

rights as they struggle to preserve their cultures, traditions, and social values. In their respective States, these indigenous groups face serious challenges of marginalization, discrimination, loss of lands, and lack of economic development in their communities.

The draft U.N. Declaration recognizes the rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination, freedom from discrimination, and freedom from forced assimilation. This Declaration would establish an international policy on indigenous rights and provide a framework for States in the treatment of their indigenous populations.

The U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, over 24 years in the making, is an important step forward in the advancement of stronger, more harmonious relationships between the indigenous peoples of the world and States. In many ways, the United States stands as a model for other nations as we support a Federal policy of self-determination for our own indigenous people. Passage of this Resolution, H. Con. Res. 156, would demonstrate our commitment here in Congress to support the rights of our indigenous people here and throughout the world. I urge my colleagues to join me and support H. Con. Res. 156.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE LOWER COLORADO RIVER MULTI-SPECIES CONSERVATION ACT

**HON. HARRY E. MITCHELL**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 24, 2007*

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam Speaker, today Representative DEAN HELLER and I introduced the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Act. The bill is a companion to S. 300, which was introduced in the Senate earlier this year by Senator JON KYL of Arizona.

The bill provides for a long-term, comprehensive, cooperative program among 50 Federal and non-Federal entities in Arizona, California, and Nevada to protect 26 endangered, threatened and sensitive species on the Lower Colorado River and to provide assurances to affected water and power agencies of the two States that their operations may continue upon compliance with the requirements of this program.

The program will create over 8,100 acres of riparian, marsh and backwater habitat for protected species, and includes plans for the rearing and stocking of more than 1.2 million fish to augment populations of two endangered fish covered by the program.

The program will operate on and around the Colorado River from Lake Mead to the U.S.-Mexico border, but like most water issues relating to the Colorado, its effects will be felt throughout Arizona, and across the southwestern United States.

This bill has been more than a decade in the making, and I believe it is a worthy, bipartisan compromise. The program's cost will be divided 50–50 between the Federal Government and the non-Federal participants. California participants will pay 50 percent of the non-Federal share, and Arizona and Nevada participants will pay 25 percent of the non-Federal share.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the weeks and months to come to make this long sought program a reality.

RECOGNIZING THE TERMINAL RAILROAD ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS AS THE 2007 RECIPIENT OF THE E.H. HARRIMAN AWARD

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 24, 2007*

Mr. COSTELLO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis for being awarded the E.H. Harriman Award in recognition of their outstanding safety achievements.

The E.H. Harriman Award was established in 1913 by Mary Harriman, wife of the late Edward H. Harriman, who controlled and expanded a number of railroads, including the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Illinois Central. Mary Harriman, nee Averell, was from a railroad family herself so it was fitting that she would establish this award to recognize safety achievements on the part of the railroads whose workers labored in some of the most dangerous occupations.

While the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis was established in 1889, its predecessor companies were the pioneers in the river crossing at St. Louis which played a pivotal part in the growth of the states west of the Mississippi. Originally, ferries transported cargo and passengers across the Mississippi River at St. Louis until the first bridge, the Eads Bridge which still functions today, was completed in 1874. A second bridge was added in 1890 and, with the concentration of a number of railroads crossing the Mississippi at this location, it soon became apparent that a coordinated effort was necessary to handle the growing switching operations on the Missouri side in St. Louis and on the Illinois side in St. Clair and Madison counties. The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis was formed by the predecessor river crossing companies and the six railroads that converged at the Illinois and Missouri sides of the Mississippi River at St. Louis.

Today, the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis owns two bridges across the Mississippi, several rail lines within St. Louis, Missouri and St. Clair and Madison counties in Illinois as well as a switching facility in Madison, Illinois. At this switching facility, approximately 30,000 rail cars each month move through 80 holding tracks as they are redirected to routes that will take them, their cargo and passengers to locations all throughout the country.

Workplace safety is a critical component of any commercial enterprise and railroads have historically been among the most dangerous places to work. With the tremendous volume of traffic handled daily by the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, the safety of their workers relies on a cooperative effort on the part of management and those workers who must engage in these hazardous activities. Terminal Railroad has been a recipient of the E.H. Harriman Award a number of times in the past and this recent award recognizes their achievement in workplace safety during 2006.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, its management and employees for this very well-deserved award.

TRIBUTE TO WHITEMORE ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. BART STUPAK**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 24, 2007*

Mr. STUPAK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor 100 years of history in a small town in my congressional district. This weekend, the city of Whittemore celebrates its 100th anniversary, an all the residents of Whittemore should be proud of their contributions to the growth of this community.

While Whittemore was officially incorporated as a city in 1907, the community's history dates back to an earlier time. Before its official incorporation, the city was part of Burleigh Township and was a timber town. The area was well known for its white pine timber. In the late 1800s, lumbering moved west from neighboring Tawas City, and a rail line was constructed to transport timber from the small logging community that would become Whittemore to Tawas City. Because of this early economic development, Whittemore was officially incorporated in 1907, the community was already booming.

During the early 1900s, the area underwent a significant economic shift. As lumber supplies in the area were depleted, the town evolved into a farming community, and families from around the region flocked to the Whittemore area to purchase affordable farmland. It was during this early period that the historic Bullock's and Horr Hall was constructed. The Hall, which is recognized as a local landmark, still stands today and houses the Masonic Temple. In the early 1900s, the building served as a gathering place for residents. In 1907, the Whittemore High School was erected.

The area continued to thrive throughout the early twentieth century and, by the 1940s, the town was thriving with a local bank, a hotel and bar, three grocery stores, and two car dealerships. Whittemore also boasted Joe Collins' Five and Dime store, a gathering place for local children who would visit the store daily to purchase candy.

The 1940s also brought about the creation of the Whittemore Speedway; which still exists today and is considered Michigan's oldest speedway. In 1948, Whittemore Speedway started as a half-mile dirt track. Area residents would gather there every Saturday night with friends, family and neighbors to watch the races. Throughout the 1940s, the race track served as the entertainment focal point for this small community.

The Whittemore Speedway has been continually updated and improved throughout the years. It continues to thrive today, hosting some of the best local family entertainment and races, while contributing many of its proceeds to area charity organizations and communities.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, Whittemore continued to boom, but, like in many small towns across our nation, things began to change. One of the major employers, National Gypsum, began making employee cutbacks as it modernized its facility. Gradually, over time, businesses began moving out of Whittemore.

Yet, while change had come to Whittemore, the citizens of the town and its surrounding

community have kept many of the characteristics that have guided its growth over the past century. The entrepreneurial spirit that resulted in the early settlement of the area as a logging community remains intact today. Local businesses continue to proudly exhibit that same entrepreneurial spirit. For instance, Sherni's Candies in Whittemore continues to ship candy all over the country. Dixon and Ryan, the inventor of a unique tool used in NASCAR to measure wear on tires, continues to thrive. Turner Cheese Company continues to specialize in the creation of amazingly creamy and flavorful cheese.

The young people of Whittemore-Prescott High School have also achieved a number of notable successes that exemplify Whittemore's spirit. In 2000, the school won the state football championship. A number of students from Whittemore-Prescott High School have been appointed to the military academies that produce our nation's military leaders.

In addition to the local entrepreneurial spirit that it has preserved, Whittemore has also maintained its small town values. Community is important to the citizens of Whittemore and neighbors make a point of knowing each other there. For these reasons, while some businesses have left the town, the residents have stayed. The city's population in 1907 was about 500. Today, the population remains at a respectable 480. Moreover, many of the same families have remained in Whittemore. Some families have inhabited this small town for as many as six or seven generations.

Madam Speaker, while many people in Michigan, and most people throughout our country, have not have heard of the city of Whittemore, I believe there is much to be admired in the city's history and character. As this small town and its citizens celebrate Whittemore's centennial, I would ask that the entire U.S. House of Representatives join me in congratulating this town and its past, present and future citizens on reaching this milestone and in acknowledging the city's place in Michigan's history.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF YOLANDA KING

#### HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 24, 2007*

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my sadness over the untimely passing of Yolanda Denise King, eldest daughter of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Coretta Scott King. Yolanda King, despite losing her father at the age of 12, strived to carry on her father's legacy of equality and justice for all. Despite her family name, Yolanda King used her own talents to affect social and personal change through her lectures and the arts.

Yolanda King was born on November 17, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, where her father was then preaching. She was born just 2 weeks before Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus there, leading to the Montgomery bus boycott spearheaded by her father. She was just 10 weeks old when the King family home was bombed on January 30, 1956, as her father attended a boycott rally, but she was unharmed by the explosion. She

was 7 when her father mentioned her and her siblings in his 1963 speech at the March on Washington and she was 12 when her father was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1968.

After receiving a B.A. degree with honors in Theatre and African-American Studies from Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, Ms. King moved to New York to earn her masters degree in theatre at New York University. She honed her teaching skills while working with young people at the King Center for Non-Violent Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia. Many of Ms. King's stage, television and film credits reflect her commitment to social change and include portrayals of Rosa Parks in the NBC-TV movie "King" (1978), Dr. Betty Shabazz in the film "Death of a Prophet" (1981), and Medgar Evers's daughter, Reena, in "Ghosts of Mississippi" (1996). Her most recent theatrical production was "Achieving the Dream" in which she portrayed several characters in the movement for civil and human rights, and was featured during the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta.

In addition to her rich acting career, Yolanda King also carried on her parents' legacy through her commitment to raise awareness and enhance understanding about the importance of diversity. Ms. King addressed Fortune 500 companies and the United Nations as well as religious, civic and educational groups in the United States, Europe, and Africa. She was founder and CEO of Higher Ground Productions, a California-based organization dedicated to social change and world peace by advocating diversity and unity. She also promoted awareness through her writing. She was the co-author of the book, *Open My Eyes, Open My Soul*, as well as *Embracing Your Power in 30 Days*, a step by step, daily tool for personal growth based on her very personal experiences.

Yolanda King was honored with numerous presentations, awards and citations by organizations around the country and was named one of the Outstanding Young Women of America. She was a member of the Board of Directors of the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. (the official national memorial to Dr. King) and was founding Director of the King Center's Cultural Affairs Program. She served on the Partnership Council of Habitat for Humanity, was a member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, was a sponsor of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and held a lifetime membership in the NAACP. She was the recipient of two honorary doctoral degrees.

And so today I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Yolanda King's outstanding career and life achievements. Yolanda King dedicated her life to promote unity and nonviolence across the country and the world. She was left a strong and important legacy set by Dr. Martin Luther King and Coretta Scott King, but ultimately utilized her own abilities and talent to inspire people from all walks of life to reach higher ground, to motivate people to move forward, and to empower people to make a difference.

#### PAYING TRIBUTE TO REV. MARJORIE KITCHELL

#### HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 24, 2007*

Mr. PORTER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Rev. Marjorie Kitchell, who has dedicated 40 years of service to the Christian Center Church.

Rev. Kitchell, who moved to Boulder City in 1967 to begin her work with the Christian Center Church, opened the Christian Center Daycare and Preschool shortly after her arrival. The daycare, which is Nevada's longest running licensed daycare, and the preschool have proved to be valued and trusted centers of early education. Since 1972, Rev. Kitchell has served the congregation of the Christian Center Church as the senior pastor. In addition to her service to the people of the Christian Center Church, Rev. Kitchell was the past Boulder City Police Chaplain, has served on the Boulder City Juvenile Conference Committee, was the past president and a current member of the Boulder City Ministerial Association and currently serves as District Supervisor of her denomination's churches in the Henderson and Las Vegas area. In addition to her work throughout the community, Rev. Kitchell is the author of numerous articles and a book, *My Mother's Keeper*.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to honor Rev. Marjorie Kitchell. Her work is commendable and I thank her for her dedication and commitment to the community and wish her the best in her future endeavors.

#### HONORING THE MEMORY OF CITRONELLE MAYOR STANLEY HERRING

#### HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 24, 2007*

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, Citronelle, Alabama, and indeed the entire First Congressional District recently lost a dear friend, and I rise today to honor him and pay tribute to his memory.

Mayor Stanley Herring, a devoted family man, was dedicated to the continued growth and prosperity of Citronelle—a dedication that was evident up until the very end of his life. Despite his months-long battle with throat cancer, Mayor Herring went to city hall each morning to attend to city business.

But, politics wasn't Mayor Herring's only calling. It was only after retiring from ExxonMobil Corp. as a technician that he entered local politics. An avid supporter of local youth and high school athletics—Mayor Herring, himself, was inducted into the Alabama Amateur Softball Association Hall of Fame. He served as a deacon and Sunday school teacher at Memorial Baptist Church in Citronelle. In 1996, Citronelle elected him city councilman, a post he held until 2004, the year he was elected mayor.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering a man who deeply loved the city of Citronelle. He will be deeply missed by his family—his wife, Alice Leigh Herring;