

Fiji, the Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, Indonesia, Iraq.

Italy, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius.

Mexico, Federated States of Micronesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Paraguay, Philippines, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo.

Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Vietnam, Yemen, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, and upon the recommendation of the minority leader, pursuant to Public Law 102-138, appoints the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] as Vice Chairman of the Senate Delegation to the British-American Inter-parliamentary Group during the 104th Congress.

#### THE NEW YORK TIMES PUBLISHES ITS 50,000TH ISSUE

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, careful readers of the New York Times may have noticed something special below the nameplate on the front page of today's issue. Just beneath the familiar box—known as the left ear in newspaper parlance—announcing "All the News That's Fit to Print," it says the following: "Vol. CXLIV . . . No. 50,000."

The New York Times published its 50,000th issue today, a noteworthy milestone even for a newspaper as seemingly eternal and immutable as the great presence on West 43rd Street. The first issue of what was then called the New-York Daily Times appeared 143 years, 7 days ago, on Thursday, September 18, 1851. With only a very few interruptions, there has been an issue of the Times every day ever since.

To give Senators a sense of the magnitude of this event: if one were to stack up 50,000 copies of the New York Times, the pile would be 300 feet taller than the Empire State Building, which is 102 stories tall.

Mr. President, I am sure all Senators will join me in offering congratulations and great good wishes to Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the publisher of the New York Times, and to everyone else at the Nation's "newspaper of record," on this historic occasion. I ask unanimous consent that an article about the 50,000th issue from today's New York Times be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 14, 1995]  
THE TIMES PUBLISHES ITS 50,000TH ISSUE: 143  
YEARS OF HISTORY  
(By James Barron)

This was front-page news in No. 1: "In England, political affairs are quiet." So were two

stories about New-York, a city that still had a hyphen in its name: a 35-year-old Manhattan woman had died in police custody, and two Death Row inmates were facing execution.

No. 25,320 was the one that said Lindbergh did it, flying to Paris in 33½ hours. No. 30,634 described the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. No. 35,178 reported that the Supreme Court had banned segregation in public schools. No. 40,721 said that men had walked on the moon. No. 46,669 that the Challenger had exploded.

Today, 143 years and 177 days after No. 1 hit the streets, The New York Times publishes Vol. CXLIV. No. 50,000—its 144th volume, or year, and 50,000th issue.

Except for the Super Bowl and the copyrights in late-late movies, Roman numerals have gone the way of long-playing phonograph records and rotary-dial telephones. And in an industry where the numbers that matter most involve circulation and advertising lineage, the 50,000th issue is the journalistic equivalent of a car odometer's rolling over. The day will be noted in passing at The Times. The newspaper is preparing to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Adolph S. Ochs's purchase of the paper next year.

"The best way we can celebrate" No. 50,000, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the chairman of The New York Times Company, said yesterday in a memorandum to the staff, "is by insuring that our 50,001st edition is the best newspaper we can possibly produce." He added: "I'll fax you another memo when our 75,000th edition comes out."

Still, 50,000 is a lot of anything. It is the number of copies of John Steinbeck's "Grapes of Wrath" sold every year in the United States, and the number of copies of Conrad Hilton's autobiography, "Be My Guest," stolen every year from hotel rooms around the world, the number of rhinestones that were in Liberace's grand piano and the number of customers who crowd into Harrods in London every day.

If all 50,000 issues of The Times were stacked in a single pile, one copy apiece, they would be roughly 300 feet taller than the Empire State Building, or 200 feet taller than one of the twin towers at the World Trade Center.

The idea of 50,000 days of headlines summons memories. Going by the numbers, No. 18,806 said the Titanic had sunk after slamming into an iceberg near Newfoundland. No. 28,958 reported the explosion of the dirigible Hindenburg in Lakehurst, N.J., and No. 34,828 the conquering of Mount Everest. The 1965 blackout dominated No. 39,372; the one in 1977, No. 43,636.

The Times has covered 28 Presidents (29 if Grover Cleveland, who served two non-consecutive terms, is counted twice), starting with Millard Fillmore. No. 4,230 reported the death of Abraham Lincoln. No. 38,654 the assassination of John F. Kennedy and No. 42,566 the resignation of Richard M. Nixon.

Ten thousand issues ago, No. 40,000 reported that a crib had been set up in the White House for Patrick Lyndon Nugent, the five-week-old grandson of President Lyndon B. Johnson. He was to stay in the White House while his parents took a vacation in the Bahamas.

No. 40,000 also reported that Ann W. Bradley was engaged to Ramsey W. Vehslage, the president of the Bonney-Vehslage Tool Company in Newark. No. 40,076, on Oct. 15, 1967, reported that their wedding had taken place the day before in Washington. Mr. Vehslage is still the president of the family-owned company. But the person who answered the phone at Bonney-Vehslage last week was Ramsey Jr., born on June 18, 1971 (an event not reported in No. 41,418, published that day).

Like No. 50,000 today, No. 30,000 hit the streets on a March 14—Thursday, March 14, 1940. No. 10,000, on Sept. 24, 1883, reported that J.P. Morgan's yacht had sunk. That issue had eight pages and a newsstand price of 2 cents. The daily-and-Sunday subscription price in those days was \$7.50 a year.

Vol. I, No. 1 of The New-York Daily Times, as the newspaper was known, cost only a penny when it appeared on Thursday, Sept. 18, 1851. There were no Sunday issues until No. 2,990 on April 21, 1861. But each day brought a new number, and the continuity was preserved even when the paper was not published. After strikes in 1923, 1953 and 1958, special sections were printed containing pages that had been made up when the paper was not published.

Continuity was also preserved during a 114-day strike in 1962 and 1963. The Times's West Coast edition kept the numbers going. (The West Coast edition had no Sunday issue, but for the sake of continuity, the numbers skipped one between Saturday and Monday.)

In 1965, when a 24-day strike halted The Times's operations in New York, its international edition in Paris kept publishing. That justified keeping the numbers going, even though the international edition had its own different sequence. For that reason, the number of the issue published in New York on Sept. 16, 1965, the last day before the strike, was No. 39,317. The first day after the strike was No. 39,342. The numbers from 39,318 to 39,341 were never used.

No such attempt at continuity was made during an 88-day strike in 1978. By then, the Times had suspended its international edition and become a partner in The International Herald Tribune. The last issue of The Times before the strike was No. 44,027. The first issue after the strike was No. 44,028.

The Times is one of the last papers in America to print the volume number (in Roman numerals) and the issue number (in Arabic) on its front page. Dr. Holt Parker, an associate professor of classics at the University of Cincinnati, knows when this tradition began: in the Middle Ages, when scribes copied texts by hand.

Why does it continue? Dr. Parker can think of only one reason. "Because," he said, "it looks good."

#### THE DEATH OF JUDGE VINCENT L. BRODERICK

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, New York and the Nation lost a most distinguished attorney, jurist, and public servant with the death on March 3 of the Honorable Vincent L. Broderick.

Judge Broderick, or Vince as he was known to family and friends, was born in 1920 into a family with a long tradition of public service. His father, Joseph A. Broderick, was Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's superintendent of banks, and was later appointed by President Roosevelt to the Federal Reserve Board. His uncle, James Lyons, served as Bronx borough president for 20 years. I might add that this tradition continues among other members of the family: Judge Broderick's nephew, Christopher Finn, who was my administrative assistant here in the Senate from 1987 to 1989, is now executive vice president of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

As a young man, Vincent Broderick was a leader of the Young Democrats in the late 1940's. He was active in the presidential campaign of Robert F. Kennedy, and, after the assassination in 1968, in the campaign of Hubert Humphrey. In 1969, after briefly considering running for mayor of New York City, Mr. Broderick sought the nomination for city comptroller. He was defeated in the primary by Abraham Beame. He continued to be active in Democratic politics in New York, working on Senator George McGovern's presidential campaign in New York in 1972.

Judge Broderick was the sort of uniquely able man who was called to duty by his Government again and again for the most difficult assignments. During World War II, he interrupted his studies at the Harvard Law School to enlist in the Army, where he served as a member of the amphibious engineers in the Pacific. He rose to the rank of captain before returning to law school, which he finished in 1948.

After practicing law with the Wall Street law firm of Hatch, Root & Barrett in the 1950's, Vincent Broderick became deputy commissioner for legal matters of the New York City Police Department. He later served as general counsel of the National Association of Investment Companies before becoming chief assistant U.S. attorney for the southern district of New York.

In 1965, Vincent Broderick was appointed police commissioner by New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Running the Nation's largest police force in the Nation's largest city has always been an extremely difficult job, and never more so than in 1965, when New York City experienced a terrible blackout, a crippling transit strike, the first ever visit by a Pope—Paul VI—and a bitter dispute with Mayor John V. Lindsay over the handling of complaints against the police. Despite these challenges, Vincent Broderick excelled as police commissioner and became known as a leader who refused to tolerate excessive force or racial prejudice in his department.

After returning to private practice for a time, Vince Broderick was nominated to the U.S. District Court for the southern district of New York by President Ford, where he further distinguished himself as a jurist of great wisdom and fairness. From 1990 to 1993, he served as chairman of the criminal law committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States. He remained active as a senior judge in the southern district until shortly before he died.

Judge Vincent Broderick was a public man of singular accomplishments and abilities, a model public servant and model gentleman whose extraordinary career and accomplishments in government and the law will be studied and admired for many years to come.

Mr. President, I commend to the attention of Senators Judge Broderick's obituary, which appeared last week in the New York Times, and I ask unani-

mous consent that it be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the obituary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Mar. 7, 1995]

V. L. BRODERICK, JUDGE AND POLICE HEAD, 74, DIES

(By Lawrence Van Gelder)

Judge Vincent L. Broderick, who was a senior judge on the Federal District Court for the Southern District of New York and who served as New York City Police Commissioner during the tumultuous period of transition, died on Friday at the Stanley R. Tippett Hospice in Needham, Mass. He was 74.

Judge Broderick, who lived in Pelham Manor, N.Y., died of cancer, said his daughter Kathleen Broderick Baird of Needham.

In the eight months after he was appointed Police Commissioner by Mayor Robert F. Wagner in May 1965, Judge Broderick led the police force through the blackout that blanketed the Northeast, through the biggest transit strike in the city's history, through the first visit to New York by a Pope, Paul VI, and through a conflict with Mayor John V. Lindsay over the creation of a civilian board to review complaints against the police.

Lean, calm and reflective, Judge Broderick was a relative rarity in the ranks of commissioners—a man who had never walked a beat. But he came from a background in law, law enforcement and public service, having been deputy police commissioner in charge of legal matters and, at the time of his appointment as head of the 27,000-member force at the age of 45, the chief assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

"It's a problem job," he said when Mayor Wagner named him to fill the unexpired term of Michael J. Murphy. "It always has been a problem job, and it always will be. But I think I have the capacity to handle it."

Judge Broderick wasted no time making clear where he stood. In his first major appointment after assuming office, he named a black captain, Eldridge Waith, to command the 32d Precinct in Harlem. Two weeks later, at a time of racial tensions throughout the country, Judge Broderick issued a warning at a police officers' promotion ceremony:

"If you will tolerate in your men one attitude toward a white citizen who speaks English, and a different attitude toward another citizen, who is a Negro or speaks Spanish—get out right now. You don't belong in a command position."

"If you will tolerate physical abuse by your men of any citizen—get out right now. You don't belong in a command position."

"If you do not realize the incendiary potential in a racial slur, if you will tolerate from your men the racial slur—get out right now."

In that same speech, Judge Broderick made clear where he stood on the subject that prompted Mayor Lindsay to deny him reappointment the following February: Judge Broderick opposed a civilian review of the police. Recalling testimony he had just given the City Council, he said, "I opposed it on the ground that we have civilian control of the Police Department; that we have civilian review of citizens' complaints; that outside review would dilute the quantum and quality of discipline within the department, and that outside review would impair the effectiveness of the police officer in coping with crime on the streets."

On leaving the Police Department, Judge Broderick, a Democrat, returned to the pri-

vate practice of law until 1976, when he was appointed to the Federal bench by President Gerald R. Ford, a Republican.

As a senior judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District, he remained active until shortly before his death. He presided over one of the longest criminal trials in the Federal courts, an organized-crime racketeering case that lasted more than 18 months. And, in a ruling sustained by the United States Supreme Court that resulted in new hiring practices by governments, he held for the first time that political considerations had no place in selecting personnel for nonpolitical government jobs.

He served from 1990 to 1993 as chairman of the criminal law committee of the Judicial Conference of the United States, the policy-making arm of the judiciary, a position from which he led a fight to permit judicial flexibility in sentencing.

In 1993, he told a House subcommittee that an inherent vice of mandatory minimum sentences is that they are designed for the most culpable criminal, but they capture many who are considerably less culpable and who, on any test of fairness, justice and proportionality, would not be ensnared. The 1994 crime bill incorporated his view by permitting departures from the mandatory guidelines.

Judge Broderick's father, Joseph, was Superintendent of Banks for New York State and a governor of the Federal Reserve Board. His brother Francis was a chancellor of the University of Massachusetts in Boston.

Judge Broderick, who grew up in the Washington Heights section of Manhattan, graduated from Princeton in 1941, began studies at Harvard Law School and then enlisted in the Army. As a member of the amphibious engineers he served in Cape Cod, New Guinea, the Philippines and postwar Japan before leaving service with the rank of captain to resume his studies at Harvard. He graduated in 1948.

For the next six years, Judge Broderick practiced with the Wall Street firm of Hatch, Root & Barrett. Then he was chosen for the job of deputy commissioner for legal matters. After two years, Judge Broderick left to become general counsel of the National Association of Investment Companies.

In 1961, Robert M. Morgenthau, then the United States Attorney for the Southern District, named him chief assistant, and he served as acting United States Attorney in 1962, when Mr. Morgenthau ran unsuccessfully for governor against Nelson A. Rockefeller.

In addition to his daughter Kathleen, Mr. Broderick is survived by his wife, the former Sally Brine, of Pelham Manor; three other daughters, Mary Broderick of East Lyme, Conn., Ellen Broderick of East Chatham, N.Y., and Joan Broderick of East Sandwich, Mass.; two sons, Vincent J. Broderick of Westwood, Mass., and Justin Broderick of Cambridge, Mass.; a brother, Joseph, of Chapel Hill, N.C., and eight grandchildren.

## CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is now closed.

## RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 12:30 p.m. having arrived, the Senate will now stand in recess until the hour of 2:15 p.m.