

Letterman at Caldwell Parish High School.

He received a bachelor's degree in history/social studies from Louisiana Tech University and then became a civics teacher and coach at Caldwell Parish High School. In addition to teaching and his career in state office, Fox established three successful businesses in Caldwell Parish.

In 1983, Fox began his long career as a public servant when he was elected to the Louisiana House of Representatives. He was elected secretary of state in 1987, and he served in this capacity for five consecutive terms, being elected to his fifth term in November 2003.

As secretary of state for nearly two decades, Fox showed great dedication and devotion to the State of Louisiana. One of his biggest accomplishments was successfully merging the department of voter registration and the department which stored the voting machines, consolidating them into one. This had not been done in Louisiana since 1960.

Fox simplified the functions of the secretary of state's office. He adapted to the changing technologies that took place over his five terms and modernized the office through computerized voting terminals and archiving.

He was also responsible for the renovation of the State capitol building in Baton Rouge. Fox took the lead in helping bring a building that once was in shambles and abandoned back to its former stateliness and glory. Because of Fox's efforts, the capitol building gives all who visit and work there a taste of Louisiana's political history.

Fox had a very colorful personality, a trait often described by so many. His vivaciousness and energy for life drew people to him. Once, he even broke out into song at a press conference.

Those who served with Fox knew his commitment to the office of secretary of state. This was especially apparent in a 2004 election, when he delivered voting machines to New Orleans precincts himself, ensuring that everyone was able to vote and averting a potential crisis.

Fox was a friend to all, and the State of Louisiana will miss him dearly. He leaves behind a loving wife, Yvonne, and their four children, Marjorie Ann, Marianne May, Rebecca Ann, and John Jesse.

Fox and his family are in our prayers and thoughts.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING THE GARRETT FAMILY

• Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Heath and Lee Garrett on the birth of their second child.

William Heath Garrett was welcomed into this world at 4:45 p.m. on July 6th, 2005, weighing 7 pounds and measuring 19 inches.

Little William Heath was named after his father and joins big sister Martha "Mattie" Lee, who will turn 3 in October 2005, as the newest addition to the Garrett family.

Since his graduation from the University Of Georgia School of Law, Heath Garrett has been a trusted advisor as well as an honored friend. He served as my policy advisor on the Georgia Board of Education and served as my chief of staff in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1999 through 2004. He came with me this year to the U.S. Senate where he continues to serve ably as my chief of staff.

I congratulate Heath and Lee Garrett on the newest addition to their family and wish them years of continued health and happiness.●

HONORING THE CITY OF POLLOCK, SOUTH DAKOTA

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, today I wish to honor and publicly acknowledge the 50th anniversary of Pollock, SD, a small community nestled on the eastern bluffs of the Missouri River marking the divide between eastern and western South Dakota.

Located in northern Campbell County, Pollock's history is a bit different from most other South Dakota towns, due to its relocation in the 1950s. The town was originally formed in the mid-1880s under the name LaGrace, having been named after Mrs. Grace Fisk of Huron, SD. The town's name was changed to Pollock in 1901 to honor R.Y. Pollock, a pioneer lay minister and respected citizen. Although the first town of Pollock was platted in 1901, the present community was not established until 1955. Interestingly, "new" Pollock celebrates its 50th anniversary this year, yet 4 years ago, in 2001, residents commemorated "old" Pollock's 100th anniversary.

The original town was actually a combination of two river towns, LaGrace and Vanderbilt. The cities merged in 1901 and many buildings from surrounding communities were brought in. As a result, Pollock grew rapidly, and within months boasted a post office, grocery store, flour and feed store, three saloons, a butcher, a blacksmith, a pool hall, a hardware store, and a printer.

Like most young communities in the Dakotas, Pollock was not without its share of tragedy and hardship. In August of 1911, a fire broke out, destroying a large portion of the business district. Additionally, "old" Pollock was prone to flooding, as Spring Creek often overflowed during heavy rains. Still, despite these setbacks, Pollock's resilient residents always rebounded and rebuilt, which is a testimony to South Dakotans' legendary pioneer spirit.

Until the early 1950s, Pollock's history was very much like most other South Dakota towns; however, that drastically changed in 1952, when the Army Corps of Engineers informed resi-

dents of its decision to build a dam on the Missouri River near Pierre. Although Pierre and Pollock are miles apart, the proposal also entailed flooding the entire town of Pollock and converting it into Lake Pocasse. Soon after learning of the Corps of Engineers' plan, residents formed the Pollock Flood Association, a committee designed to organize the public and help plan for the flood. The committee held a town meeting in January of 1953, and residents unanimously decided to move the town to a new location, which they eventually determined would be the area referred to as "the old golf course." In order to purchase the land, the community created a non-profit corporation to buy and subdivide the property into individual lots. Subsequently, town members looked at a map of the various plots, selected the site they wanted, and placed their desired lot number in an envelope. During the drawing, surprisingly, there were only two or three instances of multiple families choosing the same piece of land, and in those cases, a coin was flipped to determine the lucky owner. The Corps of Engineers then purchased people's "old" Pollock property on behalf of the government, and residents were given the opportunity to buy back their house for 12 cents to the dollar and move the building to the new site. "New" Pollock's groundbreaking ceremony was held June 4, 1955, thus ultimately marking the birth of present-day Pollock, SD.

Although transporting houses and other buildings was difficult, it paled in comparison to the railroad official's task of relocating the Minneapolis St. Paul and Sault Saint Marie Railroad, known as the Soo Line. The move involved constructing 5 miles of new grade and track, in addition to building a new engine house and relocating the depot. In mid-October of 1960, the task was complete and the first train arrived in Pollock to a large crowd of spectators. Despite the railroad's painstaking efforts to keep the trains accessible, its popularity began to decline shortly after the move. In 1987, the Soo Line route from Ashley, ND, to Pollock was abandoned, and the track was removed in 1988.

In 1956, E.L. MacKay founded the Pollock Pioneer, the town's first newspaper. MacKay recorded the growth of the new community, and actually coined Pollock's motto, "A city built on a hill cannot be hid," when he used it as a byline for an article. To this day, the Pollock Pioneer continues to provide residents with accurate and reliable news coverage.

One of Pollock's notable attractions is its 60 acre City Park. Designed by the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish & Parks, in conjunction with the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, the recreation area is situated between the town and the waterfront. Year after year, City Park is host to countless family picnics and outdoor