

service from the United States to Europe. Since then, cruising has become one of the most popular and unique methods of traveling enjoyed by my constituents and individuals and families across the country.

The cruise ship industry would not have taken off if it weren't for the diligent men and women who undergo a series of training programs and professional development to become cruise travel professionals.

In 2014, the cruise industry generated approximately 375,000 American jobs and generated \$46 billion in gross output of spending on both crew members and passengers. In New Jersey alone, the cruise industry has generated over 7,500 jobs and \$451 million in income.

Traveling by cruise has changed the way Americans vacation. Cruising offers unique amenities, activities for families, entertainment, fine dining, and experiences before the destination is even reached. This summer, as American families hopefully enjoy more leisure time, let's thank and acknowledge the workers in the travel and tourism industry, including cruise travel professionals who contribute to this country's economy.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TOWN OF MOSCOW, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I wish to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the town of Moscow, ME. Lying at the foothills of Maine's Western Mountains and on the banks of the mighty Kennebec River, Moscow was built with a spirit of determination and resilience that still guides the community today. This bicentennial is a time to celebrate the generations of hardworking and caring people who have made it such a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

Moscow is a small town with a big history. In the fall of 1775, Colonel Benedict Arnold—before he became a traitor—led the newly formed Continental Army through the region on the ill-fated but valiant attempt to capture Quebec. While the first major military initiative of the Revolutionary War failed, it demonstrated the American resolve that would eventually bring independence. One of the oldest graves in Moscow's Union Cemetery is that of Joseph Kirk, one of the regiment's men, and Baker Cemetery is the final resting place of David Decker, a member of the Boston Tea Party.

After independence was won, settlement began when two great patriots—the financier William Bingham and General Henry Knox—joined together in the famous Bingham Purchase, the acquisition of 2 million acres of Maine wilderness. Shortly afterward, the first sawmill was built, the timber industry thrived, and the population boomed.

When the town was officially incorporated on January 30, 1816, the citizens chose the name of their new community with care, finally selecting Moscow to honor the people of the Rus-

sian city who repelled Napoleon's invasion in 1812 with great courage and sacrifice.

The first settlers were drawn by fertile soil, vast forests, and fast-moving waters, which they turned into productive farms and busy mills. The wealth produced by the land and, by hard work and determination, was invested in schools and churches to create a true community.

The industriousness of Moscow is demonstrated by two remarkable feats of engineering. In 1904, construction began on the Gulf Stream Trestle across Austin Stream to extend the Somerset Railroad in order to grow the logging and outdoor recreation industries. Seven hundred feet long and 125 feet high, the trestle was one of the largest structures to span a river in New England.

Although the trestle has been removed, the Wyman Dam remains one of the town's most outstanding features, supplying power to a large part of central Maine. Replacing a natural course of rapids 140 feet high on the Kennebec River, the construction of the dam began in 1928, and the dam was in operation just 2 years later. This massive project required a labor force of 2,400 workers, whose families had to be housed, so a settlement of nearly 300 homes was built, along with a school for the children. In addition to electricity, the project created beautiful Wyman Lake, one of Maine's largest lakes and a favorite recreation destination.

Moscow has always been a town of involved citizens, working hard and working together. The planning and volunteerism that have gone into this yearlong bicentennial celebration confirm that this spirit grows only stronger. Thanks to those who came before, Moscow has a wonderful history. Thanks to those who are there today, it has a bright future.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT IN YORK, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the 100th anniversary of the founding of the York Fire Department in the town of York, ME. It is an honor to congratulate the dedicated firefighters, past and present, for their skill and courage in protecting their community.

The York Fire Department was established in the aftermath of a disastrous fire at a seaside resort hotel on January 26, 1916. At that time, the only fire protection in the town was headquartered at York Beach, some 3 miles away. Although the York Beach firefighters responded valiantly, the distance, winter conditions, and inadequate equipment prevented them from saving the large wooden structure.

A town with two distinct and distant residential and commercial districts clearly needed two fire departments, so immediately after the resort fire, the

York Village and Corner Ever-Ready Volunteer Fire Company was organized, with Bert Newick as the first chief. Enthusiasm for this new endeavor was so high that one writer observed that "it seemed as though three-quarters of the town's eligible young men were becoming volunteer firefighters."

Enthusiasm remains just as high today. York Fire Department firefighters are true volunteers, receiving no compensation for their rigorous training and dangerous duties. In addition to advanced training in firefighting and hazardous materials response, the majority of York's volunteers have EMT or paramedic certification. The department has only three paid positions to ensure that the fire station is staffed around the clock.

The people of York are grateful for these efforts and have supported funding for many improvements to equipment and facilities through the years. Individual citizens have stepped forward to provide such vital equipment as the department's first two-way radios in 1954 and its first fire/rescue boat in 2004.

A special project of the York Fire Department Auxiliary, the Southern Maine Advanced Rehab Team, consists of people who want to help out but are unable to serve as firefighters. Their SMART truck provides drinking water, coffee, food, communications, and portable radio battery charging at fire scenes, as well as misting fans to cool the firefighters. These volunteers are invaluable at any fire scene and often respond to fires in neighboring towns.

Firefighters from throughout Maine will join in the centennial observance this September when the Maine State Federation of Firefighters holds its 53rd annual convention in York. The convention will coincide with the 15th anniversary of the 9/11 attacks and will commemorate all firefighters who have lost their lives while saving the lives of others. Among those memorialized will be Lt. Wayne Fuller who was killed while responding to a fire in 1974, the only York firefighter to fall in the line of duty.

America's firefighters play a vital role in the security of our Nation and the safety of our people. Whether it is in response to a terrorist attack, a natural disaster, or a fire, Americans rely on our firefighters, and our firefighters always answer the call. The firefighters of York, ME, are a shining example of that commitment, and I join the people of their town in saluting them for a century of service.

REMEMBERING MARGARET SCHLICKMAN

Mr. KIRK. Mr. President, today I honor the life of Margaret Schlickman, who passed away on July 1, 2016, at the age of 86. Margaret was a 50-year resident of Arlington Heights, IL, and was a mother, grandmother, dedicated congressional staffer, community leader, and a passionate advocate for the homeless.