

Adm. Paul Krinsky, an outstanding individual who will soon retire as Superintendent of the Merchant Marine Academy in Kings Point, NY.

The U.S. Merchant Marine Academy, under the jurisdiction of the Maritime Administration of the U.S. Department of Transportation, is one of the Nation's prime sources of licensed merchant marine officers and the largest single source of Naval Reserve officers.

Paul Krinsky entered the Merchant Marine Academy in 1946 and graduated with honors in 1950. He sailed in the merchant marine as a deck officer for the United States Lines aboard the passenger vessels *SS America* and *SS United States*. In 1955, Paul Krinsky went on active duty with the U.S. Navy, serving as navigator aboard the U.S.S. *Everglades*. Leaving active duty in 1958, he remained in the U.S. Naval Reserves and retired as a captain.

In 1958, Paul Krinsky joined the faculty of the Merchant Marine Academy teaching a wide range of navigation and seamanship courses in the Department of Nautical Sciences. Over the years, Paul Krinsky held many important jobs with the Academy including, Director of Admissions, Academic Dean, Deputy Superintendent, and in 1987, he was appointed Superintendent.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Merchant Marine Academy, it is my honor and privilege to recognize Rear Adm. Paul Krinsky for his many accomplishments and his many years of service to the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy. I wish him and his wife Audrey a long and happy retirement. He will be sorely missed by the men and women of the Merchant Marine Academy.

**LOCKHEED OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES DEDICATED TO SPACE SHUTTLE SAFETY AND QUALITY WORK**

**HON. JIM BACCHUS**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1993

Mr. BACCHUS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I was very concerned recently by reports that a pair of pliers was lodged in a solid rocket booster of the space shuttle *Discovery* when it was launched on April 8, 1993. I felt that incidents of this sort could signal a breakdown in quality control and tarnish the shuttle processing team's well-deserved reputation for excellent performance and commitment to safety.

I have been very much reassured to learn that the prime contractor on the shuttle processing team, the Lockheed Space Operations Co., has dealt with this problem promptly and effectively. I would like to enter into the RECORD a column by Gerald T. Oppiger, president of Lockheed Space Operations Co., that appeared in the May 1, 1993, edition of the Florida Today newspaper. This column outlines the extraordinary efforts being made to manage and minimize risks at the Kennedy Space Center.

**LOCKHEED OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES DEDICATED TO SPACE SHUTTLE SAFETY AND QUALITY WORK**

(By Gerry Oppiger)

On April 8, we launched the Space Shuttle *Discovery* on what would prove to be a highly successful mission.

However, as our team processed the retrieved solid rocket boosters, we discovered

a pair of pliers that had been lodged in a cavity near the base of the right-hand solid rocket booster—wedged in so securely that neither the blast-off from the launch pad nor the splashdown into the ocean had shaken them loose.

Shortly afterward, *Florida Today* termed the incident "disturbing," and said that "NASA needs to ensure that the chances of such mishaps occurring are minimized."

We could not agree more!

Our investigation of the incident, initiated immediately after the pliers were discovered, revealed that on April 2, during an end of shift inventory, it was noted that the pliers were missing.

The technician's supervisor inexplicably failed to file a report that would have triggered an intensive search for the lost item.

We took immediate action to reaffirm our work place discipline and our commitment to quality performance.

We took appropriate disciplinary action.

We initiated an exhaustive in-depth audit of our tool control program.

We completed a physical inventory of all external tank/solid rocket booster tool boxes.

We directed our shuttle processing contract director of quality control to investigate the incident to determine the root cause and recommend corrective action.

We sent a personal letter to each of our employees describing the incident and its consequences and appealing to them to ensure 100 percent compliance with existing procedures and safeguards.

The complexity of the task of preparing the space shuttle for launch a significant and the margin for undetected error is virtually non-existent.

For example, in 1992 we processed eight shuttles for launch utilizing 4 million hours of "touch labor" on the flight hardware. For each processing flow, 300,000 controlled tools were available to our work force and our tool control program achieved a 99.987 success rate.

We focus a tremendous amount of attention on our safety and quality assurance programs at Kennedy Space Center and our achievements in these vital areas far exceed industry standards. The men and women of our work force are highly skilled and dedicated to mission success.

Even so, we are aware that the safety and well-being of our personnel and the astronauts themselves depend squarely upon our ability to eliminate the potential for problems. Space exploration programs will never be risk-free, but our challenge is to manage and minimize every type of risk.

We are fully committed to attaining that goal.

**ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE ACT INTRODUCED**

**HON. JOHN LEWIS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1993

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce the Environmental Justice Act which focuses on the impact of pollution on our health.

It is my belief that all of us have a right to know what is in the air we breathe, what is in the water we drink, and what is in the food we eat.

People have a right to know how landfills, hazardous waste sites, manufacturing plants, incinerators, and other polluting facilities in

their communities affect their health. They need to know how each facility affects their health. And, they need to know how the combination of facilities affects their health.

For example, you can have a paper mill in a community that is in full compliance with all environmental laws . . . and then have an incinerator in that community that is in compliance . . . and a drycleaning operation that is in compliance . . . and so forth . . . and so on. But together the paper mill, the incinerator, and the drycleaner may be killing the community!

People need to know this information. They have a right to know.

This bill would look at the health effects of pollution. It would mandate that we also look at the combined effects of pollution.

The Environmental Justice Act would empower Federal agencies to assess the health conditions in communities that have high concentrations of polluting facilities. It would identify 100 environmental high impact areas [EHIA's] around the country for study. The act would require the collection of data for cumulative effects of pollution in the air, water, and soil in a community.

This legislation is an important first step toward dealing with the fact that some communities have an unfair share of polluting facilities.

I am delighted to have several of my colleagues join me as original cosponsors of the Environmental Justice Act. I look forward to working with them, others of my colleagues, and members of the civil rights and environmental communities, to work for environmental justice.

**RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT**

SPEECH OF

**HON. BOB FRANKS**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1993

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1308, the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. I am proud to be a cosponsor of this important legislation, which will be considered before the House today.

Religious liberty is at the very heart of America's heritage. Indeed, the search for religious tolerance was a principle upon which our great Nation was founded. Over 200 years later, the United States continues to attract a tremendous diversity of people as a safe haven from religious persecution. It is, therefore, important to ensure that such constitutional liberties are protected from unwarranted Government intrusion.

That protection, however, was diminished in 1990, when the Supreme Court abandoned the compelling interest standard in *Oregon Employment Division versus Smith*. That strict scrutiny test, which had been the constitutional standard for nearly 30 years, was replaced by a less restrictive general interest standard. Accordingly, the *Smith* decision has permitted Government to infringe upon religious practices so long as the discriminatory effects are not intended to limit any particular religious belief.

This rationale has seriously eroded religious protection as envisioned by the Framers of the Constitution. Its implications are especially burdensome for those whose beliefs lie within the religious minority. Since Smith, over 50 court decisions have used the new standard to decide against religious claimants. It is my understanding that the Founding Fathers authored the first amendment to protect religious minorities from exactly the kind of Government discrimination which has resulted from the Smith decision.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1308 is not just about protecting the rights of religious minorities, it is about preserving the constitutional freedom of religion for all Americans. It is time to restore religious freedom to the intended equivalent status of other first amendment freedoms. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act.

**KILDEE CONGRATULATES REV.  
THOMAS L. MURRAY**

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1993

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Rev. Thomas L. Murray as he is installed as the new pastor of Vermont Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in my hometown of Flint, MI.

Reverend Murray will be installed pastor of the church at ceremonies to be held on Sunday, May 16. His installation at the Vermont Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) is the culmination of a distinguished career of service to the faithful. Born in Birmingham, AL, on March 7, 1953, Reverend Murray began his service under the tutelage of his father, Rev. Earl Murray, Sr., at the Macedonia Christian Church (Disciples of Christ). From there he went on to study at Tuskegee Institute, Eureka College, and Bible Divinity School at Texas Christian University. Reverend Murray served as student minister with a congregation near each school while completing his studies.

He was ordained by the Alabama Christian Missionary Convention on May 27, 1981. Reverend Murray has served as minister at the New Bethel Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Greenville, AL; the 92d Street Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Los Angeles, CA; the United Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Los Angeles, CA; First Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Lynwood, CA; Mississippi Boulevard Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Memphis, TN; Gay-Lee Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Nashville, TN; and the Jeffries Memorial Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in Birmingham, AL.

At each community Reverend Murray was committed and involved. His commitment extended from the care of children to reconciliation of prisoners. He was involved in the political life of each community. He joined with not only the ministers from other Disciples of Christ churches but actively pursued interdenominational convocations to extend his ministry.

In December 1992, Reverend Murray was called to become pastor of the Vermont Chris-

tian Church. He has continued his involvement by becoming a member of the Concerned Pastors for Social Action, the Greater Flint Council of Churches, and Southside Ministerial Alliance. Coming to Flint with him are his wife, Kim, and his daughters, Tiffany Latrice and Tiaara La'sha.

Vermont Christian Church has been a consistent influence for social change and the betterment of Flint for the past 48 years. I look forward to working with Reverend Murray as he assumes a leadership role in our community. I ask the House of Representatives to join me as we congratulate Thomas Lewis Murray as he is installed pastor of Vermont Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) this Sunday.

**BILINGUAL EDUCATION**

**HON. TOBY ROTH**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 12, 1993

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, this past Wednesday, an important conference on bilingual education was held here in our Nation's Capitol. Learning English Advocates Drive [LEAD], the sponsors of the conference, allowed us to hear from the top researchers in the field, as well as from bilingual education teachers. I was proud to be asked to address this august gathering.

The most important speech that day was given by Carol Nevarez, a bilingual education teacher in Los Angeles.

Carol Nevarez is the granddaughter of migrant laborers. She told us this of her parents: "Had they not learned English as youngsters, they may have been left to work their entire lives as migrant laborers." But today, she must deny her own pupils—her own people—the same opportunity for a better future. She plainly told us: "I am a good teacher who does what is required of me, which is to teach Spanish—under the guise of bilingual education."

Carol Nevarez' plea on behalf of her students brought tears to most eyes that day. She was begging us to give today's immigrants the same opportunity we gave previous generations of immigrants and their children: an education in English. That is the simple purpose of my bill, H.R. 738, a bill with 40 cosponsors. When we take up the renewal of bilingual education requirements this year, I urge my colleagues to remember Carol Nevarez' words: "I would just like to see today's children have the same chance. With English, they will. Without English, they won't. It's that simple."

The full text of Carol Nevarez' statement follows:

**PREPARED STATEMENT OF CAROL NEVAZ**

I became a teacher to help young children get a good start in life. I appreciate the opportunities this action offers to young people who work hard and value education. At the risk of sounding idealistic, I wanted to make a contribution to their success.

However, I find myself in a very frustrating situation. It seems that my educational philosophy is now in conflict with my professional duties. My educational philosophy has been greatly influenced by my own family. My parents are first generation Americans. They grew up in migrant families as child la-

borers in the fields of Ventura County, California. During the "off season", when little hands were not needed, they were allowed to attend public school. Fortunately, the only classroom instruction available to them was in English. I know that it certainly was challenging for them to learn a new language. But had they not learned English as youngsters, they may have been left to work their entire lives as migrant laborers. This is no insult to a laborer, for we in America admire anyone who makes an honest living. But we all also know that a laborer's life is not easy. And like many of those who work as manual laborers, my parents aspired to a better life for themselves and for their children. My parents are a perfect example of two people who were truly able to take advantage of all that this country offers because they were determined to learn English. They are both bilingual and proud of their abilities in both languages.

With this heritage in mind, it is easy to understand why I do not believe in bilingual education programs as they exist today. When I was hired by the Los Angeles Unified School District, I did not intend to be a bilingual teacher, though I am fluent in both Spanish and English. However, I was strongly encouraged by local school personnel to take a Spanish fluency exam. As a matter of job security, I took the test and passed. Now I am locked into the bilingual program.

I am a good teacher who does what is required of me, which is to teach Spanish—under the guise of bilingual education. I know that the bilingual education curriculum I am forced to follow is not teaching English to my students. Like so many other teachers, I know that the program is a failure. I am not afraid to speak out but most teachers are afraid. They are afraid of retaliation if they speak out about their dissatisfaction with the program. They are afraid of subtle and overt job discrimination, of closed doors to teaching opportunities. But most of all they are afraid of personal attacks, especially if they are Hispanic.

I am here today, after carefully weighing the odds, to speak out for reform of bilingual education. Everyone in America needs to know English to function effectively. Hispanics are no exception. We must teach English to our children while they are young and enthusiastic learners, for their is no better time. Just as we teach our children to avoid strangers, to say no to drugs, we must teach them English as a part of everyday survival.

To deny them the right to learn English is to rob them of self-sufficiency. As a classroom teacher, I know that self-esteem comes from success and accomplishment. What better satisfaction can there be than to know how to communicate with all the races and nationalities in the United States. What message are we sending to our Hispanic children when we teach them Spanish at the expense of English? We are in effect saying "stay in the border states where Spanish is spoken—you do not belong in the mainstream of America."

As a teacher in the public schools my responsibility is to prepare children to take their place in the social and economic structure of our society. Without English, they cannot do so. Without English, they will always be on the outside looking in. They will be unable to exercise fully the rights they are entitled to as members of the American community. It is my job as a teacher to encourage and to inspire students to achieve their full potential. It is not fair to send these children into society with inadequate English skills. And it is not fair to require teachers to follow a program that does not work. We must give these children an opportunity to succeed.