

Votes 441, 442, 443, and 444 due to a previously scheduled event. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on all four measures. The event in question was scheduled some time ago to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the General Accounting Office. In my role as chairman of the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, I was honored to be asked to play a key part in the GAO anniversary celebration.

VALLEY FORWARD ASSOCIATION
HONORS ARIZONA PROJECTS
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EXCELLENCE

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues the selection of the city of Phoenix as the recipient of the highest award of the Valley Forward Association for work at the Tres Rios Constructed Wetland Demonstration Project. The city accepted Valley Forward's premiere award, the President's Award, at the organization's annual awards program on September 20, 1996, on behalf of its partner cities, Glendale, Mesa, Scottsdale, and Tempe.

The Tres Rios Constructed Wetlands Demonstration Project consists of approximately fourteen acres of wetlands constructed to evaluate and demonstrate the use of artificial wetlands to filter wastewater from the 91st Avenue Waste Treatment Plant while also providing valuable habitat and other benefits.

Valley Forward Association was formed in 1969 to promote environmental, cultural and athletic endeavors in the greater Metropolitan Phoenix area. Through the years, it has recognized many endeavors—private and industrial, commercial and governmental—for making the "Valley of the Sun" a better place to live. Valley Forward's awards program began in 1980 to recognize outstanding contributions to the physical environment of the surrounding communities. Through the years the awards program has grown to include innovative technologies, environmental education, achievements in public media, and artistic endeavors.

Judges for this year's awards included representatives from universities, consultants, planners, architects, communications and businesses, who were selected for their knowledge of and contribution to environmental excellence. The President's Award bestowed on the Tres Rios Project was for special achievement in environmental excellence. It recognized a project that has tremendous potential for using wastewater to restore valuable wetlands in our region of the arid Southwest, creating fish and wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities in the community.

I want to congratulate the city of Phoenix and all the other recipients for the honor that has been bestowed upon them and to bring to the attention of my colleagues this project, of which I have been a strong advocate during my tenure here in Congress.

HONORING F. LEE LAWRENCE

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an old friend and outstanding East Texan, F. Lee Lawrence of Tyler, TX, who died recently at the age of 70. He, his brother Bill, and I were old friends from Southern Methodist University School of Law. Following his graduation from law school in 1950, he began his practice of law in Tyler. Lee was a great lawyer and a senior partner of one of the finest law firms in Texas. Yet he also found time to share his abilities with a number of worthy causes in his community and state.

History was his special passion, and on June 13 of this year he was presented the Governor's Award for Historic Preservation. Governor Bush had appointed Lee to the Texas Historical Commission in April, 1995, where he was already serving as a member. Previously, he had served on the Commission's board for 4 years, beginning in 1959, when he collaborated with John Ben Shepperd and Dr. Rupert N. Richardson in originating and developing the present State Historical Marker Program. With Dr. Robert Glover he wrote the first State marker, which was erected at the site of Camp Ford near Tyler. Today, there are 11,000 historical markers in Texas.

Lee helped organize historical societies in San Augustine, Shelby, Gregg, and Rusk Counties. He served as President of the Texas State Historical Association, was a member of the Executive Council throughout the 70's and served as president of the Texas Historical Foundation. He was founding member and president of the Smith County Historical Society and founding member and first president of the East Texas Historical Association at Stephen F. Austin State University in Nacogdoches, where he served on the Board continuously since its inception in 1962. He also served on the Texas Civil War Centennial Commission from 1960 to 1965.

Lee served on the advisory council for the Center for Historical Resources at Texas A&M University and was a member of the Company of Military Historians, the Manuscript Society, and West Texas Historical Association. He co-published "Tyler and Smith County, Texas: An Historical Survey" and coauthored "Camp Ford, CSA: The Story of Union Prisoners in Texas, 1964." He authored and published "Texas War Horses" in 1995.

Lee received numerous awards for his dedication to historical preservation. The State of Texas presented him the award for Meritorious Service in 1963. He received the Mary Moody Northern Award for 35 years of service from the Texas Historical Foundation in 1994, the Ruth Lester Award for lifetime achievement from the Texas Historical Commission in 1995, the Preservation Award from Historic Tyler in 1995, and the Ralph Steen Award for distinguished service to the East Texas Historical Association and East Texas history.

Lee also had served on the Board of Trustees at Texas Christian University since 1972 and on the Executive, Faculty Relations and Fiscal Affairs and Development Committees. In Tyler, he was actively involved in community organizations. He was president of the

Texas Rose Festival Association, YMCA of Tyler, vice-president of Tyler Chamber of Commerce, chairman of Carnegie Public Library, and advisor for Texas Junior Quarter Horse Association. He served on numerous boards in Tyler and was serving on the board of Lifeline Underwriters Life Insurance Company at the time of his death.

Lee was a member and elder of Fifth Street Presbyterian Church, member of St. John's Lodge; Chapter No. 24, R.A.M.; Geo. M. Patrick Council No. 13; Ascension Commandery No. 25; a 32 degree Scottish Rite and Sharon Temple.

Born in Paris, TX on May 21, 1926 to Elizabeth O. Lawrence and the late W. Dewey Lawrence, Lee had lived in Tyler since 1931. He served 2 years in the U.S. Navy during World War II and attended Texas Christian University before graduating from SMU School of Law.

Survivors include his wife, Virginia Ann Lawrence; daughters Frances Ann Lawrence and Amy Jane Lawrence Walton and son-in-law Randall H. Walton, all of Albuquerque, NM; daughter Mary Elizabeth Lawrence Cannan of Tyler; his mother Elizabeth; brother and sister-in-law, William D. and Dorothy Lawrence; two grandchildren and other relatives.

Mr. Speaker, Lee Lawrence was one of those individuals whose influence was felt in all that he did, and he will be truly missed by all those who knew him. It was a privilege to be his friend—and I ask my colleagues to join me today in paying our last respects to this outstanding American.

EXTEND GRAZING PRIVILEGES

HON. BARBARA CUBIN

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mrs. CUBIN. Mr. Speaker, Jackson Hole, WY is one of the most beautiful and unique areas of our Nation. Over 3 million visitors per year come to hike, camp, ski, and sightsee amidst the grandeur of the Teton range and the winding Snake River in Grand Teton National Park and the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem beyond. Many wildlife species such as moose, bear, eagles, and trumpeter swan make the valley their home, while the largest elk herd in the lower 48 States annually migrates through it to winter on the wildlife refuge at its southern end.

While much of the valley is protected for perpetuity in Federal ownership, some of the most valuable wildlife habitat, migration routes, and scenic vistas remain in private ownership as working ranchlands. Conservation groups in Jackson Hole and around the country have worked for years to help protect these ranches from development, through the use of scenic easements and other means, and are to be commended for their good work.

Unfortunately, we now face a situation where some of the most scenic and valuable ranchlands adjacent to the park could be forced to sell and subdivide. In 1950 the law establishing Grand Teton National Park allowed local grazing permittees whose livestock had historically used the new park lands for summer range to continue that grazing for the life of the permittees' designed heirs. As a result, 14,000 acres were set aside, irrigated,

and fenced by the part for the benefit of these permit holders who, in turn, paid grazing fees at the required rate.

Since that time, development pressures have grown enormously. One of those permit holders has already sold his ranch, which became a major subdivision of middle-class houses. Meanwhile real estate prices continue to skyrocket, and intense development pressure has focused on the remaining permit holders.

In June of this year, a dear friend of mine, Mary Mead, died in a tragic accident doing what she loved best: working on her cherished ranch. Mary was the designated heir to her family's grazing permit on the Grand Teton National Park. Legally, with Mary's death the grazing permit would be terminated. However, without this permit the Mead family, along with former U.S. Senator Cliff Hansen—father of Mary—would no longer be able to maintain their cattle operation and ranch. Without the park's summer range on which all of their cattle depend, the family would almost certainly be forced to sell their livestock and the ranch, which would in all likelihood be immediately subdivided and developed. This tragic loss would not only destroy open space and scenic vistas but could also adversely impact wildlife habitat and migration patterns as well as the integrity of the park's greater ecosystem.

For these reasons, the family has requested consideration of an extension of their grazing privilege. In return, they are committed to working with the National Park Service and others to actively exploring options to preserve their ranchlands. I, too, am dedicated to maintaining the highly valuable open space and ranching culture in this vicinity of the park. An extension of grazing privileges would allow time to explore a network of relationships and avoid the indiscriminate development that will occur on these pastoral lands.

I am eager to work during the remainder of this year and in the 105th Congress with my colleagues both here in the House and the Senate, along with Grand Teton National Park Superintendent Jack Neckles and others in the local community, to bring a resolution to this unique situation.

THANK YOU, BILL BOWES, FOR
YOUR SERVICE

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. FIELDS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when I hired Barbara Bowes as my district coordinator nearly 16 years ago, I didn't realize that I would obtain the services of her husband, Bill, as part of the deal. However, I am grateful that I did, and as I prepare to leave this institution, I want to take a moment to thank Bill Bowes for his service as chairman of my Service Academy Nominations Board.

William P. Bowes, Sr., is owner and president of Capt. I.S. Derrick, Independent ship and Cargo Surveyors, Inc. in Houston. Bill is a 1962 graduate of the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, NY—one of the Nation's four service academies. Since graduating from Kings Point, Bill has remained active in the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy National Alumni Association, of which he is a life

time member. Indeed, for 10 years, Bill served as gulf coast regional vice president of the alumni association, and he is a past president of its Houston chapter. He is the recipient of the alumni association's Meritorious Alumni Service Award as well as its Outstanding Professional Achievement Award, and he currently serves as the national alumni association's regional vice president.

Bill's dedication to, and belief in, Kings Point showed itself when funding for the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy was threatened several years ago. Bill traveled to Washington, DC, to educate Members of Congress on the value of the academy, and to lobby for continued federal funding for that important institution.

But Bill's dedication to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy also evidenced itself when he agreed to my request to serve as chairman of my Service Academy Nominations Board.

The Service Academy Nominations Board is composed of representatives of each of the school districts in my congressional district. The Board is charged with sorting through applications sent to it from young men and women seeking to attend one of the Nation's four service academies: the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, NY; the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, MD; the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, CO; and the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

I purposely designed the selection process to be highly competitive, and strictly merit-based. Having attended and graduated from Kings Point, Bill knows what qualities and characteristics to look for in potential nominees to ensure they will succeed at the nation's service academies. And as chairman of the Board, Bill's knowledge has proven remarkably effective. Since 1981, 203 young men and women from Texas' 8th Congressional District have received a total of 229 appointments to the nation's service academies.

Bill's service to the U.S. Merchant Marine National Alumni Association, and his service as chairman of my Service Academy Nominations Board, is only a part of his community service. He has been a member of, and a past president of, the Woodforest Civic Association. Since 1969, he has been a member of, and has held several leadership positions in, the North Shore YMCA. He is a member of the A.F. & A.M. Lodge No. 442/Scottish Rite, a member of Houston North Shore Elks Lodge No. 2476, and a member of the Houston Mariners Club. Additionally, Bill is a longtime member of the North Shore Rotary Club—being named "Rotarian of the Year" in 1986—and he is a member and past board member of the North Channel Area Chamber of Commerce.

I appreciate this opportunity to thank Bill Bowes for his service to me, to my Service Academy Nominations Board, and to his community. Thank you, Bill Bowes, for your service.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL DESEGREGATION
LITIGATION REFORM ACT

HON. MARTIN R. HOKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. HOKE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing landmark legislation to ensure equal

educational opportunity for all students, while getting the Federal courts out of the practice of running our schools.

For more than 20 years, the Cleveland public school system has operated under various court-ordered remedies. The results have been disastrous. Almost \$1 billion have been spent on desegregation activities in Cleveland, yet the schools are worse. Enrollment has plummeted. Graduation rates have declined. Average SAT scores have dropped. Truancy rates have skyrocketed. And racial integration has not been achieved. Schools with a 60-percent minority population in 1970 are 79-percent minority today.

The greatest tragedy is that most of these schools have been rendered completely dysfunctional primarily because those who can afford to—whenever their race—have gone to the suburbs where they have the freedom to decide for themselves where their children will attend school.

And unfortunately, this tragedy is not limited to the public schools in Cleveland. It is being repeated in school districts across the country—to the incalculable detriment of America's greatest cities.

In September 1995, the House Judiciary Committee's Constitution Subcommittee traveled to Cleveland, OH, to learn more about this issue from the parents, teachers and school administrators who have to live with it every single day of the year. The message of that hearing was clear. More than anything else, Clevelanders want quality education for their children. They overwhelmingly prefer to send their children to schools in their own neighborhoods. And the race of the pupil sitting next to their child is almost completely irrelevant to them.

The facts are overwhelming: Busing for racial balance has failed to improve academic achievement opportunities for minorities; has drained the financial resources of Cleveland public schools; and has led parents who can afford it to send their children to suburban or parochial schools.

A second hearing held by the subcommittee in April 1996 focused on the unprecedented authority assumed by Federal courts in the administration of these student assignment orders. Most of the legal and constitutional experts who testified agreed that judges have interjected themselves in the school management arena with disastrous results. When non-elected judges take it upon themselves to manage local institutions, individuals are denied basic freedoms. Parents—not judges—should be deciding where children attend school. The willingness of the courts to allow such an expansion was no doubt motivated by the worthy desire to eradicate segregation. But however well-intentioned, this broad expansion of judicial authority has undermined our fundamental understanding of the separation of powers and has brought federal courts into the daily management of local institutions—something the framers surely never intended.

That is why I have introduced legislation prohibiting federal courts from mandating remedies that extend beyond what is necessary to correct and prevent constitutional and federal statutory right violations. Relief must be narrowly drawn, limited and no more intrusive than is necessary to right the violation. Before courts enter a student assignment order, a less intrusive relief must have failed to remedy the violation. And a decision to finally enter a