

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP
CONFERENCE

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 30, 2007

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, as it celebrates 50 years of promoting non-violent action as a means to achieve social, economic, and political justice. The opportunity to serve as the first African-American Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee is a tribute to the efforts of the SCLC to promote equal opportunity and equal justice.

Without the courage and sacrifice of members of the SCLC, namely its first President, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and those Presidents that followed—Ralph Abernathy, Joseph Lowery, and Martin Luther King, III, we simply would not be where we are today. And while we have much work to do, we are living the legacy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference everyday.

This August will be the 50th anniversary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. The SCLC traces its roots to the Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955, which began with the quiet yet courageous efforts of one woman: Rosa Parks. I had the privilege of working with Rosa Parks for over 20 years when she agreed to join my staff after I was elected to Congress in 1964. The Montgomery Bus Boycott brought together two local ministers, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Ralph Abernathy, who established the Montgomery Improvement Association to lead the boycott efforts. As the movement to desegregate public transportation spread beyond Montgomery County into surrounding states, it was clear that the organization needed to expand, both in size and in scope.

Following the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a group of 60 organizers from 10 states met in Atlanta, Georgia to plan the next steps. The result was the founding of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on Transportation and Nonviolent Integration. The organization's title was shortened to its current name, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference during its first convention, held in Montgomery in August 1957. Next week, the SCLC will be hosting its 49th annual convention in Atlanta, GA.

Leading the efforts of the SCLC to end segregation was Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a man I am honored to have been able to call a friend and confidant. In fact, it was Dr. King that endorsed me for Congress when I first ran and was elected to serve in 1964. Significantly, Dr. King personally awarded me with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Award in 1967. Having walked alongside Dr. King, a fearless leader who challenged continued racial segregation and believed that "oppressed people cannot remain oppressed forever," I am committed to continuing the legacy of Dr. King and the SCLC.

Under the helm of President Joseph Lowery for much of its existence—from 1977 until 1997, the SCLC advanced Dr. King's dream for an America—a society united behind the banner of equality and freedom. Today, the SCLC remains strong under the leadership of

Dr. Charles Steele, Jr., promoting a number of programs in the areas of economic empowerment, health advocacy, education, and criminal justice. The SCLC has also established the Martin Luther King, Jr., Conflict Resolution Center, an international initiative to promote Dr. King's principle of nonviolence as a means to resolving conflicts throughout the world.

We've come a long ways over the last 50 years, and the work of the SCLC continues to be of critical importance. It is to the credit of Dr. King and other leaders of the SCLC that today the torch of the civil rights movement is carried by many hands. One of those hands is Dr. King's son, Martin III, who headed the SCLC from 1997 until 2003 and remains committed to the organization's vision. So following the lead of Martin III, Joseph Lowery, Ralph Abernathy, and of course Dr. King, let us continue the work and legacy of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on its 50th anniversary.

TUMACACORI HIGHLANDS
WILDERNESS ACT OF 2007

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

Mr. GRIJALVA. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today to protect a magnificently diverse natural landscape in the mountains southwest of Tucson. When enacted, the Tumacacori Highlands Wilderness Act will make a major contribution to the conservation of the natural wonders of Arizona, to the benefit of all of our citizens—those alive today and all the generations to come.

The Tumacacori Highlands is the collective name for two adjacent wilderness areas on public lands that are part of the Coronado National Forest.

These desert peaks and canyons are key parts of the world-renowned Sky Island bioregion, a biological "hotspot" where the southern margin of habitats for many species from the Rocky Mountain west overlaps the northern extent of habitats for many tropical species better known in Mexico. The area is home to subtropical species like the elegant trogon and Chiricahua leopard frog that are found nowhere else in the United States, and offers secluded habitat vital for jaguars, the rare and elusive spotted cat that is now repopulating this portion of its former range.

THE NEW WILDERNESS AREAS

This legislation will expand the existing 7,553-acre Pajarita Wilderness, which Congress protected in 1984 under the leadership of one of America's greatest conservation leaders, Rep. Morris K. Udall, and his close colleague, Sen. JOHN MCCAIN. As the House committee report explained, this "is one of the most delicate and important ecotypes in all of Arizona," providing "an important corridor for life zones to the north and south." My new legislation will afford statutory wilderness protection to some 5,750 additional acres, enhancing overall protection for this rare biological gem.

Just to the north, separated only by an unpaved Forest Service road that crosses the mountains between Nogales and Arivaca, the legislation will also designate the Tumacacori

Highlands Wilderness. This larger area comprises some 70,000 acres surrounding Atascosa Peak and the ridges and canyons that fall away from it on all sides. This is important intact habitat—a remaining oasis of what southern Arizona used to be—and protects important parts of the watersheds for both the Santa Cruz River and the world-renowned riparian area of Sycamore Canyon in the core of the expanded Pajarita Wilderness. The area offers outstanding opportunities for recreation and renewal. Some folks hike to Atascosa Peak or other high points for sweeping views hundreds of miles in all directions. Others linger along the highly accessible margins of the area enjoying the scenic wonders of this wilderness landscape from the roadside.

USER-FRIENDLY WILDERNESS

Madam Speaker, along the roads that offer extraordinary access to these wilderness areas, one is surrounded by wild scenery. These "user friendly" wilderness areas offer diverse recreational opportunities for people of all ages, whether for an easy stroll and picnic or a more vigorous extended outing.

For the visitor who craves wild scenery but chooses not to hike, the Ruby Road and its numerous spurs offer a marvelous motoring experience, with the wilderness literally at the roadside untarnished by intervening roadside development beyond turnouts and trailheads that offer inviting picnic stops. As we too often forget, one of the greatest values of preserving our wilderness areas is for the enjoyment of those who use them by viewing their scenic vistas from the edges. And I hasten to add that other public lands in this region are available for those who choose other forms of outdoor recreation, including motorized recreation.

The boundaries proposed in this legislation have been adjusted to ensure plentiful road access to the wilderness for recreation. We emphasize protection of habitat, which is vital to increasing numbers of sportsmen who seek true wilderness hunting. As a result, this proposal has earned the support of Backcountry Hunters and Anglers and the Arizona Wildlife Federation.

COMMUNITY-FRIENDLY WILDERNESS

Protecting open space and scenic wild places like the Tumacacori Highlands contributes directly to the high quality-of-life sought by our people. The dramatic scenic backdrop of these mountains, uncluttered by development creeping up the slopes, entices people to choose to make their homes in these communities, including Green Valley and Rio Rico. Indeed, seven homeowners' associations in Green Valley, representing some 1,400 households, have formally endorsed this proposal.

The wild landscape of the Pajarita and Tumacacori Highlands are an essential asset for our small business owners, a matter of particular importance to me as a member of the Committee on Small Business. A University of Arizona study found that in Santa Cruz County alone, visitors to natural areas spent between \$10 million and \$16 million annually on travel and accommodations. The natural wonders of this landscape draw artists to artist colonies such as Tubac and Arivaca—and bring art lovers to patronize local galleries and studios. My friends in the local arts community tell me that art that evokes the wild splendors of the southern Arizona landscape is perennially popular with their customers.

Little wonder then that business people have been among the voices urging that we designate these new wilderness areas. More than 100 southern Arizona businesses have endorsed the proposal. In giving their formal support, the board of directors of the Tubac Chamber of Commerce pointed out that protecting open space and wild landscapes such as the Tumacacori Highlands contributes directly to a high quality-of-life and is a key component in drawing local business patrons and tourists dollars to the area.

This is the wildest land in the spectrum of the open spaces and recreational lands we have to offer our increasingly urban population. In this sense, I think of these new wilderness areas as lungs for our city dwellers, and as their preserved public lands where they can go to recreate, to reconnect with family, friends, or personal spirituality. And I think of them, too, as particularly vital classrooms. In these wildest expanses of the natural world, we offer our children the opportunity to experience nature in its most unspoiled state and to learn first-hand how the natural world works. Wilderness inspires awe and offers a living, breathing learning environment that cannot be replicated in a classroom. More than 80 professors and graduate students in fields such as wildlife and fisheries, natural resources management, and environmental science have endorsed designation of these new wilderness areas.

These wildest places in the rapidly growing southern Arizona region offer our people sanctuaries—refuges of quiet offering outstanding opportunities for solitude, high quality recreation, and spiritual reflection. Many of my constituents express the great value they place on protecting these wild sanctuaries, feeling that doing so is part of our responsibility in caring for God's creation and fulfilling the obligation we share to preserve such places for the benefit of future generations. This has led both the Arizona Ecumenical Council and the National Council of Churches to support this proposal.

KEY ISSUES IN THIS LEGISLATION

As we have perfected these wilderness proposals, my staff and I have addressed two major issues that we are sure to discuss carefully when we hold hearings in the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, which I have the honor to chair.

First, livestock grazing: my goal is to assure that in protecting these Wilderness areas, we reaffirm the longstanding congressional policy of respecting the use privileges held by local ranchers who have Forest Service permits to graze livestock on these public lands.

This is a common situation in the West, and it is one that Congress understood and accounted for when the Wilderness Act was enacted in 1964. That Act provides that where it was established prior to the designation of an area as wilderness, such existing grazing use shall continue. Over the years, there have been some problems in the practical conformance with this policy by the U.S. Forest Service, prompting complaints from ranchers, some of whom even worked against designation of new wilderness areas for this reason. Our committee has responded to those complaints, and the leader in that response was my revered predecessor, Rep. MORRIS UDALL, the long-time chairman of what is now the Committee on Natural Resources.

Under Chairman UDALL's leadership, Congress adopted very detailed "Congressional

Grazing Guidelines" that apply wherever wilderness designations and existing livestock grazing overlap. Those guidelines bring clarity to the situation, protecting both the legitimate practical needs of the ranchers to carry out their permitted grazing use, with the access and facilities that are necessary, and the public interest in preserving wilderness values. Among other things, those guidelines spell out that livestock numbers cannot be reduced solely due to wilderness designation. In the case of this proposed legislation, I appreciate the fact that local conservation groups have taken the initiative to work with cooperative ranchers holding grazing permits within the proposed area to craft a mutually supportable plan consistent with the congressional guidelines.

The other major concern in shaping this legislation is the international border. These new wilderness areas lie adjacent to the border, so it has been my concern to be sure that the agencies charged with border and customs enforcement have the operational flexibility they need to do their jobs. In carrying out this vital work, let us not accept the false choice between protecting our natural heritage or our national security—we can do both. After all, these will not be the first wilderness areas Congress has designated on or very near the Mexican border, only the most recent.

This is a complex matter, which my staff and I have pursued in detail with both the U.S. Forest Service, which administers these lands, and the Department of Homeland Security and its specialized border and customs agencies. This legislation references the highly detailed 2006 Memorandum of Understanding adopted by Homeland Security, the Forest Service, and other land management agencies regarding operations within wilderness areas and other public lands.

WHY WE PRESERVE WILDERNESS

Finally, Madam Speaker, I would like to comment on one of the more philosophical reasons that preserving areas like those proposed in the Tumacacori Highlands Wilderness Act is so important. Yes, we protect wilderness for our fellow Americans, who today treasure it for the opportunities it provides to hike, ride horseback, hunt, photograph or paint, go birding or enjoy the wild scenery. If we have the foresight to protect wilderness, it will be treasured and enjoyed for years to come by our children, grandchildren and future generations.

But we also preserve wilderness because we recognize the role it has played in shaping our Nation and our national character. The wilderness areas we preserve are patches of the original American landscape, protected to the best of our ability so that future generations of Americans will have the chance to know what wild America was and is still. So that future generations will have the opportunity to explore wilderness, to enjoy wilderness, to test themselves and grow in wilderness as did their ancestors. Wilderness is their rightful inheritance from us and we must be certain that they receive it. The public lands that will be given wilderness protection by the Tumacacori Highlands Wilderness Act represent important additions to southern Arizona's protected landscapes and I am pleased to introduce this legislation to preserve it now and for the future.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

SPEECH OF

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 30, 2007

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, originated through the Montgomery Bus Boycott when a courageous young woman by the name of Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat and move to the back of the bus on December 5, 1955. The Montgomery Bus Boycott brought two dynamic ministers together: Martin Luther King, Jr., and Ralph Abernathy. Through the guidance of Dr. King, Dr. Abernathy and Dr. Joseph Lowery, this boycott led to a new phase of a long struggle to be known as the modern day "Civil Rights Movement."

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, is best known for its commitment to nonviolent civil disobedience as a means for securing equal rights for African Americans and other oppressed people worldwide. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, adopted the motto: "Not one hair of one head should be harmed." This motto not only proved effective for the civil rights movement but should be applied in today's challenges in the world.

After the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference founded the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and cooperated with SNCC and other civil rights organizations seeking social justice for over 45 years.

I myself have witnessed the power and effectiveness of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in the city of Memphis, when Dr. King and the Memphis Chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC, and the labor movement organized 1,300 city sanitation workers to go on strike for fair and honest wages and benefits.

I rise today and urge everyone to remember and respect 50 years of good works by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, SCLC. It has been living, fulfilling and perpetuating the dream of Dr. King. Its legacy, vision, and commitment to nonviolent action is highly regarded by this younger generation. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has not just served the purpose of assuring rights for African Americans but all Americans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, August 1, 2007

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, July 31, 2007, I was unable to make a series of votes. If I had been present I would have voted: "Aye," on rollcall vote No. 763, S. 1, the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act; "Aye," on rollcall vote No. 764, H.R. 180, the Darfur