

of rayon yam. She said the men worked upstairs and the women worked downstairs.

It was through her job at Avtex that Louise met her husband, John C. Bowers. He worked at Avtex for 39 years. Much of his work was in the "staple" department, where sheets of fluffy rayon were baled. Like his wife, it was a bittersweet moment to see the boiler house imploded.

For Lloyd W. Ebaugh Sr., 92, of Woodstock, his work at Avtex over 32 years provided a good living for him and his wife, Catherine, to raise their twin daughters. Avtex was the lifeblood for other communities from Winchester to Woodstock to Edinburg to Luray, across the mountain, all around. It was the major industry in the area. His wife was saddened by Monday's implosion noting that "it represented the end of a lot of things, wonderful and good things."

Also on hand for Monday's implosion was William K. Sine, 76, of Front Royal, who earned his living at Avtex for more than 29 years. His was the next to the last shift worked before the plant closed for good on November 9, 1989. "It was a good experience," Mr. Sine said. "I know a lot of the guys I worked with up there, most of them are dead now."

The implosion of the last significant remaining building was a milestone for everyone involved—the town, the county, the Economic Development Authority, and all the federal partners. As the U.S. representative for this area, I was pleased to be able to participate in this historic occasion—the end of the Avtex plant but the birth of a new economic generator for the people of Front Royal, Warren County and the surrounding areas. The people of Warren County are to be commended for their resolve to see this project through to its completion.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH
ANNIVERSARY OF PUBLIX

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2005

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the 75th Anniversary of Publix supermarkets.

Publix was founded by George W. Jenkins in 1930 in Winter Haven, Florida. Since then, Publix has more than 125,000 associates in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee. With more than 800 stores, it is one of the fastest growing employee-owned Fortune 500 companies.

In 1940, George Jenkins mortgaged an orange grove he had acquired during the Depression for a down payment on his dream store—Florida's first supermarket. He built his "food palace" of marble, glass and stucco, and equipped it with innovations never seen before in a grocery store. Such innovations included air conditioning, fluorescent lighting, electric eye doors and frozen food cases. People from all over traveled hundreds of miles to partake in the Publix experience.

In 1951, to help build and supply the stores, a 125,000-square-foot warehouse and headquarters complex was completed in Lakeland. Five years later, Publix recorded its first million-dollar profit year.

George Jenkins' reputation grew along with the business and he was elected president of the Super Market Institute in 1961. In 1970, Publix achieved another high mark, recording nearly \$500 million in sales, a figure that would double in four short years. In 1979, Publix had a record-breaking year with 15 new store openings.

Publix turned 50 in 1980, and celebrated by kicking off a decade of technological innovation. In keeping with the company's affinity for using technology to make shopping more pleasurable, Publix introduced checkout scanning statewide.

Publix marked another milestone in 1991 when the company crossed the state line to open a store in Savannah, Georgia. It was named in the top ten Best Companies to Work for in America in 1993, and is consistently recognized in the grocery business for superior quality and customer service by an American Customer Index survey.

The company has received numerous awards during its 75 year history including Diversistar Award for excelling in promoting workplace diversity practices; named by Child magazine as one of the Top 10 Family-Friendly Supermarkets; "Outstanding Business" award for recycling efforts from Recycle Today, Inc.; and the Governor's Business Diversification Award for Business Expansion.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of Florida's 22nd District, I wish to commend the efforts of the Publix CEO, Charlie Jenkins, Jr. and everyone at Publix for their mission to provide quality food and their continued efforts to offer excellent customer service.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF
FREDERICK DOUGLAS "FRITZ"
POLLARD

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2005

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Frederick Douglas "Fritz" Pollard. This past August, Fritz, a native Hoosier, was inducted into the National Football League Hall of Fame alongside gridiron legends Dan Marino, Steve Young, and Benny Friedman. Fritz Pollard was a pioneer for African-American athletes in the NFL during the pre-civil rights era of the 20th century.

Fritz Pollard was born in Chicago in 1894; the son of a former soldier in the Union army. Upon his high school graduation, Pollard attended Northwestern, Dartmouth, and Harvard universities prior to his enrollment at Brown University in 1915.

As a young freshman halfback, Pollard led the Brown football team to victory over Harvard and Yale with Pollard producing 531 yards of total offense and six touchdowns in just two games. As a tribute to his success on the field, Pollard was named the first African-American All American running back in 1916. Pollard also became the first African-American to play in the Rose Bowl that same season. Pollard was later recognized for his stellar college career in 1954 when he was inducted into the College Football Hall of Fame.

Pollard's professional football career began in 1921 on the early Akron Pros roster. He later went on to play for the Milwaukee Bad-

gers, the Hammond Pros, and the Providence Steam Roller.

In the NFL, Pollard electrified the game while enduring the hatred of crowds because of his race and the indignities of dressing and eating in isolation from his teammates due to Jim Crow laws and customs. He often suited up for football games in seclusion at a nearby cigar store or in automobiles. While on the field, Pollard always had to remain alert for flying rocks and at times even needed to be escorted from the field for his safety. This was in addition to the acts of discrimination he faced at hotels and restaurants.

Beginning in 1934, the NFL banned African-American players until 1946. Pollard fought this segregation by forming independent African-American touring football teams: the Chicago Black Hawks and most notably the New York Brown Bomber, to showcase African-American talent to the fans and to the NFL.

Fritz Pollard's talents extended far beyond the football field. He owned a coal company, ran a weekly newspaper, formed his own New York-based public relations firm, founded F. D. Pollard & Co., one of the nation's first Black run securities firms, a talent agency, headed a movie studio in Harlem, and produced the first black motion picture.

Today, Hoosiers still pay tribute to Pollard for the trail that he blazed for equality. The Indiana Black Expo, Inc.'s Circle City Classic football game annually showcases the talents of collegiate football players, coaches, musicians, administrators, faculty, staff and boosters to ensure that the name Fritz Pollard and his legacy are not forgotten. Frederick Douglas "Fritz" Pollard didn't live his life to make a living, but rather to make a difference. Pollard forged a trail followed by the 69 percent of today's NFL players who are African-American and the just over 70 percent of the NFL's players from other racial and ethnic minority groups. Pollard charted the course followed by the six African-American Head Coaches currently in the NFL, the 11 coordinators and the upwards of 170 minority Assistant Coaches.

Fredrick Douglas "Fritz" Pollard's induction to the NFL Hall of Fame shed a light on the early history of the NFL and Pollard's pioneering roles as the first African-American coach. To this day we in Indiana are proud to have called him our own.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORCESTER
WOMEN'S HISTORY PROJECT

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2005

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Worcester Women's History Project. During their 10 years of exceptional service, the Worcester Women's History Project has raised awareness of the important and vital role of women in the history of Worcester and our Nation.

The Worcester Women's History Project, since its creation in 1994, has raised awareness of the importance of Worcester, site of the first National Woman's Rights Convention in 1850. In conjunction with that goal, the Worcester Women's History Foundation has educated the local community on the rich history of women and their courage in organizing

against oppression and slavery. The WWHP is devoted to ensuring the recognition and incorporation of women's contributions to the historical record. Dedication to the discovery of connections between past and present—for the benefit of the future—is displayed in the scholarships and workshops that the WWHP continuously supports and funds.

The Project is particularly committed to spreading awareness concerning Worcester's central role in the history of the women's rights movement, and remains devoted to the ideal put forth in the 1850 Convention that there should be "equality under the law, without distinction of sex or color" or ethnicity.

The Worcester Women's History Project works to reveal the past in order to ensure a brighter future for all. They believe that acknowledging women's contributions is fundamental to the growth and education of the Worcester community and the Nation at large. I am grateful to the WWHP for their contribution to my community and ask my colleagues to join me in honoring this exemplary organization.

TRIBUTE TO THE SOUTHEAST
MISSOURIAN

HON. JO ANN EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2005

Mrs. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Southeast Missourian, a newspaper in Cape Girardeau, MO, for 100 years of service to Southern Missouri. Next week, the year-long celebration marking the centennial of the newspaper will come to a close. I would like to offer my sincere congratulations to the staff of the Southeast Missourian, past and present, for their hard work and dedication as they advance the mission of the paper.

It is only fitting, given the newspaper's long history of political coverage, that this great anniversary be commemorated in the House of Representatives. The Southeast Missourian has never been a small-town newspaper, but it has never lost its small-town sensibilities, either. During the 100-year existence of the paper, its reporters and editors have covered 2 World Wars, catastrophic floods and journeys to the moon. The paper has also covered these events from a local perspective: the native sons who went to war in the uniform of our Nation, the impact of the Mississippi River on local lives and economies, and the members of our community who have achieved great things—like traveling to space. At its heart, the newspaper business is about public service, and the Southeast Missourian has served our community well.

On October 3, 1904, two brothers named George and Fred Naeter completed their journey down the Mississippi River to Cape Girardeau and published the first edition of the Southeast Missourian. They had fallen in love with Cape Girardeau, the City of Roses. Over the years, many more people have fallen in love with the city, and the Southeast Missourian has helped deliver the beauty, the good works, the public services and the patriotic spirit of the people to doorstep just like mine every morning.

In a world where the news is increasingly dominated by bad news, it is refreshing and

important to have a newspaper that looks for the good in our communities and in our Nation—making it a daily point to bring those events before the public eye. Another challenge arises in the information age, in which the Internet and 24-hour news offer constant update and interpretation of the news. Still, the Southeast Missourian does what other media cannot: deliver thorough, thoughtful and reliable news coverage right on schedule, every day.

The hardworking men and women of the Southeast Missourian bring their balanced approach to the newspaper's office each morning. Publisher Jon K. Rust and Rust Communications chairman Gary Rust view the paper as a public trust. The public has good reason to trust in the Southeast Missourian, a long-standing institution of Cape Girardeau. Once again, I congratulate everyone who has advanced the mission of the newspaper in Southeast Missouri and worked so hard to bring the news of the day to our residents.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 2123, SCHOOL READINESS
ACT OF 2005

SPEECH OF

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 22, 2005

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to say that I will be voting against H.R. 2123. Since its creation in 1965, Head Start has served more than 18.5 million low-income children and has focused and redefined its approach to assisting disadvantaged children in their social, physical and educational growth. While I wholeheartedly support Head Start programs, the legislation under consideration today contains several provisions that would negatively affect these programs.

The bill as amended contains two major flaws. First, the bill contains increased education requirements for Head Start teachers, but does not provide funds to assist teachers with the costs associated with these new requirements. Second, organizations receiving Federal dollars should not be able to discriminate on the basis of religion for employment purposes. The underlying Head Start Act specifically stated that hiring and firing decisions could not be made on the basis of religion, but this provision has been eliminated in this bill.

The bill does include some positive aspects, such as maintaining the Federal to local funding structure, expanding set-asides to migrant and American Indian populations, and increasing outreach to homeless families and foster children. I hope these provisions are retained and the bill is further improved during consideration in the Senate and by a subsequent conference committee before the legislation is enacted.

TRIBUTE TO PETER UCCELLI, JR.

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2005

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Peter Uccelli, Jr., who died on

Thursday, September 22, 2005, at the age of 84, in California.

Pete Uccelli was born and raised in South San Francisco and served our Nation with the Army Corps of Engineers in the Philippines during World War II. He moved to Redwood City in 1949, and in 1954, purchased property that became Pete's Harbor. In 1973, he and his wife Paula opened the Harbor House Restaurant.

I had the privilege and pleasure of working with Pete Uccelli during my tenure on the San Mateo County Board of Supervisors and I've always been proud to call him my friend. He was a kind and generous man who was deeply devoted to his community and extraordinarily generous to individuals and organizations. The list of community groups that benefited from his largesse is long and broad, a reflection of his big heart.

Pete was the beloved husband of Paula, loving father of Richard, Sharon and Patricia, father-in-law of Debra and Ron, grandfather of Stephanie, Rhonda, Dot, Veronica and Michelle, and great-grandfather of Becky, Ryan and Ariana Rose. He was the dear brother of Alice Marsili and Norma Falletti and also leaves behind many loving nieces and nephews.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our sympathy to Paula Uccelli and the entire Uccelli family. Pete Uccelli was a national treasure, someone who loved his community and his country abashedly and gave all of himself to make them better. He will always be missed but never be forgotten.

IN RECOGNITION OF DAVID
BRUBECK AND THE DUKE
ELLINGTON JAZZ FESTIVAL

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 28, 2005

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, on the occasion of the First Annual Duke Ellington Jazz Festival, to pay tribute to one of our Nation's great jazz musicians, Dave Brubeck, for his contributions to American jazz music. On September 30, 2004, Congress passed H. Con. Res. 501 paying tribute to the festival's namesake, Duke Ellington, a DC native and a celebrated American musical genius. I am proud that from September 28 through October 3, 2005, the Nation's Capital will honor Ellington with the first annual Duke Ellington Jazz Festival in the District of Columbia. Special recognition for Dave Brubeck will be among the opening activities of the festival.

We inaugurate our jazz festival in the city of Washington as New Orleans, the great city that gave birth to jazz, has been overwhelmed by flood and hurricane. We know that New Orleans will overcome and will rise to reclaim its people, its culture, and its precious jazz heritage and leadership.

Dave Brubeck stands as one of jazz music's living legends, and he is equally distinguished as a composer and pianist. Mr. Brubeck began his musical studies at the College of the Pacific, earning his degree in 1942. Shortly thereafter he entered the United States Army, where he served honorably in General George Patton's 3rd Army during World War II. Near the end of the war Mr. Brubeck played