

Since he joined, Mr. LaValley has proven to be an instrumental member of the Bangor Volunteer Fire Department. He has served in numerous roles for the department, including membership on the board of directors, safety officer, and multiple assistant chief positions. Lawrence is the current vice-president of the department; his son, Larry, is the current Chief; and his grandson, Justin, is the Third Assistant Chief. Throughout his 50 years of service, Lawrence has demonstrated a superb work ethic and a commitment to being an outstanding firefighter. Lawrence has been among the top five responders in the department for several years running. He has also demonstrated a commitment to his community outside the department serving as Town Justice and on the Bangor Republican Committee.

Lawrence LaValley devoted 50 years of his life to fire protection, and is an exemplary member of his community. On behalf of New York's 21st District, I would like to thank Firefighter LaValley for a lifetime of service and dedication to keeping Bangor and the surrounding communities safe.

HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED HOUSE OF PRAYER FOR ALL PEOPLE

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the United House of Prayer for All People as the church celebrates its 100th year anniversary. The United House of Prayer for All People was founded by Bishop Charles Manuel Grace in 1919 in West Wareham, MA. The church is now headquartered in the District of Columbia and has 137 places of worship in 27 states.

Bishop Charles Manuel Grace's vision for the United House of Prayer for All People was for it to be a place of worship that also addressed the critical needs of communities devastated by social and economic injustice. The impact of the church can be seen through community development, enterprise, and improved housing throughout the United States. United House of Prayer has developed thousands of multi-family and single-family homes while maintaining affordability in neighborhoods across the country.

The church has also made a major impact on education. The late Bishop Walter McCollough, the church's second leader, founded the McCollough Scholarship College Fund to afford young people the opportunity to pursue their dreams of higher education. The late Bishop S.C. Madison established the St. Lady D. Scholastic Achievement program to reward grade school students for maintaining good citizenship and honor roll achievement.

The United House of Prayer continues to be an extraordinary force in serving the needs of the less fortunate and impoverished citizens across this country. I am fortunate to represent several House of Prayer congregations in Virginia's third congressional district. The House of Prayer provides youth community programs, senior citizen projects, food banks, child care, and other community projects. The church remains focused on being a place

where all nations and people, irrespective of denomination or creed, can pray and worship in spirit and in truth.

The 100-year celebration of the United House of Prayer for All People is not just a celebration of bricks and mortar, it is a celebration of faith, unity, and dynamic leadership.

Madam Speaker, the United House of Prayer for All People, under the current leadership of Bishop C.M. Bailey, has never sought public recognition for their hard work and dedication to the community. Bishop Bailey and the church have dedicated their lives to the advancement, growth, and success of communities throughout the country. I congratulate them on their 100th anniversary and I am excited to see the positive contributions they will continue to make in the years ahead.

AZERBAIJAN—BLACK JANUARY

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, this month, our friend and ally, the Republic of Azerbaijan marks the 30th anniversary of "Black January." This time period symbolizes the beginning of the end of Soviet rule over Azerbaijan, an occupation that existed for much of the 20th Century. Violent conflict erupted in Azerbaijan's capital city of Baku on January 19–20, 1990 when Soviet troops killed over 100 Azeri demonstrators and wounded another 700.

In stark contrast to the violence of the Soviet military, the people of Azerbaijan continued their peaceful protests until declaring independence from the U.S.S.R. on October 18, 1991.

I ask my colleagues to join me in commemorating the events of Black January in Azerbaijan and honoring those who lost their lives in pursuit of freedom. The United States continues to stand with our ally and partner.

RECOGNIZING CHIEF RODOLFO KARISCH

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the public service of Chief Rodolfo Karisch as he celebrates his retirement after 30 years with the U.S. Border Patrol.

Chief Karisch retires after having served with distinction as the Chief Patrol Agent of the Rio Grande Valley Sector and Commander of the South Texas Corridor. Prior to his selection as Chief Patrol Agent of the Rio Grande Valley Sector, Rodolfo Karisch served as Chief of the Tucson and Del Rio Sectors. He also served as Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Office of Professional Responsibility. Throughout his extensive career, Chief Karisch has consistently embodied the Border Patrol's motto of "Honor First".

Chief Karisch was a friend of mine and a steady, guiding light to his institution throughout his service. His career was dedicated to the best interests of the community and the

country, and he worked tirelessly to protect our border, the town of El Paso, and his community.

I thank Chief Karisch for three decades of dedicated service and wish him many happy memories with his family and loved ones during his retirement. It is often said that a retirement is an ending, but retirement is also a well-deserved beginning to new adventures and opportunities. I wish him and his family all the best in the future.

Madam Speaker, I am happy to recognize the legacy of Chief Rodolfo Karisch.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE MICHIGAN UNION

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the grand re-opening of the Michigan Union.

The Michigan Union is a cornerstone of the University of Michigan. Opened in 1919, the Michigan Union is one of the oldest college unions in the country. For nearly a century, the Michigan Union has given students, faculty, and members of the Ann Arbor community a space to gather, study, and socialize. Throughout the years, the Michigan Union has undergone a great deal of transformation and witnessed some of our nation's greatest historical moments. On the morning of October 14, 1960, Democratic presidential nominee John F. Kennedy gave an impromptu speech that laid the groundwork for the Peace Corps. Later, during a visit to the University of Michigan, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. joined students in the Michigan Union to discuss his thoughts on discrimination and the future of integration in America. To carry on this impactful legacy and adapt to meet the needs of 21st century students, the Michigan Union closed in May 2018 to undergo an \$85.2 million renovation.

Today, we celebrate the Michigan Union as it opens its doors once again. While maintaining the architectural integrity of the 1919 original structure, Michigan Union has vastly remodeled internal features. Aside from technology upgrades and infrastructure renewals, the Michigan Union now includes expanded lounge and study rooms, a revolutionary idea hub, an enclosed courtyard, collaborative spaces, and a host of different food vendors.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in celebrating the grand re-opening of the Michigan Union. Through the historical renovation, the Michigan Union will continue to be an iconic symbol of the University of Michigan for generations to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, for personal reasons, I was unable to attend votes.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 18—H. Res. 798 on

agreeing to Res; YEA on Roll Call No. 19—H.R. 1230 Amend. No. 3; YEA on Roll Call No. 20—H.R. 1230 MTR; and NAY on Roll Call No. 21—H.R. 130 on passage.

HONORING WATERTOWN MAYOR
JOSEPH BUTLER, JR. FOR HIS
APPOINTMENT AS CIVILIAN AIDE
TO THE SECRETARY OF THE
ARMY

HON. ELISE M. STEFANIK

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Watertown Mayor Joseph Butler, Jr. for his appointment as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army.

Joseph Butler, Jr. is a lifelong resident of Watertown, New York, a pillar of the community, business leader, and public servant. He served as a member of the Watertown City Council for eight years and as Mayor for four years. Mr. Butler is currently the president of the Watertown Local Development Corporation, a lector for St. Patrick's Church, a volunteer and Special Olympics coach, and a board member of the North Country Regional Economic Development Council. He has also held positions with the Sacred Heart Foundation, Jefferson Community College, and the American Red Cross.

His deep knowledge of the community, which includes Fort Drum, and his decades of experience will make him an invaluable asset to Secretary of the Army, Ryan McCarthy. On behalf of New York's 21st District, I would like to thank Mr. Butler for his service and congratulate him on this appointment. I look forward to his success in this new role.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA'S RATIFICA-
TION OF THE 19TH AMENDMENT
TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 100th Anniversary of the State of Indiana's ratification of the 19th Amendment to the United States Constitution. It was on this date a century ago that the Indiana General Assembly answered the call of history, helping to finally open the doors of democracy, equality, and opportunity to Hoosier women.

Not long after the landmark Seneca Falls Convention and subsequent Declaration of Sentiments in 1848, female leaders in Indiana began to organize their own women's rights initiatives. Led by Randolph County native Amanda Way, Indiana's first convention for women's rights took place in 1851. Building on the energy generated from this first convention, participants went on to form the Indiana Woman's Rights Association in 1852. As the movement began to take hold the organization transformed into the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association. In 1859, Richmond physician Dr. Mary F. Thomas spoke in favor of

women's suffrage in front of the Indiana General Assembly in Indianapolis. As the leader of the Indiana Woman's Suffrage Association, she was the first female to address the Indiana General Assembly.

Soon thereafter the scourge of the Civil War dominated political and social life throughout the country. However, the dream of women's suffrage did not wither in the shadow of this national calamity. After the surrender of Confederate forces in 1865, the states went on to ratify the 14th Amendment guaranteeing citizens equal protection under the law, in 1868. The states then ratified the 15th Amendment in 1870, guaranteeing the right to vote to all males regardless of race. These new guarantees reinvigorated the push for women's suffrage.

Pressure for passage of statewide women's suffrage was first and foremost on the mind of May Wright Sewall's Equal Suffrage Society, which during the early 1880's, organized massive letter writing campaigns aimed at influencing the members of the Indiana General Assembly. Activists such as Helen Gougar of Lafayette, went even a step further, actively attempting to vote in an election in 1894. Having been barred from her attempt to vote, she filed a court case against the Tippecanoe County Election Board. After initial successes in lower courts, the case went to the Indiana Supreme Court which ultimately ruled against Mrs. Gougar. Later in 1897, American icon and women's suffrage leader Susan B. Anthony spoke before the Indiana General Assembly, advocating the swift passage of statewide women's suffrage.

With the struggle continuing on into the 20th Century, those fighting for women's suffrage developed new connections and organizations, strengthening their forces in this march towards equality. Groups such as the Indiana Federation of Clubs, the Women's Franchise League, the Legislative Council of Indiana, and the Equal Suffrage Association employed new, more high-profile tactics such as auto tours, parades, car rallies, and other major grassroots campaigns, in an effort to increase support for their cause. Leaders including Indianapolis natives Grace Julian Clarke, Dr. Amelia Keller, and Carrie Barnes Ross, along with Ida Husted Harper of Terre Haute, Marie Stuart Edwards of Peru, and many others, recruited Hoosier women from all ethnic, socioeconomic, and religious backgrounds to their ranks, increasing the spectrum of voices calling for equality and opportunity. As a result of their continued efforts the suffragettes were successful in persuading the Indiana General Assembly to pass the Maston-McKinley Partial Suffrage Act in 1917. This act granted women the right to vote in certain state and local elections. However, a legal ruling from the Indiana State Supreme Court struck down the law shortly before the 1917 municipal elections.

Undeterred, these brave, intrepid heroes continued their struggle. Then in 1919, the dam of inequality finally began to break as the United States House or Representatives and the United States Senate passed the 19th Amendment on June 4, 1919. The anticipated vote total in the U.S. House of Representatives was predicted to be so narrow that supporters of women's suffrage helped carry Hoosier Representative Henry Barnhart of Rochester, Indiana, from his hospital bed to the House floor so he could cast his vote in favor of the bill. After passing both houses of the

U.S. Congress, the proposed amendment was sent to the states, needing three-quarters of the states to vote in favor of ratification before the amendment could be adopted. Back in Indiana, after resisting demands to call a special session to ratify the 19th Amendment, the Indiana General Assembly did finally convene, and on January 16, 1920, Indiana became the 26th state to ratify the 19th Amendment.

After decades of struggle, the power of the vote was extended to women with the adoption of the 19th Amendment on August 26, 1920. Forever more the law would guarantee that the right of citizens of the United States to vote would no longer be denied to women. Today, a century after this landmark moment, women across our country continue to lead the United States into the future with the same zeal and steely determination that sparked a political revolution and allowed our country to move another step closer to living out the ideals of its founders.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SELWYN
SCHOOL

HON. MICHAEL C. BURGESS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 16, 2020

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the opening of the Selwyn School's Argyle, Texas Campus and the ribbon-cutting of its newly constructed Early Childhood Center. As a proud alumnus of Selwyn, I celebrate the school's achievements and join the staff, faculty, students and parents in looking forward optimistically as Selwyn renews its mission of equipping future leaders as productive citizens from a new physical setting.

Founded in 1957, the Selwyn School is an independent, non-sectarian, college-preparatory school serving pre-school through grade twelve students. A member of the National Association of Independent Schools, Selwyn provides the most thoroughly individualized, comprehensive and developmentally appropriate array of student-focused experiences in North Texas. Selwyn graduates are independent thinkers and creative problem solvers trained to embrace complex challenges with empathy and innovative thought to advance the human condition.

Resilient, emotionally intelligent and globally aware, Selwyn graduates are challenged to elevate the human experience by encouraging holistic development through age appropriate challenges to foster problem-solving, emotional intelligence and social responsibility. Conducting these academic exercises with the expectation of high academic standards, graduates form the necessary academic and character-building tools necessary in adulthood to identify and successfully seek solutions to responsibly address both the known and not yet identified challenges the world will present them in adulthood.

As an exciting backdrop for these lessons, Selwyn relocated in March 2017 to one of North Texas' most picturesque settings. The idyllic 10-acre campus provides an environment supporting nature-based play and exploration, promoting environmental awareness and unique outdoor education opportunities. From growing their own food in the school