

Waubay swelled to a population of 1,007 in 1925; currently, about 625 South Dakotans live in the town. By the early 1900s, the community boasted a general store, a lumber yard, a corner drug store, a livery barn, a railroad depot, several coal sheds, the Waubay Clipper, The Advocate, a power company, several banks, a creamery, several grain elevators, a school, and many stores.

In May of 1890, the Waubay Clipper, owned by Charles W. Stafford and his son, published the paper's first issue. It was the only newspaper in town for two decades, until The Advocate began under the direction of Major Maynard in 1910. However, in December 1917, the Clipper purchased The Advocate and merged the two, again returning the Clipper's status as Waubay's sole news publication. Despite management turnover over the years, Waubay residents still rely on the Clipper for quality and accurate reporting on local events 115 years later.

Prior to 1910, most Waubay residents lacked the convenience of electricity. However, in 1884, officials partitioned the town into wards, which Roy Thompson used to his advantage in 1900 when he devised a lighting system utilizing windmill power. In 1910, Dr. Park Jenkins, a prominent Waubay resident, established an electricity plant in back of the Yellowstone Garage. Although the plant was quite successful during the early portion of the 20th century, the Ottertail Power Company ultimately became the primary service provider for Waubay, and still maintains that role to this day.

Waubay was home to South Dakota's State Board of Health in the early 1900s. Headed by Dr. Park Jenkins, who in 1913 was appointed Board Superintendent, the office employed 22 people at its peak. The board moved to Pierre, SD in 1933.

Today, Waubay is a multicultural community that includes many residents of Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate, as well as those of European descent. It is also home to Waubay National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Waubay's location near several area lakes makes it a prime location for fishermen. Blue Dog State Fish Hatchery is just one mile north of Waubay, producing walleyes, northern, perch, bass, bluegills, crappies, and trout.

In the twelve and a half decades since its founding, Waubay's innovative and resourceful residents have proven their ability to thrive as a community. It is with great pleasure that I share with my colleagues the admirable, pioneer spirit still present in these wonderful South Dakotans, as they celebrate Waubay's 125th anniversary on July 2, 2005.●

HONORING THE CITY OF EGAN, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to honor and publicly recognize the town of Egan, South Dakota as it

celebrates its 125th anniversary on July 4, 2005. It is at this time that I would like to draw to my colleagues' attention the achievements and history of this charming town on the prairie. Egan stands as an enduring tribute to all those who had the courage to pursue their greatest dreams on the plains of South Dakota.

Egan is a small community nestled amongst the fertile farmland of southeastern South Dakota. It was founded in 1880 to service the Milwaukee Railroad as it made its way west through Dakota Territory. The town was first incorporated by Joe Enoe, Alfred Brown, and John Hobart. Rectangular in shape, Egan grew quickly and soon included seven square miles of Moody County, thereby encompassing a new mill on the Big Sioux River and the small village of Roscoe—which was, by the way, a different community than the Roscoe, SD that exists in Edmunds County today.

Roscoe had been started four years earlier, in 1876, when Decatur D. Bidwell chose the spot on the Big Sioux River for his new mill. Roscoe also served as a stopping point for the numerous travelers who used a nearby river crossing, one of the best fords for many miles. Soon the town of Roscoe boasted two restaurants, a store, a saloon, a newspaper, and the first courthouse in Moody County. However, due to Egan's increasing growth and popularity, in addition to the railroad's new sturdy and reliable bridges that phased out Roscoe's river crossing, all that remains of the pioneer village of Roscoe is a small pasture scattered with pieces of millstone.

The Baptist and Methodist Episcopal churches were the first to be built in the town of Egan. These two churches were constructed by all members of the community, regardless of faith or profession, in response to a promise made by Mr. Egan, the prominent railroad official for whom the city is named. Mr. Egan promised a church bell to the first church with a belfry equipped to receive it. The Baptist Church was the first completed, and therefore received the much-desired bell. While the bell now hangs in the tower of the Methodist Church, it is still used to call worshippers to services every Sunday morning.

Egan experienced a great deal of economic prosperity in the early twentieth century. In 1904, Egan boasted nearly seven hundred people and more than fifty prosperous business enterprises. These included a state bank, three hotels, two hardware stores, an implement house, four grain elevators, six general stores, a flourishing mill, two lumber yards, two doctors, a newspaper, a furniture store, and an opera house.

The curtailment of the railroad, better roads providing alternate routes that sidestepped Egan, and the rise of more modern methods of transportation fostered travel to larger towns in the state, thus making it more dif-

ficult for businesses in Egan to draw in customers. Nevertheless, technology and progress can never undermine the firm resolve and remarkable work ethic that is characteristic of the great people of this country's heartland. The vision of those individuals who had the courage to make a home for themselves on the plains of the Dakotas serves as inspiration to all those who believe in the honest pursuit of their dreams. On July 4, 2005, the 257 proud residents of Egan will celebrate their vibrant history and the legacy of the pioneer spirit with the 125th anniversary of the city's founding.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams: one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO THE RISK OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION CRE- ATED BY THE ACCUMULATION OF WEAPONS-USABLE FISSION- MATERIAL IN THE TERRITORY OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION— PM-13

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice to the *Federal Register* for publication, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fission material in the territory of the Russian Federation is to continue beyond June 21, 2005. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was published in the *Federal Register* on June 18, 2004 (69 FR 34047).

It remains a major national security goal of the United States to ensure

that fissile material removed from Russian nuclear weapons pursuant to various arms control and disarmament agreements is dedicated to peaceful uses, subject to transparency measures, and protected from diversion to activities of proliferation concern. The accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. For this reason, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared with respect to the accumulation of a large volume of weapons-usable fissile material in the territory of the Russian Federation and maintain in force these emergency authorities to respond to this threat.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 17, 2005.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:29 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2745. An act to reform the United Nations, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House of Representatives has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 483. An act to designate a United States courthouse in Brownsville, Texas, as the "Reynaldo G. Garza and Filemon B. Vela United States Courthouse".

The enrolled bill was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. STEVENS).

MEASURES READ THE FIRST TIME

The following bill was read the first time:

H.R. 2745. An act to reform the United Nations, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on June 17, 2005, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S 643. An act to amend the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987 to reauthorize State mediation programs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-111. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to Social Security reform; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 76

Whereas, Social Security is our country's most important and successful income protection program and provides economic security to workers, retirees, persons with disabilities, and the surviving spouses and keiki of deceased workers; and

Whereas, Social Security provides essential benefits to over 195,000 people in Hawaii, including 139,300 retired workers, 16,090 widows and widowers, 16,790 disabled workers and 13,630 children; and

Whereas, Social Security has reduced the poverty rate of our kupuna from over thirty per cent down to 10.2 per cent in the last forty years, and without Social Security, thirty-four per cent of elderly women in Hawaii would be poor; and

Whereas, six out of ten of today's beneficiaries derive more than half of their income from Social Security, and in most low-income households of retirement age, Social Security represents eighty per cent or more of their retirement income; and

Whereas, the Social Security Trust Fund is large enough to pay one hundred per cent of promised benefits until 2042, and after that, seventy-three per cent of benefits could still be paid; and

Whereas, proposals are being considered in Washington, D.C. that would privatize Social Security and threaten the retirement security of millions of Americans and their families; and

Whereas, diverting more than one-third of the 6.2 per cent of wages that workers currently contribute to Social Security into private accounts drains money from Social Security and will cut guaranteed benefits; and

Whereas, diverting money from Social Security will increase the national debt by almost \$2 trillion over the next ten years—a debt that will be passed on to future generations; and

Whereas, privatization is particularly harmful to women and minorities who rely most on Social Security by replacing a portion of a secure benefit with investment risk—a risk that they cannot afford; and

Whereas, widows would experience enormous cuts under privatization—reducing their Social Security from \$829 to \$456 per month, which is only sixty-three per cent of the poverty level, even when proceeds from private accounts are included in the total; and

Whereas, private accounts do not provide the lifetime, inflation-adjusted benefit that Social Security does, and they can be depleted by long life and market fluctuation; and

Whereas, Social Security needs to be strengthened now for our children and grandchildren, but the solution should not be worse than the problem; and

Whereas, the Social Security System also needs to be changed sensibly in order to honor obligations to future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Twenty-third Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2005, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Hawaii State Legislature opposes the privatization of Social Security and urges Hawaii's congressional delegation to reject such proposed changes to the Social Security System; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and each member of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM-112. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature

of the State of Hawaii relative to the privatization of Social Security; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 100

Whereas, people throughout human history have faced uncertainties, especially those uncertainties brought on by death, disability, and old age; and

Whereas, prior to the turn of the twentieth century, the majority of individuals living in the United States lived and worked on farms, relying in part on immediate and extended family, friends, and neighbors to provide them with economic and social security; and

Whereas, as the United States moved through the Industrial Revolution and became an industrial power, increasing numbers of individuals began moving to the cities and suburbs where employment opportunities abounded; and

Whereas, this migration from the farmlands to the industrial centers of the United States reduced the degree to which a person's immediate and extended family and neighbors could augment the economic security of those living in the cities and suburbs; and

Whereas, with the stock market crash in 1929 and the beginning of the Great Depression, the United States found its economy in crisis and individuals in this country, especially elder Americans, were faced with economic hardships never before seen; and

Whereas, in an address to Congress on June 8, 1934, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt stating that he intended to provide a program for the social security of Americans, subsequently created, by Executive Order, the Committee on Economic Security (Committee), with instructions to study the problem of economic insecurity and make recommendations for legislative consideration; and

Whereas, in 1935, six months after its establishment, the Committee made its report to the President and Congress, who after deliberations and compromise, enacted the Social Security Act of 1935, which created a social insurance program designed to pay retirees age 65 or older a continuing income after retirement, and to keep these retirees out of poverty; and

Whereas, Social Security taxes were collected for the first time in 1937, with initial lump-sum payments being made that first month and regular monthly benefit payments being made beginning in January, 1940; and

Whereas, today, Social Security provides a guaranteed income for more than 147 million retirees, family members of workers who have died, and persons with disabilities; and

Whereas, Social Security beneficiaries earn their benefits by paying into the system throughout their years of employment, and currently serves as the main source of income for a majority of retirees, with over two-thirds of retirees currently dependent on Social Security for financial survival; and

Whereas, for the past 70 years Social Security has remained solvent and has been able to pay benefits to millions of Americans with few adjustments; and

Whereas, although the Social Security trustees state that in its present form, Social Security has enough funds in its reserve to be able to meet 100 percent of its obligations until 2042 and, there is concern over the solvency of the current Social Security system and whether it will be able to pay benefits for the millions of Americans scheduled to retire over the next decade; and

Whereas, individuals who support efforts to reform Social Security are currently reviewing a three-prong approach including raising of the retirement age, increasing the maximum annual earnings subject to Social Security tax, and allowing the establishment of voluntary private investment accounts; and