

THE 424TH MEDICAL LOGISTICS
BATTALION**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and pay tribute to the men and women of the 424th Medical Logistics Battalion headquartered at Pedricktown, New Jersey. In particular, I wish to salute the 14 soldiers who are returning home from an eight month deployment to Bosnia. On October 4th, 1998, the 424th Medical Logistics Battalion will welcome home these 14 members in a celebration at the 424th Reserve Center in Pedricktown, New Jersey.

The detachment, commanded by Captain Linda Estacio, deployed last September and was stationed at the Blue Factory near the town of Tuzla, Bosnia. The detachment was responsible for all of the medical supplies, blood products, and medical equipment repair for all of the American forces and some multinational units in the northern section of Bosnia, a responsibility that cannot be overestimated nor underappreciated.

Today, U.S. servicemen and women continue to serve in Bosnia in an effort to again secure peace in Europe. These dedicated individuals, who have served so honorably, have the difficult task of fulfilling the commitments made by American foreign-policy makers. The members of the 424th represent the steadfast dedication and honorable service that continue to make our nation proud of our Armed Forces.

I wish to commend these soldiers, Cpt Linda Estacio, 1LT Carmen Bellthomas, SFC Frank Newhart, SFC John Vangeyten, SFC Richard Czeponis, SGT William White, SGT Ronnie Simons, SGT Bruce Phillips, SGT David Lewis, SPC Ronald Meixsell, SPC Kenneth Johnson, SPC Pamela Jones, SPC Michael Mills and SPC Derrick Sterling, for they are the inspiration for those who serve our country today.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
HAWTHORNE, NEW JERSEY**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the Borough of Hawthorne on its 100th anniversary as an independent borough in the State of New Jersey. The people of Hawthorne this year are celebrating the many virtues of their wonderful community. Hawthorne is a good place to call home. It has the outstanding schools, safe streets, family oriented neighborhoods, civic volunteerism and community values that make it an outstanding place to live and raise a family.

Hawthorne was officially incorporated as a borough one century ago, but its qualities have been known for nearly three centuries. Among the earliest settlers of Hawthorne were the Ryerson brothers, who purchased 600 acres of land in 1707. Their property extended

from the Passaic River to what is now Diamond Bridge Avenue and from the crest of Goffle Hill to Lincoln Avenue. One of the Ryerson's homes, built in 1740 and destroyed by fire in 1950, served as General Lafayette's headquarters during the Revolutionary War. A monument erected by the Passaic County Park Commission marks the spot at 367 Goffle Road. Another Ryerson home survives as a restaurant.

Saw mills were the earliest industrial operation in Hawthorne, as trees cut to clear land for farming were turned into lumber for construction. Grist mills followed to process the grain raised by the farmers.

Located in Passaic County, Hawthorne originally was part of Manchester Township, which also included communities now known as Totowa, Haledon, North Haledon, Prospect Park and part of Paterson. Hawthorne was established as an independent borough on March 24, 1898. The other communities eventually declared their independence as well and Manchester Township ceased to exist.

There are two theories on the origin of the borough's name. One is that it was named for the profuse growth of the thorny Hawthorne bushes early farmers had to clear from their land before cattle could safely graze. The other is that it was named for the author Nathaniel Hawthorne. The true answer is lost to history. Nonetheless, the name is honored and revered and deserves the good reputation it has enjoyed for a century. It is one of the finest communities in our state.

Hawthorne's first mayor, Dr. Sylvester Utter, was elected April 12, 1889. Adam Vreeland was chosen as assessor and William H. Post as tax collector. The councilmen were Albert Rhodes, Frank Post, Daniel Van Blarcom, Martin Marsh, John V.B. Terhune and Arthur F.J. Wheatley.

At the turn of the century, farms were already disappearing to make room for housing development and Hawthorne's population stood at 2,500. By 1908, large tracts of land were being developed for homes. The Arnold Brothers Co. developed land from Elberon to Tuxedo Avenues. The Rea Land Co. developed the northern end of town and Hawthorne Parks Estates developed the eastern section. By 1910, the population totaled 3,500.

One of the new government's first steps was to secure \$19,000 in loans to renovate school buildings, including the Lafayette School, the Washington School and a one-room schoolhouse on Goffle Road. The Franklin School was built in 1910. The Lafayette School eventually became the borough municipal building but was destroyed by fire in 1979. A new municipal building was constructed on the same site.

The post-World War I boom of the 1920s brought more new homes, a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises and two new schools. Goffle Brook Park was established in 1927 by the Passaic County Park Commission, quickly becoming the setting for band concerts and baseball games. The park remains a setting for community events to this day. The First National Bank of Hawthorne, the Hawthorne Public Library and the Masonic Temple were all opened in 1928. The same year, the Hawthorne Chamber of Commerce was established and local chapters of the American Legion, Rotary Club and Veterans of Foreign Wars were opened.

The 1930s saw construction of Hawthorne High School, the beginning of the Hawthorne Women's Club and the Hawthorne Child Welfare League. The population in 1930 soared to 12,000—a 13 percent increase from 1920 reported to be the second-highest increase in the United States.

Hawthorne today has a population of more than 17,000 and plays an essential role in the active economy of the region. Hawthorne has enjoyed a history of good, sound local government, a tradition carried on today by Mayor Fred Criscitelli, Council President Joseph Metzler, Council Vice President John Lane and Council Members Marge Shortway, Lois Cuccinello, Richard Goldberg, Patrick Botbyl and Eugene Morabito. Former Mayor Louis Bay 2nd, who retired in 1987 after 40 years of continuous service, set a record for consecutive terms as mayor.

Hawthorne is one of the finest communities in the State of New Jersey. This community is symbolic of traditional American values. The residents work hard, are dedicated to their families, support their schools and volunteer to help their neighbors. I ask all my colleagues to join me in wishing all its residents continued success as their borough enters its second century.

IN HONOR OF DOVER, MO, CHRISTIAN
CHURCH'S 150TH ANNIVERSARY**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 23, 1998

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I wish to pay tribute to the parishioners, past and present, of the Dover, Missouri, Christian Church, who will celebrate the Church's 150th anniversary this year.

The long history of the Dover Christian Church, located just east of my hometown of Lexington, MO, began in the decades before the War Between the States. In the early part of the 19th Century, two men, Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son, came to Missouri from Virginia. These men brought with them the idea of a new faith which fostered the dream of uniting all Protestant denominations. The little town of Dover accepted this tenet, and in August of 1824, the Dover Christian Church was organized.

The tradition of the Church's August meeting began in 1824. Over the years, this event has become the binding tie to the members of the Church and to the community of Dover. These meetings have been one of the biggest and most looked-forward-to events in the community. From 1824 to 1848, before there was a church building, Dover Christian Church's annual August meetings were held beneath three large elm trees that stood near a small bridge south of Dover. The current church facility was not completed until 1848.

Mr. Speaker, for over 150 years, the members of the Dover Christian Church have been gathering in friendship and in prayer. I am certain that the Members of the House will join me in paying tribute to the Church and its parishioners.