

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