

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