

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