

CEO in 1999 and is only the third person to hold the title since the corporation's 1965 founding. Since taking leadership of the organization, Mr. Joines has grown its workforce to over 300 employees, developed partnerships to create over 200 affordable housing units, worked with the Joplin School District to develop the Bright Futures program, and administered anti-poverty programs to hundreds of thousands of Missouri's low-income individuals and families.

Mr. Joines has served as a City Councilman for Carthage, Missouri, and was appointed by the Governor to a Blue-Ribbon Committee to make recommendations for the Missouri Housing Development Commission. Mr. Joines also served as President of the Missouri Community Action Agency, and was an executive on the Region VII, CAA Board of Directors.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Joines will be serving his last day as CEO of the Economic Security Corporation, Southwest Area, on March 31, 2023. I wish to recognize his career of service to the members of our community as he closes out his career this month.

CELEBRATING THE INCREDIBLE
LIFE OF ROBERT HOUSTON
TUCKER, JR.

HON. TROY A. CARTER

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize New Orleans' beloved native son, a true friend, mentor, and confidant. Robert Houston Tucker, Jr. was a master architect in building the city I love. His service to the public over multiple administrations, including work in the offices of Mayors Moon Landrieu and Dutch Morial, was transformational.

Robert H. Tucker, Jr. was born in New Orleans, Louisiana. He was the second of three children born to the union of Robert H. Tucker, Sr. and his wife, Mattie Amacker. Both his parents grew up on large self-sufficient farms (in Franklinton and Greensburg, Louisiana) before finding their way to New Orleans where Tucker's father became a mortician and successful owner of three funeral homes. In later years, Robert H. Tucker, Sr. would become an African Methodist Episcopal minister serving congregations throughout the states of Louisiana and Mississippi.

This aspect of family life was developmentally significant in young Robert's growth as he acquired an understanding of business, strong spiritual values, and a deepened understanding of life as an African American male growing up in the segregated South.

Excellent performances as a student, athlete, and leader, resulted in Tucker receiving upon graduation—in the top 5 percent of his Walter L. Cohen high school class—an academic scholarship to Clark Atlanta University (formerly Clark College). In the process of earning a degree, Tucker built a record as an academic leader, a mature decision maker in campus affairs, and a strong civil and student rights' activist. It was during this period, on March 15, 1960, that he along with scores of similarly inclined young men and women, made history by participating in the first ever lunch counter sit-in at Atlanta's commercial

business district. Tucker's group of approximately 11 students was transported (by local funeral directors) to Sprayberry's Federal Cafeteria where they attempted to eat, were refused service, then arrested by Atlanta police officers. The coordinated Atlanta sit-ins resulted in the arrest of a total of 83 students charged with, "Breaching the Peace", "Refusing to Leave Premises", "Intimidating" the restaurant owners, and "Conspiracy". All charges were subsequently dismissed as the City of Atlanta achieved peaceful integration.

For many years Tucker's father carried in his wallet, the yellowing onion skin letter that his son had typed out and mailed to his parents the night before this tightly orchestrated event would take place.

In follow-up to the sit-in and furtherance of the cause, Tucker and his fellow student activists braved the taunts and threats of old-line Southerners to perform weekend picketing duties in front of Atlanta's many segregated public facilities.

While demonstrating excellent academic skills, Tucker also captained Clark College's first debate team which won tournaments over Harvard, Columbia, and Boston College. He was a consistent 'Best Speaker' and was a major factor in popularizing collegiate debating at Clark College. Tucker added to his undergraduate achievements by winning election to national officer status as the Second Vice Grand Basillus of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. In May of 1963, Tucker graduated from Clark College with a B.A. (Honors) in Political Science and Economics, with a minor in Psychology. He later gained his master's in business administration (MBA) from Tulane University,

Two months prior to the May graduation, Tucker was interviewed and selected to be one of a small group of African Americans to undergo Ranger training and integrate the National Park Service. Tucker was assigned to Yosemite National Park in California and, following graduation, began work there. (This initiative was brought about by then Pres. John Kennedy's effort to advance opportunities for African Americans in non-traditional sectors of the government.) Subsequent to the conclusion of this historic short-term position in the early autumn of 1963, Tucker took up residence in Los Angeles.

Shortly after the devastatingly tragic assassination of Pres. Kennedy in November of that year, Tucker decided to join the military as he pondered the link between why he was in California and what he could do for his country. After receiving six months basic U.S. Army combat training at Fort Ord, CA (U.S. Army) followed by six months of advanced training at Fort Sumter, SC, Tucker was assigned first to Orleans, France and, a year later, to Korat, Thailand in Southeast Asia.

Returning to his hometown of New Orleans, LA in 1967, Tucker found nothing much had changed insofar as race relations were concerned. The local situation became even more exasperated with the brutal assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in 1968 in Memphis, TN.

In concert with other concerned African Americans in the community, Tucker led an organized effort to launch an ecumenical march to commemorate Dr. King's death, culminating in the delivery of a set of empowerment demands to City Hall, the seat of a totally segregated governmental structure led by

all white, male elected officials. While none of the elected officials responded to the marcher's request(s), one city councilman by the name of Moon Landrieu quietly observed the protesters visit to City Hall.

A few months later, Moon began speaking with various members of the Black community expressing his intent to seek the office of Mayor in the upcoming municipal elections. Not only did then Councilman Landrieu enter the very crowded field of candidates seeking the mayor's chair, he won the primary and, ultimately the run-off after committing to hire African Americans to meaningful positions, if elected. Tucker was the first African American assistant hired by Mayor Landrieu in 1970, when he became one of 3 Executive Assistants to the Mayor. Over the ensuing 8 years (1970 through 1978) of the Landrieu administration, Tucker played a pivotal role in assisting the Mayor to manage and resolve a variety of municipal challenges.

Never one to shrink from confrontation, Tucker was the critical force in achieving a peaceful solution to an 8-hour standoff between heavily armed members of the New Orleans Police Department and the local Black Panther Party. Tucker's role in the historic 1970 event was captured in great depth in a book by Orissa Arend entitled, "Showdown in Desire—The Black Panthers Take a Stand in New Orleans (2009)." The Landrieu administration blazed an exciting trail of innovation and creative initiatives for an old American city badly in need of diversity, capital improvements, new ideas, vision, and imaginative thinking. Thanks to Mayor Landrieu and the able support provided by stalwarts like Bob Tucker, New Orleans successfully negotiated a major course correction at a critical point in its then 250-year-old history. In 1978 after completing another record of high achievement, Tucker left government and entered the world of business, first as a consultant and, 2 years later, as the CEO of his own firm. Over the next 14 years, Tucker would build a small business that specialized in providing support services primarily to Department of Defense agencies, into a major employer of over 300 individuals.

Along the way, Tucker reciprocated in service back to the community through his charitable participation on a plethora of boards and commissions that included, CAU Board of Trustees, Tulane University President's Council, Distinguished Lecturer Loyola University College of Business, College of Business Visiting Committee, Loyola University, Board of Commissioners, Accrediting Commission of Education for Health Services Administration, Health Education Authority of Louisiana, Executive Education Center, Tulane University School of Business, University of New Orleans Metropolitan Learning Center, New Orleans Superdome Commission, USF&G Sugar Bowl Association, Boy Scouts of America, Junior League, Ochsner Medical Foundation, Metropolitan Young Men's Christian Association, Children's Hospital, Commission on the Future of the City of New Orleans, to name a few.

Tucker served as Chairman of the New Orleans Port Authority, the Regional Transit Authority, the United Negro College Fund, Inc. Telethon, and the Louisiana Special Olympics.

At the time of his passing, he served as Co-Chairman of The National Conference of Christians and Jews (NOCJ) and as a Commissioner to the New Orleans Redevelopment

Authority (NORA). His professional affiliations include: International Business Fellow, London Business School, Member Black/Jewish ADL Delegation to Israel, Life Member NAACP Member, Blue Key Honor Society, Advisory Board Unity Temple, and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc. (Former National Officer).

Honors and awards to Tucker include: Heroism in Race Relations 2003—Presented by the Mayor's Office to Commemorate the Peaceful Resolution of the 1970 Confrontation between the Black Panther Party and the New Orleans Police Department; Citizen Hero Award 1994—Presented by Victims & Citizens Against Crime for Actions in Confronting an Armed Convicted Felon; First Citizen of the Learning Society for 1993—University of New Orleans Metropolitan College Dean's Award; Who's Who Among Black Americans; Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities; U.S. Small Business Administration Minority Small Businessperson of the Year—State of Louisiana; Entrepreneur Role Model of the Year, Young Leadership Council; Governor's 1990 Pacesetter Award; Louisiana 1990 Minority Businessperson of the Year; Outstanding Community Service—Kiwanis International, 1983; and Outstanding Man of the Year—New Orleans Jaycees, 1971.

I am so blessed and grateful to have known this phenomenal man, a real Trailblazer and Leader, my true friend.

RECOGNIZING AFRICAN AMERICAN
RAILROAD WORKERS AT THE
MINNESOTA TRANSPORTATION
MUSEUM

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2023

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the history of Minnesota's African American railroad workers ahead of the new exhibit at the Minnesota Transportation Museum titled, "Twin Tracks: African American Railroad Workers, 1919–1941" curated by Marvin Anderson of Saint Paul, Minnesota, whose own grandfather worked as a Pullman porter. The exhibit will accurately highlight the crucial role that African American workers played in operating the early railroads by recounting the struggles and triumphs that they endured.

The headquarters of three transcontinental railways constructed in the 1880s were located in the Twin Cities area. In the early 1900s, too many businesses were still refusing to hire African Americans. However, the Pullman Company, a large railway car manufacturer, quickly became the largest private employer of Black men in the nation. Working for the railroad offered young black men in St. Paul an opportunity to make a reasonable wage for the time, although it included difficult and dangerous working conditions. It also provided them with the unique opportunity to travel the country.

These men were referred to as Red Caps, named for the red cap that was part of the uniform that they wore. Their job was to greet passengers and help carry luggage to the train. Working mostly for tips, the Red Caps were known for their friendliness and extensive knowledge of the city that they worked.

Red Caps were largely responsible for enhancing the very positive reputation of the Union Depot in St. Paul, Minnesota. Today at the restored Union Depot, there is a room named in honor of the Red Caps who worked there for more than 70 years.

Another job made available for black men at the time was to be a porter. They were referred to as Pullman porters, named after the owner of the rail company, George Pullman. Often these porters were expected to answer just to "George" regardless of their own name. This is one example of the racism and discrimination that these workers endured, a relic of slavery when slaves were called by the name of their master. Pullman porters often worked up to 20 hours a day without rest tending to the needs of passengers. These needs ranged from serving food and beverages from dining cars, tending to their clothing and bedding and shining shoes.

Red Caps and Porters were an important part of their communities. They were greatly respected, and many were leaders in the historic Rondo community of Saint Paul. Make no mistake, their work was vital to the success of the railroads and to the economic development of St. Paul and greater Minnesota, even though they faced difficult conditions and often dehumanizing treatment from their employers and at times, passengers. Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Marvin Anderson's work paying tribute to the African American railroad workers on display at the Minnesota Transportation Museum.

RECOGNIZING ALVIN PERLMUTTER

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2023

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of my esteemed constituents, Alvin Perlmutter.

Alvin is the Executive Producer and Director of the Independent Production Fund, and President of Alvin H. Perlmutter, Inc. and has produced highly acclaimed informational programming for over fifty years. Prior to forming his own company, Mr. Perlmutter served as NBC News Vice President where he was responsible for all network documentaries and news magazine programs, and earlier as Director of Public Affairs Programming and Program Manager of WNBC-TV, New York.

Born and raised in Poughkeepsie, New York, he attended Colgate University and graduated from Syracuse University. Early in his career he was a radio newscaster before serving as Radio-TV Officer in the U.S. 1st Army coordinating with major broadcast networks in the Eastern U.S.

Mr. Perlmutter has received numerous awards including six Emmys for *The Great American Dream Machine*, *Adam Smith's Money World*, and *Joseph Campbell and the Power of Myth* with Bill Moyers; the Peabody Award for *The Public Mind* with Bill Moyers; and five Ace Awards for excellence in programming on cable television for *Consumer Reports Presents, Everything You Want to Know About Smoking and Money Matters*.

Mr. Perlmutter originated more than 150 documentaries ranging from investigative to social to cultural issues for National Edu-

ational Television (NET) including: *NET Journal*, *Assignment America*, *Black Journal*, *The Drinking American*, *Speak out on Drugs*, *China from Mao to Mastercard* and several art specials from Europe, Russia and the Far East. These documentaries have included: *The Constitution in Crisis*, *The Creative Spirit*, *Great Tales in Asian Art*, *The Public Mind*, *Whose Death is it Anyway?*, *The Emperor's Eye: Art and Power in Imperial China* and *The Priceless Treasures of Dresden*.

He is a former National Trustee of the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences and a past Governor of the Academy's New York Chapter. He also served as a member of the Overseas Press Club of America and chairman of the board of both the Washington-based Citizens for Independent Public Broadcasting and the Anti-Defamation League Dore Schary Awards Committee. He was a member of the board of directors of the New York Open Center, the Rockland Center for the Arts, was Chairman of the Board of Advisors of CUNY-TV, the City University's Television Station and testified before the U.S. Senate as President of the Public Television Producers Association. He was a member of the State of New York Governors Commission on Judicial Nominations.

TRIBUTE TO COACHELLA VALLEY
WATER DISTRICT

HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 9, 2023

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to the longstanding relationship between the Coachella Valley Water District, or CVWD, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. In fact, today, these two agencies are celebrating more than a century of partnership to bring Colorado River water to the southwest United States.

One of CVWD's first actions, after being formed in 1918, was to provide farms with a dependable irrigation water supply by importing water from the Colorado River. In 1919, the CVWD board entered into its first contract with the Bureau under the Kettner Bill to survey possible routes for the All-American Canal. A second contract was made under the Kincaid Act in 1921 to survey the route that would eventually bring Colorado River water into the Coachella Valley. In 1934, CVWD executed a contract with the Bureau to participate in the Boulder Canyon Project, which included the construction of Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam), the All-American Canal, and the Coachella Branch of the All-American. In 1938—20 years after the formation of CVWD—construction began on the Coachella Branch of the All-American Canal. The first segment of the Coachella Canal opened in 1940. The second segment was delayed by World War II but finished in 1943. The remaining segments were built after World War II, and the project was finally completed in 1948.

The Coachella Valley began receiving Colorado River water in March 1949. Shortly thereafter, CVWD developed plans to build a closed pipe distribution system to deliver imported water to farms. The 500-mile distribution system was completed in 1954. Historically, CVWD and the Bureau have prioritized