

RECOGNITION OF FRY METALS OF  
ALTOONA, PA

**HON. BUD SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 30, 1995*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of the major employers in my district, Fry Metals of Altoona, PA. An employer of over 210 men and women, they specialize in the production and sale of solder and Aquaclean non-lead metal used for pewter statues and figurines. In fact, Fry Metals is the largest tin-lead fabrication center under one roof in the world. Annual sales exceed \$40 million. Founded in 1979, it has come to represent the highest quality workmanship in its field with the ability to service the entire U.S. solder market.

While it is a leader in the field of metal production, Fry Metals is also leader in the community as well. Understanding the need to service more than its customers, Fry Metals has gone out of its way to service the community. Fry Metals is a company of the highest integrity whose commitment to public service is a tribute to itself and to my district.

Recently Fry Metals showed us that it is also a leader in our Nation. Inola Casting Works designed a pin commemorating the tragic bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The intent of this project was to sell the pins and donate the funds to the 75 children who lost parents in this tragedy. As Inola Casting Works is one of Fry Metals largest clients, the company stood to make a sizable profit from this venture. Instead, Fry Metals selflessly donated all the metal involved in making these pins to Inola Casting. To date, the sale of these pins has raised over \$100,000 for the victims of this tragedy.

I applaud the actions of Fry Metals. It is a company that continually works to improve its standing in the marketplace, in the community and in the Nation. I thank Fry Metals for its efforts in response to the Oklahoma City tragedy, and wish the company best of luck and continued success in the future.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF UNION  
COUNTY, NJ, RESIDENTS WHO  
SERVED IN CONGRESS, 1833-1911

**HON. BOB FRANKS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, June 30, 1995*

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, with Representative Erza Darby's passing in 1808, no natives of Union County were sent to either body of Congress until the 23d Congress in 1833. While greater Elizabeth may have qualified for its own seat by modern standards of apportioning congressional districts by population, under New Jersey's method of electing its House Members at-large, it was entirely a hit-or-miss proposition. This method of electing House Members statewide was abandoned by New Jersey in 1843 pursuant to the Congressional District Act, which passed Congress on November 11, 1842.

Union County's dearth of citizens in Congress ended with the election of Thomas Lee

of Port Elizabeth—now a part of Elizabeth—in 1832. Representative Lee was the third top vote-getter in the State with over 24,000 votes, entitling him to 1 of New Jersey's 5 congressional seats. Born in Philadelphia in 1780, Representative Lee moved to Port Elizabeth in 1805 and became a merchant, ship-builder, and landowner. His public life began in 1813, when he became judge of the court of common pleas. In 1814, he was elected to the New Jersey General Assembly and served one term. Elected as a Jacksonian Democrat to Congress when that party swept every seat in the New Jersey delegation, he rose after his reelection in 1834, this time coming in fourth place, to chairman of the Committee on Accounts. He returned to Port Elizabeth after his service in Congress and founded the Port Elizabeth Library and Academy. He died in Port Elizabeth in 1856.

Serving briefly with Congressman Lee in the 24th Congress was William Chetwood, a member of the Whig Party from Elizabeth. Representative Chetwood won a special election to fill the vacancy created by Philemon Dickerson of Paterson, who was elected Governor of New Jersey in 1836. Representative Chetwood was sworn in to the House on December 5, 1836. His tenure in Congress was extremely brief, lasting less than 3 months. During his service in Congress, he served on the House Committee on Public Expenditures. Because of his short tenure in the House, and also because it was customary at this time for freshmen not to make speeches on the House floor, Representative Chetwood did not participate in floor debate or introduce legislation.

Before coming to Congress, Representative Chetwood was a lawyer, and served in the Whiskey Rebellion of 1794 as an aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Henry Lee. After Representative Chetwood's short service in Congress, he returned to Elizabeth to resume his law practice. He died in 1857.

With the departure of Representatives Chetwood and Lee from Congress, Union County was again without a favorite son in either body of Congress until 1873. During this period of 36 years, House Members who represented the Union County area tended to be either from New Brunswick to the south, or Newark or Jersey City to the north.

One notable House Member who was not a resident but represented Union County during this time was William Pennington of Newark. Elected in 1858, Representative Pennington took the seat previously held by his cousin Alexander Cumming McWhorter Pennington. Representative Pennington has the distinction of being both the last Speaker to represent Union County in the House, and also the last Speaker to fail to be reelected before Speaker Tom Foley's defeat last year—Pennington would lose after one term of Nehemiah Perry in 1860 by 398 votes. Apparently, Representative Pennington's main qualification for Speaker was his unknown position on the top issue of the day, slavery. On the eve of the Civil War, Representative Pennington was elected Speaker as the least objectionable compromise candidate. A deadlocked House spent 8 weeks debating and balloting before electing Representative Pennington on the 44th ballot by voice vote. As a freshman Member, he proved to be a less-than-adequate Speaker, and utterly ignorant of parliamentary procedure to the point of reportedly asking the advice of a page. He returned to Newark after

his defeat, and died in 1862 from an overdose of morphine evidently administered by mistake.

Union County sent its first resident in over three decades to Congress in 1872 with the election of Amos Clark of Elizabeth. Born in Brooklyn in 1828, Clark moved to Elizabeth and established himself in the real estate business, where he became one of the largest landowners in the city. He was also the founder of the First National Bank of Elizabeth. His first foray into politics was as a member of the Elizabeth City Council from 1865 to 1866. From there, he served in the State Senate for one term, 1866–69, before being elected 3 years later as a Republican to the 43d Congress.

Although he would only serve one term, he was defeated for reelection by Miles Ross, the Democratic mayor of New Brunswick, Congressman Clark's legislative record was not unremarkable. He introduced seven bills as a freshman legislator, but only spoke on the House floor once, regarding amending the National Currency Act. One of the bills he sponsored was to improve the channel between Staten Island and Elizabeth, an issue I expect to address as a member of the House Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee. Representative Clark did manage to get one bill he introduced passed in the House, a bill incorporating the Washington Market Co. Unfortunately for him, this legislation died in the Senate.

After leaving Congress, Congressman Clark moved to Norfolk County, MA, but retained business interests in Elizabeth. He died in Boston in 1912, and is buried in Elizabeth.

Union County's next native in Congress was John Kean. The Kean family name is familiar to all New Jerseyans, as the Kears have a long and distinguished history of service of their country. John Kean won election to the House in 1882 by defeating incumbent Miles Ross with 48.2 percent of the vote. Representative Kean was born in 1852 at Ursino, the Kean ancestral estate in Union Township. Ursino is now called Liberty Hall, and it was originally the home of New Jersey's first Governor, William Livingston.

Representative Kean was educated at Yale University and Columbia Law School. Although a lawyer, he was primarily interested in banking and manufacturing.

During Representative Kean's first term in the House, he was appointed to serve on the House Public Building and Grounds Committee, and the House Banking and Currency Committee. He spoke on the floor twice during his freshman term, on Chinese immigration and a rivers and harbor appropriations bill. The bills Representative Kean sponsored included eight private relief bills, as well as a bill to protect Atlantic fisheries, a bill regarding bankrupt municipalities, and a bill concerning pensions for prisoners-of-war.

Representative Kean's early congressional career was twice interrupted by his lack of success at the polls. In 1884, he was unsuccessful in his bid for reelection against Robert S. Green, garnering 46 percent of the vote.

Like Representative Kean, Robert S. Green was also a Union County resident. Born in Princeton in 1831, he attended Princeton University, studied law, and established his legal practice in Elizabeth, where he was active in Democratic politics.

While in Congress, Representative Green served on the Committee on Elections and the

Committee on Private Land Claims. He introduced 25 bills, 20 of which were private relief bills, mainly concerning pensions. The public bills he introduced included legislation to erect a public building in Perth Amboy and Elizabeth, respectively.

Representative Green served only one term in the House. Instead of seeking reelection to the House, Representative Green ran and won the governorship of New Jersey with 47.4 percent of the vote. He resigned his seat in Congress to assume New Jersey's highest office on January 17, 1887.

After serving one term as Governor, Representative Green served as vice-chancellor of New Jersey, and as a judge. He died in Elizabeth in 1895.

Representative Kean came back and was reelected to the House in 1886, again with approximately 46 percent of the vote. In his second term, Representative Kean reintroduced his bill to protect Atlantic fisheries, reintroduced Representative Green's bill to erect a public building in Perth Amboy, and also introduced a bill to aid the Stevens Institute of Technology.

Representative Kean lost his House seat for the final time in 1888 to Jacob A. Geissenhainer, a Democrat from Freehold. In 1892, he ran and lost a race for Governor to George T. Werts, garnering 47 percent of the vote. His political fortunes changed in 1899, however, when Representative Kean returned to Congress yet again, this time as a U.S. Senator.

During Kean's tenure in the Senate, he would serve on the Committee on Claims and the Committee on Foreign Relations. Later in his first term, he chaired the Committee on the Geological Survey from 1901–1903—this committee was abolished in 1921—and later served as the chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expense of the Senate. He was reelected in 1905, and served until his retirement in 1911. He died in 1914.

In between John Kean's House and Senate stints, reapportionment created an open congressional seat in Union County for the 1892 election. This seat was filled by Elizabeth resident John T. Dunn, who narrowly defeated his Representative opponent with 50.4 percent of the vote. With the exception of the 65th Congress (1917–1919), after Dunn's ascension to the House, Union County would never again be bereft of having at least one of its citizens in Congress.

Representative Dunn was born in Tipperary, Ireland in 1838. He and his father emigrated to America during the Irish potato famine when Dunn was 7 years old. His father placed him with a farmer for rearing and private tutoring, but the young Dunn was unable to handle the hardship of farm living, and he ran away at age 11 to become a cabin boy on a trading vessel in the West Indies. After this adventure, Representative Dunn returned to Elizabeth, was schooled at home, became a local businessman, and entered public service as an Elizabeth alderman in 1878. The next year, he was elected to the New Jersey general assembly, where he attained the speakership of that body in 1882.

After Dunn left the Assembly in 1882, he decided to become a lawyer, and at the age of 44 was admitted to the bar and began practicing in Elizabeth. A decade later, Dunn was elected to the 53d Congress. While in Con-

gress, Representative Dunn served on the Committee on Claims. He reintroduced Representative Green's bill to build a Federal building in Elizabeth, and also sponsored two private relief bills.

As a member of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, I found it interesting to discover that Representative Dunn was very active in advocating public works projects for New Jersey. For example, Representative Dunn participated in the debate on whether to build a bridge across the Hudson River, connecting New Jersey and New York City. Dunn also sponsored legislation to build a drawbridge across Newark Bay, connecting Elizabeth and Bayonne. Similar legislation to Dunn's bill would pass the House under his leadership. Unfortunately, this bill, which would have built what could be considered a forerunner of what many of my constituents call the Turnpike Bridge, died in the Senate.

Representative Dunn was denied a second term by the voters, losing in a landslide with 38.6 percent of the vote. After his single term in Congress, Dunn returned to Elizabeth and resumed his law practice. He died in Elizabeth in 1907.

Representative Dunn's career on Capitol Hill was abruptly ended by Charles N. Fowler, his Republican opponent and fellow Elizabeth resident. Representative Fowler was born in Lena, IL in 1852 and attended public schools. Fowler was well-educated, garnering degrees from Yale and the law school at the University of Chicago. He left the law for banking, however, and helped to organize the Equitable Banking Co. in 1886, and became its president in 1887. To pursue his business interests, Fowler moved east in 1883, settling in the quaint little township of Cranford, which had only incorporated 13 years before. After living in then-rural Cranford for 8 years, he moved to Elizabeth in 1891.

After his election in 1894, Fowler would be reelected to the seven succeeding Congresses, averaging 54 percent of the vote. Early in his congressional career, Fowler primarily introduced legislation that had local rather than national implications. For example, he reintroduced legislation previously introduced by Representative Green to build a public building in Elizabeth. He also introduced legislation building on the work of Representative Dunn concerning a bridge over Newark Bay. Also in his first term, he sponsored a bill to improve the Rahway River, a small yet scenic river that twists through Cranford.

Fowler rose to become chair of the Committee on Banking and Currency from 1901 to 1909. He attracted national attention for his pronounced opinions on financial matters and as a relentless and uncompromising advocate of currency reform. He had acrimonious disagreements over the latter issue with such figures as New York Senator Nelson H. Aldrich and Senator Kean. His most continuous combat, with Speaker Joe Cannon, eventually led to his deposition from the chairmanship of the Banking and Currency Committee. As my colleagues may know, Speaker Cannon (R-IL) was perhaps the most powerful Speaker of the House ever, and would usually take tough action against any dissident Republican Member.

In 1910, Fowler sought the Republican nomination for the U.S. Senate, but was denied. After leaving the House in 1911, Fowler resumed his banking activities in Elizabeth. He also successfully developed marble quarries in

Vermont, where a town is named for him. In 1918, he published a comprehensive book on currency.

Fowler moved to Orange in 1930, and died there in 1932. He is interred at Fairview Cemetery in Westfield.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 30, 1995

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on June 20, the House adopted House Resolution 168, creating a Corrections Day calendar. I was mistakenly recorded as having voted "Yes" on this resolution. My vote should have been recorded as "No" on the adoption of House Resolution 168.

#### GRAVESITE OF UNKNOWN REVOLUTIONARY WAR VETERAN TO HONOR ALL UNKNOWN VERMONT SOLDIERS

#### HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 30, 1995

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker in 1935 in Plymouth, VT, the grave of an unknown soldier in the American Revolutionary War was discovered. It was found on land owned by a nature conservancy. That year the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a marker and a flag at the grave.

Today, it is my honor to introduce legislation to authorize the President to award the Medal of Honor to the Unknown Vermonter who gave his life while serving in the Continental Army in the American War of Independence. This tribute is especially fitting now that the Vermont legislature has approved legislation designating this unknown soldier's gravesite as an official site to honor Vermont soldiers of all wars who never returned home and whose ultimate fate is unknown.

I also ask that two recent articles from Vermont newspapers be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to underscore the merit and significance of continuing to recognize the profound sacrifice made by all American veterans to secure and preserve our freedom.

[From the Burlington Free Press, Apr. 8, 1995]

#### REVOLUTIONARY WAR SOLDIER HONORED

MONTPELIER.—An unnamed soldier buried in Plymouth after the Revolutionary War has been selected Vermont's official unknown soldier following approval of a resolution this week by the Vermont Senate.

The soldier, buried on land owned by a nature conservancy, is believed to have died as he was returning from the Revolutionary War.

According to oral history, the soldier died at a stream a few hundred yards from the wooded knoll where he is buried. The grave was exhumed in 1935, and a body was found. That year the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a marker and a flag at the grave.

The designation honors Vermont soldiers of all wars who did not return home, said Rep. John Murphy, D-Ludlow, who introduced the resolution in the House, where it