

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