

committeeman in 1935 and serving as Chairman of Alabama's State committee from 1938 to 1948.

During the same period, Mr. Crawley founded, in 1937, the Georgia, Florida, Alabama Peanut Association (GFA) to represent the collective interests of all peanut growers in the region. He served as president of the association from 1937 to 1951 during which time GFA became a political juggernaut with over 93,000 members across six States and wielded significant influence in national agriculture policy.

As president of GFA, Mr. Crawley was called to Washington, D.C., by the Secretary of Agriculture, in December, 1940, to consult on legislation regarding peanut farming. In March, 1941, again in Washington, Mr. Crawley testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee, and one month later the landmark "Pace Peanut Bill" became law. Among other things, the 1941 Peanut Bill set up marketing quotas that guaranteed peanut farmers a fair price on peanuts grown on their allotted acres. Ultimately, GFA initiatives raised the price of peanuts from \$30 per ton in 1937 to \$240 per ton in 1948, while at the same time increasing per-acre yields and introducing important soil conservation measures.

Of course, during his years of public service Mr. Crawley continued to manage a large productive farm in Banks as well as help Willie T. rear a large active family: their sons, Thomas Marion, born in 1914, William Douglas, born in 1915, William Brantley, born in 1919; and James Beard (Corky), born in 1928; and their daughters, Annie Lester, born in 1921, and Jane Carolyn, born in 1924. The concept of service-above-self ran strong in the next generation of Crawleys, and during World War II Mr. Crawley had to call on German prisoners of war interned in nearby camps to work his farm while his own sons and many of his tenants were at war. The husband of one of his daughters was, in fact, himself, a prisoner of war of the Germans.

In 1948, Mr. Crawley was once again called to service in Washington, D.C., this time by President Truman and Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, for a full-time leadership position in the Production and Marketing Administration (PMA).

Mr. Crawley was reluctant to move to Washington, as the GFA News reported, because, "frankly . . . leaving his home, his family, his friends, his farm, and last but not least, his fish pond, is a very unhappy task." However, as the paper went on to report about Mr. Crawley, "But fifteen years spent in working with and for farmers in every county in his state . . . have so channeled his thoughts and formulated his actions . . . he has answered the call to Washington with the same understanding for the needs of American agriculture and the same deep sense of loyalty . . . which characterized his long years of public service."

In Washington, Mr. Crawley served as assistant administrator of PMA and was responsible for all agricultural conservation programs nationwide. In 1949, Mr. Crawley was confirmed by the Senate for the additional responsibility of serving as one of six members on the Board of Directors of the influential Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC). His service on the national stage brought to the Nation the same positive benefits he had earlier delivered for Alabama: higher crop prices, improved per-acre yields, and major improvements in soil conservation methods.

In 1953, Mr. Crawley returned to his farm in Banks and, on July 23, 1955, died at the age of 61. During his life he had never viewed farmers in shades of black and white, but rather fought relentlessly to improve the plight of all farmers. As a testament to his lifetime of inclusion his funeral was officiated by ministers both black and white.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored today to pay tribute to the outstanding service and the lasting legacy of Mr. William Bartley Crawley, and I ask my colleagues to join with me in recognizing the work and achievements of this native son of Alabama.

CELEBRATING THE GERSTEN'S
50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, on July 14, 1953, Howard Gersten and Joy Slomonsen met for the first time. This Sunday, July 24, 2005, they will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. In the time between, they have lived out their dreams together and created a family out of their own love, which continues to grow today.

Howard Gersten grew up in Forest Hills, NY while his future wife, Joy, was raised in Newark, NJ. In summer of 1953, they were both working in the same building when they met and arranged their first date: a day game at Yankee Stadium, which meant Joy would have to skip work. This was only appropriate, as she would make many sacrifices over the years to come in the name of sports.

Shortly after they met, Howard was drafted into the service and was deployed overseas to Germany. Before he left, they became engaged and agreed to marry upon his return. During his long journey abroad, they kept in contact by writing many letters that they still keep with them. Once his tour of duty was over, and Howard returned to the U.S., they immediately planned to wed. On July 24, 1955, Howard and Joy Gersten were married in a rabbi's study with a handful of guests present, and returned home to their apartment on Northfield Ave. in West Orange, NJ, to start their life together.

In 1957, their first son, Andrew, was born. He would be followed by Judith and Laurie. The children grew up with their parents in northern New Jersey. Howard had built a career as a marketing executive in New York City. Despite the benefit of lavish trips abroad, tickets to Knicks games at Madsion Square Garden (when they weren't given away to "schmucks") and generous expense accounts, the two always dreamed of a taking a different path in life.

One day, while reading the New York Times (presumably after finishing the crossword puzzle), Howard happened to notice an advertisement in the classified ads. A bookstore was for sale in the college town of Amherst, MA. This was an opportunity they had always talked about and so, even though the chances of going through with the purchase were slim, they packed their bags and went to take a look. While visiting Amherst, and considering the consequences of making such a life-altering change, mother nature weighed in by

sending them a rainbow as a sign of things to come in Amherst. Never being ones to ignore good advice, they decided it was meant to be.

Soon after, they bought a house in the woods at 139 High Point Drive and moved to Amherst to become the proprietors of the Jeffrey Amherst Bookshop. Their work at the bookstore continues to this day, as they are always striving to improve business and provide better service to the community of which they are now such a vital part. With the opening of their second store, the Jeffrey Amherst College Store, they expanded their enterprises to take advantage of the rapidly growing market of textbook sales.

In 1980, their first grandchild, Evan Goitein was born. This was the start of something big as eight other grandchildren would follow: Daniel Goitein, Hannah Goitein, Leah Goitein, Ben Gersten, Sarah Gersten, Jonah Goitein, Emma Garrison and James Garrison. Their "nuclear family," as they like to refer to, now includes 20 people. This makes for a lot of birthdays, little league games, school plays and—most importantly—matzah balls. Somehow they manage to always stay on top of what is going on in the lives of everyone in the family, which has earned them awards such as "World's Best Grandpa" and "World's Greatest Grandma."

These days, Joy and Bill enjoy a life that is easy to envy. They still work at the bookstore at least four days a week and are continually improving the business they have built. They regularly hold book signings for local authors, where Grandma's lemon squares steal the spotlight. They go to their local health club and take hikes for exercise. They are regulars at the weekly UMASS sports luncheon. They enjoy the area's fine restaurants frequently, often dining with their children and grandchildren.

At home, they stay very aware of current events, tuning in to C-SPAN to follow the events unfolding in our country and abroad. The day is not complete unless the New York Times crossword puzzle is done, or it is 7:30 at night—whichever comes first. For fun, they travel to visit their families in Hookset, Concord, Westfield and Washington, DC, as well as vacationing in Maine and Rhode Island. They visit museums, see plays and attend concerts, including an annual trip to Tanglewood.

Of all the many things that the Gerstens are—parents, grandparents, local business owners, community supporters, sports fans, friends, and so much more—the role that is most admired by those that know them is that of the foundation for a family who has followed their example and grown, with love, to improve their own lives and the lives of those around them. Their love for each other has become a benchmark that every person who knows them strives to reach, with the hope that one day we can all be as happy and deserving as they are in their lives, today and for many years to come.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MR.
AND MRS. FREGIATO

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:
Whereas, Frank and Mary Fregiato were

united in marriage April 30, 1949, and are celebrating 56 years of marriage; and

Whereas, Frank and Mary Fregiato were married April 30, 1949, at the Immaculate Conception Catholic Church in Wellsville, OH; and

Whereas, Frank and Mary Fregiato are the loving parents of two children and four grandchildren.

Therefore, I join with the residents of Martins Ferry, and the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in congratulating Frank and Mary Fregiato as they celebrate their 56th Wedding Anniversary.

RECOGNIZING DR. TEX MONIF, MS. KAREN HICKS, VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF OF WINNEBAGO DENTAL CLINIC

HON. NEIL ABERCROMBIE

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to draw attention to the splendid contributions of Dr. Rex Monif, Director of the Winnebago Dental Clinic, and Karen Hicks, RDH, the Senior Dental Hygienist for the Clinic.

Through their efforts, they have been addressing in a meaningful way the dental health needs of the Winnebago tribe of Nebraska.

In March 2005 Dr. Monif and Ms. Hicks recruited 17 dental hygiene students from Iowa Western Community College, in affiliation with Creighton University, who volunteered as clinicians at the Winnebago Clinic.

The group conducted the first annual Children's Dental Sealant Project at the Winnebago Dental Clinic. As part of the project, they performed dental examinations, sealant placements, and fluoride treatments for students at the Winnebago Public School and St. Augustine School.

During the two-day project 320 children were examined and 1,300 sealants were placed. Most of the children also received a fluoride treatment. Parents were alerted to the need for further dental care for those students who were found to need follow-up dental care.

It is a pleasure to recognize Dr. Rex Monif, Ms. Karen Hicks, and the dedicated volunteers and professionals who have been and continue to devote their efforts to the improvement of dental health of the children of the Winnebago Reservation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall Nos. 380, 381, and 382, I was delayed due to flight problems. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on all three.

A PROCLAMATION HONORING MARION STEWART ON HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker:

Whereas, Marion was born in New Cumberland, West Virginia on July 19, 1905 and is celebrating her 100th birthday; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart, a graduate of Ohio University in Education, teaching kindergarten and first grade for many years; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart was a faithful and committed member of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 82 years; and

Whereas, Marion Stewart has dedicated her time to the Girl Scouts, Sunday School teaching, service activities, Beacon House activities, where she resides, and the Retired Teachers Association.

Therefore, I join with the residents of the entire 18th Congressional District of Ohio in wishing Marion Stewart a very happy 100th birthday.

INTRODUCTION OF THE THOMASINA E. JORDAN INDIAN TRIBES OF VIRGINIA FEDERAL RECOGNITION ACT

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2005

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, last week representatives and leaders of Virginia's Native American tribes left their communities and flew to England to participate in ceremonies that are a prelude to the 400th anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America. Some of the distinguished Virginia residents who are making this trip are the blood descendants and leaders of the surviving 25 tribes that once were a part of the Great Powhatan Confederacy that initially helped sustain the colonists during their difficult first years at Jamestown. Virginia's best known Indian, Pocahontas, traveled to England in 1617 with her husband John Rolfe and was received by English royalty. She died a year later of smallpox and is buried in the chapel of the parish church in Gravesend, England.

My colleagues, there is tragic irony that while the Kings and Queens of England have recognized the Virginia tribes, starting with Pocahontas and affirmatively with the Treaty of 1677, the United States Government has not. Today, the Virginia tribes even sport a T-shirt that says, "First to welcome, last to be recognized."

Mr. Speaker, it's long past time for Virginia's Native American people to be recognized by the Federal Government. Joining me today are my fellow Virginians: Representatives JO ANN DAVIS, TOM DAVIS, BOBBY SCOTT, and Representative DALE KILDEE, in introducing the "Thomasina E. Jordan Indian Tribes of Virginia Federal Recognition Act." This legislation will grant Federal recognition to six Indian tribes in Virginia: the Chickahominy Tribe, Chickahominy Indian Tribe Eastern Division,

the Upper Mattaponi, the Rappahannock Tribe, the Monacan Tribe, and the Nansemond Tribe.

As we approach the 400th anniversary of Jamestown, we are long overdue in recognizing the direct descendants of the Native Americans, who met these settlers. We must acknowledge these historic tribes, they have endured and remain a significant part of Virginia's heritage. Together, the men and women of these tribes represent a long neglected part of our Nation's history.

Like much of our early history as a nation, the Virginia tribes were subdued, pushed off their land, and, up through much of the 20th century, denied their full rights as U.S. citizens. Despite their devastating loss of land and population, the Virginia Indians successfully overcame years of racial discrimination that denied them equal opportunities to pursue their full rights as citizens of the United States, from public education, the right to vote, and even the most basic right to claim their own identity.

That story of survival doesn't encompass decades, it spans centuries of racial hostility and coercive State and State-sanctioned actions. Unlike most tribes that resisted encroachment and obtained Federal recognition when they signed peace treaties with the Federal Government, Virginia's six tribes signed their peace treaties with the Kings of England. Most notable among these was the Treaty of 1677 between these tribes and Charles the II.

In more recent times, this racial hostility culminated with the enactment and brutal enforcement of Virginia's Racial Integrity Act of 1924. This act empowered zealots, like Walter Plecker, a state official, to destroy records and reclassify in Orwellian fashion all non-whites as "colored." To call yourself a "Native American" in Virginia was to risk a jail sentence of up to 1 year. Married couples were denied marriage certificates and were unable to obtain the release of their newborn child from a hospital until they changed their ethnicity on the State record to read "colored," not "Native American." For much of the 20th century admission to public schools was denied. Even after federally enforced integration, the State and localities refused to provide bus service to the public high schools. These and other indignities are part of a shameful legacy experienced in our lifetime.

More to the point, this legacy has also complicated these tribes' quest for Federal recognition, making it difficult to furnish corroborating State and official documents. It wasn't until 1997 when then Governor George Allen signed legislation directing state agencies to correct State records that had deliberately been altered to list Virginia Indians on official State documents as "colored." I am proud to say that Senator ALLEN and Senator WARNER are two of Virginia's strongest advocates for seeking a legislative remedy for the Federal Government to recognize these tribes.

Federal recognition would provide what the government has long denied, legal protections and financial obligations, including certain social services and benefits the Federal Government provides the 562-recognized tribes.

I know that the gambling issue may be at the forefront of some people's concerns. For some of my colleagues there are sincere concerns about the morality and destructive effects of gaming. For others, it has been a convenient excuse to look no further and keep a closed mind.