

Boudinot, he voted five times to uphold Hamilton financial policy. His first speech in the House was on his own motion to sequester British debts. He also took part in the debate supporting the Washington administration's position in the Whiskey Rebellion.

As Speaker at the outset of the Adams administration in 1797, Dayton increasingly found himself in the middle of Jeffersonian attacks on Hamilton's administration of the Treasury Department. This growing lack of comity reached a boiling point when Dayton had to break up a fight between Jeffersonian Republican Matthew Lyon of Vermont and stalwart Federalist Roger Griswold of Connecticut on the House floor after Lyon spit in Griswold's face over a political dispute.

Dayton recognized that two noticeable factions in the Congress had developed. By 1800 these factions would be distinct political parties, called the Federalists and the Democrat-Republicans. In 1798, Speaker Dayton declined to run for the House again and instead ran and won a seat in the Senate as a Federalist candidate. Republican Dayton is still the only Speaker of the House ever from Union County.

Although an active participant in the debates of the Senate, Dayton wielded considerably less influence than he had as Speaker. During his tenure in the upper body, Senator Dayton voted along Federalist party lines against the repeal of the Judiciary Act of 1801, and against the impeachment of Justice Samuel Chase. After a visit to New Orleans in 1803, he favored the purchase of Louisiana, which was a Jefferson administration initiative. Dayton served one term in the Senate, from 1799 to 1805.

After leaving the Senate, Dayton was supposed to accompany President Jefferson's first Vice President and his childhood friend Aaron Burr on an expedition to the West, where Burr apparently intended to conquer Spanish land and create an empire. However, Senator Dayton became ill and was unable to make the arduous journey. Fortunately for Dayton, his absence from the trip may have saved him from a lengthy prison term as he was indicted for treason due to his perceived role in Burr's schemes. After spending a brief time in prison, he was released and spared the embarrassment of a public trial. However, the attendant publicity brought an end to his national political career. Nevertheless, the people of New Jersey still held him in high regard, and he went on to serve two terms in the New Jersey General Assembly beginning in 1814. He died in 1824 in the town of his birth, Elizabeth, soon after hosting a visit from Lafayette. The city of Dayton, OH was named for him—not for his political achievements, but because he was a member of a group of businessmen that invested in the area in 1796—and closer to my home, a regional high school in Springfield was named in his honor.

Serving with Senator Dayton in the Sixth and Seventh Congresses was Aaron Ogden of Elizabeth. Senator Ogden, a Federalist, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Schureman, who left the Senate to become the mayor of his hometown, New Brunswick. Born in 1756, Senator Ogden was educated at Princeton University and served with great valor in the Revolutionary Army, attaining the rank of brigade major. After the Revolution, Senator Ogden became an outstanding lawyer and leader of the Fed-

eralist Party in New Jersey. His first political job was Essex County clerk, which he held from 1785–1803, coinciding with his brief tenure in the Senate. He was also a presidential elector in 1796 for John Adams. In 1802, he ran for a full 6-year Senate term, but was denied reelection. He went back to New Jersey and resumed his law practice, and capped his political career by serving as New Jersey's fifth governor.

Before his death in 1839, Governor Ogden would make one more significant contribution to his Nation, not as a lawmaker, but as a defendant in a civil case. In the early 1820's, a dispute arose with Thomas Gibbons, his former partner in the steamship trade. This dispute resulted in the landmark Supreme Court case *Gibbons versus Ogden* (1824). In this case, which Ogden ultimately lost, Chief Justice John Marshall established important constitutional precedents concerning the Federal commerce clause and the supremacy clause's restraints on State power.

In the Ninth Congress, with the retirement of Senator Dayton, Union County's only native in either body was freshman Congressman Erza Darby of Westfield. Born in 1768, Representative Darby was a farmer in what is now Scotch Plains. Unlike all of his predecessors from Union County, Representative Darby did not attend college, played either no or a minor role in the Revolutionary War—he was a young teenager when the War ended—and his highest office he ever achieved was his brief tenure in the House. Prior to his election as a Democrat-Republican to the House in 1804, he served as a freeholder, assessor, and justice of the peace, and a member of the New Jersey General Assembly for one term, 1802–04. Re-elected to the Tenth Congress, Representative Darby died in office on January 28, 1808, and is interred at the Congressional Cemetery in Washington, DC.

From the time of the First Congress to Erza Darby's death in 1808, the five men who Union County sent to Congress served an average of 6 years. While unusual for this period, as turnover in Congress was usually 50 percent or more every election, this fact speaks to the stature and quality of these men. For the average House Member or Senator, however, this was an era when serving in Congress was generally done only for a short period of time. This was especially prevalent for southern members. One of the principal reasons for the relatively brief period of service during this time was the enormous burdens placed on Members of Congress. Depending on the occupation, a Member had to neglect his farm or his business to serve in Congress. Additionally, a Member's pay of \$6 per day was paltry even by the standards of the day, the pay was not increased until 1860. Nevertheless, prominent men like Boudinot, Dayton, and Clark did choose to serve, probably out of a mix of devotion to their country, and the opportunity to enhance their reputation and stature back home.

Mr. Speaker, Union County is extremely proud of its sons that it sent to Congress during this early period in our Nation's history. Union County is full of interesting history that can easily be relived by visiting the preserved homes of some of New Jersey's famous Congressman or Senators. For example, the public is welcome to visit Boxwood Hall in Elizabeth, home of Representative Boudinot and Senator Dayton, or the Abraham Clark House

in Roselle, or the Belcher-Ogden Mansion home of Governors Ogden and Belcher in Elizabeth. These beautifully restored homes are for both the casual visitor or the serious historian. I urge my colleagues and all of my constituents, and especially my younger constituents, to discover Union County's proud heritage.

HONORING CANTRELL'S SACRIFICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO HIS COUNTRY

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and commend the contributions a middle Tennessee family is making to preserve and further the heritage of an outstanding Tennessee ancestor.

Charles T. Cantrell will present his grandfather's Congressional Medal of Honor to American Legion Post 122 during a Tennessee bicentennial celebration scheduled for June 29, 1995.

Charles P. Cantrell, a Keltonburg native, was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Spanish-American War for acts of bravery. He was a member of the unit that participated in the taking of San Juan Hill, the major stronghold of the Spanish. Without consideration for his own safety, Cantrell rushed to the front lines and rescued the wounded from enemy territory. Cantrell escaped the battle unharmed, and died in 1948 at the age of 74.

Until World War I, Cantrell was the only recipient of the Medal of Honor in middle Tennessee.

Now, years later, Tennesseans can personally share the history that surrounded the events of Cantrell's life-changing day. The family's contribution will be displayed in a special case at a local library with other Spanish-American War memorabilia.

I ask you to join me today in honoring Cantrell's sacrifices and contributions to his country, as well as his family's.

IN RECOGNITION OF WORLD WAR II VETERANS WHO SERVED AS COMBAT ARTISTS

HON. LOUISE MCINTOSH SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the World War II veterans who served as combat artists. The art collections of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Guard provide a pictorial memory using the medium of fine art to record the military heritage of America and to provide insights into the experiences of individual members of the Armed Forces. Regardless of service affiliation, the World War II combat artist was assigned to document events of military importance. These included frontline battles, combat service support, areas of operations, and incidents in the daily lives of military men and women. Their paintings and drawings are

varied in personal interpretation, but are alike in their portrayal of the reality of war.

The Department of Defense 50th Anniversary of World War II Commemoration Committee is honoring the combat artists from World War II with an exhibition opening Friday, June 30, 1995 at the National Building Museum in Washington, DC. The artists whose works will be displayed are:

From the Army: Leslie Anderson, Bernard Arnest, Howard D. Becker, Howard Brodie, Manuel Bromberg, James D. Brooks, William V. Caldwell, Harry A. Davis, Harry Dix, Frank Duncan, Olin Dows, Loren Fisher, Jean Flannigan, Albert Gold, Robert Gottsegen, Robert MacDonald Graham Jr., Robert Greenhalgh, Hans Helweg, Richard H. Jansen, Steven R. Kidd, Wayne Larabee, David Lax, Ludwig Mactarian, Hans Mangelsdorf, Barse Miller, James Neace, Charles Peterson, John Pike, Savo Radulovic, Edward Reep, Julian Ritter, John A. Ruge, Edward Sallenback, John Scott, Sidney Simon, Mitchell Siporin, Samuel D. Smith, Harrison Standley, Joseph Steffanelli, A. Brockie Stevenson, Ann B. Tilson, Frede Vidar, Rudolph C. Von Ripper, John A. Wittebrood, and Milford Zornes.

From the Navy: Standish Backus, Jr., Griffith Bailey Coale, William Franklin Draper, Mitchell Jamieson, Edward Millman, Albert K. Murray, Alexander P. Russo, and Dwight C. Shepler.

From the Air Force: Richard Wood Baldwin, Charles Baskerville, Edward Brodney, R. Munsell Chambers, G. Frederick Cole, Almer F. Howard, John Lavalle, Clayton Knight, Robert Laessig, Jack Levine, Milton Marx, John T. McCoy, Jr., Arthur G. Murphy, Oke G. Nordgren, George Edward Porter, Arthur S. Rothenberg, James Powell Scott, Maltby Sykes, and William Peter Welsh.

From the Marines: Paul Artt, John Degrasse, Donald Dickson, Vic Donahue, James Donovan, Tom Dunn, John Fabion, Richard Gibney, Victor Guinness, Harry Jackson, Walter Anthony Jones, Woodrow A. Kessler, Hugh Laidman, John McDermott, and Charles Waterhouse.

From the Coast Guard: Gare Antresian, Tom Asplundt, Peter Cook, Robert Daley, Ralph DeBurgos, Russell Dickerson, Joseph DiGemma, Di Valentine, Max Dorothy, Bruno Figallo, Anton Otto Fischer, John Floherty, Jack Gildersleeve, John Gretzer, Sherman Groenske, Lawrence Jenson, Jack Keeler, Sandor Klein, Joe Lane, Leonardo Mariani, Kenneth Miller, John Morris, John B. Norall, Ken Riley, Richard Saar, Michael Senich, Norman Thomas, Robert Tucker, Ronald Ullman, H.B. Vestal, John Wisinki, and Hunter Wood.

America is grateful for this powerful legacy—rich in its emotional context—and is proud to recognize these artists who served their country during World War II.

HOME EQUITY CONVERSION MORTGAGES

HON. RICK LAZIO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. LAZIO of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I offered a bill reauthorizing the Federal Housing Administration's ability to insure home equity conversion mortgages [HECM], one of the

most effective tools available to older Americans to ensure their own financial standing.

I strongly support the HECM program. Last year I cosponsored the HECM expansion and extension provisions included in last year's housing bill, which the Senate failed to act on at the close of the last session.

The HECM program is still in its infancy—currently, banks only underwrite on average 200 to 400 loans HECM loans per month. This all the more reason to support this worthwhile effort, to give the private sector time to educate itself and adjust to this valuable program. The legislation I am introducing extends the authorization for an additional 5 years. This bill also extends the provisions of HECM to cover 1 to 4 family units in which the owner resides.

This is precisely the kind of role FHA has served well in the past and should continue to serve into the future: Creating a market for valuable financing products and, after they are established, moving out to let the private sector operate those products more efficiently.

By creating a market for reverse mortgages, the HECM program provides unique opportunities for older Americans to hold onto their houses throughout their lifetime and avoid being house poor, a sad result for those Americans who have worked long and hard to keep their house but find, later in life, that they cannot afford to live without selling their home.

The program also makes sense from a budget standpoint. It is a net inflow to the FHA insurance fund of between \$1.5 and \$4 million a year.

Currently, lenders in 47 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are originating HECM loans.

The average HECM borrower is 76 years old and has a home value of \$138,000, but an income of only \$10,400. By contrast, the median senior's income in the United States today is \$18,500 and the median home value is only \$70,400.

We should encourage, not punish those who want to stay in their houses and stay in the neighborhoods they care about and at the same time make their life more livable. What could be better than ensuring the quality of life of older Americans at no additional cost to the Government?

IN RECOGNITION OF THE MILIKEN LEGAL CLUB OF THE BOYS CLUB OF NEW YORK

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Miliken Legal Club of the Boys Club of New York. The Miliken Legal Club was founded in 1992 by Dr. Shirley Smith. This program provides an active legal education for high school age students. During the school year, young men and women are instructed in legal procedure by lawyers such as Larry Carbone of the New York City Con. Ed. Legal Department and by Ellen Van Dyke of the Manhattan district attorney's office. When summer arrives, several students are chosen to act as interns at the Manhattan district attorney's office. The program culminates each year with a mock trial that is presided over by Bronx Supreme Court Justice Richard Lee Price.

This program helps make the legal system accessible to many young people in my district. In doing so, the Miliken Legal Club teaches these students that they have an investment in the law, in the justice system and in this Nation. I am proud to have this fine organization located in my district.

TRIBUTE TO JACK DRISCOLL

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 Jack Driscoll, who is recipient of the 1995 Distinguished Public Service Award given by the Anti-Defamation League, Southwest Division. The award reflects Jack's many outstanding contributions to the city of Los Angeles.

Jack is best known as the executive director of the Los Angeles Department of Airports, a position he has held since December 1992. In this role Jack oversees the operations of Los Angeles and Ontario International Airports, Palmdale Regional Airport, and Van Nuys Airport. This position has given Jack tremendous influence in local and regional affairs, and made him one of the key players in the economic revitalization of southern California. It is also the culmination of a successful 28-year career in municipal government.

Prior to assuming his duties with the Department of Airports, Jack was general manager of the city of Los Angeles Personnel Department. He arrived in Los Angeles in 1978, after serving in various capacities in the mayor's office in Seattle.

Jack has a bachelor's degree in psychology, a master's in business administration from the University of Seattle, and is a graduate of the UCLA Graduate School of Management, Executive Program. In addition, he is a member of the American Association of Airport Executives and the government affairs committee of Airports Council International-North America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Jack Driscoll, a public servant who works tirelessly for the betterment of his community. He is a shining example to us all.

THE FUTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVA

HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 27, 1995

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bujar Bukoshi, Prime Minister of the Republic of Kosova, recently gave an important address to the European Parliament in Strasbourg, France.

In his speech, Dr. Bukoshi spoke eloquently about his homeland and the people of Kosova. While lamenting the past, including the number of Kosovars who have been killed, wounded, arrested, tortured, and otherwise subjected to inhumane treatment, Dr. Bukoshi gave reason for hope in the future by laying out his vision for protecting Kosova from further injustice.

I urge my colleagues and members of the European Union to strongly consider Dr.