

begin a new century, people tend to look back nostalgically, examining what life was like in the good old days. In America at the turn of the last century, only one out of seven homes had a bathtub, one in thirteen had a telephone. Today, every home not only has a telephone, but also more than two televisions per household. Undeniably, the technology that we use in our everyday lives has changed a great deal over the last hundred years, but I believe that the values we hold dear remain constant.

This fact was reinforced for me when I recently re-read a copy of the graduation address to the Wentworth Military Academy graduates of 1900. The speech was given by a then prominent young Lexington lawyer, Horace Blackwell, a graduate of Wentworth High School ten years earlier, a member of the Class of 1890. As you may know, the junior college was not added to Wentworth until 1923. From reading the speech I was reminded of Mr. Blackwell's enormous talent as an orator.

I knew Mr. Blackwell. He was successful in his profession and a leader in his church and in civil affairs. He signed my application to become a member of the Missouri Bar, and I was a pall bearer at his funeral in 1956. I can still visualize him, early in the morning at the barber shop for his daily shave, wearing his black suit, his celluloid collar, and his maroon bow tie.

In Mr. Blackwell's address on that June day over one hundred years ago, he advised the graduates to adopt two American values that have stood the test of time and are still important to us.

The first was "be courageous."

The dictionary defines courage as "the state or quality of mind or spirit that enables one to face danger with self-possession, confidence, and resolution; bravery."

Horace Blackwell said that being courageous "is half the battle." This institution has produced many so filled with courage. From the Wentworth ranks we can find a Medal of Honor recipient as well as a four-star general.

The cornerstone of our country has been courage: Those who sailed from Europe and landed at Plymouth Rock, those who established the colonies, those who fought in our revolution, those who moved west into the uncertainties and dangers of the wilderness, those inventors and industrialists who did not have the word "can't" in their vocabularies, those who fought at Chateau Thierry, like Wentworth's late Colonel J.M. Sellers Sr., in the First World War, those who stormed the beaches of Normandy and Tarawa in the Second World War, those who fought the spread of communism in Korea, those who braved the jungles of Vietnam, those who fought the Iraqi Army just ten years ago.

The other value Horace Blackwell charged the graduates to adopt was to "be industrious". Blackwell stressed the importance of hard work, work that involves not only the body but also the brain. The steady industriousness of the American people has led our nation to become the bastion of freedom in this world and the greatest civilization ever known.

Some students think that once they leave school, there will be no more reading assignments. That's not true in my office. In fact, when new staffers come to work for me, a story entitled "A Message to Garcia" is required reading. This story tells the tale of a fellow named Rowan. During the Spanish American War, Rowan was asked by President McKinley to take a message to an insurgent leader in Cuba named Garcia. Nobody knew where in the wilderness Garcia was hiding, no mail or telegraph message could reach him. But Rowan took the letter,

and without complaint, without asking how or why, embraced his assignment and set out to find Garcia, which he did.

The story says that it isn't so much book-learning that young people need, but a "stiffening of the vertebrae which will cause them to be loyal to a trust, to act promptly, to concentrate their energies: do the thing—'Carry a message to Garcia!'" This persistence and industriousness will take a person far in life.

It is interesting to note that Horace Blackwell's lessons on being courageous and being industrious were not lost on his two sons. Both became prominent attorneys in Kansas City, one of them becoming the President of the Missouri Bar Association and the other a recipient of the Silver Star in World War II. Both sons were junior college graduates of this school.

In addition to Mr. Blackwell's counsel which I pass along to you, a new generation, I would like to give you a few more words of advice.

My friend, the late Congressman Fred Schwengel, told me about meeting then-Senator Harry S Truman in 1935 while Schwengel was a college student in Missouri. Truman advised him that to be a good American, "... you should know your history."

Knowing the lessons of history will serve you well, just as it did for Truman during his Presidency. At the end of the day, we as Americans must face stark realities. The world is far more dangerous than ever before. The end of the Cold War has fostered instability in regions heretofore unheard of. American diplomacy and the military will be called upon to keep the peace, settle disputes, and defend our interests. Americans will be challenged to the best that is in us.

But America needs more than military might and diplomats. America needs strength on the home front. Strength of character, strength in civic affairs, and strong communities. The core of America—its heart and soul—needs to be just as courageous and industrious as those on the front lines of international affairs. America must fulfill its potential to be a great civilization that is respected by the peoples of all countries.

Your years at Wentworth have taught you American values, and as you graduate and enter another phase of your life, it is my hope that you will take your place as so many other Wentworth graduates have, bearing the banners of courage and industriousness that will pave the way for you and for a brighter future for our country and peace-loving nations.

As you go forth in life, I charge you to: take responsibility for your actions; be honest and direct in your dealings with others; humble in your demeanor; thoughtful and considerate of others; loyal to your friends; devoted to your family; determined in your endeavors; know the history of our country; appreciate humor; proud of the uniform you wear; and love America.

Keep in mind one more thought. President Truman, who once visited this campus in the 1950s, liked to tell the story about the grave marker in Tombstone, Arizona, that read, "Here lies Jack Williams. He done his damndest." Missouri's President always strived to do just that—to do his damndest—that is, to do his best. So I charge you to heed the wisdom of that epitaph by doing your damndest. By doing so, your dedication will ensure that American freedom continues to shine like a polestar in the heavens.

Congratulations, and God bless.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANTHONY QUINN

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the contributions of the late actor Anthony Quinn. Mr. Quinn, who died of respiratory failure on June 3, 2001, is remembered by the people of the 31st Congressional District and beyond for his outspoken stance on social justice issues and his positive portrayal of Mexican and Native American people.

Anthony Rudolph Oaxaca Quinn was born in Chihuahua, Mexico, to parents of Irish, Mexican, and Native American heritage who fought in the Mexican Revolution with Pancho Villa. His family fled to the United States when Anthony was an infant and settled in California after a short stay in El Paso, Texas. Prior to moving to East Los Angeles at age 6, Anthony worked alongside his parents picking fruit in California's Central Valley, earning 10 cents an hour. In part due to this experience, Mr. Quinn appreciated portraying the plight of working-class people. The Quinn family home in East Los Angeles is now the parking lot of the Anthony Quinn Library—located in the 31st Congressional District.

Mr. Quinn was not only a gifted actor, he was also a writer, artist, and political activist. After the 1942 "Sleepy Lagoon" trial, in which 22 Mexican youths from East Los Angeles were wrongly convicted of murder following a gang killing, Mr. Quinn helped to raise funds for an appeal. Years later, the accused young people were finally declared innocent.

Mr. Quinn earned two Oscars as best supporting actor, the first in 1952 for "Viva Zapata!" and the second in 1956 for his portrayal of painter Paul Gauguin in "Lust for Life." Mr. Quinn identified strongly with two cultures, the Mexican and the Irish, but could not be categorized as only representing those nationalities. His diverse background and appearance allowed him to play a wide range of characters from varying nationalities, including his most memorable as a Greek peasant in "Zorba the Greek."

On behalf of the 31st Congressional District, I recognize Mr. Quinn's contributions to both film and social justice causes and extend my condolences to his family and friends.

TRIBUTE TO THE OUTBACK STEAKHOUSE EMPLOYEES

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the outstanding community service, charitable giving and volunteer efforts of the management and employees of the Outback Steakhouse franchise in Saginaw Township, Michigan.

While the Outback Steakhouse is widely known for its excellent food and original atmosphere, bringing its special brand of land-down-under hospitality to the American culture, the local franchise and its dedicated workers also actively support numerous non-

profit organizations as a way of giving back to the community. The local effort began five years ago when former franchise owner Steve Jahn identified several charities he wanted to help. Steve put his heart and soul into the restaurant's outreach programs and new owner Mitch Hudecek has pledged to continue to seek out ways to maintain the Outback's exceptional level of community involvement.

Over the years, the Outback's excellent staff have spent untold hours cooking, serving and cleaning at events for organizations including the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Big Brothers/Big Sisters of America, the Boysville Summer Olympics, the Make-A-Wish Foundation and the St. Luke's Hospital Epicurean Delight. At no cost to these non-profits, the restaurant has donated their mouth-watering steaks, delicious desserts and other palate-pleasers to help charities defray the high cost of fundraising events.

Non-profit groups depend upon the largesse of businesses and individuals to donate goods and services for enterprises to support their endeavors. The Outback Steakhouse and their employees have raised the bar for others when it comes to doing one's part for the greater community. It is especially noteworthy that Outback workers volunteer their time for every event in which they take part. Their dedication of time and quality service speaks volumes about them individually and about the spirit of voluntarism fostered by the Outback's management. In addition, the restaurant continually reaches out to young people by providing free tours of the kitchen and its operation to area schools.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in expressing my sincere appreciation to the Outback Steakhouse for their generous contributions to our community and their continued pursuit of excellence across the board.

LONG-RANGE ENERGY PLAN NECESSARY

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues the following editorial from the May 25, 2001, *Norfolk Daily News*. The editorial stresses the need to develop a long-range plan to address the nation's energy problems. The Bush administration is to be commended for offering a comprehensive plan with dozens of specific recommendations. It is imperative for Congress to work with the administration to develop a sensible long-term energy policy which will help assure Americans of development of diverse, reliable, affordable energy sources and an emphasis on energy conservation. Clearly, too, development of energy sources must be done in an environmentally responsible manner.

NO IMMEDIATE RELIEF IS PROMISED

With typical impatience, many Americans are disappointed that President Bush's energy plan does not immediately resolve the problems with high gasoline prices and the costs of electricity. Natural gas has escalated as well, and there is nothing in the Bush plan that puts a lid on prices or rations supplies.

Instead, he proposes to deal with the problems on a long-term basis. It may well mean

he will be a one-term president, but if the plan gains acceptance, it is a small price to pay.

The clamoring for the federal government to do something, anything, about California's electric bill, which rose from \$7 billion in 1999 to \$28 billion last year and is expected to be upward of \$50 billion next year, is intense. It seems typical of state or local government blaming Washington first and expecting to be bailed out. The idea that the state is too big and too important to the rest of the nation leads politically to the thought that federal intervention and "temporary" price caps are the only solution.

Energy policy must be based on the nation's best interests, however, and not those of residents or business enterprises in any one state.

The solution is to be found in realistic energy pricing which, in the case of gasoline now pushing upward of \$2 a gallon, is not as costly as 20 years ago when inflation is taken into account.

Painful as that is, and especially for those in farming where costs are not often passed on, the alternative of price controls, quotas and rationing would be worse.

That segment of the oil industry in the United States which finds ways to obtain supplies from old sources thought to be uneconomic is now being revived. There are known reserves, notably including those offshore near California and the Gulf Coast, to be utilized. And there is also the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge that offers promise.

Some of these developments, inherent in the new plan, are vigorously opposed from an environmental standpoint. It may take even higher prices and more severe winters to convince policymakers that the conflicts between animal habitat and human needs require more compromise and not total bans on exploration and drilling under carefully controlled conditions.

While the Bush National Energy Policy is strong on emphasizing the production side, including nuclear sources and cleaner coal technology, it offers important incentives for conservation, for wider development of high-mileage vehicles, wind and solar power.

In short, it is a broad plan which can make America less dependent on foreign sources. That it does not solve immediate price and supply problems or establish a new energy czar with dictatorial powers is not a flaw. That it does not immediately solve problems unique to those states which handled deregulation programs poorly is not a weakness. But it will take much political foresight to recognize that.

HONORING LEONOR VON WALDEGG DELGADO

HON. LINCOLN DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate Leonor Von Waldegg Delgado for her 96th birthday. Born on June 6, 1905 in Bogota, Colombia to Julian Delgado Mallarino and Mercedes Morales Rocha she celebrates a lifetime of achievements—the cornerstone of which is reflected in her loving family.

She is the paternal grand-daughter of former Colombian Senator and Minister Evaristo Delgado and Susana Mallarino Cabal and the maternal grand-daughter of Julian Morales Quintero and Christina Rocha Caicedo. Her father, Julian Delgado Mallarino served as Colombian Minister of Public Instruction and

her mother Mercedes Morales Rocha was known as a benevolent woman committed to helping children and the poor.

Leonor was married on July 21, 1928 to Baron Herman Von Waldegg in Bogota at the Roman Catholic Church of Vera Cruz. Colombia's sitting President, Abadia Mendez was in the wedding procession and the reception followed at the Presidential Palace, La Casa de Narino. Baron Von Waldegg was a renowned archeologist featured in the May 1940 issue of the National Geographic magazine. He taught at Boston College in Massachusetts and Columbia University in New York and served as the Curator of Natural History in both Boston and New York.

She comes from a large family. Her brothers include: Alvaro Delgado Morales, Carlos Delgado Morales, Enrique Delgado Morales, Julian Delgado Morales, Camilo Delgado Morales, Jaime Delgado Morales and German Delgado Morales. Her sisters include: Carolina Calle Mejia, Mercedes Gutierrez Rubio, Susana Arbelaez Manrique, Teresa Escrurera Mallarino, Ines Barbosa Manrique.

She is the mother of Jimmy Von Waldegg and Teresa Uribe. She is the grandmother of Robert and Patty Dempster, Allen and Lisa Dempster, John and Fran Dempster, George D. Uribe II, and Sherry Arbelaez, Vicki Von Waldegg, Jaime Von Waldegg and the great-grandmother of Robbie Dempster, Jr., Dylan Dempster, Teddy Dempster, Becky Dempster, John F. Dempster II, Deanna Romero, Cheri Arbelaez and Daniel Evans Von Waldegg. She is the great-great grandmother of Sabrina Romero, Samantha Romero, Sierra Romero and James Arbelaez Tacconi.

Today she celebrates an amazing life as well as an abundance of love for family, her faith in God and the legacy of integrity upheld throughout the generations. She instills a sense of responsibility and enjoys a rich cultural history. She has a winsome personality, a great sense of humor and an amazing ability to write and recite poetry.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate her on this special occasion and wish her a very happy birthday. I send my best to her family as they celebrate not only a birthday but also a legacy of a woman who will continue to live through the lives of her loved ones.

CODIFICATION OF TITLE 40, UNITED STATES CODE, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PROPERTY, AND WORKS

HON. F. JAMES SENENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. SENENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to codify and enact certain general and permanent laws, related to public buildings, property, and works, as title 40 of the United States Code. This bill has been prepared by the Office of the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives as a part of the responsibilities of that Office to prepare and submit to the Committee on the Judiciary, for enactment into positive law, all titles of the United States Code. This bill makes no change in the substance of existing law.

Anyone interested in obtaining a copy of the bill and a description of the bill, containing a