

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HELEN CHENOWETH

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mrs. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, it was my intention to vote "no" on roll call vote No. 159, but was recorded as voting "yes."

I would like to have it reflected in the appropriate place in the RECORD that I should have been recorded as voting "no" on this roll call vote.

HISTORIC SHILOH BAPTIST
CHURCH REBULIDS**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the Shiloh Baptist Church following a week of special services commemorating the completion of a new sanctuary.

Mr. Speaker, the Shiloh Baptist Church of Washington, DC had its humble beginnings in Fredericksburg, Va. In 1854, the white congregation of the Baptist Church decided to relocate. The white membership offered the building to its black members for \$500.00. The offer was accepted and the black members renamed the church Shiloh. By 1861, Shiloh had 750 members, most of whom were slaves and the balance of the membership was free blacks. In that same year, with the onset of the Civil War, Union troops entered Fredericksburg and occupied Shiloh using it as a hospital. This disrupted church life and the growth of this branch of Zion. In 1862, the Potomac branch of the Union Army offered safe passage to any blacks, free or slave to Washington, DC. In June of that year, hundreds took advantage of the offer and traveled to the Capital City. Approximately 400 members from Shiloh Church were among the group.

Soon after arriving in Washington, several members of the group from Fredericksburg began to meet in a little shanty on L Street between 16th and 17th Streets. They met under the direction of McCleary Perkins, a white Union soldier. They learned to read and write and held regular prayer and fellowship meetings. On September 23, 1863, the Shiloh Baptist Church of Washington, DC was formally recognized by a Recognition Council and on September 27, 1863, the Reverend William J. Walker was ordained as pastor.

Under Reverend Walker's leadership, Shiloh's membership grew to over 800, two buildings on L Street, NW were purchased and the members constructed a two-story brick building, also on L Street, that was completed in 1883. Reverend William J. Walker died on August.

In 1891, following some controversy and a split in membership which led to the formation of the Walker Memorial Baptist Church, Shiloh called its second pastor, the Reverend J. Anderson Taylor. Under his administration the church was enlarged, a new organ was installed, the choir was vested, the music ministry expanded and missions at home and abroad were established. In 1906, Reverend Taylor gave up the pastorate. About 200

members left Shiloh, formed the Trinity Baptist Church and called Reverend Taylor as pastor. Reverend J. Anderson Taylor died on October 6, 1916.

Reverend J. Milton Waldron was called in 1906 and set out to develop an instructional church that would care for the needs of the total person. By 1924, Shiloh had outgrown its two-story edifice and a new home was found at the corner of 9th and P Streets, NW. There were a series of fires during which Reverend Waldron's health began to fail and he resigned. Reverend Milton J. Waldron died November 20, 1913.

Shiloh searched for a leader who could help reduce its debt and provide leadership through the Great Depression. In September 1930, Reverend Earl L. Harrison became the fourth pastor and served for forty-one years. During his forty-one years as pastor, the debt was retired, properties were acquired, the circle system was established, young ministers were mentored and the music ministry continued to develop. Reverend Earl L. Harrison died on November 14, 1971.

In 1972, Shiloh called its fifth pastor, the Reverend Henry C. Gregory III a fourth generation preacher. Reverend Gregory had served as the assistant pastor under Reverend Harrison between 1961 and 1963. During his administration, Reverend Gregory increased the sacred components of the worship service and instituted a plan to develop the leadership within the church. He is best remembered for building the Family Life Center. The Center provides Christian development, spiritual education and recreation opportunities for church families and the community-at-large. Reverend Henry C. Gregory died on April 29, 1990 after 17 years as pastor.

In July 1991 Shiloh called the Reverend Wallace Charles Smith, its sixth pastor in 128 years. During the annual Henry Booker Organ Recital in November 1991, the church erupted in smoke and flames. Everyone was evacuated safely, however, the building suffered extensive damage and could not be used. Services were held in the gymnasium of the Henry C. Gregory, III Family Life Center. Under Reverend Smith's leadership Shiloh was rebuilt on the corner of 9th and P Streets, NW.

Mr. Speaker, Shiloh Baptist Church is a beacon of light and hope in the Shaw Community and on March 15, 1998 marched into its newly built church from which its tradition of spiritual, civic and social activism continues.

Mr. Speaker, I ask this body to join me in celebrating the rich history and perseverance of the historic Shiloh Baptist Church of Washington, DC.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from Geneva, Switzerland, where I was leading the delegation from the Agriculture Committee representing the Congress at the World Trade Organization's Ministerial Conference. Unfortunately, my attendance required my absence during a number of votes on May 19 and 20th.

Had I been present, I would have voted: No on rollcall 156; No on rollcall 157; No on roll-

call 158; No on rollcall 159; Yes on roll call 160, Yes on rollcall 161; Yes on rollcall 162; Yes on rollcall 163; Yes on rollcall 164; Yes on rollcall 165; Yes on rollcall 166; Yes on rollcall 167; Yes on rollcall 168; Yes on rollcall 169; Yes on rollcall 170; No on rollcall 171; Yes on rollcall 172; and Yes on rollcall 173.

THE HARMON/LOWEY AMENDMENT
TO THE DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION
BILL**HON. JENNIFER DUNN**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, this chamber voted on an amendment, offered by Reps. JANE HARMAN and NITA LOWEY, to the Defense Authorization bill which would have repealed a provision of law that prohibits women from using their personal funds to obtain abortions in U.S. military hospitals overseas.

Mr. Speaker, I have a long-standing record of supporting such amendments to overturn the present prohibition on privately-funded abortions on U.S. bases in foreign countries. I believe that U.S. servicewomen abroad should be given the same options as women who live in the United States.

As such, I would like the record to reflect that I had intended to vote "yes" on the Harmon/LoweY amendment.

SPACE DAY: A GLOBAL CELEBRATION
AND EXTENSION OF THE
R&D TAX CREDIT**HON. DEBBIE STABENOW**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today we celebrate Space Day, which is a day for people of all nations and ages to look back with pride on our extraordinary achievements in space exploration; and a day to look forward with hope and anticipation to the benefits and opportunities that lay ahead. It is a day to inspire future generations of scientists, engineers, computer programmers and astronauts to fulfill the vision of our early space pioneers.

Space Day is supported by international leaders within the education, space, communications, corporate and scientific communities as well as a network of enthusiastic Space Day partners. Together they have designed a package of interactive and multi-disciplinary activities for teachers to use with their students; and they have launched an official web site that provides resources for teachers, parents, students and other space enthusiasts. I encourage all of my colleagues and our constituents to visit www.spaceday.com and to celebrate Space Day by registering as an official "Friend of Space Day."

In my district alone, Mr. Speaker, over 2,000 children and their parents have expressed their interest in math, science, engineering and space exploration by attending events that I have sponsored called "Great Space Adventures." I applaud their curiosity and their sense of adventure; and I am very happy to join with them in celebrating Space Day today.

Mr. Speaker, on this day, I also want to urge my colleagues to enact legislation that will extend the research and development tax credit because it is set to expire in only a few weeks. The R&D tax credit enjoys strong, bipartisan support and it is supported by all of America's leading science and technology industries, including aerospace, automotive, biotechnology, and telecommunications. The R&D tax credit is specifically designed to encourage our companies to invest in thousands of high-paying, high skilled jobs that support U.S. based research and development. Availability of these jobs has the dual benefit of fueling our nation's scientific and technological leadership and enticing our youth to pursue careers in math, science, engineering and education.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support Space Day by permanently extending the R&D tax credit.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
ALLERGY MONTH: FUTURE IM-
PACTS OF THE FOOD QUALITY
PROTECTION ACT

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express growing concern that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of the Food Quality Protection Act may sharply reduce the number of pest control products used to eradicate cockroaches and other indoor pests.

Principally, I am concerned that the loss of cockroach control products will exacerbate the already growing problem of asthma and allergies in inner cities, particularly among children. Sadly, no city has been harder hit by the asthma epidemic than New York. In fact, at least 10 percent of New York city school children suffer from asthma. However, the increasing asthma rate is not just a New York problem, but a national one. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, the number of asthmatics have doubled over the last 20 years and more than one third of all asthmatics are children, making it the most common chronic disorder among that sub-population.

The National Institutes of Health cites cockroaches as an important cause of asthma in allergic children. According to a landmark study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* last spring, cockroach allergens are largely to blame for increased asthma rates among urban children, and children who are allergic to cockroaches are three times as likely to be hospitalized as other asthmatics. Some of the children participating in the study were from the Bronx and East Harlem.

Thankfully, there are steps we can take to address the skyrocketing asthma rate and to lessen the impact of allergies. One way is more effective control of cockroaches. An editorial accompanying the study recommends the "regular use of insecticides" as one of the more effective means of controlling cockroaches. Since cockroaches regularly become resistant to pesticides, a wide array of pest control products is needed to effectively control infestations.

Although heartened by Vice-President GORE's recent directive that E.P.A. ensure regulatory actions mandated by F.Q.P.A. are based on sound science and reasonable transition rules for agriculture, I urge E.P.A. not to forget the pest control needs of urban populations.

I am concerned that F.Q.P.A. implementation may impact the availability of several pesticides critical for cockroach extermination.

Mr. Speaker, May is Allergy Awareness Month. We should seize upon this window of opportunity to give this important issue the attention it deserves. I hope my colleagues representing other urban areas will join me in urging E.P.A. to keep inner-city residents, especially children, in mind when implementing F.Q.P.A.

FINANCIAL SERVICES
COMPETITION ACT OF 1997

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, with regard to my earlier colloquy with the Chairman on functional regulation which appears on page H3140 of the May 13, 1998 edition of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD I would briefly like to quote from the report language from both the House Banking Committee and House Commerce Committee that further illustrates the intent of functional regulation of H.R. 10:

"An important aspect of this new framework is that it would incorporate functional regulation with the Federal Reserve serving as an umbrella regulator to oversee the new financial holding company structure. Securities affiliates would be required to comply with all applicable Federal Securities law . . . The Act would also provide that insurance affiliates be subject to applicable State insurance regulation and supervision."

"Title I . . . expressly limits the authority of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (Federal Reserve Board) over the affiliates of financial services holding companies. These limitations are designed to facilitate functional regulation of the operative components of a financial services holding company. Specifically, the preeminent authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC or Commission) and the State insurance regulators over securities firms and the business of insurance, respectively, is preserved."

"Section 113. Authority of state insurance regulator and Securities and Exchange Commission. This section limits the Federal Reserve Board's ability to require that an insurance company or registered broker or dealer provide funds to an affiliated bank if the State insurance authority or the SEC determines in writing that such action would have a materially adverse effect on the financial condition of the insurance company or the broker dealer. The Committee determined that this provision was necessary to make clear that the source of strength doctrine does not extend to securities and insurance affiliates of banks. The section allows the Federal Reserve Board to require the bank holding company to divest the bank within 180 days of receiving such notice from the State insurance authority or the SEC."

"Title III pertains to the regulation of insurance activities, particularly those of national banks, and sets forth appropriate standards for judicial review of regulatory

insurance disputes . . . Subtitle A specifically provides for the functional regulation of insurance. The Committee's purpose in the first part of Subtitle A is to reaffirm the McCarran-Ferguson Act and require State licensing for insurance activities."

I would like to thank the Chairman and his staff for their assistance and agreement with this language as for the intent of functional regulation in H.R. 10.

HONORING GREGORY DON
HUNSUCKER

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 21, 1998

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my longtime friend, Mr. Gregory Don Hunsucker, who is being presented with the coveted Labor Leader of the Year by the Merced-Mariposa Central Labor Council. Don is being awarded this prestigious honor on Saturday, June 13, 1998.

In 1971, Don was hired by the Retail Clerks International Association as a Special Representative and Organizer. He came to the United Food and Commercial Workers Union, Local 1288 in 1973 as a Business Representative. One year later, he was promoted to Administrative Assistant to the President. In 1976, Don was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the local union and became president and chief executive officer of the union in 1978.

His leadership has long been appreciated by organized labor. Under his guidance, Local 1288 has become the official representative of more than 9,500 United Food and Commercial Workers in the counties of Merced, Madera, Fresno, Mariposa, Kings and Tulare. In addition to his duties at the Local Union, he is President of the Valley Clerks Joint Council of the UFCW, Vice President of the California Federal of Labor, AFL-CIO; President of the Fresno-Madera-Tulare-Kings Counties Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO; Vice President of the Southwestern States Council of United Food and Commercial Workers; Special Representative of the United Food and Commercial Workers International Union; Trustee of the Northern Fund; Chairman of the Northern California United Food and Commercial Workers Caucus and Vice President of Fresno Area Coalition of Organized Labor.

Don Hunsucker's leadership extends throughout Central California, touching the charitable spirit of all who live here. He is a member of the Countryside Free Will Baptist Church in Visalia; he has served as Executive Board Member of the United Way, the Easter Seal Society, Fresno City Civil Service Board, Bid Compliance Committee of the City of Fresno, Blue Ribbon Task Force on Council of Ethics and Operations, and a member of the California State University of Fresno Boosters Club.

Don and his wife of 30 years, Linda Mae (Balakian), live in Fresno. They have two children, Michelle Lou Ann, 25, and Jerry Gregory Don, 21. Don has a strong advocate for working men and women over the years. He is a man of integrity who give unselfishly to those around him. He has set an example for others to follow. I consider it an honor to call him my friend and ask my colleagues in the House of