

ON THE 110TH ANNIVERSARY OF SIXTH MOUNT ZION BAPTIST TEMPLE

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate a historic institution of faith in the Third Congressional District. This November, Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Temple will celebrate its 110th anniversary, and I would like to highlight some moments from the history of the church and its contributions to our community.

The seeds of Sixth Mount Zion were originally planted in 1900, when transplanted citizens from Charles City County and Richmond, working in the Newport News Shipyard, sought to establish a Missionary Baptist Church in the area. The first services, officiated by Rev. N.E. Nelson, were held in a private home on 22nd Street in Newport News. Rev. Chase Patterson assumed control of the church for a brief period, and started to organize Sixth Mount Zion as a Missionary Baptist Church.

Third Pastor Rev. W.M. Greene continued to organize the church, founding a Recognition Council to establish the congregation as an independent body, and in November 1901, that recognition was granted. After this initial establishment, Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Church went through 19 pastors until the church installed Rev. W.J. Brown as pastor in 1912. During this era the church worshipped in a borrowed building on 24th Street.

Rev. Brown served Sixth Mount Zion faithfully for 45 years until his death in 1957. He was succeeded by Rev. James Melvin Owens, who was installed as pastor in 1959. That same year, a fire destroyed the church building, but through the faithfulness of the congregation, a new building was built in the footprint of the old one at 643 24th Street.

Rev. Owens passed away in 1964 after 6 years of service to Sixth Mount Zion. The search for the next pastor took over a year, but on June 19, 1966, Rev. M. Ivory Jefferson was installed as the official pastor. One of his first actions, the establishment of a building fund, proved to be essential, when the redevelopment plans of the city of Newport News forced the church to relocate. Sixth Mount Zion met in several different locations from 1973 to 1976. In June of that year, the church purchased a site at 2003 Kecoughtan Road in Hampton, and the church was renamed Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Temple. The building was finally completed in 1978.

The move to Hampton was not the only change under Rev. Jefferson. During his tenure, the church also began a radio ministry, arranged annual interstate worship trips, and trained and ordained two Associate Ministers. Rev. Jefferson retired in 1996, and Sixth Mount Zion elected Assistant Pastor Rev. Jerome A. Barber to serve as head pastor in 1997.

The church has grown significantly from 300 to over 4,000 members since Rev. Barber's installation. The church has also been involved in outreach ministries in both Virginia and abroad. Sixth Mount Zion has mobilized action in Kenya, Uganda, and most recently Brazil, providing medical clinics, teacher workshops, and conferences for women and youth.

With its rapid, recent growth, the church outgrew its Kecoughtan Road location. In January 2001 the church moved to its present location at 3100 Butternut Drive in Hampton. In 2002, Rev. Barber established the Six House at the Temple's old Kecoughtan Road location, where the church holds education programs for children, young adults, and lifelong learners.

As Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Temple gathers to celebrate its 110th anniversary, the church can truly remember its past, celebrate its present, and focus on the future with great expectations. I would like to congratulate Rev. Barber and all of the members of Sixth Mount Zion Baptist Temple on the occasion of their 110th anniversary. I wish them many more years of dedicated service to the community.

STEM CELL THERAPEUTIC AND RESEARCH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010

SPEECH OF

HON. DORIS O. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 28, 2010

Ms. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 3751, the Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Reauthorization Act of 2010.

This legislation is identical to H.R. 6081, a bill that I introduced with Mr. YOUNG of Florida to reauthorize critical bone marrow and cord blood transplant programs that save thousands of lives each year.

Each year, nearly 40,000 people under the age of 55 are diagnosed with fatal bone marrow illnesses, and about 16,000 of those individuals can only be treated via blood stem cell transplant.

These patient's lives depend on finding an acceptable adult stem cell donor match—quickly and easily.

The Stem Cell Therapeutic and Research Reauthorization Act of 2010 would reauthorize the key programs responsible for helping these individuals by recruiting bone marrow, adult stem cell, and cord blood donations; matching donors and potential recipients; and linking these patients to care.

S. 3751 includes two main parts to achieve this spectrum of donation, connection, and care.

The first is the C.W. Bill Young Cell Transplantation Program, which houses the National Registry, the Office of Patient Advocacy, and the Stem Cell Therapeutic Outcomes Database.

The second is the National Cord Blood Inventory (NCBI), a program that provides grants to public cord blood banks to assist them in collecting a diverse population of donated cord blood units. These units are then listed on the National Registry, where patients and doctors can find them.

The reauthorization represents legislation that is truly bipartisan and bicameral, which is evident in the fact that it passed the Senate by unanimous consent on September 28, 2010.

Mr. Speaker, I commend our Leadership and thank Chairman WAXMAN, Chairman PALLONE and their staffs for bringing the reauthorization to the floor in time to vote before these programs expire on Thursday, September 30, 2010.

This is meaningful legislation with strong bipartisan support and a proven track record.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this important legislation.

RECOGNIZING THE BIRTHDAY OF THE LATE MARY CHURCH TERRELL

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 29, 2010

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the birthday of the late Mary Church Terrell, a scholar, political activist and woman of compassion. Mary Church was born in Memphis, Tennessee to Robert and Louisa Church on September 23, 1863, the same year President Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Knowing the importance of an education, Ms. Church attended Oberlin College in Ohio, the first institution to admit women and one of the first to admit minorities. Upon her graduation in 1884, Ms. Church became one of the first African American women to graduate from college. She then went on to receive her Master's degree from Oberlin in 1888.

After graduation, Ms. Church moved back to Memphis and traveled to Europe before moving to Washington, DC where she married attorney Robert Herbert Terrell in 1891. During this time Mrs. Terrell took an active role in social reform and volunteer work. She befriended Susan B. Anthony and was active with the suffragist movement, working at the National American Woman Suffrage Association and several other black women's suffragist organizations.

Mary Church Terrell broke barriers by becoming the first African American woman to be appointed to the District of Columbia Board of Education from 1895–1906. She was also active in multiple black women's organizations, all of which strove to terminate both gender and racial discrimination. She was the architect of the merger of these clubs, forming the National Association of Colored Women (NACW) in 1896, becoming the organization's first president. She served as president until 1901 when she was named the honorary president for life.

In 1909, Mary Church Terrell, along with Ida B. Wells, befriended W.E.B. DuBois and later became a charter member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1910, Mrs. Terrell founded the National Association of College Women in 1910 and in 1913 assisted in the formation of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Incorporated where she wrote the sorority's creed. In 1933, Oberlin College recognized her as one of its one hundred outstanding alumni during their centennial celebration. Oberlin conferred upon Mrs. Terrell the honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters in 1948.

Mary Church Terrell passed away at age 90 on July 24, 1954, two months after the monumental Brown vs. Board of Education decision. From the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation to the Brown vs. Board of Education decision, Mary Church Terrell was here to witness great social reforms for African Americans. Hers was a life well lived.