

THE HAMP TERMINATION ACT OF  
2011

SPEECH OF

**HON. ERIC CANTOR**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, March 29, 2011*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 839) to amend the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 to terminate the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide new assistance under the Home Affordable Modification Program, while preserving assistance to homeowners who were already extended an offer to participate in the Program, either on a trial or permanent basis:

Mr. CANTOR. Mr. Chair, last November, voters sent an unambiguous message in opposition to the surge in government spending.

Today, House Republicans are fighting to provide a surge protector.

In three short months, we have changed the conversation in Washington from increasing spending to cutting spending and by how much. We have made significant strides toward returning spending to more reasonable 2008 levels, and we are taking the scalpel to excessive regulation that is smothering the economy.

By lifting the ominous fiscal cloud that hangs over our businesses and job creators, we are laying the foundation for lasting growth.

Today, through our YouCut program, the American public has put another wasteful spending initiative on the chopping block.

In February 2009, the administration earmarked \$30 billion in TARP money to implement the Home Affordable Modification Program. This effort was intended to fight foreclosure and strengthen the housing market, but to quote the non-partisan Inspector General, it “continues to fall dramatically short of any meaningful standard of success.”

HAMP was meant to help 4 million homeowners; yet only 521,630 loans have been modified under the program. To add insult to injury, HAMP suffers from high re-default rates and has left many borrowers worse off.

This legislation would save taxpayers up to \$29 billion by preventing the government from providing any new assistance under HAMP. It is a common sense way to put an end to the culture of waste we have been working to eradicate in Washington. I urge my colleagues to vote in favor.

**A DAY IN HONOR OF ABIODUN OYEWOLE, “FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE LEGENDARY LAST POETS” AND ARCHITECT OF POETS HAVEN—OPEN HOUSE SUNDAYS @ 110 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE**

**HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 30, 2011*

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a day in honor of Abiodun Oyewole, founding member of the legendary Last Poets and architect of Poets Haven—Open House Sundays @ 110 Morningside Drive.

On Sunday, March 27, 2011, Harlem’s beloved National Black Theater hosted and joined the community of Black Diasporan Artist and Poets to celebrate and honor the legacy of Abiodun Oyewole and his most prized institution, “Open House Sundays @ 110 Morningside Drive,” a true rendition of free art, expression, and family love.

Abiodun Oyewole, a founding member of the legendary and original spoken word group, The Last Poets, has for over 30 years opened his apartment every Sunday, feeding his fellow artists food for thought, body and soul. Sunday’s participants would gather at Poets Haven to celebrate each other, eat delicious foods, and gravitate to the elders. For many aspiring and renowned artists and poets, this is home, a place where one can help oneself to salmon croquettes, grits and home fries. In his living room you can find griots, storytellers and poets sharing their work with people who have an appreciation for the arts and yearn to be around love and expression of Black Consciousness.

Shortly after the assassination and murder of Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., along with the changing domestic landscape came the New York City-hip group called The Last Poets. They used obstreperous verse to chide a Nation whose inclination was to maintain the colonial yoke around the neck of the disenfranchised. Their name, “The Last Poets,” is taken from a poem by the South African revolutionary poet Keorapetse Kgositsile, who posited the necessity of putting aside poetry in the face of looming revolution. “When the moment hatches in time’s womb there will be no art talk,” he wrote. “The only poem you will hear will be the spearpoint pivoted in the punctured marrow of the villain. . . . Therefore we are the last poets of the world.”

So Abiodun Oyewole and founding members Umar Bin Hassan, Jalal Mansur Nuriddin, Felipe Luciano, Gylan Kain, David Nelson and percussionist Nilaja Obabi formed The Last Poets on May 19, 1968, Malcolm X’s birthday, at Marcus Garvey Park (formerly Mount Morris Park) in the East Harlem/El Barrio neighborhood part of my Congressional District in New York.

These young radical poets and musicians rose to become the rappers of the civil rights era. During the late 60s and early 70s, Abiodun and members of The Last Poets connected with the violent factions of the SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee), the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society), and the Black Panther party. They went through confrontations with the FBI and police, arrests for robbing the Ku Klux Klan and various other ventures with Revolution in mind. Abiodun Oyewole received a 12- to 20-year jail sentence, but served less than four years.

Post the revolutionary Civil Rights era, Abiodun went into teaching. He was a Columbia University Fellow, where he taught biology, and also spent 15 years with the New York City Board of Education teaching children.

The Last Poets have been cited as one of the earliest influences of what would become hip-hop music and for paving the way for all socially committed Black and diverse emcees. So, Mr. Speaker, I ask that today we pay homage to Abiodun Oyewole, Umar Bin Hassan, Felipe Luciano and percussionist Don Babatunde Eaton. Without fame or fortune, they continue to raise the consciousness of

America and influence the world through the spoken word of the “Legendary Last Poets.”

**HONORING VIETNAM VETERAN DOCKIE BRENDLE FOR HIS SERVICE AND SACRIFICE IN THE VIETNAM WAR**

**HON. HEATH SHULER**

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 30, 2011*

Mr. SHULER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Specialist Fourth Class Dockie Brendle for his valiant service and sacrifice during the Vietnam War.

In 1967, Mr. Brendle started his tour of duty as an Armored Track Commander with the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in Swan Loc, South Vietnam. In 1968, Mr. Brendle was wounded four times. Due to his service and sacrifice Mr. Brendle received various medals and accolades, including a Silver Star, a Bronze Star with “V” Device for Valor, an Army Commendation Medal with “V” Device for Valor, four Purple Hearts, a Combat Infantry Badge, a President Unit Citation, a Vietnam Service Medal with three Bronze Stars, a Vietnam Gallantry Cross, and a Vietnam Campaign Medal.

Although he is now a 100 percent disabled veteran, Mr. Brendle is an active part of the Swain County community. He is a member of the Vietnam Veterans of America, Smoky Mountain Chapter 994 as well as a member of Veterans of Foreign Wars in Bryson City. He regularly attends events throughout the community. An avid football fan, he can be seen watching many Swain High School football games as a member of the “Fence Walkers.”

I am grateful I have selfless, brave, and dedicated veterans like Mr. Brendle in our community. His service to our country is a great source of pride to me and to Western North Carolina. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing Specialist Fourth Class Dockie Brendle for his service and sacrifice to our great nation.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO THE NEWMAN CHAPEL UNITED METHODIST CHURCH**

**HON. RON PAUL**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 30, 2011*

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to congratulate the parishioners of Newman Chapel United Methodist Church of Kendleton, Texas, on the opening of their new multipurpose worship center. The Center opened this past Sunday, March 27th.

Established in approximately 1872, Newman Chapel was the first Methodist Church organized in the Kendleton. Originally, parishioners meet by the San Bernard River under the old oak trees. Services were held at the river until 1874 when the parishioners constructed a log cabin that served as both a place for worship and a school.

Newman Chapel may have come a long way from its roots in a gathering of believers by the San Bernard River, but what has never

changed is the parishioners' and staff's commitment to the mission of building a spirit-filled community church of believers. The new worship center will enhance the Church's ability to carry out this mission by providing a more spacious and comfortable location for worship and other traditional church activities. The new multipurpose center will also be used for new ministries and needed services to all the people of Kendleton. Some of the new programs planned include a Sunday morning breakfast and bible study, a senior daycare center, after school tutorials and programs to provide nutritious food to Kendleton's low-income population.

In conclusion, I once again extend my congratulations to the parishioners and staff of Newman Chapel United Methodist Church on the opening of their new multi-purpose worship center. I am certain all of Newman Chapel's parishioners as well as the community of Kendleton will benefit from the worship center.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 142ND ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

**HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 30, 2011*

Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to recognize the 142nd Anniversary of the Shiloh Baptist Church in Mason Neck, Virginia, and to celebrate the unveiling of its historical marker.

The mission of Shiloh Baptist is to be a "beacon of light" within the community, bringing hope, spiritual guidance, and a loving spirit to those it serves.

On November 18, 1879 Relius Allen and Archie Gilliam, Trustees, purchased one acre of land on Gunston Road, where the first Shiloh Baptist Church was built. This humble log structure became the spiritual home to local families including the original organizers named Gilliam, Berries, Gant, Blackburn and Williams. A small cemetery was also established on the original property. In 1900, another one-acre parcel was purchased directly across the street; this parcel included a building, the Gunston white school, which served as a second meeting house. In 1927, a vestibule and steps were added to the building, which is still in use today.

Since that time, the Church has witnessed many changes. August 11, 1984 marked the groundbreaking of the New Edifice to the Glory of God, which was dedicated the next year. In 1999, a 6-acre addition was dedicated. In 2004, two trailers were installed, providing additional room for classes, administrative offices, prayer rooms, and a library. Also in 2004, two additional acres were purchased, increasing the total Church property to 10 acres. The house on the original Parson's Property has been set aside for use as a "House of Helps and Hope" to serve the needs of our less fortunate neighbors, as well as a nursery.

It is believed that Reverend John Webb was the first pastor of the church and since its founding, 16 pastors and three interim pastors have served the Shiloh Baptist congregation. In 2002, the Reverend Doctor Luther M. Bailey became Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church,

where he continues to serve. Under his leadership, new programs have been implemented and membership has grown to 146.

The significance of Shiloh Baptist Church has been recognized with the placement of a historical marker presented by the Fairfax County History Commission. This Church has witnessed great transformations in our country from its beginnings shortly after the end of the Civil War to the election of our Nation's first African-American President, Barack Obama.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 142nd Anniversary of Shiloh Baptist Church, and in recognizing the historical significance and contributions to the community made by this Church and its members.

HONORING WILLIAM "BILL" RUSSELL

**HON. BARBARA LEE**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 30, 2011*

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary career of basketball Hall of Famer and America's 2010 Medal of Freedom Award Recipient, Mr. William "Bill" Russell. A trailblazer in both athletics and civil rights, Mr. Russell is a five-time winner of the NBA MVP Award, a 12-time All Star, and winner of 11 NBA Championships in his 13-year career with the Boston Celtics. Today, we pay tribute to a living legend, on and off the court. Called "The Greatest Winner of the 20th Century," by HBO Sports and "The Greatest Team Player on the Greatest Team of All Time," by Sports Illustrated, Bill Russell's colleagues, friends and family also know him simply as a great human being.

Born February 12, 1934 in West Monroe, Louisiana to Mr. and Mrs. Charles and Katie Russell, Bill moved with his family to Oakland, California at the age of eight. A promising athlete at a young age, he subsequently led the University of San Francisco to NCAA Championships in 1955 and 1956, and was drafted soon after. In 1956, he also led the United States Olympic basketball team to a gold medal as team captain.

Over the years, Mr. Russell captivated fans across the nation with 14,522 career points, 21,620 career rebounds and 4,100 career assists with the Boston Celtics. Noted as the best defensive player in NBA history, Mr. Russell continued his career by becoming the first African-American head coach in American major league sports with the 1967 Boston Celtics. He also coached the Seattle SuperSonics from 1973 to 1977 and the Sacramento Kings from 1987 to 1988.

Following his coaching career, Mr. Russell served his community as an active philanthropist, author and public speaker. Having been the first NBA player to visit Africa in 1959, Mr. Russell later partnered with the NBA and State Department to introduce basketball to Africa as a global ambassador. He has since hosted clinics in over 50 countries on six continents. He has also served as an active member of the National Mentoring Partnership's Board of Directors. Moreover, he has joined with one of his three children, Karen, in raising national awareness and research for Sarcoidosis, a fibrotic lung disorder that affects them both.

Among Mr. Russell's numerous accolades are an honorary doctorate from Suffolk University, an honorary degree from Harvard University and the NBA's first Civil Rights Award. Also, in 2009, the NBA Finals MVP trophy was renamed: the Bill Russell NBA MVP Award.

On behalf of the residents of California's 9th congressional district, Mr. William "Bill" Russell, I salute you. I congratulate you on your many achievements, and I thank you for the invaluable contributions you have made to the sport of basketball, to communities of color, and to residents throughout the Bay Area. I wish you and your loved ones continued success, happiness and well-being in the coming years.

BILL TO HONOR M.D. ANDERSON OF JACKSON, TENNESSEE

**HON. STEPHEN LEE FINCHER**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, March 30, 2011*

Mr. FINCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor the distinguished life of a successful agri-businessman, a respected philanthropist, and a great Tennessean from Jackson, Tennessee: Monroe Dunaway Anderson. It is my pleasure to introduce a bill to honor M.D. Anderson by designating the property between the United States Federal Courthouse and the Ed Jones Building at 109 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee as the "M.D. Anderson Plaza".

Mr. Anderson is a true American legend who used his fortune and influence to provide thousands of people with hope and a second chance at life. Mr. Anderson worked his entire life so that he could endow a hospital which would eventually become the largest medical complex in the world. His philanthropy and generosity were instilled in him as a boy growing up in Jackson, Tennessee. His story deserves to be told and his life commemorated for his bold vision.

Monroe Dunaway Anderson, also known as M.D. Anderson, was born in Jackson, Tennessee in 1873. After attending Jackson public schools, Mr. Anderson left his hometown to attend college in Memphis, Tennessee. Upon completing college, Mr. Anderson returned to his hometown to work at the People's National Bank.

In 1904 Mr. Anderson joined the cotton trading venture Anderson, Clayton, and Company started by his older brother Frank Anderson and Frank's brother-in-law Will Clayton. Their corporation flourished worldwide due to the rising demand of cotton during World War I, and they moved their operation to Houston, Texas to have better access to larger banks and deep water shipping. By the mid-1920's, after the company moved to Houston, they had operational trading firms in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

In 1936, Mr. Anderson established the M.D. Anderson Foundation with \$300,000, which created the largest medical complex in the world, the Texas Medical Center in Houston, TX. The Foundation was set to receive an additional \$19 million dollars upon the death of Mr. Anderson in 1939. The charter of the Foundation did not specify how the money was to be used, but the trustees leaned strongly in the direction of healthcare due to