Mary Thomas, Lisa Dougan, Alejandra Rios-Gutierrez, Elena Adlon Place, Peter Moosman, Kaylee Galvez, Nicole Eneff, Annette Hearing, Nathan Keller, Eva Posner, Latrisha McGhee, Christina Harrington, Joshua Hampton, Noah Eckstein, D.J. Morgan, Maryanne Rieder, Katherine Sasser, Jaclyn Licht, Robin Uribe, Jonathan Main, Ian Koski, Kaitlyn Scott, Brett Stauner, Dawn La Bounty, Deepan Rajaratnam, Sarah Henn, Jaquelyn Musselman, Charles Coats, Vanessa Walters, Chelsie Asher, Daniel Underwood, Chandler Kemp, Matthew Bowen, Margo Cowan, Joseph Denny, Harrison McIntosh, Drew McKinnie, Jesse Jimenez, Nancy Floeter, Kimberleigh Allen, Jamie McKay, Amos Allen, Toni Glaess, Shayleen Kurtz, Matthew Gaby, Lucas Neuman, Danny Couto, Kathleen Barnett, Debra Zens, Micah Aumen, Sarah Lake, Maxim Gantman, Jonathan Rakofsky, Noelle Quanci, Jordan Green, Neil-Brian Samen, Annamarie Reese, Jeffrey Man, Willard Williams, Tammy Brown, Noor Tozy, Daniel Smith, Grace Bennett, James Daley, Akshay Chalana, Leisa Thompson, Carol Maynard, Casey Gordon, Christopher Hays, Earnest Miller, Carol Lee Saffioti-Hughes, Alan Solinger, Carol Solinger, Peter Russell, Michael Reed, Zachary Patten, Dustin Davis.

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. Vine's 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 challenge 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 renessaince 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 quasquicentennial with carnivals, a parade, concerts, and a fireworks display