

Rocklake is a small town in the north central part of North Dakota with a population of 178. Despite its small size, Rocklake holds an important place in North Dakota's history. The building of the railroad from the community of Starkweather to the northwest led to the founding of Rocklake in 1905. At that time, Joseph Kelly purchased 80 acres of land from E.E. Brooks for the town site. The village was founded on the narrow freshwater shores of the Rock Lake, for which the town was named. Rocklake was incorporated as a village on April 18, 1906.

Over the last 100 years, Rocklake has remained a strong agricultural community with many second or third generation farmers. The citizens of Rocklake are very proud of their town and continue to support the local school, elevator, cafe, and churches, along with the many other businesses.

I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Rocklake, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Rocklake and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the pioneering frontier spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Rocklake that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why it is deserving of our recognition.

Rocklake has a proud past and a bright future.●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOLFORD, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 9, the residents of Wolford, ND, will gather to celebrate the community's centennial.

Wolford is a small town in the northern part of North Dakota with a population of 50. Although its population is small, Wolford holds an important place in North Dakota's history. It originated as a village named Orkney, honoring local homesteaders hailing from the Orkney Islands in Canada. The post office was established in June 1895. Then, in June 1905, the town site was plotted and renamed Wolford by a Great Northern railroad agent. The precise origin of the name still remains unclear.

The people of Wolford take their education seriously. The kindergarten through twelfth grade public school was recently honored as a Blue Ribbon School for the students' academic achievements. Wolford also has a dedicated volunteer fire department, and the current mayor, Jim Wolf, recently helped organize a first response team. Every summer the Dale and Martha Hawk Museum, located northeast of Wolford, hosts an antique farm show. This year's show featured a 1912 Hackney plow, the only operational plow of its type still in existence today. The Prairie Arts Center, which is located

on the museum's grounds, provides an opportunity for students to practice Raku, a Japanese pottery technique. Wolford's centennial celebration will include a parade, picnic lunch, an evening dance, a children's petting zoo, and a historical display.

I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Wolford, ND, and its residents on their first 100 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Wolford and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the pioneering tradition alive for future generations. It is places such as Wolford that shaped this country into what it is today, which is why this fine community deserves our recognition.

Wolford has a proud past and a bright future.●

125TH ANNIVERSARY OF GRAND RAPIDS, NORTH DAKOTA

● Mr. CONRAD. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a community in North Dakota that is celebrating its 125th anniversary. On July 8-10, the residents of Grand Rapids, ND will celebrate their community's history and founding. Coinciding with the weekend activities, the Zion Lutheran Church will celebrate its centennial.

Grand Rapids is a small town in the southeast part of North Dakota. Despite its small size, Grand Rapids holds an important place in North Dakota's history. It began in 1880 when the North Pacific Railroad was built in LaMoure County. It was platted in June of that year by Edward P. Wells and Homer T. Elliot, the latter of whom became the post master when the post office was established on June 17, 1880. The city was named for the cataracts of the James River at this site, sometimes called the Stepping Stones. Grand Rapids was the county seat between 1881 and 1886. The first Grand Rapids school was established in 1910. After the school districts were reorganized in 1963, Grand Rapids was incorporated into LaMoure. Since that time, Grand Rapids has developed into the pleasant community it is today.

Grand Rapids has a variety of recreation and activities, including a scenic nine-hole golf course and beautiful camp ground that welcomes visitors each year. The citizens also host a Summer Musical Theatre every year, and they enjoy the company of several youth each summer during the Farmer's Union Camp. Grand Rapids has an exciting weekend planned to celebrate their 125th anniversary, including a parade, picnic, historical reenactment play, as well as a craft and flea market and the centennial celebration for Zion Lutheran Church.

I ask the Senate to join me in congratulating Grand Rapids, ND, and its residents on their first 125 years and in wishing them well through the next century. By honoring Grand Rapids and all the other historic small towns of North Dakota, we keep the pioneering

tradition spirit alive for future generations. It is places such as Grand Rapids that have helped to shape this country into what it is today, which is why Grand Rapids is deserving of our recognition.

Grand Rapids has a proud past and a bright future.●

HONORING WILLIAM ALLEN

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I wish to honor a constituent of mine, William Allen, who was recently named the 2005 Citizen of the Year by the town of Montville, CT.

Mr. Allen is a lifelong resident of Montville, a town of about 18,000 people located along the Thames River, between Norwich and New London in Southeastern Connecticut. He served his country in the U.S. Marines from 1961 to 1963 before receiving an honorable discharge. After he returned home, he worked in construction for 6 years before starting his own business, W.R. Allen and Co. Contracting, in 1969.

Today, in addition to the contracting firm, William Allen owns Allen Carpets, Hawthorne Woodworking Co., and Plumfire Mechanical and Bathliners, all based in Montville.

As a good businessman, Mr. Allen could have gone anywhere and been a success. But he chose to stay in the town where he was raised and make it a better place for all of its citizens.

William Allen's impact on Montville is not limited to his businesses. He has been an active participant in numerous community organizations, including the Montville Youth Center, the Senior Citizen's Center, the Montville Little League, the Boy Scouts, and Montville's police and fire departments.

There are many committed citizens such as William Allen across our Nation—people who work hard each and every day and then give of themselves to their communities to improve the lives of others. I believe we would do well to recognize their achievements more often, and I applaud the Town of Montville for bestowing this well-deserved honor on Mr. Allen.

Once again, I congratulate William Allen on this wonderful award, and I wish him, his wife Rosalyn, their children, and their grandchildren all the best.●

IN MEMORY OF FRANK MANCUSO

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I wish to speak in memory of a distinguished public servant and a dear friend, Frank Mancuso, who passed away on June 19 at the age of 82.

Frank was born in Italy, but he grew up and lived in and around Hartford and Enfield, CT. Although he worked as a union leader and served as a decorated member of the Army Air Corps in the campaign in the Pacific during World War II, he was most well known to the citizens of Connecticut for his dedicated work in public office and the

humanity with which he fulfilled his duties.

In 1963, with no prior political experience, Frank was elected as the first mayor of Enfield. Four years later, he rebounded from a short political setback to lead the reform "Eight Slate." They campaigned on the promise to build the schools and city infrastructure that Enfield needed not only to keep pace with its recent population explosion, but also to ensure its continued growth in the future. Frank held true to his campaign promises and served as mayor until he was selected in 1975 by Gov. Ella Grasso to be the State director of civil preparedness. The self-styled "master of disaster" worked under the subsequent administrations of William O'Neill and Lowell Weicker, Jr.

Frank loved politics, but he was a pragmatic public servant who went out of his way to build a consensus when it was best for the community. He was an upbeat and straight-shooting leader with a disarming sense of humor. In the eyes of his colleagues, it was Frank's guidance that led Enfield to be named as one of the country's best small cities.

Frank, who was born in Italy in 1922, attributed his love of democracy to dark memories of Mussolini's fascist dictatorship. But it is clear that his service was equally motivated by a commitment to his community. When Frank retired from statewide politics in 1992, he remained connected through activities such as chairing building committees at local schools in Enfield. A recent editorial in the Hartford Courant rightly called him "Enfield's Ambassador" and the town's "chief cheerleader."

The residents of Enfield honored Frank by naming a park after him, but he has already left his mark throughout the town, which grew up under his tireless leadership, and on his friends and colleagues, whom he touched with his selflessness.

I offer my deepest condolences to Frank's children Donna, Douglas, and Francis, to the entire Mancuso family, to the people of Enfield, and to the countless others whose lives were enriched by Frank Mancuso. ●

TO COMMEMORATE ARTESIA NEW MEXICO'S CENTENNIAL

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to recognize a unique community in my home State of New Mexico and some of its many proud accomplishments. 2005 marks a special year for the city of Artesia as it celebrates its centennial.

After two names "Miller" and "Stegman," the citizens finally decided on "Artesia" in 1903 after the discovery of several flourishing Artesian wells in the area, and in January of 1905 the community of Artesia became an incorporated municipality. At the time, roughly 1,000 residents called Artesia home and these folks undertook a

daunting task to make it a growing, prosperous community. Over the 100 years since its conception, Artesia and its citizens have seen many changes. Artesia, once a sleepy farming and ranching town, now finds itself at the hub of southeast New Mexico's oil and gas industry.

Very few cities in my home State have replicated Artesia's drive for excellence. The efficient use of the Pecos River Valley, and turning it into one of the most admirable and profitable agricultural regions in the State, is commendable. They have utilized the fertile Pecos soil to produce some of the state's best alfalfa and corn, which in turn has allowed them to raise livestock that are the envy of many New Mexican producers.

Artesia, in accord with its ambitious nature, has surpassed even its well-deserved legacy as an oil, gas and agricultural force. When attempting to find a use in the late 1980s for a shuttered college campus, the city leaders checked with me and our collaboration resulted in the city offering the space to the Federal Government. That offer brought the establishment of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center that is today the Nation's training focal point for Federal security personnel who protect our borders and Federal facilities. It has been beneficial not only for the Federal Government and the American people, but also Artesia's economic diversity.

Artesia's standard for excellence is also reflected in their extraordinarily successful school program. Students retain a sense of pride, while teachers act as models for the rest of the State to follow. No where else has a football team won twenty-four State titles, yet still preserve the highest regard for education. The quality of Bulldog character is known, not only in the southeastern part of the State, but throughout the Land of Enchantment.

As I review the past 100 years, one thing becomes clear. Artesians are achievers. When problems or opportunities arise, Artesians roll up their sleeves and go to work to complete the task at hand. This is why oil and gas was initially discovered and still flourishes in the Pecos Valley. All the while, farming and ranching has persevered, and more recently dairies and other additions to the economy have pushed it into a constant position of expansion. Dedication to purpose and enthusiastic pursuit of success are ingrained in its citizens, young and old. It is no wonder Artesia has become known as "The City of Champions."

I consider myself fortunate to be the Senator from a State where hard work and dedication still prevails, perfection is pursued, and its citizens are not afraid to get their hands dirty. During this centennial year, I am absolutely amazed at the large number of citizens that are busy planning activities, contributing ideas and historical facts, raising funds, and volunteering time and effort to conduct a full year of ac-

tivities with the expressed purpose of making 2005 a truly memorable year for all of its citizens. As their United States Senator, I want to commend Artesia and its citizens for a job well done in making Artesia, New Mexico such a wonderful place to live and work over the past 100 years. ●

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF PRATT, WEST VIRGINIA

● Mr. ROCKEFELLER. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize a community in West Virginia that will be celebrating its 100th anniversary. On July 12, the residents of Pratt will celebrate their community's history and founding 100 years ago.

Pratt is a small town in southern West Virginia on a soft bend in the Kanawha River, with a population of 551. Pratt has some of the qualities of a typical West Virginia coal camp—it is a small community with hard-working people and a solid value base. But what separates Pratt from most small coal towns is that it has been around longer and has played an integral role in the labor movement.

Despite its small size, Pratt holds an important place in West Virginia's history. Originally named Clifton, then Dego, the town adopted the last name of Charles K. Pratt at the dawning of the twentieth century. Pratt's New York company owned timber and mineral rights in the area. The town was incorporated on June 4, 1905.

Stately old homes are spread throughout the town, each adding to Pratt's rich history. The town's lone church, Old Kanawha Baptist, is recognized as the oldest functioning church in the Kanawha Valley. It celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1993. In the local cemetery, gravestones date back as far as 1835. Many of Pratt's residents can trace their ancestry to the town's pre-Civil War settlers.

In 1984 the town's cemetery and residential neighborhood overlooking the Kanawha River were designated a historic district and placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Mother Jones prison site received historic designation in 1992.

The town of Pratt rose to national prominence during West Virginia's mine wars of 1912–1913. In 1912, United Mine Workers of America, UMWA, miners in nearby Paint Creek demanded wages equal to those of other area miners. They also insisted on the right to organize and an end to the practice of using mine guards. When operators rejected the wage increase, miners walked off the job, beginning one of the most violent strikes in the Nation's history.

After the strike began, operators brought in mine guards to evict miners and their families from company houses. As the mine guards continued to intimidate workers, national labor leaders, including Mary Harris "Mother" Jones, arrived on the scene. A leader of the UMWA's efforts to organize the State, Jones was known for her