

which includes carefully defined language and the use of medical terminology where applicable will be the result. Furthermore, I feel that it is imperative that exceptions for the life, as well as health of the mother should be included in the body of this bill.

The subject of this legislation focuses us on the most extreme and rare forms of abortion. As a woman I am very conscious of women's health issues and I am thankful for the progress that has been made on behalf of women, especially in the area of safe pregnancies and deliveries. But, I am now also aware of the tragic circumstances in which some of these termination procedures are performed and their profound physical and psychological effects on the entire family, particularly the mother.

My heart goes out to those women and their families that have had to make the devastating choice to end a late-term pregnancy which was wanted. These families have chosen this path because the fetus in the mother's womb is incompatible with life and doomed to die a painful death in the hours or days after birth, or die before delivery which would create extreme health problems for the mother. This situation is as physically, mentally, and emotionally traumatic as anything that I could ever imagine. The availability of this surgical procedure allows the mother the choice between risking debilitating infections or even her life, versus preserving another opportunity to bring a child into this world.

Not only do I bring a woman's perspective to this debate, but as the wife of an obstetrician, I am also somewhat versed in the medical community's approach to these most extreme procedures. I am assured that this procedure is not performed often and certainly not without pursuing every other option available before this course of action is decided upon.

I certainly pray that I am never in the position to have to make a personal decision of this magnitude. However, in such an unlikely event, I want to know that my right to decide about my life and the life of my unborn child is not hindered by a government grown too large to understand human suffering. This is a decision that should be made between a woman, her family, her doctor, and her Creator.

I believe that we members of a civilized society should agree that so-called partial-birth abortions are horrible under any circumstances. They should be banned except in instances where the alternative is even more horrible.

A TRIBUTE TO REV. J. ALFRED SMITH, SR.

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 9, 1995*

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share with you and my colleagues a tribute to Dr. J. Alfred Smith, Sr., who has contributed 25 years of valuable service and leadership to the community as the senior pastor of the Allen Temple Baptist Church. One cannot speak of the virtues of Allen Temple without recognizing the tremendous contributions of Dr. Smith. I can only do justice to Dr. Smith

by including his lifelong dedication and achievements.

Dr. J. Alfred Smith, Sr. is the senior pastor of Allen Temple Baptist Church of Oakland, CA. He is a professor of Christian ministry at the American Baptist Seminary of the West and the Graduate Theological Union of Berkeley, CA, and is a visiting professor at Fuller Theological Seminary. He is president of the American Baptist Church of the West and is past president of the Progressive National Baptist Convention, U.S.A. He has been distinguished pastor in residence at the School of Divinity of Howard University. Recently, he was guest lecturer at the School of Divinity of Duke University and the School of Divinity of Yale University—Hoskins Lectures on Ministry.

Dr. Smith has served as visiting professor at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, KY, and as lecturer at the School of Divinity of Harvard University. He has been adjunct professor and advisor of doctoral ministry students at the Pacific School of Religion and has served as adjunct professor of parish ministry at the American Baptist Seminary of the West. Dr. Smith is a member of the advisory boards of the School of Divinity of Howard University and the United Theological Seminary. He is also a member of the University of California, Berkeley Community Advisory Board, and the California State Legislator's Commission on the African American Male. He has served as acting dean of the American Baptist Seminary of the West, as a representative for seminarians, and as a member of the executive board of the National Council of Churches. He is the founding chairperson of the Bay Area Black United Fund.

Dr. Smith has traveled extensively to speak at churches, universities, and seminarians nationwide. He addressed the Baptist World Alliance when the body convened in Toronto, Canada, and Seoul, Korea. He served as preacher for the 1991 Bermuda Bible conference.

He has spoken in West Africa, Jerusalem, Sweden, Denmark, Mexico, Canada, Switzerland, and the Virgin Islands. In April 1989, Dr. Smith addressed the United Nations on apartheid in South Africa and the anti-apartheid efforts of African-American churches. In February 1988, Dr. Smith led a delegation from the United States on a fact-finding mission to Sierra Leone, where he and others have established a Baptist mission.

A native of Kansas City, MO, Dr. Smith is married to Jo Anne Goodwin Smith. He has been a licensed minister since 1948 and an ordained minister since 1951. He earned his doctor of ministry from Golden Gate Seminary, his master of theology from American church history from American Baptist Seminary of the West, his master of theology in church and community and bachelor of divinity, both from Missouri School of Religion, and his bachelor of science from Western Baptist College. Under his leadership, Allen Temple Baptist Church has grown from fewer than 1,000 members in 1970, when Dr. Smith became its pastor, to over 4,000 members today. As senior pastor, Dr. Smith administers over 25 community and family oriented programs and services of the church.

Dr. Smith had published over 16 books which are used by seminaries, Bible students, teachers, and scholars worldwide. Recent publications include "Giving to a Giving God, Basic Bible Sermons," with co-author J. Alfred

Smith, Jr., a chapter in "From Prison Cell to Church Pew," Gloria Skew and Gayraud Wilmore, eds., and a sermon in "Best Sermons for 1993," Dr. James Cox, ed. He is a contributing author of Holman Bible Publisher's "The Study Bible." Books by Dr. Smith and Allen Temple include "Guidelines for Effective Urban Ministry," "Preaching as a Social Act" discuss Dr. Smith's personal theology.

Dr. Smith has earned over 125 awards, including honors from Stanford University, the Martin Luther King International Chapel of Morehouse College, the National Council of Negro Women, Alpha Phi Alpha, the Bay Area Free South Africa Movement, the U.S. Congress, and AFRICARE. He has been elevated to the 33d degree of Prince Hall, Free and Accepted Masons. He has received an honorary doctorate from Western Baptist College and the Inter-Baptist Theological Center. In 1990, Dr. Smith was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters from the American Baptist Seminary of the West. The work of Dr. Smith and the Allen Temple Baptist Church have been featured in numerous media, including NBC's "Today Show," October 1991, Christianity Today, Ebony, the Oakland Tribune, the San Francisco Chronicle, the Los Angeles Times, the San Jose Mercury, and the American Baptist.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO FATHER  
GEORGE F. RILEY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, November 9, 1995*

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to wish a happy 80th birthday to Father George F. Riley. It is rare to meet a man who is so dedicated to his community.

A native of Massachusetts, Father Riley has been an important part of the Villanova community for the past 35 years where he currently serves as the special assistant to the president of the university. In this position he is responsible for assisting the development and maintenance of a strong communication network between Villanova and the more than 75,000 alumni around the world.

Father Riley's positions in the field of teaching and administration is impressive. His positions include campus Peace Corps director; provincial secretary; archivist and vocation director of the Augustine Order which conducts Villanova and national director of the Alumni Fund. He also served for 21 years as vice president of university development. During his tenure he raised over \$83 million in grants and gifts for Villanova University.

In addition to his many works at Villanova University, Father Riley is involved in a number of other organizations. These include: a trustee emeritus of Merrimack College in Andover, MA, a commissioner at the Pennsylvania Public Television Network Commission; member of the board of directors of the Higher Education Congress of Philadelphia, and the United Way.

Mr. Speaker, Father Riley has also been the recipient of several awards and honors. These awards include Man of the Year by the Hebrew Academy of Atlantic County, New Jersey; the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of the

State of New Jersey; the Italian Press Club of Philadelphia; the Distinguished Community Service Award by the B'nai B'rith of New Jersey; the Rafter Football Memorial Award as well as Philadelphia's prestigious Commodore John Barry Award by the American Catholic Historical Society.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in wishing Father George F. Riley a very happy 80th birthday with many more in the future. Father Riley is an illustrative individual dedicated to his church, education organizations, and community.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON  
H.R. 2099, DEPARTMENTS OF VET-  
ERANS AFFAIRS AND HOUSING  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND  
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 2, 1995

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Ohio and urge Members to defeat the previous question so we can substitute his amendment with a superior one.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress created the Environmental Protection Agency in the 1970's to ensure a safe, clean, and healthy environment for our country. I wholeheartedly support those important goals—every American needs clean air to breathe, safe water to drink, and a healthy environment free of toxic pollutants. However, when Congress created the EPA, it did not make the agency infallible. Over the years, we have all seen that there are many ways that the EPA can do a better, more efficient, and more cost effective job. It is our duty as a Congress to the American people to see to it that this happens.

Mr. Speaker, the Members of this body, in approving H.R. 2099 earlier this year, sought to address several specific issues of EPA regulation. By narrowly restricting a specific use of EPA funds, the Congress is saying, give us a chance to stop and look at what the EPA has been doing. As a Congress, it is our duty to evaluate the effectiveness of Government regulatory policy.

The gentleman from Ohio offers us an all-or-nothing proposal. His motion would have us instruct our conferees to drop every one of these riders, regardless of their merits. Although the gentleman and his supporters would have us believe that his is the only way for us to proceed, I believe that the House should not be limited in choosing only all of the riders or none of the riders. Instead, we should instruct conferees to review each proposal on its merits.

Mr. Speaker, if we vote "no" on ordering the previous question, it will give us an opportunity to consider another, superior motion, that will instruct our conferees to consider each one of these riders on their merits as they rightfully should.

To support the gentleman from Ohio's all or nothing approach, I would be encouraging Conferees to drop a provision that forces the EPA to rethink its silly, forced carpooling system. This is a program which even the EPA

admits is a failure in helping us clean up our air. It would cost employers in Illinois hundreds of millions of dollars to implement and unnecessarily inconvenience one out of four commuters. How can I support the EPA spending money to administer this foolish program when serious environmental problems like the clean-up of radioactive thorium in West Chicago really need the attention of EPA officials.

HAMILTON VERSUS HOLMES USED  
GOLF TO TRAMPLE RACISM

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to provide my colleagues with a profile of courage and conviction used 40 years ago to overcome racial segregation on a golf course in Atlanta, GA. In a legal case that was heard before the Supreme Court, *Holmes versus Atlanta*, a blow was struck to desegregate public golf courses. This particular case was a precursor to another desegregation case heard by the Supreme Court, *Brown versus Board of Education*.

I encourage my colleagues to read the accompanying article about an epic and courageous battle waged by Alfred Tup Holmes:

(By Ken Liebeskind)

The philosophies of Alfred (Tup) Holmes and Georgia governor Marvin Griffin collided in the mid-1950's when Holmes and his family challenged segregation in Atlanta: not in the schools or work places, but on the golf course.

In 1951, Tup, his brother Oliver and their father, Dr. Hamilton M. Holmes, were turned away from the Bobby Jones course, one of seven public golf courses in Atlanta at the time, because they were black. Then, they launched what their lawyer, Roscoe E. Thomas, recently recalled was "the first desegregation suit in Atlanta."

The suit began in United States District court in 1953 and reached the Supreme Court two years later. Tuesday marks the 40th anniversary of the Court's decision in *Holmes v. Atlanta*, the case that desegregated public golf. (Discrimination still exists at many private country clubs, which continue to practice exclusionary membership policies based on race and religion.)

When most people think of desegregation, they think of *Brown v. Board of Education*. *Brown* was rendered a full year earlier, but the case filed by the Holmeses, all now deceased, had a more immediate effect. "The first scene of court-ordered desegregation in Georgia was a golf course rather than a school house," wrote the Atlanta historians Norman Shavin and Bruce Galpin in "*Atlanta: Triumph of a People*."

Holmes v. Atlanta began in the aftermath of the incident at the Jones course when Tup Holmes and a community committee decided to bring suit against the city. They won a hollow victory in 1954 when District Court Judge Boyd Sloan ruled that blacks had a constitutional right to play golf, but only in accordance with the city's "separate but equal" doctrine. He ordered the city to devise a system to accommodate blacks while "preserving segregation."

The city offered to let blacks use the public courses Mondays and Tuesdays which was agreeable to some. "They said this was enough, we don't need to go further because

it could jeopardize our jobs," Gary Holmes, one of Tup Holmes's sons, recalled last week.

But Tup Holmes "didn't have that fear," Gary Holmes said of his father, who died in 1967. "He was a mover and shaker, bold enough to do that kind of stuff." An amateur golf champion and a black union steward at his job at Lockheed Aircraft, Holmes was determined to fight on to win full use of city courses.

The case moved to an Appeals Court in New Orleans, where Thurgood Marshall and the N.A.A.C.P. intervened. But when the Court ruled the original decision had given the plaintiffs "all the relief they asked for," the Holmeses were forced to take their fight further, all the way to the Supreme Court.

The Court accepted the case in the 1955 fall term, a year after *Brown*, when it was "knocking down all kinds of things," according to Jack Greenberg, a Columbia University Law School professor who was the long-time director of the N.A.A.C.P.'s Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Greenberg worked with Thurgood Marshall on the Holmes case. "The Court was saying, 'Haven't you got the message?'" In fact, the Court quickly overturned the previous rulings in Holmes, sending it back to District court for a decree in favor of the plaintiffs.

The decision was applauded in an editorial in *The New York Times* of Nov. 9, 1955: "The court's perfectly logical position is that desegregation means desegregation, not segregation on an equal basis." But the Atlanta Constitution wrote, "A majority of Southerners will be shocked and angered by this decision."

Griffin and other segregationist politicians condemned the decision and vowed to fight it. The Mayor urged the city to sell its course to private individuals who presumably could have kept them segregated. The town of Leland, Miss., sold its course to the Lions Club for \$1 to avoid the challenge of integration.

But when Judge Sloan got the case again, he ordered the city to desegregate its courses "immediately." The Holmeses took their game public the very next day.

Dec. 24, 1955, was "a happy day in town for black folks," said Gary Holmes, who was 12 at the time. But the joy in the community was tempered by a fear of white retaliation.

TRIBUTE TO MARTIN KEARNS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 9, 1995

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mr. Martin Kearns honored November 10 by the officers and members of Division 4 of the New York City County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians at Durow's Restaurant in Queens, New York.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Kearns is an outstanding Irishman, a distinguished Hibernian, a retired insurance executive, a director of the St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee and a renowned civic and church leader. He is a man of outstanding moral character, and an asset to his family, friends and community. He is married to the former Brenda McNulty of County Louth, Ireland, and they have three lovely children; Arleen, Brendan and Brian.

Martin Kearns was born in Eltham, County Roscommon, Ireland and immigrated to the United States in 1948. After working for the H.C. Bohack grocery chain, Mr. Kearns was recruited to become a life sales representative