

role, which his dedicated years of public service have prepared him well for, he will continue to work toward protecting valuable land for the enjoyment of future generations. I wish Charles the very best of luck in his new endeavor and look forward to continuing to work in partnership with him for the benefit of all Coloradans. I very sincerely thank him for his service to the people of Colorado.

Mr. Speaker, I am attaching a recent column from the Denver Post that further acknowledges Charles's accomplishments at the Land Board. I want to personally thank Charles Bedford for his years of dedicated service.

UNCOVERING HIDDEN LANDS
(By Joanne Ditmer)

Sunday, April 22, 2001.—When Colorado became a state in 1876, the federal government gave land to the new state to raise funds for eight trusts, the largest being K-12 education.

The state Land Board owns 3 million acres and manages an additional 1.5 million acres of mineral rights. These are "hidden lands," for few of us know how they or the money they generate are managed. Many have grazing leases, giving us the "country" look we value while they bring in dollars.

Charles Bedford, a fourth-generation Coloradan, is resigning after four years as Land Board director. A highly capable and competent administrator, he's given considerable thought to what changes could improve the management and benefits of those state lands.

The past decade, Colorado's citizens have become aware that state lands have additional value beyond their revenue; they are even more precious when development covers other landscapes. Decisions on state lands made solely for money, for one-time gain, frequently are disasters.

With this new perception, in November 1997 voters passed Amendment 16, which provided that a portion of those state lands must be put into permanent stewardship. Generally, the sites were chosen for their value as natural resources and open space, and were not to be sold for development. In 1998, 200,000 acres were designated for the Stewardship Trust; another 100,000 acres were added in 2000.

Bedford recalled that implementing the Stewardship Trust meant overcoming much suspicion; ranchers and farmers thought it was an attack on agricultural lands; school systems feared a cut in income; and environmentalists charged it wasn't what was promised.

Other accomplishments since then, Bedford said, included the partnerships forged with local communities to utilize state lands in ways that benefit the communities as well as raise money. These include the purchase by Routt County and Steamboat Springs of Emerald Mountain; the 400 acres sold to Larimer County Open Space; convening neighboring ranchers and natural-resource experts to help design a plan for the 85,000-acre Chico Basin Ranch in Pueblo and El Paso counties; and other innovative ideas that address the public's desire for open space while raising money for education.

Bedford recommends his successor continue to work to achieve local government priorities, perhaps by pushing legislation that would allow the Land Board to sell property directly to local governments or other state agencies for its appraised value, instead of pitting them in a bidding war against developers.

The Land Board produces between \$30 million and \$40 million per year, or less than one-half of one percent of the total state school appropriation for education (and that appropriation is itself about half the total expenditures on education, with local funding making up the balance).

Amendment 16 mandated that money generated by the Land Board be "in addition to" funds appropriated to education through the School Finance Act, but the Legislature has not changed the method through which board funds are distributed. Bedford believes legislation should be supported that more clearly channels funds directly to schools and implements the "in addition to" language of Amendment 16. Finally, Bedford said the Land Board is "unconscionably" understaffed, with the lowest staff-to-acreage ratio of any comparable land board in the West. That means there can't possibly be adequate and thoughtful management of these valuable and irreplaceable lands.

"We own about 4 percent of the surface area of the state," Bedford concluded. "It's a huge asset, worth a lot of money, worth a lot of thinking. It's been on the back burner for much too long."

Bedford served Gov. Roy Romer as Natural Resources Policy analyst for two years and as legal counsel for one year. On June 1, he becomes associate director of the Nature Conservancy of Colorado, where his dedication and expertise will continue to benefit the state.

The international non-profit conservation organization preserves ecologically significant landscapes for future generations. In Colorado, it protects more than 425,000 acres of the state's Last Great Places.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY RECOGNIZES THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF FLEMINGTON BOY SCOUT TROOP 194

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Flemington, New Jersey-based Boy Scout Troop 194's twenty-fifth anniversary.

Troop 194 was originally chartered with St. Magdalen's R.C. as its sponsor. In 1988, the troop was re-chartered at the Flemington Baptist Church. Currently, Troop 194 enrolls approximately 100 scouts, as participation in its summer camp program continues to increase.

Throughout its existence, Troop 194 has boasted a number of accomplishments. These include a dramatic increase in the troop's size, as well as the honoring of some twenty-two young men with the rank of Eagle Scout since 1981. Troop 194 has also undertaken various projects, which include cleaning up nearby Morales Park, working at local churches, and volunteering with the local Food Pantry. The troop continues to thrive as it continues to welcome new scouts and to contribute to the health of the surrounding community.

Once again, I congratulate Boy Scout Troop 194 on its accomplishments, and I ask my colleagues to join me in praising the scouts' record of achievement.

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS AT WENTWORTH MILITARY ACADEMY

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 6, 2001

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I had the privilege to give the commencement address at Wentworth Military Academy on May 19, 2001. As a graduate of Wentworth and a lifelong resident of Lexington, Missouri, Wentworth's home, it was a distinct honor. Accompanying me was General John Abrams, Commanding General at United States Army TRADOC, who commissioned 14 Second Lieutenants. My speech to that group is set forth as follows:

First, let me thank General John Abrams for being with us today. His participation in this event marks this as an historic moment for Wentworth, but more importantly honors the 14 new Army second lieutenants. This day will be a treasured memory for all of us for years to come, and we are truly grateful for General and Mrs. Abrams' presence this morning. Thank you.

Whenever I come to the Wentworth campus, my alma mater, memories of yesteryear flood my mind—rounding the far corner of the cinder track, the staccato history lectures of Captain Bob Heppler, standing in formation with my fellow cadets, and reading the inscription on the Administration Building—"Achieve the Honorable"—and wondering what in the world it meant.

But as Kipling wrote, that was "long ago and far away."

I am honored to have the opportunity to speak at today's ceremonies, but I have to confess that a graduation speech is a difficult assignment. With all of the excitement, and with the pride of individual and class-wide achievement that surrounds graduation day, few can be expected to remember what the speaker had to say. But I am not going to let that prevent me from sharing a few words of wisdom that have meant something to me and I hope will give you something to think about as you leave here and move into the next adventure of your lives.

Graduation day celebrates the steps each of you have completed to prepare for the future. It is a day to look forward. I can remember when I was in school, a guest speaker at an assembly told the students, "you are the leaders of tomorrow." At that point in my life, it was very easy to shrug off that statement. It's hard to imagine your buddies grown up and raising families, operating their own businesses, participating in civic life, leading a platoon of soldiers, or running for political office. But somehow it happens. Today, with your degree, you are on the brink of that tomorrow, and people will be looking to you for leadership.

Some time ago, I hosted a small breakfast for the famous historian and author Stephen Ambrose. You will recall that he wrote the books, *D-Day*, *Citizen Soldier*, and a book entitled *Undaunted Courage*, which details the saga of Lewis and Clark, who traversed the continent from 1804 to 1806.

That morning, I asked Professor Ambrose what it was that made America so great and so different. I was expecting his answer to be something along the lines of America's frontier westward movement, or our abundance of natural resources, or our great diversity of people. But this was his answer.

"Look at Russia. Russia has more natural resources than all of North America. Russia

has a hearty workforce. But Russia did not have a George Washington, a John Adams, a Thomas Jefferson, or a James Madison, all of whom established our American values."

So what makes America so different and so great? Our values. We have been uncommonly blessed with leaders whose vision has allowed America to grow and prosper for over 200 years. The democratic system of government that our Founding Fathers set into motion has served us very well.

It is a common creed, not common ancestral roots, which binds us together as a nation. These are lasting values. They do not change. These are values that were instilled in me growing up in Lexington and during my time at Wentworth.

As we approached the year 2000, a great deal of attention focused on millennium celebrations all over the world. Any time we 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