

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.

Frederick 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