

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVERSON MUSEUM OF ART

**HON. JOHN KATKO**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in celebration of the Everson Museum of Art's 50th anniversary. Everson has long been the premier art museum in Central New York, helping drive the regional economy and contributing to the identity of our community. Located at 401 Harrison Street in downtown Syracuse, the building is considered a leading example 1960s architecture.

Everson traces its roots back to 1897, when art historian George Fisk Comfort established the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts. The museum grew rapidly and was constantly changing its location to house an extensive collection. It was not until 1968 that a permanent museum was built, made possible through a generous donation by Helen Everson. In honor of Mrs. Everson's gift, the new art collection was renamed Everson Museum of Art.

The museum is home to nearly 11,000 pieces of art, including paintings, sculptures, ceramics, and videos. Notable works are portraits of George Washington, Edward Hick's *The Peaceable Kingdom* and several Marja Vallila sculptures. Additionally, Everson holds the distinction of displaying one of the first video art collections in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House to join me in recognizing Everson Museum of Art's 50th anniversary. Under the excellent leadership of Director Elizabeth Dunbar, it is my hope the museum continue to thrive for many years to come. Furthermore, I encourage my colleagues in the House to applaud all talented artists and their contributions to communities around the country.

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF FREDERICK GROVER, M.D.

**HON. DIANA DeGETTE**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Ms. DeGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the contributions of a remarkable Coloradan, Frederick Grover, M.D., who on September 20th will retire after nearly 50 years of exemplary professional, military and community service.

Dr. Grover has been a powerful force in our community; he has had an extraordinary career as a cardiothoracic surgeon at our pre-eminent medical institutions and is a recognized national leader in his field.

Dr. Grover is a graduate of Duke University School of Medicine. He completed his residency training at Duke and the University of Colorado. After two years of service in the U.S. Navy in San Diego, he spent 19 years at University of Texas at San Antonio Health Science Center in the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery. He then became the head of the Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery at the University of Colorado School of Medicine and Chief of Surgical Services at the De-

partment of Veterans Affairs Medical Center in Denver.

His impact will be felt for decades through his active participation in the training and mentoring of more than 50 thoracic surgery residents, his clinical work in the areas of acquired adult cardiac surgery and lung and heart transplantation and his dedication to international medical missions.

Dr. Grover's legacy includes a new chair, with its first appointee serving this year, at the University of Colorado Denver School of Medicine: The Fred and Carol Grover Endowed Chair in Surgery.

Dr. Grover served as President of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (SOTS) from 2006 to 2007 and has worked closely with my office and the entire Colorado congressional delegation over many years to impact federal health care legislation.

As a fellow congregant at Montview Boulevard Presbyterian Church, I have seen Dr. Grover's commitment to his community and to improving people's health on a global scale. He has been on Montview's Global Mission Committee since 2003 and has led numerous medical missions to Nepal, improving health care facilities and performing life-saving surgeries.

He is also very much a family man, devoted to especially to his grandchildren—who range in age from grade school to college. He has made a point of bringing each of them, when very young, to Washington DC so they could experience our nation's capital. I have been proud to host them in Congress, even on the House floor itself.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise today to honor my friend Fred Grover for his dedication to patients, his compassion and his significant participation in the civic life of Colorado. It is an honor to celebrate his service.

CELEBRATING THE BOROUGH OF WANAQUE'S 100TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Borough of Wanaque located in the County of Passaic, New Jersey, on the occasion of its 100th Anniversary.

The original occupants of Passaic County were the Lenape Indians, who were attracted to the land for its diverse natural resources and abundance of freshwater sources, which they utilized for fishing, hunting, and navigation. Wanaque is the name given to the valley by the Lenape and has been translated as "valley of sassafras." In 1697, Dutch settlers began to settle within the region and included such families as the Beams, Sloats, Van Dines, Vreelands, Van Wagoners, Ryersons, and many others. Like the Native Americans, they were drawn to the region for its natural resources, and they established settlements along the Passaic River, which was navigable to Manhattan and was used as a trade route until the incorporation of the Erie Railroad in 1836. The growth of industry in Passaic County was directly connected to the presence of its rich natural resources. The activities of the early Dutch settlers centered on farming. Sheep were also raised and their wool was

spun and woven into cloth. Timber was cut from the surrounding forest and hauled to newly constructed sawmills and gristmills to be made into lumber for houses.

The Boroughs of Wanaque and Ringwood were originally part of Pompton Township, a since defunct township. Pompton Township was originally formed in 1797, from portions of Saddle River Township and Franklin Township in Bergen County, and incorporated on February 21, 1798. When Passaic County was formed in 1837 it included Pompton Township. The borough of Pompton Lakes was formed in 1895 and was the first municipality to split from the township. The township was divided on February 23, 1918, into the three boroughs of Bloomingdale, Ringwood, and Wanaque, with the remaining portion passing to Pompton Lakes. This ultimately ended the existence of Pompton Township.

The early settlements in the Wanaque Valley were induced by the presence of rich mines of iron ore discovered in the early part of the 18th Century. For this reason, Ringwood has been referred to as the birthplace of the American iron industry. Cornelius Board, a Welsh miner who entered the Wanaque Valley in 1737, may have been the first to mine ore in the area. In 1740, he built a forge along the Ringwood River (the present-day Wanaque River), which marked the beginning of the Ringwood Iron Works. Later that year the Ogden family bought property from Board, built their first iron furnace, and established the Ringwood Company. The forests provided wood for the manufacture of charcoal, which was in turn sold to the iron mines.

After 1763, a dozen highly productive mines were opened in the area, and many forges and furnaces were located throughout the Wanaque Valley. Peter Hasenclever acquired the property for the London Company and made improvements to enlarge the ironworks. He added needed acreage around Ringwood and Long Pond and constructed a dam on Tuxedo Pond to provide waterpower. Hasenclever established Ringwood Manor as an iron plantation and imported over 500 mine workers from Germany and Britain. After a series of changing property owners, the iron mines were expanded during the mid-19th Century. However, the iron industry in Ringwood did not continue for very long; by 1880, the iron ore from the region was being replaced by ores from the Mesabi Range in Minnesota. The growing railroad network across the country enabled the transport of ores from elsewhere in the country, and the market for locally available ores diminished. By 1893 iron production at Ringwood ceased, and the facility closed its doors.

In the late 1800s, the Wanaque Valley had turned further toward industrialization, and before the century's close, four blacksmith shops, a feed mill, a grist mill, a tannery, and a bobbin factory were located there. A paper industry was established in Borough of Wanaque, and the grist mill, which stood near the present location of the Wanaque Dam, became the Wanaque River Paper Company in 1892. The paper mill was owned by local resident Robert D. Carter who employed many of the area's residents. In the 1920s the Wanaque River Paper Company was lost to the impending construction of the Wanaque Reservoir.

Another major industry in the Wanaque Valley prior to the reservoir's construction was the

production of gunpowder. The American Smokeless Powder Works was established in the Borough of Wanaque in 1894 through 1895 with Laffin and Rand Powder taking over the company several years later. The DuPont Company soon acquired the explosives plant and became a major employer in the community. During World War I, over 7,500 were employed at the explosives plant, and a section of the community, known as Haskell, became a company town, housing DuPont employees and their families. Although the DuPont Company was a major employer of Wanaque and Ringwood prior to and during World War I, by 1926 the company ceased operations because of the impending reservoir construction project, and a major employer was lost from the community.

The first railroad into the Wanaque Valley area was begun in 1865, and the first station was established at the Ringwood Avenue crossing. In 1872, Midvale was listed as a stop on the Montclair Railroad, and by the time the railroad was operated by the New York and Greenwood Lake Railway, there were two stations in Wanaque—one in Midvale and one in Haskell. The New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad was responsible for bringing many new settlers to the Wanaque area, and excursion trails carried passengers to Greenwood Lake from Jersey City.

The construction of the Wanaque Reservoir had a profound impact on the Boroughs of Wanaque and Ringwood and its residents. To provide the necessary space needed to create such a massive structure, many homes and businesses were demolished. The loss of the DuPont plant and the paper mill in Wanaque, which provided major sources of employment for residents in the area, left hundreds of residents unemployed through the Depression years of 1929 through 1939. However, the onset of World War II brought an improved economy, and after the war, Wanaque and Ringwood experienced a construction boom of housing and public buildings.

Today, the Borough includes neighborhoods known as Wanaque and Haskell, each of which has their own ZIP code and is served by their own separate post office. As of the United States 2013 Census, the borough population was 11,208. Wanaque is a close knit family community, with an outstanding school system, library, many recreation programs, and a beautiful, new municipal building.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and our colleagues join me in congratulating the Borough of Wanaque, on the occasion of its Centennial Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION (KET)

**HON. HAROLD ROGERS**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Kentucky Educational Television's (KET) 50th Anniversary. Since 1968, KET has impacted the lives of countless Kentuckians through its advocacy and broadcasting of educational programs. KET has long-served as a successful educational plat-

form for the arts, theater, history, politics, health and STEM fields. In 1989, KET introduced one of the first interactive distance learning program services, giving Kentuckians the opportunity to advance their education via network broadcasting. KET is now one of the largest public television networks in the country with more than 25 programs, reaching over one million people each week.

I applaud KET's commitment to raise awareness of pertinent issues across the Commonwealth and challenges in our rural Appalachian region. While many media outlets have been slow to produce comprehensive coverage of the nation's deadly opioid epidemic, KET has led the way by shedding light on the long history of addiction in Kentucky and the multi-faceted pledge for rehabilitation and recovery. It is because of these efforts, including in-depth reports, community forums, and annual coverage of the National Rx Drug Abuse and Heroin Summit, that KET recently received the national Mental Health America Media Award for its Inside Opioid Addiction Initiative. Thanks to KET's broadcasting efforts, more people across Kentucky have rallied together to become part of the solution to the drug abuse crisis and we are making significant strides to save lives across the state.

As part of this Golden Anniversary celebration, I also want to commend KET for bringing Kentuckians together and promoting healthy debates about vital issues for the state. For decades, great journalists like Al Smith, Bill Goodman, Bill Bryant and many others have set the stage for state and federal legislators to discuss how key policies impact our daily lives, while also providing civic awareness during elections, spending countless hours on the air, sharing election results from all of our 120 counties. In addition to educational programming and news coverage, KET has also used its platform to extend immense compassion through local partnerships to benefit those most in-need.

As KET celebrates the 50th anniversary of its first broadcast, I join my fellow Kentuckians in sharing my appreciation for every minute of broadcasting excellence that has been used to educate our children and our families. KET has made a significant impact in our state and it is an honor to support this organization's continued work.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, SCRANTON CITY CHAPTER

**HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Daughters of the American Revolution, Scranton City Chapter, which celebrates, along with other DAR chapters, the two hundred thirty-first anniversary of the framing of the United States Constitution during this third week of September. The Constitution was adopted by the American Congress of the Confederation as the foundation for American government on September 17, 1787.

The National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution was founded on October

11, 1890 by a group of pioneering women who were excluded from men's organizations and felt compelled to express their passion for America. Since its founding, the Daughters of the American Revolution has admitted over 950,000 members who can trace their bloodline to an ancestor who aided America in her fight for independence, and the organization still adheres to the same historical, educational, and patriotic objectives established during its original meeting.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were instrumental in petitioning Congress for a bill to designate the period between September 17 and September 23 as Constitution Week. That legislation was signed into law by President Dwight D. Eisenhower on August 2, 1956, and President George W. Bush officially declared the inception of Constitution Week in 2002. The law invites schools, churches, and civic organizations to publicly observe and recognize the profound impact on our nation of our remarkable constitution.

It is an honor to recognize the Scranton City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as they celebrate Constitution Week. I wish them all the best as they continue to promote patriotism and national pride through education and civic engagement.

STANDING WITH RELIGIOUS MINORITIES IN INDIA

**HON. JAMIE RASKIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 17, 2018*

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solidarity with members of minority groups in India who are facing persecution because of their faith or class standing. I recently met with Teesta Setalvad, a prominent civil rights lawyer in India. She updated me on the increasing religious violence being committed by extremist groups against religious minority communities in India including Muslims, Christians, and Hindu Dalits, also known as "untouchables." Although this violence is not new, the United States Commission on International Religious freedom has noted a substantial deterioration in conditions for minority groups since 2014, when the ruling Bharati Jayanti Party (BJP) rose to power on a Hindu nationalist political platform.

Intensifying religious-based violence has swept 10-of-29 states in India, including Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, which are controlled by the BJP, and which have begun enforcing anti-cow slaughtering and anti-conversion laws. While attacks on minorities are not always directly instigated by the government, a cloak of impunity covers mob violence that targets these communities. Human rights groups have criticized the pervasive police and judicial bias apparently backed by BJP and affiliated groups such as Rashtriya Swayamsevak Singh (RSS) and Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP).

The aggressive enforcement of anti-cow slaughter laws is being used to persecute and intimidate Muslims and Dalits whose families have engaged in dairy, leather or beef trades for generations. Mob violence is common against people suspected of harming cows. In 2017, there were at least 10 public lynchings conducted by "cow protection" mobs. One