severely disabled. According to the most recent data available, there are approximately 117,701 individuals sixteen years or older living with a disability in South Dakota and 57,233 who have a severe disability. Yet due to the landmark Americans with disabilities Act, the stereotypes against these persons are crumbling and they are able to lead increasingly integrated and fulfilled lives. The Act has guaranteed that people with disabilities be able to live in the most integrated settings possible in their communities. The Americans with Disabilities Act has also spurred research and improved care for seniors, children and mentally

disabled persons. In doing so, the Act has ensured improved quality of life for people living with disabilities and has promised disabled children hope for a successful future. The contributions of the Americans with Disabilities Act over the past 11 years are an inspiration for what can be done to improve the lives of Americans living with disabilities, and a proponent of more progress in the future.

Once again, it gives me great pleasure to recognize and honor today's celebration on behalf of the millions of disabled Americans throughout this country.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business yesterday, Wednesday, July 25, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,725,120,881,956.31, five trillion, seven hundred twenty-five billion, one hundred twenty million, eight hundred eighty-one thousand, nine hundred fifty-six dollars and thirty-one cents.

One year ago, July 25, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,670,718,000,000, five trillion, six hundred seventy billion, seven hundred eighteen million.

Five years ago, July 25, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,181,309,000,000, five trillion, one hundred eighty-one billion, three hundred nine million.

Ten years ago, July 25, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,557,315,000,000, three trillion, five hundred fifty-seven billion, three hundred fifteen million.

Fifteen years ago, July 25, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,072,020,000,000, two trillion, seventy-two billion, twenty million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3.5 trillion, \$3,653,100,881,956.31, three trillion, six hundred fifty-three billion, one hundred million, eight hundred eighty-one thousand, nine hundred fifty-six dollars and thirty-one cents during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE KUHLMAN CORPORATION

• Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize an outstanding achievement resulting from a century of hard work and perseverance. This spring, the Kuhlman Corporation, a family-owned, Toledo-based company that provides Northwest Ohio and Southeast Michigan with quality concrete and building supplies, celebrated its 100th anniversary. This is quite a milestone—a testament to the Kuhlman Corporation's commitment to its customers.

In 1901, German immigrant and bricklayer, Adam Kuhlman, helped establish the Toledo Builders Supply Company. Mr. Kuhlman put up much of his own money to provide the Toledo Builders Supply Company with new

brick oven equipment. The purchase of this equipment was a risky investment, but Mr. Kuhlman had the foresight to sacrifice his own money for the good of the company. The investment proved to be a good one, and, with his strong work ethic and solid business sense, Mr. Kuhlman turned Toledo Builders Supply into a very successful brick business.

In the mid-1920's, he became the majority stockholder and founded a new company, called Kuhlman Corporation—a fitting tribute to the man who shaped the early success of the company. Since then, the Kuhlman Corporation has remained a family-owned and operated business and maintains the values that made it so successful—hard work and innovation.

In 1928, the Kuhlman Corporation set the precedent for Northwest Ohio building suppliers by becoming the first company in the region to enter the ready-mixed concrete business. With a fleet of advanced mixing trucks, the Kuhlman Corporation traveled all over Northwest Ohio and Southeast Michigan, helping build structures, like Scott and Waite High Schools in Toledo, Anthony Wayne Bridge in Toledo, the Toledo Zoo, and the Medical College of Ohio.

The Kuhlman Corporation has survived two World Wars, a depression, severe inflation, and the constant fluctuation of the construction market to remain a leader in concrete and building supplies, now accumulating annual revenue of \$36 million. The company has helped the people of Ohio and Michigan to build their dreams. At the same time, the Kuhlman Corporation has achieved the American dream.

So today, I salute the Kuhlman Corporation for a century of demanding work, inspiration, and commitment to the Toledo community. I wish them all the best for the next 100 years. •

REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF SPENDING BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH DURING THE FIRST TWO QUARTERS OF FISCAL YEAR 2001 IN SUPPORT OF PLAN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 37

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 3204(e) of Public Law 106-246, I hereby transmit a report detailing the progress of spending by the executive branch during the first two quarters of Fiscal Year 2001 in support of Plan Colombia.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 26, 2001.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 12:38 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

H.R. 1954. An act to extend the authorities of the Iran and Libya Sanctions Act of 1996 until 2006, and for other purposes.

At 1:09 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2590. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2590. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 625. A bill to provide Federal assistance to States and local jurisdictions to prosecute hate crimes, and for other purposes.

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments:

S. 778. A bill to expand the class of beneficiaries who may apply for adjustment of status under section 245(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act by extending the deadline for classification petition and labor certification filings.

By Mr. LEAHY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment:

S. 1099. A bill to increase the criminal penalties for assaulting or threatening Federal judges, their family members, and other public servants, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

Mr. LEVIN, Committee on the Judiciary:

James W. Ziglar, of Mississippi, to be Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization.

Asa Hutchinson, of Arkansas, to be Administrator of Drug Enforcement.

Mr. LEVIN, Committee on Armed Services:

Air Force nominations beginning with Col. Charles C. Baldwin, and ending Col. Thomas J. Loftus. (See Executive Journal proceedings of March 22, 2001, for complete list.)

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Lance L. Smith.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Thomas C. Waskow.

Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Richard E. Brown III.

Army nominations beginning with Col. Scott C. Black, and ending Col. Daniel V.