

the Purple Heart after the battle in which he was injured. He just never got to hold the actual awards in his hand. That is, until earlier this month.

But Black did not do what he did for the medals. He did what he did because he is a patriot, and he knew he was the only hope his fallen brothers may have had at those critical moments.

Black is quiet in demeanor, never boasting. But, his honor and integrity shows—in the way he holds his head high and the way he smiles. It is clear that he is a hero.

“I was just doing my job,” he said.

After two years and nine months in Germany, Black was the only one in his unit who hadn't returned home for leave. Finally, he was granted a leave of absence and got the chance to come home to his beloved country and back to his sweetheart, Pauline. The two had been exchanging letters during the war. Pauline was anxiously awaiting the arrival of her soldier.

Black received word that the war had ended, just as his ship arrived in New York.

“They were unloading at the station when they started to say ‘the war is over,’ and I was very happy that day,” he said.

Soon Black was back at home in Keavy, where he'd been raised. He was back with his family, back to his life. He returned to Pauline, and the two were married just a few days later.

“I had really missed him,” said Pauline, “and I had really worried about him. It was good to have him home.”

The two began building their house shortly after they were married. They still live in the home today. Black worked as a carpenter, and Pauline worked for the United States Postal Service. The couple had two children, Harold Gene and Sheila Kay. The Blacks will celebrate their 65th anniversary on May 19, 2010.

Morris Black continued to serve his community and country after returning home. He was one of the founding members of The Disabled American Veterans Chapter 158 in Keavy. The center now serves as a community gathering place.

“They hold family reunions and play ball at the field,” said Black.

Black also worked as a volunteer firefighter. Pauline remembers her husband rushing off at all hours to fight fires.

“He would be working on something and when a call came in, he was out the door,” she said.

“There was about three or four of us who got together and decided we needed a fire department. So we started one,” said Black.

The Keavy Volunteer Fire Department is thriving and continues to serve the community. Black is proud of all he has done, and very grateful that he has been able to serve. He is most grateful, he said, for his family.

“It feels good to have my wife and children, and grandchildren and great-grandchildren. That's what really makes me proud.”

Morris and Pauline live each day as it comes, and they thank God for every day they have together.

“There are times when I didn't know whether I'd make it home or not, but I did. There is no greater honor than to fight for your country. And there's nothing like the feeling of having people who love you,” said Black.

After a lifetime of service, Black has every right to brag, but that is not his style. As he holds his Silver Star in his hands, he looks at it with pride, and he does appreciate it. But the real satisfaction for a soldier is much bigger than an award. Black remembers each one of the soldiers he stopped to help that day in Germany, and thinks of the ones who didn't make it home. His gratitude

is to those who fought before and with him, and for those who continue to fight.

REMEMBERING DOROTHY HEIGHT

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to recognize the life of women and civil rights pioneer Dorothy Height, a woman who helped pave the way for an African American to be elected President of the United States, a Latino son of immigrants to represent New Jersey in the U.S. Senate, and brilliant Jewish and Latina women to preside in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Dorothy Height first immersed herself in the civil rights movement in 1933 when she became a leader of the United Christian Youth Movement of North America. It was her dedication to ending the horror of lynching, reforming the criminal justice system, and securing free access to public accommodations that made her an American hero and the obvious choice to serve as a representative of the YWCA to the World Conference of Christian Youth.

While serving as the assistant executive director of the Harlem YWCA, Ms. Height met Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women. Recognizing the promise and potential in Ms. Height, Bethune invited her to join the NCNW in her mission to secure equal rights for women.

Throughout her countless years of leadership with the YWCA, the National Council of Negro Women, and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Incorporated, Ms. Height inspired a generation of future leaders. During those days of racism, intolerance, and hatred, it was extremely difficult for a woman, an African-American woman, to advocate for civil rights. Imagine how frightening it must have been to stand up to oppression, intolerance, and injustice that often ended in violence against those who simply came in peace seeking to be treated equally and fairly. A fearless leader, Ms. Height took the chance she knew she had to take because as she plainly stated, “we all have to do whatever we can.”

It was that simple philosophy that motivated her to accomplish many achievements through her leadership with the YWCA, NCNW, and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Her contributions are endless, and as a testament to her accomplishments, Ms. Height was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1994 and the Congressional Gold Medal in 2004.

Dorothy Height's commitment to ensuring equality for all is her legacy and our hope.

Heralded as a civil rights leader, Ms. Height was the only woman at the highest level of the civil rights movement to march alongside revered leaders such as Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Whitney H. Young, A. Phillip Randolph, and John Lewis, just to name a few. During the height of the civil

rights era, she organized the “Wednesdays in Mississippi” event, which brought together African-American and Caucasian women from different walks of life to create a discourse of understanding. Respected as a national leader, Ms. Height played a pivotal role in several Presidential committees, including the President's Committee on the Employment of the Handicapped and the President's Committee on the Status of Women.

Her life's work helped to bring our Nation out from the shadow of segregation to a place where we are moving closer to true racial, ethnic, and gender equality. While we have made great strides toward obtaining equality, there is still much work left to be done. At the age of 98, Dorothy Height continued to play a role in addressing the social inequities some Americans face, as evidenced by her position of chairperson of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. She once stated, “I want to be remembered as someone who used herself and anything she could touch to work for justice and freedom . . . I want to be remembered as one who tried.” Ms. Height will not only be remembered as one who tried but also as one who achieved, one who inspired, and one who has left a footprint in this world. We can honor her legacy by doing our part and trying to make this society better than the one she lived in by finally achieving equality for all.

ENUMERATED POWERS ACT

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss the need to closely examine our United States Constitution and Congress's limits held within this important document. Our Founding Fathers granted Congress limited powers within the Constitution, and we should not stray outside those powers. They knew what would happen if a government grew too large and too controlling. So far during the 111th Congress, the government has taken over banks, insurance companies, the student loan industry and the automobile industry. The American people know this is wrong and they have spoken out. During the Wyoming State legislative session, which concluded on March 5, two resolutions were passed because the Federal Government continues to overstep its bounds. These two resolutions, House Enrolled Joint Resolution 2 and House Enrolled Joint Resolution 3, demand that Congress desist from making mandates beyond the enumerated powers of the United States Constitution.

In the U.S. Senate, I am working to pass S. 1319, The Enumerated Powers Act, to achieve what the Wyoming State Legislature passed and signed into law on the State level earlier this year. The Enumerated Powers Act would require that every bill introduced in Congress include a constitutionality clause pointing to the exact section in the Constitution that grants