

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 RATIFICATION 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

gardens to creating their own businesses, Selwyn creates practical and challenging opportunities for students of all ages to engage in creating solutions for the problems of their communities.

I know their commitment to the mission well, as Selwyn was an integral part of the development of the focus, curiosity and determination I've relied upon through my pursuit of post-graduate studies, success as a physician and

business owner, and as a Member of Congress. Even though 50 years have passed since my graduation, I rely daily in my current legislative role on the foundations Selwyn instructors developed within my young mind. In doing so, I join other graduates, including entrepreneurs and philanthropists, who daily fulfill their life's work in service to their fellow man.

I am honored to represent the Selwyn School both as a graduate and as a constituency I am fortunate to serve as a part of the 26th Congressional District. I look forward to witnessing the continued application of Selwyn's mission to the success of their students and the growth and development of this new campus I join them in celebrating today.