Agency for International Development and on the Board of Advisors for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and as an Incorporating Director of the Points of Lights Foundation under President George H.W. Bush. In 2010, he was honored by the United States Peace Corps for his life-long contributions to voluntarism and civil society.

From 1982 to 1995, Joseph was President and Chief Executive Officer of the Council on Foundations, an international organization of more than 2,000 foundations and corporate giving programs, which changed communities and lives on five continents. He served as a Vice President of Cummins Engine Company, the world's largest producer of heavy-duty diesel engines, and President of the Cummins Foundation from 1971 to 1977, where he was a pioneer in corporate social responsibility and helped fund a broad array of civil rights and civil society organizations.

Ambassador Joseph's journey was historic, having started life on a family farm in Southwest Louisiana, spending his early years in segregated Opelousas, Louisiana—the state headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan—and rising to the heights of achievement and contributions in academia, public service, civil society, and the private sector. My House colleagues may be interested to learn that in high school, he won the state oratory competition and placed second in the national competition to one of my predecessors and role models, the future Congresswoman Barbara Jordan (D–TX), the first Southern African-American woman elected to the United States House of Representatives.

Ambassador Joseph was a leader in the fight for civil rights. After graduating from Southern University in 1956 and obtaining a master's degree from Yale Divinity School in 1963, he taught at Stillman College in Tuscaloosa, the national headquarters of the KKK. While at Stillman, Joseph cofounded the local civil rights movement, leading marches, sit-ins, and other protests against segregation, garnering death threats from the KKK. He befriended and worked alongside renown civil rights leaders including The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, former Congressman John Lewis and William Gray, former National Urban League President Vernon Jordan, and others.

After his government service, Ambassador Joseph continued to find ways to contribute to American society, including serving as Chair of the Board of Directors of the Foundation for Louisiana after Hurricanes Rita and Katrina decimated New Orleans and communities across the southern part of the state.

I ask my colleagues to join me in extending our sincere condolences to Ambassador Joseph's family, including his son and my college classmate, Jeff Joseph, his wife, the former Mary Braxton of Sarasota, Florida, daughter Denise, daughter-in-law Lisa Merman, and granddaughters Jordan and Julia Joseph.

HONORING FORMER CONGRESSMAN FRED UPTON

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2023

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize former Congressman Fred Upton and his contributions to philanthropies throughout Michigan and across the country as he receives a well-deserved honor from the Council on Michigan Foundations this evening. Congressman Upton served his community for 36 years in the House of Representatives, and his significant contributions to our community are worthy of commendation.

Congressman Upton was born in St. Joseph, Michigan, and is a graduate of the University of Michigan. He first ran for office in 1986, and never once wavered in his commitment to the people he served. Known simply as Fred to everyone who has ever met him, he has always brought people together, and he has been one of my best friends for longer than either of us care to remember. To him, 'bipartisan' and 'compromise' are not forbidden words. Fred knows well that if we are going to deliver real solutions for the American people, we need to come together and listen to all perspectives, no matter how complicated the issue may be. It is because of that thinking, that he was able to get so much done in Congress.

Raised by a family with deep roots in their community, Fred spends day and night thinking of ways to support his neighbors. His family helped launch the Berrien Community Foundation as well as the Frederick S. Upton Foundation a few years later and has contributed tens of millions to charitable causes. These efforts include the creation of the Stephen E. Upton Love Your Community Endowment, which provides grants of at least $50,000 every year to local non-profit organizations supporting needs in their community. Though we lost Stephen last year, his impact will carry on through his loving wife of 71 years, Elizabeth, and his children, who like Fred, are always seeking opportunities to do the most good in his memory.

That family commitment to community always guided Fred's work in Congress. He introduced the Strength and Partnership Act of 2022 to strengthen the relationship between nonprofits and the federal government. He would spend hours on the phone or in his neighborhood talking to his constituents about how he could help them. Fred was never too busy to lend an ear or a shoulder to a neighbor in need. And even as he has retired from Congress, he will still be out in his community finding ways to serve anyone and everyone who needs a little help.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring former Congressman Fred Upton. We are grateful for his time spent serving the citizens of Southwest Michigan. I join with his family, friends, and colleagues in extending my best wishes to him for the future.

CELEBRATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY AND BUILDING REDEDICATION OF BOOKER TALIAFERRO WASHINGTON SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 1, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an Orleans Parish Public School named in honor of an American educator, author, orator, and adviser to several presidents of the United States including Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. Between 1890 and 1915, Washington was the dominant leader in the African American community and of the contemporary black elite,

In 1881, the New Orleans School Board barred the city's black students from attending public school beyond the sixth grade. However, in 1917, due to pressure from the black community, the school board relented and converted the McDonogh No. 13 campus, then located at 655 South Rampart Street, from a white boy's elementary school to a public high school for black students and renamed the facility McDonogh No. 35. Through decades of sustained activism from Black leaders and a bailout from the federal government. Lacking political power, Black leaders worked through civic, religious and educational organizations to press their concerns before the school board, beginning first with the total lack of public education beyond the fifth grade, as mandated by school board policy in 1900. The sixth was restored in 1909, the seventh in 1913, and the eighth in 1914. With these milestones under their belts, Black leaders began the campaign for a high school. The much sought after school opened in 1917 as McDonogh 35 in a recycled former school for whites. The next item on the activist agenda was a sorely needed vocational school. But where to find the money? The Rosenwald Fund had expressed an interest but only if the school board shared the cost.

During much of the 1920s and early 1930s, the Orleans Public School Board was further pressed into initiating discussions to consider the construction of a new high school for New Orleans' black children as McDonogh 35's campus had proved woefully inadequate to accommodate the city's growing black community.

Census records indicated that 8,709 high school age black children resided in Orleans Parish in 1930. Of these children, 2,580 were enrolled in McDonogh No. 35, the city's black high school age population, it significantly taxed the McDonogh No. 35's physical plant and led to overcrowded conditions.

In 1930 the school board sold bonds for school construction and allocated $275,000 toward construction of a Black trade school. The Rosenwald Fund pledged $125,000. In response to concerns that a Black trade school might threaten white jobs, a public statement was issued, assuring everyone "that the trades to be taught at the school would be exclusively those which are largely occupied by colored labor at this time." But it would still be another dozen years before Booker T. Washington High School became a reality.

After purchasing a parcel of land for the purpose, the school board announced that it did