

In the course of a crowded and intense five day schedule, the group met with close to two hundred individuals, business leaders, non government organizations, as well as government officials, and took field trips with Telecom New Zealand, Tranz Rail, and the New Zealand Dairy Board to gain a comprehensive view of the reform process and what it has meant to a diverse group of New Zealanders and their institutions.

The Council deeply appreciates the help and sponsorship of a number of individuals and government and private institutions without whom the trip would not have been possible: the New Zealand Embassy in Washington, the United States Embassy in Wellington and the U.S. Consulate General in Auckland, the Department of State and the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Bell Atlantic, Ameritech, Wisconsin Central, Mobil Oil Corporation, the New Zealand Dairy Board, Air New Zealand, and all of the individuals and organizations included in the trip schedule.

The report prepared by the Council reviews the highlights and the principal points that emerged. Its accuracy and representation of views and conclusions are the responsibility of the Council and do not necessarily represent the thoughts of the members of the delegation.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New Zealand has undergone one of the most radical economic transformation in recent years in the Western world and increasingly has become a subject for study by others, who want to know why it has been so successful.

Small, with a population of 3.5 million, and highly homogeneous compared to the United States New Zealand had prior to 1984 become the most socialized country extant outside the communist world, and as New Zealand Ambassador to the United States John Wood is wont to say, "was performing about as well as the communists." Deeply in debt in 1984 with its back to the wall, ironically a new *Labour* government, probably the most intellectual New Zealand has ever had, introduced a comprehensive set of reforms that relentlessly tackled monetary, fiscal, labor, privatization, administration and a myriad of other problems. When Labour ran into political and economic problems that eventually divided it, a National party government was elected and finished the job of reform.

The results in only ten years proved electric. Shocked into reality, the revived economic system is currently among the best performers in the OECD. Even better indicators than the figures are the improvements in productivity, competitiveness and attitude. New Zealand is rated by responsible judges highest or close to highest in the world in all three.

Not all have benefited equally. Some Kiwis, particularly those in certain minority ethnic groups, have been left behind and disagreements over what should be done and the ability of government to deliver social and other services is as intense as in the United States and elsewhere in the world. The Congressional group heard from the dissenters as well as from the advocates.

Despite the differences in pre and post-reform positions, as well as the size and complexity of the two economies, New Zealand offers the following lessons worth further study for their possible application in the United States . . . some obvious, some less so: Speed and equal distribution of the pain of reform were politically necessary in New Zealand to reap the universal gain of reform. Effective managers and sustained attention to following through on changes are essential. Tax revenues grew surprisingly higher than expected because of the integrity intro-

duced into the system by value added taxation. New Zealand might have done better, sooner had it introduced labor and social service reform earlier, thereby reducing these major costs early in the game. The free market absorbs naturally a sizable part of the redundancy created by reform and its worrisome cousin, "downsizing." Training is an essential ingredient however, whether provided by the government or the private sector. Not only should businesses be removed from government to the private sector, where they can be managed effectively in the general interest, government itself should be made more businesslike. We can usefully study such New Zealand innovations as contracts under which senior civil servants can be hired and fired as in the private sector, cost accrual accounting and the requirement for government departments to figure in capital costs of such things as buildings and other hard assets. This practice forces government, like business, to shed unnecessary assets and costs.

#### HONORING EDWARD H. JENISON

#### HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 1996

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I am saddened to take this opportunity to inform my colleagues that former member Edward H. Jenison, who represented part of my congressional district for three terms from 1946 to 1954, passed away at 2 p.m. Monday, June 24, 1996 at Paris, IL. Community Hospital. He was 88 years old. I am proud to have represented Ed Jenison for the past 5 years and would like to offer my most sincere condolences to his family and friends.

Mr. Jenison was editor and publisher of the Paris Bean-News for more than 65 years and a cornerstone of the Paris community. He will be missed tremendously. The following is a news article from the Beacon-News concerning Mr. Jenison's life and his many accomplishments.

Ed Jenison was a lifelong newspaperman. He started as editor of his high school newspaper while growing up in Fond du Lac, Wis., where his father was editor of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth. His final days in the Beacon-News offices came just a short week before his death.

The newspaper was his primary focus but certainly not his only interest—family, community service and public service also shared his lifelong attention.

Ed Jenison's public service career started with election to three terms as Representative in the U.S. Congress, representing a large district covering much of southeast Illinois from 1946 and 1954. It was in this first term that Ed Jenison met the late Richard M. Nixon, as the families lived in the same apartment and they were first term congressmen together. It was the beginning of a friendship which continued over the years and when President Nixon died, Ed Jenison was called upon by area media to recall his friend. His service in the Congress followed his discharge from the U.S. Navy service during World War II with the rank of Lieutenant Commander, assigned to naval intelligence duties both in Washington and aboard aircraft carriers in the Pacific. He participated in several of the island campaigns including the invasion of the Philippines.

After his service in Congress, Ed Jenison served on the Illinois State Board of Voca-

tional Education from 1953 to 1960; was elected to the 74th Illinois General Assembly as a state representative in 1964, appointed to complete a term in the Legislature in 1973, and was elected a delegate to the Illinois Constitutional Convention in 1970.

He also completed a term as Director of the Illinois Department of Finance by appointment from Gov. William Stratton in 1960.

Ed Jenison was equally involved in community service. He actively supported formation of the Edgar County Mental Health Association, now the Human Resources Center; the Paris Community YMCA, and was one of the first members and officers of the board of the Hospital and Medical Foundation of Paris, Inc., which constructed the present hospital.

He was a speaker at the dedication of the "new" hospital in 1970, and participated in the dedication and ribbon-cutting for the new medical office building and hospital addition earlier this month.

He was a past president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Illinois State Chamber of Commerce.

His community service was recognized as the Paris Rotary Club presented him the Allen D. Albert "Man of the Year" award. In 1993 the Paris Chamber of Commerce honored Ed and his sister, Ernestine Jenison, with the annual Parisian Award.

In 1990, when Gov. Jim Thompson came to Paris to announce the location of a new Department of Corrections Work Camp here, fondly recalled it was on a trip downstate when he was seeking his first term as governor that he met Ed Jenison. He suggested the new work camp be named the Ed Jenison Work Camp in recognition of Jenison's long public service to the area, and Gov. Jim Edgar concurred at the Work Camp's dedication. Although by nature preferring to remain out of the limelight whenever possible, Ed Jenison graciously acknowledged the compliment paid by Governors Thompson and Edgar, remarking during the dedication ceremony "I guess it's alright since it has the word 'work' in the name."

In his chosen profession he also was honored and recognized by his peers.

The United Press-International Illinois Editors Association presented its 1982 Service Award to Ed Jenison, and the Southern Illinois Editorial Association awarded him the title of "Master Editor" in 1986. He also was an active member and officer of the former Illinois Daily Newspaper Markets Association, and member of the Inland Daily Press Association and Illinois Press Association, as well as Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society.

His Paris newspaper career began in 1926 when his father, E. M. Jenison, sold his interest in the Fond du Lac Commonwealth and purchased the Paris Daily Beacon. Ed Jenison left his college journalism studies to help staff and develop the newspaper which became the Beacon-News in 1927 with the acquisition of the Paris Daily News. He was a long-time enthusiast of area high school sports, starting with his duties as sports editor for the Beacon and then the Beacon-News.

Through his efforts the Beacon-News voiced early and active support for the construction of the "new" gymnasium at Paris High School just ahead of World War II, now the "Eveland Gym." When in Paris, he rarely missed a varsity basketball game including the girls' games in recent years, and was a regular sidelines supporter at the football field. He twice found himself in the midst of a sidelines play, coming up none the worse. After the first tackle, while his grandsons were members of the Tigers varsity, the team presented him a football helmet with

the words "if you're going to play you had better be dressed for it."

He was equally supportive of the interests of his wife, Barbara, and son and grandchildren. While Ed Jenison was serving on carriers in the Pacific, Barbara Jenison decided she would explore the world of aviation, and obtained her pilot's license. She continued her flying interests by participating in a number of international and cross country "Powder Puff" derby competitions, and served many years with the Civil Air Patrol concluding with regional responsibility for women cadets and the rank of lieutenant colonel. She served on the Illinois Division of Aeronautics Advisory Committee. As a pilot she also flew her husband on many of his campaign tours throughout the extensive congressional district.

Edward Halsey Jenison was born July 27, 1907, in Fond du Lac, Wis., the son of E. M. and Mary L. Jenison.

Ed Jenison and Barbara Weinburgh met as students at the University of Wisconsin, and were married Sept. 14, 1929, making their home on Shaw Avenue from that time.

He is survived by his wife, a son Edward H. "Ned" Jenison of Paris, three grandsons including Edward Kevin Jenison of Paris, also associated with the management and editorial operations of the Beacon-News; Dr. Jim Jenison of Evansville, Ind., and Stephen Jenison of Carmel, Ind.; and seven great-grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his parents, his stepmother Mrs. Mary Jenison, who served as an officer of the pub-

lishing company until her death at the age of 100; by two sisters and a brother, and an infant daughter.

He was a member of the Paris American Legion Post 211, the Edgar County Shrine Club, Ansar Temple and Danville Consistory, Paris Elks Lodge 812, and the Washington Press Club.

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CONGRATULATIONS TO DR. T.  
JOEL BYARS

HON. MAC COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, July 11, 1996*

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, last month the American Optometric Association convened its 99th annual Congress in Portland, OR. I am pleased to report that during the Congress, Dr. T. Joel Byars of McDonough, GA, was sworn in as the association's 75th president. I would like to take a few moments to congratulate Dr. Byars on this achievement and to offer my best wishes to him for a successful term.

Dr. Byars is a native of Griffin, GA, and is a graduate of the Southern College of Optometry in Memphis, TN. During his career, Dr. Byars has built a record of achievement in his profession at the local, State, and national lev-

els. He is past president of the Georgia Optometric Association, the Georgia State Board of Examiners in Optometry, and is former trustee of the Southern Council of Optometrists. He was elected to the board of trustees of the American Optometric Association in 1989 and has served as an officer for the past 4 years.

The American Optometric Association is the professional society for our Nation's 31,000 optometrists. In his role as president, Dr. Byars will guide the association as it deals with the challenges and opportunities of providing eye and vision care to millions of Americans.

In addition to his professional achievements, Dr. Byars has been active in civic affairs. He has been a board member of the Dekalb Council on Aging and the North Central Georgia Health Systems Agency. Dr. Byars has also been involved in the Stone Mountain Rotary Club, and he has chaired the optometric division in the Dekalb Cancer Crusade and Heart Fund.

Dr. Byars also served his Nation in the U.S. Army Medical Service Corps.

Dr. T. Joel Byars has distinguished himself as an outstanding leader in his profession and in his community, and I am confident that he will have a successful term as president of the AOA. I join his many friends and colleagues in offering congratulations and best wishes.