

formed community. At a special election held December 27, 1927, the village of Amenia was incorporated by a vote of 14 to 1. The Amenia Sharon Land Co. rigidly controlled Amenia until it disbanded in 1928 and as a result the townsite was not platted until late in 1928. In 1967, Amenia officially became a city.

The word Amenia comes from the Latin word meaning pleasant and today that is more appropriate than ever. Amenia now has a city park, a bar and grill, a city beauty shop and an elevator. Under the leadership of Mayor Donna Myers, Amenia remains a delightful community in which to live and work.

I ask the U.S. Senate to join me in congratulating Amenia, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well in the future. By honoring Amenia and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great tradition of the pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Amenia that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why Amenia is deserving of our recognition.

Amenia has a proud past and a bright future.●

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF LISBON, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr President, today I honor a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On June 16-19, 2005, the residents of Lisbon, ND will celebrate its history and founding.

Lisbon is a small town in the southeast part of North Dakota, with a population of about 2,500. Lisbon's history began in 1880 when Joseph L. Colton founded the town-site. Colton selected land here in 1878 and built a flourmill. The new town-site was platted on both sides of the beautiful Sheyenne River at the foot of its bordering hills. In September 1880, he laid out the official town-site and appointed the first postmaster, George Murray on January 23, 1880. His wife, Diana Robinson was from Lisbon Center, NY, and the city was named for that.

Lisbon became the county seat in 1881, and the Northern Pacific Railroad reached the site in 1882. It was incorporated as a city in 1883, and G.B. Green was appointed the first mayor of the new budding community. Less than a decade later, in 1891, the North Dakota Soldiers Home was built in Lisbon. Throughout the following years, Lisbon maintained steady growth developing into the delightful community that it is today.

Today, Mayor Morris Saxerud leads this enthusiastic community. The citizens of Lisbon enjoy fine recreation including an exceptional nine-hole golf course, a beautiful park with tennis courts, a ball park, an RV park, a gazebo, swings for youngsters and even a swimming pool. The Lisbon elemen-

tary, middle and high school system maintain a high academic program with outstanding teachers, administrators and support staff for approximately 750 students. The city has clearly flourished throughout the past 125 years!

I ask the U.S. Senate to join me in congratulating Lisbon, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Lisbon and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the great tradition of the pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Lisbon that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why the community of Lisbon is deserving of our recognition.

Lisbon has a proud past and a bright future.●

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL BARBARA C. BRANNON, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE NURSE CORPS, ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a great American and a true military heroine who has honorably served our country for over 30 years in the U.S. Air Force Nurse Corps: MG Barbara C. Brannon. Major General Brannon began her career as a staff nurse in the Intensive and Coronary Care Unit at Malcolm Grow Medical Center, Andrews Air Force Base, MD, and subsequently served throughout the world in Nebraska, California, Texas, Florida, Alabama, England, Wyoming, Oklahoma, Italy, and the District of Columbia.

In each assignment, General Brannon excelled and overcame every challenge, accompanied by reward with greater responsibilities and opportunities. An expert educator and clinician, she assumed instructor and coordinator positions at the School of Health Care Sciences and in aeromedical evacuation, and served as assistant chief nurse, quality assurance coordinator, and director of ambulatory services at Tyndall AFB, FL. Serving as a nurse executive management fellow at Air University Regional Hospital, Maxwell AFB, AL, prepared her to lead the 7520th Air Base Squadron Medical Aid Station in Wycombe, England. Another unmatched performance led to her competitive selection as the nursing executive management fellow for the Office of the Surgeon, Strategic Air Command, Offutt AFB, NE, and was followed by her selection as the chief nurse executive, 90th Medical Group, Francis E. Warren AFB, WY.

Below-the-zone promotions to both lieutenant colonel and colonel illuminated her path to command the 382nd Technical Training Squadron, Sheppard AFB, TX, the 71st Medical Group, Vance AFB, OK and the 31st Medical Group, Aviano Air Base, Italy. She was later appointed as the director, Air Force Medical Readiness and

Nursing Services, Office of the Surgeon General, Bolling AFB, DC. Serving briefly in this capacity, she returned to Andrews AFB where she became the first Nurse Corps officer to command the 89th Medical Group, concurrently served as the Assistant Air Force Surgeon General for Nursing, and became the first Air Force nurse promoted to major general in 2003.

Her career culminates in a dual role as Assistant Air Force Surgeon General, Medical Force Development and Assistant Air Force Surgeon General for Nursing, through which she established and appraised personnel policy and force development actions for over 40,000 active duty officer, enlisted, and civilian medical personnel. I extend my deepest appreciation to Major General Brannon for her 30-plus years of dedicated military service and offer her my congratulations on a phenomenal and inspirational career.●

HONORING THE COMMUNITY OF BRIDGEWATER, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and publicly recognize the 125th anniversary of the founding of the city of Bridgewater, SD. In addition to celebrating our nation's independence, we are called today to commemorate 125 years of Bridgewater's proud history.

Like many towns in South Dakota, the railroad played an influential role in the founding of Bridgewater. In early 1880, Bridgewater received its original name, Nation City, from the first settlers and townsite owners, Robert and John B. Nation. In late November of that year, however, the town's first train depot was built to accommodate the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, and the town's name changed from Nation City to Bridgewater. In fact, it was the rail workers who ultimately renamed the city, having been forced to carry their drinking water across a bridge near town.

One of early Bridgewater's unique traditions was the chatauqua, a summer festival under a tent loaded with singers, bands, orchestras, lectures, and plays. Adults paid \$2 and children \$1.10 for an entire week of star-studded, cultural entertainment. While this yearly ritual was a town favorite, it quickly lost popularity once roads and cars were improved and movies became more accessible. Unfortunately, Bridgewater's last chatauqua ended prematurely, as a cyclone hit and interrupted the festivities.

Bridgewater's first newspaper, the Times, was established in 1880 by Adin F. Terrill. The publication lasted for about 10 years, until it merged with the Bridgewater Brieflet in 1890 and was renamed the Bridgewater Tribune, which still exists to this day.

One of Bridgewater's notable landmarks is the city park. Created in 1960 with the help of the Green Thumb organization, the park came to fruition following the purchase of four acres of

J.J. Bollinger's property. This community park, a cherished Bridgewater amenity, is host to countless family picnics and outdoor activities.

In the twelve and a half decades since its founding, Bridgewater has provided its citizens with a rich and diverse atmosphere. Bridgewater's 600 proud residents will celebrate the town's 125th anniversary on July 4, 2005, and it is with great honor that I share with my colleagues this community's unique past.●

HONORING THE CITY OF SALEM, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and publicly recognize the 125th anniversary of the city of Salem, SD. I would like to recognize this outstanding prairie community as an example of the extraordinary work ethic and perseverance of the remarkable people all across the state of South Dakota.

Salem, the county seat of McCook County in southeastern South Dakota, was named by Oliver S. Pendar. Pendar, the town's first postmaster, named the town for his former home of Salem, Massachusetts. Pendar first moved to McCook County in 1878 and eventually settled in Salem in 1880. Platted in July of that year, Salem's location was chosen by the railroad companies, as it provided an excellent spot for trains to stop and reload supplies as they made their way west. The town was incorporated in 1885, which is the same year residents chose W.D. Roberts as Salem's first mayor.

Early Salem experienced a great deal of economic prosperity during the peak railroad years of the late nineteenth century. The town grew rapidly in its first decade and boasted a number of businesses, including several hotels, a lumberyard, a furniture store, several banks, real estate brokers, livery barns, and other services vital to a growing community on the frontier.

At its zenith, Salem was home to five fine hotels, including the Lewis House, the Commercial Hotel, the Irish House of Parliament, the Depot Hotel, and the Lucerne, all of which flourished during the railroad years. Sadly, many of these hotels have come and gone, but their legacy remains.

Salem's first school, a two-story frame building located on the site of the present high school, was built by J.E. Miller in 1881 and opened in 1882. The first floor consisted of county administrative offices and classrooms. The building's second floor accommodated church services, a courthouse, and a public hall.

Since its founding, Salem has been home to three newspapers, the first of which was the Pioneer Register, started by Mr. Jonas Rutan in 1880. In 1883, Mr. C.F.M. Schenckler established Salem's second paper, the McCook County News, which Mr. J.E. Patten purchased three years later and renamed the Salem Special. This semi-weekly

paper, published on Wednesdays and Saturdays, kept the community informed of important events in the area.

Through the years, the residents of Salem have demonstrated great flexibility and perseverance in their ability to flourish despite overwhelming heartbreak. Since Salem's founding in the late nineteenth century, the town experienced several destructive fires and floods, destroying grain elevators, hundreds of homes, and numerous businesses. Still, this resilient community always managed to recover, rebuild and prosper.

The pioneer men and women of early Salem also exhibited a remarkable propensity for using the resources and riches of the frontier to make a wonderful life for themselves on the plains of the Dakotas. Richard F. Kneip was a local milk equipment businessman who went on to serve as Governor of South Dakota, and later as Ambassador to Singapore. The sense of community, moral fortitude, perseverance, and enduring work ethic that is evident in the people and the history of Salem, stands as a testament to the integrity of South Dakotans. It is my honor to acknowledge the proud residents of Salem, SD as they celebrate 125 years of vibrant history on July 2-4, 2005.●

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY ATHANAS

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, today I recognize and celebrate the life of a great American and a gracious host to all who crossed his threshold, Mr. Anthony Athanas. Everyone in Massachusetts, along with restaurateurs and past patrons across the country, was saddened to learn of his passing earlier this month.

Today, however, I am honored to join with the countless people who were touched by his graciousness and charm in celebrating Anthony's unique American journey. Anthony Athanas came to the United States in 1915 to pursue a dream and through hard work and perseverance, along with his instinctual hospitality and keen business sense; Anthony came to embody that dream.

His entry into the world of restaurants was by way of working on lighting and the maintenance of stoves. With a rapidly growing love of the pace and hustle of the hospitality business, Anthony opened his first restaurant, "Anthony of Hawthorn," in Lynn, MA, in 1937. This endeavor was quickly followed by four more restaurants; Hawthorne by the Sea, General Glover House, Anthony's Cummaquid Inn and Pier 4. Of the 5, Anthony's Pier 4, opened in 1963, would be his most famous and enduring.

Anthony's Pier 4 became famous for serving quality New England seafood to visitors from all over the world and by the late-1960's Anthony's Pier 4 was the port of call for movie stars, signers, performers of all sorts and athletes. Irrespective of name recognition or social standing, every guest received the same gracious reception from Anthony.

To walk in his door was to be regarded and treated as someone special. This hospitable approach had practical applications as well, proven by the restaurant's ranking as the fifth most successful restaurant in the country in 1984.

The embrace he received from his peers in the restaurant community was complete and sustained. He received the Silver Plate Award from the International Foodservice Manufacturers Association, the Ivy Award of Distinction from Institutions/VFM Magazine, the Golden Door Award from the International Institute of Boston, the Restaurant of the Year Award in 1976 from the National Restaurant Association amongst many others.

The best business leaders in our country are people who not only excel in commerce but also embrace the larger needs of their community. Anthony embraced this notion with the same passion and determination that defined his professional life. He contributed time, energy and resources to preserving our national history at the USS Constitution Museum Foundation, reached out to other entrepreneurs through the Greater Boston Chamber of Commerce, brought comfort to suffering families through his work with the American Cancer Society, and helped create the next generation of restaurateurs through his support of the American Institute of Food and Wine.

Anthony breathed real life and meaning into the American Dream by not only maximizing its possibilities for him and his family but by expanding those very same opportunities for others.

The last time I walked into Anthony's Pier 4 I was greeted in the same way I have been for years; with a smile and handshake from a true gentleman. Anthony Athanas was a great man, one who sought the American Dream and through hard work and his love of people ended up defining it. We mourn his passing, but we are deeply grateful for his time on earth.●

ARIZONA STUDENT'S HISTORY PROJECT CHOSEN FOR WHITE HOUSE VISITOR'S DISPLAY

● Mr. KYL. Mr. President, I congratulate Miriam Strauss of Apache Middle School in Sierra Vista, AZ for her National History Day Project entitled, "Franklin D. Roosevelt's Fireside Chats." Miriam's project, along with seven others from around the Nation, was chosen from among more than 2,000 finalists for presentation and display at the White House Visitor's Center on June 15, 2005. Her project was part of this year's National History Day theme, "Communication: The Key to Understanding." The National History Day program includes half a million students in grades six through twelve in all 50 States and the District of Columbia, so the selection of Miriam's project for presentation is a