

Tenant Association of Marcus Garvey Houses, where he started the development's first free lunch program and youth jobs program.

Mr. Glover later moved to Bedford Stuyvesant and became very active with the Unity Democratic Club, where he serves as Chairperson of the Membership Committee and Office Manager. In his spare time, he loves to watch sports and two of his most beloved teams are the NY Yankees and the NY Football Giants.

Everyone who knows Mr. Glover knows that if you can't catch him during the week, you will be sure to find him on Sunday at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church where he serves as a faithful Deacon. He is also a member of the Association of Deacons.

Mr. Glover's motto is "If I Can't Help Somebody Along the Way, Then My Living Would Have Been in Vain," and his life is a living testament.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that it is incumbent on this body to recognize the accomplishments of Henry Glover, a man who offers his talents and services for the betterment of our community.

Mr. Speaker, Henry Glover's selfless service has continuously demonstrated a level of altruistic dedication that makes him most worthy of our recognition today.

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH HENRY
WASHINGTON

HON. MELVIN L. WATT

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 2006

Mr. WATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus, to pay tribute to a fallen American hero. Joseph Henry Washington passed away on June 13, 2006. He was not well known beyond his Charleston, South Carolina community, but he represents so many unsung African American heroes who courageously defended America in the armed forces at a time when this country was denying their civil rights.

Joe Washington was a survivor of Pearl Harbor. His life was an ordinary one, but on December 7, 1941, it became extraordinary.

Mr. Washington was the youngest son of Isaac and Elvira Delura McCants Washington. After his father's death, his mother struggled to raise her two young boys by "taking in washing" for wealthy Charleston residents. Despite the hardships, no one wanted young Joe to leave home and join the Navy. Yet he was determined to see the world, and his mother gave permission for her son to fulfill his dream.

Navy recruiting officers welcomed young Joe. However, he quickly learned that the only place for men of color was as a Mess Attendant for Naval officers. Still he boarded a train for Raleigh, North Carolina and took the oath to dutifully serve his country. On August 9, 1937, Joe Washington reported for Basic Training in Norfolk, Virginia. In just three short months, he was prepared for his first assignment in the Ward Room on the USS *Arizona*. His initial duties included seeing to the needs of the ship's officers, including LCDR Commander Samuel G. Fuqua, a man Mr. Washington would later credit with saving many lives at Pearl Harbor.

While serving on the USS *Arizona*, he attended the Cook and Stewards School, which was the only upwardly mobile field open to African Americans in the Navy. After completing the course, Mr. Washington was assigned to Steward's Duty and helped plan the meals.

His time on the USS *Arizona* passed uneventfully until the "day that will live in infamy." While on duty in the Ward Room, Joe Washington heard a big explosion and then alarms sounded. His first thought was this was a drill, but when bullets began hitting the decks he knew this was the real thing.

Mr. Washington later recalled that a Japanese plane dropped a bomb right down the smoke stack directly into the ammunition room resulting in a terrific explosion. He joined his fellow sailors in securing the ship by closing portholes in their section to keep out the water and bullets. Then he tried to return to his quarters and found the hatches closed and locked by those who had gone before. He made his way to the deck and found most of the crew there dead or badly burned. He went to work helping those he could. A lifeboat came to rescue some of the men. Mr. Washington escaped by wading to shore. He came through the bombing without a scratch, and was one of only two surviving African Americans on the ill-fated *Arizona*.

Joe Washington spent two days at a hanger at Hickam Air Field in Washington. Yet because of his dedication to the Navy and his need to distract himself from the tragedy at Pearl Harbor, Mr. Washington volunteered to go back to work on the USS *Oklahoma* and the USS *California*.

In November 1946, Mr. Washington was admirably discharged from Navy. Some twelve years later, he returned to Hawaii to appear with then-retired Rear Admiral Fuqua on the popular television show "This Is Your Life." During that visit, he returned to the site of the *Arizona*'s remains and said a silent prayer. In a 1985 interview he recalled, "I couldn't help thinking that I hope they didn't die in vain."

Joseph Washington spent the rest of his professional career as a government employee at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in New York. He returned home to Charleston in the 1970s after retirement and became an active and faithful member of Morris Brown AME Church. He never spoke of the events of December 7, 1941 unless he was asked, yet when he did, he would always exclaim, "It was a miracle that I came through the bombing. I was one of the lucky ones."

Joe Washington died last Tuesday at the age of 87, and will be buried in Charleston on Saturday. Mr. Washington never married. He leaves to mourn his passing a sister-in-law, and five beloved nieces including Emily E. Clyburn, the wife of our colleague JIM CLYBURN.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me and members of the Congressional Black Caucus in remembering Joseph Henry Washington by saying that we are the lucky ones. We enjoy many freedoms today because men like him were willing to fight for their country even when they didn't enjoy the full benefit of what it meant to be an American. Because of Joe Washington and so many other unsung heroes, today our country is truly the home of the brave and the land of the free.

IN TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHN H.
LOUNSBURY

HON. JIM MARSHALL

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, June 16, 2006

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. John H. Lounsbury, of Milledgeville, GA for his efforts on behalf of Georgia's children and for his long record of service in the field of education.

After serving our country during World War II, Dr. Lounsbury went back to school. He earned both a Bachelor's and a Master's Degree and quickly started his long, distinguished career in education. In 1954, he received his Doctorate and shifted his career from teaching students to teaching teachers. In 1960, he accepted the position of chairman of the Department of Education at Georgia College, and in 1977 became dean of the School of Education. Since 1983, he has served as dean emeritus.

Throughout his career, Dr. Lounsbury has been a leading force in middle grades education. He helped shape the future of middle grades education while working on the original development committee for Middle School/Junior High School Evaluative Criteria as well as the revision committee a decade later. The long-lasting impact he's had in this area is perhaps his most important legacy.

In addition to his work at Georgia College, Dr. Lounsbury has been the chairman of many professional associations, and has also served as a member or chairman of more than 25 visiting committees for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, the National Council of Accreditation of Teacher Education and the Georgia State Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, despite these many obligations, Dr. Lounsbury still found the time to author or co-author more than 130 articles, 2 college textbooks, and 5 national research reports. He has made scores of presentations to various professional conferences, professional institutes and conventions.

Roundly respected as a man who has truly dedicated his life to bettering education, Dr. Lounsbury has received so many awards and honors from his peers that I cannot name them all for fear I will omit one. The most recent of those honors included a presentation here in Washington, DC. Dr. Lounsbury received the Joan Lipsitz Lifetime Achievement Award, presented by the National Forum to Accelerate Middle Grades Reform "Schools to Watch" Program, for his significant and continuous contributions to the development, implementation and sustained growth of middle level education.

Mr. Speaker, there was a time when middle school students were treated no differently than their younger counterparts, with no attention to their unique needs, abilities and challenges. Today, we know that children learn differently at different ages. Dr. Lounsbury played a key role in teaching all of us this important lesson. He is an architect of middle grades education and to this day remains a champion for this special age group.