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#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### SACO, MAINE

• Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the City of Saco, ME, one of the oldest communities in New England and one that exemplifies the determination and resiliency of its people. In 1617, 3 years before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the English explorer Richard Vines established a test winter settlement along a sheltered cove on the coast of Maine. That settlement where the Saco River meets the sea, grew, prospered, and eventually was incorporated in 1762.

The name "Saco" is derived from the Abenaki word for "mouth of the tidal stream," and the sheltered cove, known today as Biddeford Pool, had been a thriving center of Native American villages and cultivated fields dating back to prehistoric times. Although some 37 English families—fishermen, traders, lumberjacks, and farmers—relocated there within 20 years of Mr. Vines' exploration, growth was stifled by frequent armed conflicts with the French during those early colonial times.

The conflicts subsided and in 1716 a young merchant named William Pepperrell purchased 5,000 acres along the Saco River for a lumber operation. The small village began to prosper. In 1752, Sir William Pepperrell, by then a war hero and the first person born in America to be made an English baronet, donated a parcel to be a village

common, burial ground, and site for a meetinghouse. Ten years later, the settlers incorporated as the town of Pepperrellborough, in honor of their benefactor.

In 1805, the long name was replaced with the much shorter Abenaki word, but the vision and energy of William Pepperrell lived on. First with water power and then with steam, Saco and its sister city across the river, Biddeford, became leading manufacturing centers of the industrial age in North America. At Saco Falls, 17 sawmills supplied Maine's shipbuilders. On Factory Island, Saco Iron Works opened in 1811, followed shortly by foundries, harness makers, and machine shops. With the arrival of the railroad came the great engine of the community's economy—vast, bustling textile mills.

That Saco is a city built by the skilled hands of past generations is evident in the fine architecture cherished by the residents of today. Nine properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, including the First parish Congregational Church, City Hall, and many homes in the Georgian, Federal, Greek Revival, and Victorian styles.

The decline of American manufacturing in the late 20th century presented Saco with one of the greatest challenges in its history. It is a challenge that is being met with the same strength demonstrated by its early settlers. The abandoned mills on Factory Island are undergoing a transformation with residential, educational, and business uses, bringing an economic renaissance to the downtown. Today, Saco is a center for tourism, education, and the arts. Its skilled workers keep the city on the forefront of high-tech manufacturing, including invaluable contributions to our Nation's security in the defense industry. A community that once used waterfalls to power sawmills now uses clean, renewable wind energy to light its beautiful passenger rail station.

Mr. President, the yearlong celebration now underway is not merely about the passing of time. It is about human accomplishment. We celebrate the people who for more than 2½ centuries have pulled together, cared for one another, and built a great community. Thanks to those who came before, Saco, ME, has a wonderful history. Thanks to those here today, it has a bright future.●

#### RECOGNIZING THE GEORGIA PEANUT COMMISSION

• Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, today I wish to honor in the RECORD the 50th anniversary of the Georgia Peanut Commission.

In 1961, the Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peanuts was established under the Commodities Promotion Act. The Commission conducts programs in the areas of promotion, research and education, and it is funded by peanut producers.

Today, the Commission represents over 3,500 peanut farmers in our great State of Georgia who produce nearly half of our nation's peanuts. The Georgia peanut industry contributes an estimated \$2 billion to our State's economy and provides more than 50,000 jobs, making it a vital component to the citizens of our State.

Georgia peanuts are simply delicious, and the Georgia Peanut Commission sends my Senate office and other Georgia congressional offices lots of its signature little red bags of Georgia peanuts to give out to our constituents. In fact, the Georgia Peanut Commission distributes an impressive 2 million bags of Georgia peanuts far and wide each year.

I am proud to honor the Georgia peanut industry, which is critically important to our State and Nation, and I congratulate the Georgia Peanut Commission on its 50th anniversary.●

#### EUREKA, SOUTH DAKOTA

• Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 125th anniversary of the founding of Eureka, SD. Eureka is a town with a remarkable history deeply intertwined with the State of South Dakota and the country at large.

At its founding in 1887, Eureka was merely the end of the line for one section of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad, but its bountiful water supply and strategic location between Bismark, ND and Pierre, SD assured that within just 5 years it would become the largest primary wheat shipping point in the entire world. It also became a haven for ethnic Germans who fled the oppression of Czarist Russia, a cultural heritage which is proudly maintained today. During World War II, Eureka again proved its worth to the country, as its proud farmers worked hard to make sure America's Armed Forces overseas were well fed.

More modern town heroes include Kathryn Schulkoski, who served as the town's librarian for 42 years, and whose name is now borne by the library she dedicated her life to. The town has produced nationally known figures as well, including Al Neuharth, founder of USA Today, and Marlene Hagge, a founding member of the LPGA and inductee to the World Golf Hall of Fame.

Today, Eureka keeps its heritage alive with events such as the annual Schmeckfest, first started by the town's Germans from Russia chapter in 1987, which continues to be a major draw for visitors; the Eureka Pioneer Museum, which gives visitors a wonderful look at the town's history and features a famous 37 foot tall wheat stalk statue; and of course kuchen, the delicious pastry dish which, after successful lobbying by the town, became the official dessert of the State of South Dakota.

Eureka will celebrate its quasiquicentennial with carnivals, a parade, concerts, and a fireworks display

over Lake Eureka. These events will bring the town's residents together and remind them of their long and rich history.

Once again, I congratulate Eureka on reaching this milestone and all it has accomplished in the process. I also join its residents in believing that the town's best days lie ahead.●

#### ORIENT, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to the 125th anniversary of the founding of Orient, SD. Orient is a warm and tight knit community, and residents are proud of their town's legacy of accomplishment. The people of Orient will be celebrating the quasiquintennial anniversary of their community on the weekend of July 6-8.

Orient was founded when a small group of Civil War veterans moved westward in hopes of establishing their own town in the Dakota Territory. Having fought in the Battle of Gettysburg, they originally hoped to name their new home Gettysburg, but soon realized that a town by that name was located less than three miles east. Although the exact origins of the name Orient are unknown, it is believed that Donald McKary and L. J. Jones decided on the final name for the nascent town. Orient was officially recognized as a town on October 3, 1887.

Orient flourished as a result of the railroad that ran through the town at the time of its founding. In its first years as a small, vibrant community, it rightfully earned the nickname, "The Metropolis of the Great Ree Valley." Early Orient was home to its own literary society, singing school, attorney, drug store, and many other small businesses, including the town newspaper, "The Weekly Pioneer." The hardy community weathered many challenges, including fires, tornadoes, and some of the most severe blizzards in American history, but through these obstacles, Orient remained optimistic and determined.

Residents of Orient plan to commemorate their town's anniversary with a weekend of events, including a school reunion, parade, softball tournament, and dance. The celebration will also include digging up the 1987 Time Capsule, buried on the centennial anniversary of Orient's founding, as well as a reflection of "Life in Orient," which will bring together residents of the town from 25, 50, and 75 years ago.

Orient was founded by a coalition of veterans, dreaming of a friendly and energetic community they could call home. To this day, that legacy lives on, and towns like Orient represent the foundation of South Dakota, embodying the values our State holds dear. I am proud to congratulate the people of Orient on reaching this historic milestone.●

#### REMEMBERING OLIVER BROWN WOLF

● Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Oliver Phillip Brown Wolf, a World War II veteran of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe in South Dakota. Brown Wolf passed away on May 28, 2012. The community of Eagle Butte, SD and the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation has lost a war hero and friend.

Oliver Brown Wolf was born on February 4, 1924 in Ziebach County, SD. At the age of 18 years old, Oliver enlisted in the United States Army in 1943 and served during World War II. Brown Wolf was a part of the U.S. Army 42nd Infantry Division and served as infantry scout and was involved in the liberation of the Dachau Concentration Camp. Oliver received three Bronze Stars for his service in World War II and was honorably discharged in March of 1946.

Oliver Brown Wolf continued his service as an appointed tribal veterans service officer for the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, which he held for more than 25 years. Brown Wolf also was a member of the American Legion Post #308 and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Oliver dedicated his life to ensuring that veterans received the honor and recognition that they deserved for their military service.

Throughout his life, Oliver was also committed to his culture and his family. Oliver was a member of many cultural organizations on the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation. He enjoyed sharing his Lakota way of life with the community. Oliver played a vital role in starting a cultural center and the International Sundance for the community.

Oliver Brown Wolf's family is very proud of his service to his country, tribe, and fellow veterans. This untiring service will surely be missed by those who had the opportunity to meet and work with Oliver. At the center of each Tribal community, strong leaders are present to provide guidance and advice, and the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe certainly benefited from Oliver's contributions.●

#### TRIBUTE TO GARY AND MARSHA TANKENOFF

● Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to a truly remarkable couple from my home State of Minnesota, a husband and wife who have gone above and beyond in their dedication to the causes of justice, equality and opportunity.

Over the years, Gary and Marsha Tankenoff have poured their time and energy into a wide range of community-oriented causes, from religious organizations to educational institutions. The strength of their commitment to Tzedakah is matched only by the depth of their devotion to one another.

Through the Tankenoff Families Foundation, Gary and Marsha have

touched the lives of countless Minnesotans. They are a shining example of the way we in Minnesota have always come together to lift up our neighbors in need.

As a family of strong Jewish faith, the Tankenoffs have been a driving force behind the Minneapolis Jewish Federation, the Jewish Community Relations Council and Herzl Camp. They are active members of Minnesota's Jewish community and tireless advocates for the core causes and values of their faith.

Minnesota is a more decent, inclusive, and forward thinking State because of people like Gary and Marsha Tankenoff.●

#### EUREKA, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Eureka, SD. The town of Eureka will commemorate the 125th anniversary of its founding this year.

Platted on October 3, 1887, at the "end of the track," Eureka began as a railroad town. As was common in the area, Eureka was founded primarily by Russian-German immigrants, who learned to adapt and survive in the harsh and unsettled State of South Dakota. These steadfast settlers dealt with severe weather from blizzards to droughts.

With determination, the settlers built a strong agricultural economy. In the late 1890s, it was often called the Wheat Capital as it was one of the world's largest inland wheat centers. In 1892, more than 3,300 train cars of wheat from 35 elevators and warehouses were exported from Eureka. In 1977, a strain of wheat was even named Eureka in honor of the town. Today Eureka takes pride in its beautiful recreational opportunities and its active and engaged community.

Eureka has been a successful community for the past 125 years, and I am confident it will continue to serve as an example of South Dakota values and traditions. I would like to offer my congratulations to the citizens of Eureka on this landmark occasion and wish them continued prosperity in the years to come.●

#### FULTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Fulton, SD. The town of Fulton will commemorate the 125th anniversary of its founding this year.

Fulton sits in the northwest section of Hanson County and became a town in June of 1887. Originally part of the Great American Desert, Fulton began as a railroad town during the early days of Dakota Territory. The first settlers in Fulton withstood numerous hardships such as troublesome horse thieves, prairie fires, and the devastating blizzard of October 14, 1880, whose sudden and devastating force tied up the railroad service and marooned every settlement in the area.