

Dr. Malone's career in education has been filled with many achievements. She has taught students from preschool through the college levels. This Tennessean began her teaching career at Union High School in Gallatin, TN, in 1949 where she taught English and civics and was the class sponsor.

Dr. Malone did not limit her role as an educator to the classroom. She opened her home as well, holding remedial classes in reading and teaching beginners French, all free of charge. She held classes for young pregnant women in the basement of the local health department before they were enrolled in the homebound programs. She taught the fourth and sixth grades, directed the ESL programs for 12 years, was a Head Start teacher and later became the supervisor of that program.

In 1969, Dr. Malone was appointed supervisor of elementary education for Sumner County and in the same year became supervisor of adult education. In 1981, she was appointed supervisor of secondary education and she continues in that capacity today. She also remains the coordinator of district policy for Titles VI and IX.

Dr. Malone has dedicated her life to public service—and not only as an educator. In 1958, she became the first African-American female notary public in Sumner County. She was subsequently trained by H&R Block to prepare income taxes—a service she rendered free of charge to those not able to afford the fees. Dr. Malone was elected to the Gallatin City Council in 1969. Two years after her first election, she was elected as the vice mayor of Gallatin and has been serving the city in that capacity for the past 33 years. She is an active church member as a teacher of the Adult Ladies Sunday School Class, singer in the mass choir and president of the Willing Workers Club.

Dr. Malone has touched and enriched so many lives that it is impossible to measure the debt of gratitude owed her. So I take this moment to honor her and thank her for all that she has done in her life's work.●

HONORING THE CITY OF GREGORY

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I honor and acknowledge the town of Gregory, SD, which is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year.

Gregory was founded on August 8, 1904, and a year later had grown to over 500 residents, supported by banks, a meat market, lumber companies, hotels, and blacksmiths. The town was named for John Shaw Gregory, a councilman and representative in the Dakota Territory Legislature from 1862 until 1868. Gregory also served in the United States Navy for 12 years and was appointed "Special Agent to the Poncas" in 1859 and worked on the Ponca Indian Reservation.

Soon after the town's founding in 1908, the North Western Line Railroad brought 15 trains daily to Gregory.

Today Gregory boasts more than 50 businesses and over 1,200 residents. The annual pheasant season in October attracts sportsmen from across the Nation.

To celebrate its 100th anniversary, the residents of Gregory will hold the Oscar Micheaux Film Festival, a celebration featuring the Lewis and Clark Journey and Discovery, and a Crazy Day Fire Department Film Festival and Appreciation Day. Celebrations have already begun and will continue throughout the year. It is with great honor that I advise my colleagues of the achievements made by this great community.●

HONORING THE CITY OF WATERTOWN

● Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I honor and publicly recognize the 125th anniversary of the founding of the town of Watertown, SD. The town of Watertown has a proud past and a promising future. In 1878, the Winona and St. Peter Railroad settled the area that became known as Watertown.

Previously, in 1873, the railroad company had established a settlement called Kampeska. Eventually, due to a lack of railroad construction beyond Kampeska, many of the town's residents moved to Watertown. By the end of 1878, Watertown had become the county seat of Codington County. In that same year, the town's first railroad station and post office were built. By February, the population of the town was 509.

In 1880, the U.S. Land Office opened in Watertown and subsequently opened "surplus" land on the Sisseton-Wahpeton Reservation to settlement. In that same year, the town's first bank opened.

From 1898 to 1915, Watertown grew rapidly and became the wholesale and retail trade center for much of Northeast South Dakota. By the end of World War I, four major railroad companies operated eight routes into and out of town, making the town a transportation center and facilitating its growth.

Watertown and Codington County veterans have served in all major wars and conflicts of the 20th century, with 18 dying in WWI, 57 in World War II, 2 in Korea, and 11 in Vietnam. A World War II U.S. Navy destroyer-escort was named USS *Gustafson* in honor of a young naval officer, Lt. Arthur Gustafson, a resident of Watertown who was killed when the Japanese attacked his ship in early 1942.

The loss of a large meatpacking plant and other agricultural-related concerns by the 1960s and 1970s alerted city and county officials to the necessity of diversifying the local economy. Watertown embarked on a program of industrial and economic diversification. What is today Lake Area Technical Institute began in the 1960s and has provided technical education to thousands of students since that time. Watertown

became a regional medical center with the consolidation of hospital facilities into the Prairie Lakes Healthcare System in the 1980s.

In the 1990s, nationally and internationally known artist Terry Redlin, a Watertown native, came back to his home town to establish the Redlin Art Center, a gallery of more than 140 of his original oil paintings. The Center opened in 1997 and, by 2004, over 1.5 million visitors had been through its doors. A tremendous asset for Watertown, it has attracted visitors from all 50 States and over 30 foreign countries.

To celebrate the town's anniversary, Watertown hosted a Mayor's Breakfast, including recognition of the town's 125th anniversary in the 4th of July parade and hosted a "crazy days" celebration. Celebrations will continue throughout the year and include a dinner and dance on New Year's Eve. It is with great honor that I advise my colleagues of the achievements made by this great community.●

LEGISLATION AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE UNITED STATES-MOROCCO FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (FTA)—PM 91

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 Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit legislation and supporting documents prepared by my Administration to implement the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement (the "Agreement" or the "FTA"). This Agreement enhances our bilateral relationship with a long-standing partner in the North Africa and Middle East region. The Agreement will benefit the people of the United States and Morocco, illustrating to other developing countries the advantages of open markets.

This Agreement is a strong demonstration of my Administration's commitment to opening markets, leveling the playing field, and expanding opportunities for American workers, manufacturers, businesses, farmers, and consumers. In negotiating this Agreement, my Administration was guided by the negotiating objectives set out in the Trade Act of 2002. The Agreement will expand Morocco's market for U.S. manufactured goods, agricultural products, services, and investment. As soon as this Agreement enters into force, tariffs will be eliminated on virtually all manufactured goods traded between our countries.

The Agreement provides U.S. producers of beef, poultry, wheat, corn, soybeans, and other agriculture products with increased access to Morocco's market, while complementing Morocco's agriculture reform program. In addition, the Agreement provides the opportunity for U.S. producers to adjust to increased imports from Morocco, if necessary.