

TRIBUTE TO NOTED MASSILLON
BASEBALL AND FOOTBALL COACH

HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a special person, Carl Frederick (Ducky) Schroeder who died on November 1, 1997 after a brief illness. He was born on March 25, 1905 in Canal Fulton to Elizabeth nee Ruehling and Frederick Schroeder. He lived in the Massillon area most of his life. It was said that as a young boy, he spent much of his time swimming in the Ohio Canal and the Tuscarawas River, and that he used to "walk like a duck on land" hence the nickname "Ducky."

Ducky began his athletic career in Canal Fulton and Massillon where he was a standout in baseball and football. Upon graduation, Ducky played football at Kings College in Tennessee but subsequently transferred to Wittenberg University where he was a stand-out pitcher for three years. He also was a football star and still holds the record for most carries in one game—44 times for 176 yards while also playing linebacker on defense. After graduation Ducky went on to obtain a Masters Degree in Physical Education from Ohio State University.

Starting in 1930 Ducky embarked on a long illustrious career of public service as a teacher and coach. For example, up until he began his career at Washington High School, Ducky was head football and basketball coach at the Ohio Military Institute, Newcomerstown, Logan, and Salem High School and was Athletic Director for both the Springfield YMCA and High School.

On the collegiate and military level Ducky was assistant football and basketball coach at Mount Union College and was head football and basketball coach at Wittenberg University. For the WWII war effort, Ducky trained more than 700 Air Force cadets who later went on to become pilots.

However, it was his career in public service at Massillon for which he will be most remembered. In 1948, Ducky returned to Massillon High School where he taught and coached until his retirement in 1971. As head coach of the baseball team, he took the team to the state finals in 1955 and the state semifinals in 1960. During his 23 years as assistant football coach, the Tigers won 13 state championships and it was Ducky's job to supervise the winter conditioning program. He also coached several professional baseball and football players.

Ducky selflessly gave of his free time to promote sports. He was on the Big 33 Committee which led to five Ohio-Pennsylvania all star games. He was Secretary/Treasurer of the Ohio High School Football Coaches Association and was inducted into the Ohio High School Coaches Hall of Fame. Ducky was a past president of the Professional Football Hall of Fame Club in Canton. He also served as sales representative for the Rae Crowther Blocking Sled Company. In recognition for all his service to Massillon Athletics, he had one of the best high school baseball facilities dedicated to him—The Carl "Ducky" Schroeder Field.

In 1935, a group of athletics at Newcomerstown High School wrote Ducky

upon his leaving that school. Their letter reads as follows: Dear Coach: On behalf of the colored boys of Newcomerstown High School, permit me to bid you a fond adieu. We regretfully say that you must leave us, because we consider you equal to or better than any coach who had been or shall be here. We admire you for showing no discrimination whatsoever, and we hope your future career of coaching will be onward and upward. Though our conduct at times was not commendable, we feel that your instructions were for the best. Though we have nothing to offer you as a remembrance of us, we hope you will sometimes think of us. The colored boys of NHS bid you farewell. Signed Matthew Scott, Booker Russell, Sidney Jones, Buster Cohen, Ed McCall, "Fat" Jones, Killie Sterns, Osie Dansby.

Ducky is survived by his wife of 63 years, Gertrude, his sister Helen Ellis, and numerous nieces and nephews, great nieces and nephews, and great great nieces and nephews. He was a longstanding member of St. John's Lutheran Church of Canal Fulton.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO CREATE THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, November 7, 1997

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill, the "Sound Science for the Environment Act," along with Mr. ABERCROMBIE, that would create a National Institute for the Environment (NIE). The sole mission of the NIE will be to improve the scientific basis for environmental decision-making.

The United States spends more than \$150 billion a year on pollution control and environmental clean up. Yet, less than 2 percent of that amount is spent on the background science to fully understand these problems before we legislate and regulate them. As we have seen on countless issues from clean air standards to endangered species habitat, from global warming to nonpoint source pollution, the credibility and impartiality of the science underlying our decisions is a topic of heated debate. However, very little has been done to provide unbiased science or to link it with policy-making. This legislation is an effort to put some substance behind the calls for "sound science".

Our legislation envisions the creation of the NIE within the National Science Foundation, a significant difference from similar bills I have supported in past Congresses. Operating as part of the NSF will provide the National Institute for the Environment with opportunities to function more effectively, and will accord it a position of stature within the scientific community.

Mr. Speaker, the NIE's sole purpose will be to come up with the best available science on a particular subject. That science will be used by us, the nation's lawmakers, who have been entrusted by our constituents to make the soundest environmental decisions, in their trust and their children's trust. We therefore must ensure that we do base our decisions on sound science. No politics, no interest group pressure, no lobbying. . . just straightforward

sound science by the country's best scientists. Importantly, this information will not be compiled by regulators, as the NIE is entirely a non-regulatory body. The NIE will support original scientific research, in addition to data assessment.

The NIE signifies a new approach to environmental science by integrating knowledge assessment, research, and educational training. The NIE will be created by consolidating some environmental science programs and redirecting funds from programs that are not a high priority and not cost-effective. To minimize cost and bureaucracy, the NIE will not operate laboratories and research facilities, but will competitively award peer-reviewed grants to the best scientists in academia, the private sector, government.

With the Federal Government's current fiscal constraints, Congress needs to implement cost-effective, integrated environmental science that underpins our environmental policies. The question is not whether the federal government will play a role in environmental science, but rather, the accuracy of that role. Thus the need for the NIE. Once we have the best environmental science and information at our fingertips, we can begin to make more informed environmental decisions based on the most accurate, reliable and unbiased science. The dividend returned on this investment will be long-term and will establish a true legacy to future generations.

Mr. Speaker, we all share the common goal to inject credible, peer-reviewed science into environmental legislation and regulations. This legislation will serve to accomplish that goal. I encourage all my colleagues to join me in co-sponsoring this bipartisan legislation.

Please include for the RECORD this line-by-line summary of our bill, the "Sound Science for the Environment Act."

OUTLINE OF THE SOUND SCIENCE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT ACT TO ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT

This outline describes legislation to create a National Institute for the Environment (NIE), with the mission to improve the scientific basis for decision-making on environmental issues, & for other purposes.

Section 1. Short title: the "Sound Science for the Environment Act."

Section 2. Findings: The Congress finds the following:

A healthy environment is essential to an enhanced quality of life, a competitive economy, & national security.

The United States lacks an effective mechanism for providing & communicating a comprehensive, objective & credible scientific understanding of environmental issues in a timely manner to policy-makers & the public.

An appropriate understanding of the diverse scientific issues that underlie the environmental problems facing the United States is essential to finding environmentally & economically sound solutions to these problems.

To be useful, this understanding requires the integration of ongoing assessments of the state of scientific knowledge with credible problem-focused research, the communication of scientific information, & the appropriate education & training of environmental scientists, engineers, & other professionals.

These scientific activities are best carried out through a neutral, institution without regulatory responsibilities, where the public & private organizations and individuals can establish a shared understanding of the state