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 VETERANS 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 crated 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 longtime 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 Elthin, 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