

crossed over a deep and perilous chasm. Although he would never pass that way again, he stopped to build a bridge to span the cleft. Upon being asked why, the old man explained:

There followeth after me today,  
A youth whose feet must pass this way.  
This chasm which was but naught to me  
To that fair youth may a pitfall be.

The second of the poems has this wise counsel: "Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old." The stewardship which Senator BYRD believes that adults have for the welfare and development of the young is evident in his most beloved verses.

(*Holding up one volume of four volumes written by Senator Byrd on "The Senate, 1789–1989."*) These four volumes are a virtual encyclopedia of Senate History. There is probably no person alive who knows the history and parliamentary rules of the United States Senate better than Senator BYRD.

(*Holding up a copy of "The Senate of the Roman Republic."*) This volume is a compilation of fourteen addresses delivered on the floor of the Senate by Senator BYRD over five and a-half months on the History of Roman Constitutionalism in opposition to the proposal for a line-item presidential veto. The important point here is that he delivered each of these fourteen speeches, which were packed with names, dates, and complex narratives, entirely from memory and without recourse to notes or consultations with staff aides.

The author of the Foreword of "*The Senate of the Roman Republic*" has described the book and the lectures compiled these as displaying "vast learning, prodigious memory, and single-minded determination. . . ." And so it is that Senator BYRD has used his beautiful mind to accumulate vast learning, to develop a prodigious memory, and to challenge himself at all times with a single-minded determination.

But it has not been his mind, or his learning, or his memory that has endeared Senator BYRD to the people of West Virginia. Their affection of him is attributable to his public service and to his sincere interest in their lives and concern for their welfare. No member of the United States Congress or of the Senate of the Roman Republic has served his other constituency with more distinction than has Senator BYRD.

We have talked about Senator BYRD's great mind, his learning, his memory, his discipline, his determination, his public service, and his interest in people, all superb attributes of which we stand in awe. Yet there is one trait which I have not mentioned. Senator BYRD referred to it in a speech he gave last week on the floor of the Senate.

After cajoling his colleagues that the business of the Senate requires more than a three-day work week, Senator BYRD said that he would just as soon be in the Senate "as to be at home on Saturday mopping the floor." "Yes," Senator BYRD said, "I mop the bathroom. I mop the kitchen floor. I mop the utility room. I vacuum. I dust. I even clean the commodes around my house." Add then Senator BYRD added, "It is good for me. It keeps me humble."

Humility is the eighth, and perhaps the finest, characteristic of our Senator BYRD. And so I implore, you, our guest science campers, to use your good minds with humility. If mopping floors will help you to be humble, then mop floors.

Senator BYRD has been a long-time supporter of the National Youth Science Camp in West Virginia and has sponsored this luncheon for many years. Will you please join with me in applauding Senator BYRD as a way of expressing our gratitude.

## AGREEMENT TO PROCEED TO THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION ACT ON OR AFTER SEPTEMBER 4, 2001

Mr. SHELBY. Madam President, I rise to add some clarification to the unanimous consent agreement which will allow the Senate to proceed to consideration of the Export Administration Act (S. 149) with 2 days of debate. In discussions with Senator THOMPSON, he related to me that he was working with leadership on both sides to form an agreement in which we would permit S. 149 to be considered on or after September 4th, but that myself and Senators THOMPSON, KYL, WARNER, and HELMS would be guaranteed 2 days to present, debate and have votes on our national security related amendments. This agreement will give the Senate time to consider amendments that I believe will make this bill better for our national security. I look forward to a healthy debate and exchange of views.

## 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 April 19, 1992 in Methuen, Massachusetts. Two men who had been harassing a group of women as they left a gay bar allegedly beat two women. The men were charged with assault and battery and assault and battery with a dangerous weapon.

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 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF COLORADO STATEHOOD

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam President, 125 years ago today, on August 1, 1876, President Ulysses S. Grant issued a proclamation declaring Colorado a state. Today, I want to honor that anniversary by highlighting some thoughts about Colorado—the beauty of its landscape, the pioneering spirit of its people, and the engines that fuel its prosperity.

My home State of Colorado is a very special place. We have a rich and colorful history. We are blessed by geography and climate. We are culturally diverse, highly educated and highly motivated.

The movement to settle Colorado began in the late 1850's when prospectors found gold along Cherry Creek

near Denver. Gold hunters rushed into the area and "Pikes Peak or Bust" became the slogan of the day. The gold didn't last, but the potential for prosperity and an unmatched quality of life did.

It was not until about 20 years later, however, that Colorado, after several failed attempts, became a state. A new mining boom brought wealth and growth to Colorado again. This time it was silver, not gold, that caused the growth.

In the 125 years since, Colorado has been marked by a series of economic booms and busts. Right now, we have one of the most diversified economies in the Nation. Colorado has grown from a primarily agricultural and mining State to a hub of technological and industrial development for the Nation. An increasing number of high-tech companies are choosing to locate in Colorado; the communications industry is revolutionizing how we stay in touch with one another; and Colorado's mild dry climate and colorful Old West history have made tourism the second largest industry in the State.

Colorado is one of the Nation's major outdoor recreation areas. Few States offer as many sporting opportunities. We fish and camp along pristine rivers and lakes. River-running and white-water rafting are important summer activities. And we in Colorado enjoy some of the best skiing in the world. We bike, we hike, and we run—and we use one of the most extensive urban bikeways and trail systems in the Nation. One of the top 10k races in the United States—the Bolder Boulder—draws record crowds of world-class runners and area residents. And, the 14,000 foot peaks in Colorado, all 54 of them, bring mountain climbers of all ages and skills to our State.

And, we in Colorado don't just participate in sports—we also play the part of spectator. Our capital city of Denver is the home of five major professional sports teams—baseball, football, basketball, soccer and hockey—making it a major-league sports town.

Colorado's vibrant cultural scene rivals that of any in the world. We have a variety of theatrical, musical and other cultural attractions. Colorado is the home of the Aspen Institute, the Aspen Music Festival and the Central City Opera. Denver has three nationally known theaters and the State boasts a comprehensive network of public libraries, museums, community theaters and orchestras. Most towns and cities have local festivals to celebrate unique cultural traditions.

The cultural diversity of our population gives Colorado many of its greatest traditions and treasures. Colorado is home to two Native American tribes, the Southern Ute and the Ute Mountain Ute tribes. The land they inhabit covers the southwestern corner of Colorado, abutting the borders with Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

Some of our earliest settlers came to Colorado from Mexico and settled in

the San Luis Valley. In fact, the town of San Luis in that valley is Colorado's oldest town, which just recently celebrated its 150th anniversary. The name of our State, Colorado, came from a Spanish word for red, and our conversation is laced with Spanish words.

The traditions, artwork and music of these and many other cultures are a treasured part of Colorado's identity, and we respect and honor the gifts they give us.

Colorado is known for its strong military presence. It is home to the United States Air Force Academy where the soaring structure of the Academy's cathedral with Pikes Peak in the background dominates the landscape. Peterson Air Force Base—home to the U.S. Space Command, Air Force Space Command and the Army Space Command—strengthens the military presence in our state. And, the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) with its command center located deep inside Cheyenne Mountain adds to Colorado's reputation as recently described by a high-ranking Air Force General as America's "space mecca."

While our ski industry, our world class airport, our sports teams, and our technology industry bring travelers from all over the world to our State, Colorado broke into the international scene in a new way when Denver was chosen as the site of the G-8 summit of world leaders in 1997.

Throughout the 125 years since Colorado became a State, its citizens have had a common goal: to make the state a stronger, more vibrant place. From the snow capped peaks of the Continental Divide to the farms and ranches on the Front Range and the Western Slope, the citizens of my home state have worked together to make Colorado a great place to call home.

I want to thank you for allowing me to celebrate Colorado's 125th anniversary of statehood by recognizing just a few of the things that make it such a great place to live.

To close, I ask my colleagues to join me in a Mile High salute to the citizens of Colorado on the 125th anniversary of their great State.

I ask unanimous consent that a copy of President Grant's proclamation declaring Colorado a State be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Whereas the Congress of the United States do, by an Act approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five authorize the inhabitants of the Territory of Colorado to form for themselves out of said Territory State Government with the name of the State of Colorado, and for the admission of such State into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States upon certain conditions in said Act specified,

And whereas it was provided by said Act of Congress that the Convention elected by the people of said Territory to frame a State Constitution received by me,

Now, Therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the fundamental conditions imposed by Congress on the State of Colorado to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

In testimony whereof I have here unto set my hand and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

By the President,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, July 31, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,718,303,095,621.12, five trillion, seven hundred eighteen billion, three hundred three million, ninety-five thousand, six hundred twenty-one dollars and twelve cents.

One year ago, July 31, 2000, the Federal debt stood at \$5,658,807,000,000, five trillion, six hundred fifty-eight billion, eight hundred seven million.

Five years ago, July 31, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,188,889,000,000, five trillion, one hundred eighty-eight billion, eight hundred eighty-nine million.

Ten years ago, July 31, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,576,827,000,000, three trillion, five hundred seventy-six billion, eight hundred twenty-seven million.

Fifteen years ago, July 31, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,074,472,000,000, two trillion, seventy-four billion, four hundred seventy-two million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$3.5 trillion, \$3,643,831,095,621.12, three trillion, six hundred forty-three billion, eight hundred thirty-one million, ninety-five thousand, six hundred twenty-one dollars and twelve cents during the past 15 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN MEMORY OF DEBORAH VINCENT

• Mr. SARBANES. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute to a young woman, Deborah Vincent, who, in March of this year, began her work with the city of Baltimore's Public Housing authority as its Deputy Executive Director. Sadly, however, Ms. Vincent was diagnosed with leukemia in June and passed away on July 26. There is always a great sense of loss when a person dies in the prime of their life, in this case, loss by those that knew her, her family, friends, colleagues and loved ones. However, I too want to express my loss and the loss to the citizens of Baltimore and the residents of the city's public housing with the passing of Deborah Vincent.

Ms. Vincent came to Baltimore after working at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, first as the General Deputy Assistant Secretary in the Office of Public and Indian Housing and then as Deputy Chief of Staff to Secretary Andrew Cuomo. At HUD Ms. Vincent worked tirelessly for those in need in this country; for the homeless, for those in need of a place to live, for those in need of assistance to defeat substance abuse, and for those in need of a caring and friendly environment in which to raise their families. At HUD she not only demonstrated her passion to get the job done, but also her compassion for those that have the least in our society.

Although only 43-years-old when she died, Ms. Vincent had 20 years of experience managing public housing. From 1981 until 1997, before coming to HUD, she managed the Clearwater Housing Authority in Clearwater, FL. As its executive director, she took the Clearwater Housing Authority from what had been described as a "shambles" to one of the outstanding public housing authorities in the nation. Recognizing that those most in need of safe and decent housing in the Clearwater community were those in public housing she mustered her inner strength and began cleaning up Clearwater's public housing projects, getting rid of drug dealers, scofflaws, and improving the quality of life for the residents that remained.

Ms. Vincent was also an innovator; under her leadership the Housing Authority established homeownership programs by purchasing condominiums and selling them to qualified public housing residents. Later, recognizing that there was a need for affordable housing for those Clearwater residents that did not qualify for public housing assistance, the Housing Authority purchased a large apartment building and sold the units, at a discount, to those who could not afford to purchase a home at market rates. To this day, Clearwater's Housing Authority is recognized for its innovative housing programs.

At the beginning of this statement I said that Ms. Vincent's death was not only a loss to those who knew her, but also to those that were just beginning to know her, the residents of Baltimore and of Baltimore's public housing. Like them, I know all too well the need for the expertise, spirit and compassion that Ms. Vincent brought to her job in just a few short months with the Baltimore Housing Authority. Let us hope that her example of caring will live on in all of us so that we can achieve great things, as she did as a truly dedicated public servant.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.