

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF
THE VERY REVEREND J. EARL
CAVANAUGH

HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Ms. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise today to bring to your attention, and to the attention of my colleagues, the fine work and outstanding public service of the Very Reverend J. Earl Cavanaugh.

On Sunday, May 21, 1995, I was honored to join with the congregation of the Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Cathedral of Kansas City, MO, as well as the greater Kansas City community, to salute Reverend Cavanaugh on the occasion of his retirement after 19 years as dean of the Cathedral.

Reverend Cavanaugh was born in Philadelphia, PA, on May 22, 1930. After graduating from Lycoming College in Williamsport, PA, in 1953 with an A.B. degree in English literature, he attended Drew Theological School in Madison, NJ, receiving a master of divinity degree in 1956. Upon completing a year of special study at the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, he was ordained to the priesthood on June 18, 1958, diocese of Los Angeles, CA.

During the period 1958–1976, Reverend Cavanaugh served as vicar of St. Peter's Church in Rialto, CA 1958–1961; vicar of St. Bartholomew's Church in Poway, CA 1961–64; rector of St. Barnabas Church and chaplain to Episcopal students at Occidental College in Los Angeles, CA 1964–68; and rector of the Church of the Holy Faith in Inglewood, CA 1968–76.

In March 1976, Reverend Cavanaugh became dean and rector of Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral in Kansas City, MO, the heart of the heartland and my hometown.

As he had in his previous ministries, Reverend Cavanaugh not only embraced his pastoral duties to his congregation but became an advocate and a leader in many areas of concern and challenge to the community at large, establishing the place of the Cathedral as a center of worship and service to both the greater Kansas City community and the diocese of West Missouri.

As dean of Grace and Holy Trinity, he extended participation in the worship ministry to both women and men at all levels; encouraged and facilitated the development of congregational diversity by age, socio-economic and cultural background; advocated and implemented the ordination of women to the presbyterate; and strengthened the relationship of the Cathedral with other Christians and members of other faiths through joint worship, study and community service.

As Dean of Kansas City, Reverend Cavanaugh, working with the Grace and Holy Trinity congregation, provided vision and leadership in support of the community's efforts to address the growing human needs and suffering of the Kansas City population, in particular the residents of the downtown area and our more troubled neighborhoods. As part of Downtown Ministries, Reverend Cavanaugh and the Grace and Holy Trinity congregation worked hand-in-hand with the Catholic Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Grand Avenue Temple, United Methodist Church, and

St. Mary's Episcopal Church to minister to area youth, the elderly, the hungry, and the needy. From the beginning, Reverend Cavanaugh became involved publicly and pastorally in dealing with the very difficult issues of the AIDS epidemic, working to instill throughout our community a sense of true compassion and concern for those afflicted with this terrible disease. He dedicated his spirit and his energies to creating a climate of ecumenical cooperation and to fostering within our community a heightened awareness of the continuing need for social, racial, gender, and economic justice.

Among his many community activities, Reverend Cavanaugh has served with distinction as a member of the U.S. Interreligious Committee for Peace in the Middle East; as a member of the Downtown Council Board of Directors; as chaplain of the Harry S. Truman Good Neighbor Award Foundation; as a member of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Interfaith Coalition; on the Kansas City Community Joint Committee on Homelessness; and on the mayor's task forces on AIDS and on hunger and poverty.

Within the Episcopal Church, at the national level, Reverend Cavanaugh has served on the executive council; was elected nine times as deputy to the general convention of the executive church; served as a member of the Committee on the State of the Church; and served as a member of the House of Deputies Committee on Evangelism at the General Conventions held in 1973 and 1979.

In 1954, Reverend Gingrich married Nancy Gingrich Cavanaugh of Philadelphia, PA. Mrs. Cavanaugh graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with an A.B. degree in economics. She attended Claremont Graduate School in Claremont, CA where she received a master's degree in education. Prior to the family's relocation to Kansas City, Mrs. Cavanaugh worked for the Federal Reserve System, the California Department of Public Assistance, and the Rialto, Los Angeles, and Inglewood California School Districts. Since 1977, she has taught second grade at the now-Pembroke Hill School in Kansas City. While actively involved in her own career, Mrs. Cavanaugh has been an integral partner in the great works and the great successes of Reverend Cavanaugh. One of the greatest gifts Reverend Cavanaugh shared with Kansas City was Nancy Cavanaugh. She became a true citizen of our city embracing with her heart our cares and concerns, dedicating her personal time and energy to seeking solutions to our problems and to celebrating our gains.

Reverend and Mrs. Cavanaugh are the proud parents of Helen Mary, who I had the distinct pleasure of having as one of my students when I was on the faculty at the Sunset Hill School. Helen is an attorney and is married to Paul Staubs. Helen and Paul live in Northern California and have four wonderful children: Sydney, Alexander, Ethan, and Jacob. Helen's tribute to her father on Sunday, May 21, brought tears of joy to my eyes.

In 1976, when Reverend Cavanaugh came to the heartland of America—to Kansas City—he opened his heart to the congregation and to our community. During his 19 years as dean at Grace and Holy Trinity, Reverend Cavanaugh played an extraordinary and critical role in our community. He touched the lives of so many people. His contributions will long be remembered.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me, the congregation of the Grace and Holy Trinity Cathedral, Reverend Cavanaugh's family, and the citizens of Kansas City, MO, in recognizing Reverend Cavanaugh's outstanding achievements and selfless contributions and in extending our congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of his retirement.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE LUTZA AND
CAROL SILVER LUTZA

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to George Lutza and Carol Silver Lutza, corecipients of the Bernardi Senior Center's ninth Community Service Award. For the past 7 years George and Carol's company, Dynamic Home Care, has provided home chore and bathing services to homebound seniors referred by the Bernardi Center. Their goal is to ensure that seniors have affordable and excellent health care. In that, Carol and George have succeeded admirably.

Carol and George serve on the professional advisory council and the member advisory council of the Bernardi Center, which is located in Van Nuys. They bring their own brand of dedication and energy to the center, in addition to providing a valuable service to the elderly of the northeast San Fernando Valley.

Both are busy in other organizations involved with the lives of senior citizens. For example, George is a member of the Elderabuse Task Force, a member of Elders at Risk, a supporter of the Alzheimer's Association and the past chairperson of the Living at Home Community Council. Carol has since 1987 been chairperson of the Home Care Consortium through Senior Care Network, which is affiliated with Huntington Memorial Hospital. She is also cochairperson of the steering committee of the Greater Los Angeles Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting George Lutza and Carol Silver Lutza, public servants who work tirelessly for the betterment of senior citizens. They are a shining example to us all.

RECOGNITION TO LEWIS "DEE"
WALKER

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Government is losing to retirement a dedicated defender of both the U.S. Army and the American environment.

Lewis "Dee" Walker has been under the Secretary of the Army in charge of the environment. It was his duty to recognize years of environmental neglect at U.S. Army bases. It became his responsibility to turn that neglect into a commitment to make contaminated land safe for human health and the environment.

And Dee Walker performed in outstanding fashion.

I am most familiar with his years of work to clean up one of the Army's most infamous messes, the Rocky Mountain Arsenal. For over 10 years Walker showed great energy, patience, and determination to get where we are today—a comprehensive cleanup plan endorsed by all parties involved. His effort here alone casts him a spot next to Hercules and the Madonna.

Mr. Speaker, we owe a great debt to Dee Walker. And I wish him well in the future.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF UNION COUNTY, NJ, RESIDENTS WHO HAVE SERVED IN CONGRESS, 1789-1808

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House of Representatives from Union County, NJ, I recently became interested in my predecessors who represented my home county during Congress' early years. During the first two decades of our Nation's history, Union County sent five distinguished gentlemen to serve in Congress. For many of these men, like Abraham Clark, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and Jonathan Dayton, a signer of the U.S. Constitution, their service in Congress was but one of their many contributions to our Nation during its formative years. And although some of these men have been obscured by the passage of time, their accomplishments are remembered by many of my constituents, and still studied by scholars of this period.

Before one can examine the Union County natives who served in the first 10 Congresses, a short primer on how Union County developed is appropriate. Although settlers from Europe had been living in Union County for nearly 200 years, Union County was not created by the State legislature until 1857. As New Jersey's youngest and second smallest county, Union County was originally part of its neighbor to the north, Essex County. In colonial times, what is now Union County was encompassed by the county's most populous community, Elizabethtown—now Elizabeth, and the county seat. Elizabeth, a port town, was founded in 1665 by Sir George Carteret, who named the new settlement in honor of his wife, Lady Elizabeth.

No sooner had the little village of Elizabeth been founded than settlers pushed outward onto the surrounding lands. As isolated farms were hewn from the forest, tiny hamlets developed, and new neighborhood names were born. Although these farms and small villages remained part of Elizabeth, they began to develop their own sense of identity and local concerns. By the end of the 18th century, division was inevitable. The first of the outlying areas to separate was Springfield, which was created by the State legislature in 1793. The next year Westfield incorporated, garnering its name because it was the "west field" of Elizabeth. Then in close succession came Rahway in 1804, Union in 1808, and my hometown of New Providence in 1809. The rest of Union County's 15 communities would grow out of these 6 towns. Elizabeth would continue to dominate the county politically, and would be

home to most of the men Union County sent to the first Congresses.

On March 4, 1789, amid much fanfare, the first session of the first Congress began. Unfortunately for the new government, a quorum to conduct business was not reached in the House until April 1, and in the Senate until April 4. One of the reasons for this absence of a quorum was the difficulty Members had in reaching New York City, the home of the new government. Travel was slow during this period, especially for Members from the Western States or those not near the coast or a river. The trip must have been an easy one for Elias Boudinot, however, Union County's first resident to serve in Congress. Representative Boudinot probably took a short ferry ride across Newark Bay, up the Kill van Kull, and finally across the Hudson River to reach Federal Hall, located on Manhattan's southern tip. It is interesting to note that prior to his trip to be sworn into the First Congress, Representative-elect Boudinot entertained President-elect George Washington at Boxwood Hall, his two-story mansion in Elizabeth. President-elect Washington was also on his way to New York City, to be sworn in as our Nation's first chief executive.

Although born in Philadelphia, Representative Boudinot lived and practiced law in Elizabeth when he was elected to the First Congress. A tall, dignified, and reportedly handsome man, Boudinot was both cautious in his temperament and conservative in his politics. His career before his congressional service was quite distinguished. He served in the Revolutionary Army, and was a Delegate to the Continental Congress in 1778. Delegate Boudinot would serve again in the Continental Congress from 1781 to 1783. During his tenure, Delegate Boudinot gained valuable experience by serving on over 30 committees. He also served as the Continental Congress' tenth president during 1782-83, making him, in a de facto sense, New Jersey's first elected national leader. As my colleagues may be aware, under the Articles of Confederation, there was no executive branch, and hence, no chief executive. The Continental Congress, a unicameral legislature, ran the entire government. Furthermore, under the Articles, Delegate Boudinot's term was automatically abbreviated because the terms of Delegates to the Continental Congress were limited to 3 years.

As a House member during the first three Congresses, Representative Boudinot fathered many essential measures and participated in practically all important debates. Boudinot led the defense of Hamilton's conduct of the Federal Treasury. He also was the first chairman of the Rules Committee, then a select committee that had the important task of formulating the first rules of the new body. During his tenure as chairman, Boudinot's leadership and experience from serving in the Continental Congress would prove invaluable to the First Congress.

After the Third Congress, Representative Boudinot declined to run for reelection. In 1795, he accepted an appointment as director of the U.S. Mint. He moved to Philadelphia, and sold Boxwood Hall to his House colleague Jonathan Dayton. He served as director of the Mint until 1805. Representative Boudinot died in 1821.

In the Second Congress, Representative Boudinot was joined by another Elizabeth native, a slight, almost frail man named Abraham

Clark. Representative Clark grew up on his family farm in a section of Elizabeth which is now present-day Roselle. Born in 1726, Representative Clark had a distinguished career and contributed much to the founding of our Nation. He hated aristocratic privilege in any form and was outspoken in his advocacy for independence from England, culminating in his signing the Declaration of Independence. Although not formally educated in the law, Representative Clark's zeal for giving free legal advice earned him the nickname of "the Poor Man's Counsellor."

Because of his support for the American Revolution, he was chosen as a Delegate to the Continental Congress from 1776-78, and again from 1780-83, and finally from 1786 until the Continental Congress largely disbanded in 1788. Delegate Clark was also chosen as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, but ill health—he suffered from poor health his entire life—prevented him from attending. He would go on to oppose adoption of the Federal Constitution until the Bill of Rights was added in 1791. Re-elected to the Third Congress, Representative Clark's tenure in Congress was cut short by his death in 1794 at age 69. In honor of his patriotism and many accomplishments, the future township of Clark, NJ, at the time a part of Rahway, was named for him.

Also joining Representative Boudinot and Clark in the Second Congress was Jonathan Dayton of Elizabeth. Son of Elias Dayton, a Delegate to the Continental Congress, Representative Dayton was elected to the First Congress, but declined the office, preferring instead to become a member of the New Jersey council and later speaker of the New Jersey General Assembly. Born in 1760, he graduated from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, became a lawyer, and fought during the Revolutionary War, attaining the rank of captain. He was captured by the British in Elizabeth, but obtained his freedom in a prisoner exchange. In addition to his military service, he was also a delegate to the Federal Constitutional Convention, and had the honor of being the youngest signer, at 27, of the U.S. Constitution. Interestingly, he was chosen to go to the Constitutional Convention after his father and Abraham Clark declined to travel to Philadelphia because of poor health.

In the Third Congress, Representative Dayton became chairman of the House Committee on Elections, one of the first standing committees of the House. From that position, and because he was a loyal Federalist, Representative Dayton attained the Speakership during the Fourth and Fifth Congresses.

As Speaker, Dayton has been described as being of ordinary ability, but of being personally popular, which helped temper the growing bellicose attitude of the House over the controversial Jay Treaty, which Dayton supported. He is also seen as an active Speaker compared with his predecessors, and as someone who used his position to influence other Members. He was also the first Speaker to speak out on issues before Congress when the House operated in the Committee of the Whole.

During his time in the House, Representative Dayton argued in favor of having the secretaries of the Treasury and of War appear in the House, and for a larger regular army, rather than a militia. With Representative