

Carol, his children Christopher, Lisa, and Kerry, and all of those who have had the honor to know him.

Mr. Speaker, we have lost a true hero.

A TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
THOMAS D. LAMBROS

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise here today to pay tribute to the Honorable Thomas D. Lambros upon his retirement. Chief Judge Lambros was born to parents Demetrios and Panagoula Lambros in Ashtabula, OH, on February 4, 1930. Chief Judge Lambros was the youngest of five brothers. He graduated from Ashtabula High School in 1948, and received his law degree from Cleveland-Marshall Law School in 1952. He was admitted to the practice of law that same year at the age of 22.

Chief Judge Lambros' illustrious career started in 1960, when he was elected to his first judgeship. From 1960 through 1967, Chief Judge Lambros served on the Court of Common Pleas for the State of Ohio, Ashtabula County. In 1966, Judge Lambros was re-elected without opposition. As a common pleas judge, Judge Lambros established a voluntary public defender program to provide free counsel to indigent criminal defendants. The establishment of this innovative program preceded the landmark Supreme Court decision in *Gideon versus Wainwright*, which held that the Constitution guarantees free counsel to indigent defendants.

Also as a common pleas judge, Chief Judge Lambros instituted mandatory domestic relations conciliation programs. This program established a 3-month cooling-off period before formal divorce proceedings would take place. Through the passage of time and the efforts of skilled social workers, this program saved many marriages and served to adjust family relationships.

On June 3, 1967, Chief Judge Lambros, at the age of 37, was nominated United States District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio by President Lyndon Baines Johnson. Confirmation by the Senate took place on August 18, 1967, and Judge Lambros took office on August 28, 1967. On January 16, 1990, he became Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio.

While serving as a Federal judge, Chief Judge Lambros has had numerous judicial accomplishments. One very successful achievement was founding the "summary jury trial." This innovative judicial procedure is an effective method of resolving cases by promoting settlement, thus avoiding lengthy and expensive court trials. The summary jury trial is a short jury trial which helps to settle cases on the basis of a jury's advisory opinion. The procedures has received widespread acceptance in both Federal and State courts throughout the country.

The policymaking arm of the Federal judiciary, the Judicial Conference of the United States, in 1984 adopted a resolution endorsing

the use of the summary jury trial in Federal courts nationwide. In 1983, 1984, and 1985, Chief Judge Lambros was commended by the Chief Justice of the United States, the Honorable Warren E. Burger, in the "Year End Reports on the Judiciary," for developing the summary jury trial process. These reports represent the Chief Justice's perspective on the most important developments in the judiciary and on its current and future needs. Chief Judge Lambros' invention, the summary jury trial, received formal statutory recognition by the U.S. Congress in the Judicial Reform Act of 1990. By this legislative enactment, Federal judges are now authorized to utilize the summary jury trials throughout the Nation.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I would like to personally recognize Thomas Lambros, both as a wise and compassionate officer of the court who has made an enormously positive impression on our justice system, and as a personal friend. His selfless dedication to both his community and his family is commended. May God bless Thomas with health, happiness, and continued success in his retirement. All friends of justice will surely miss him.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MILES B.
BORDEN, KINGS PARK CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE, INC. 1994 MAN OF
THE YEAR

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my congratulations to Miles B. Borden on being named the Kings Park Chamber of Commerce 1994 Man of the Year.

Miles Borden, whose family settled in the community in the 1890's is a lifelong resident of Kings Park. His family was among the founding members of the Lucien Memorial United Methodist Church of Kings Park, where he is an active member of the board of trustees.

He has been a member of the Kings Park Fire Department for 40 years and served as president of the department for 6 years. In 1956 he chaired the committee which established the ambulance squad.

On December 31, 1994, he retired after serving 20 years as a volunteer trustee of the Smithtown Library boards of trustees. He is retired from a career as an assistant superintendent of the Amityville School District after 34 years in public education.

An accomplished author and historian, he has researched and published two histories of Kings Park, "The History of the Kings Park Fire Department" and "The First 100 Years—1892–1992: Lucien Memorial United Methodist Church." He is currently writing a history of Kings Park.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Miles Borden for his outstanding and selfless dedication and commitment to enriching the lives of the folks in the Kings Park community. And to extend our best wishes and congratulations for being named the 1994 Man of the Year.

SOLID WASTE INCINERATION

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the facts surrounding solid waste incineration. While the reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) may not be on the top of the agenda for this Congress, I believe the importance of the issue warrants some immediate discussion.

I have long been a vocal opponent of solid waste incinerators in my community. While incinerators may make some small dent in our garbage problem, they also create severe environmental and health concerns we cannot afford to ignore.

During combustion, an incinerator emits significant quantities of heavy metals like mercury, cadmium and lead, and complex organic compounds, including dioxins. Equally important, incineration transforms many toxic substances in solid waste into highly volatile compounds more easily absorbed into the food chain or inhaled or ingested by humans. Lead can cause mental retardation, learning disabilities and kidney damage. It is especially toxic to children and pregnant women. Cadmium has been linked to lung cancer and kidney disorders. High levels of dioxins can result in altered liver function. These toxins are not rare—they are common emissions of solid waste incinerators. Burning garbage is a dangerous and costly proposal.

Research has shown that air pollution by tiny particles, even within current legal limits, can raise the risk of early death from heart or lung disease. As a result, I have urged the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to review and update the Federal health based standard for particulate air pollution. This is an issue of great concern for me and my constituents since we must already cope with a number of polluting industries in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs. Fortunately, the USEPA has initiated the process of revising air quality criteria for particle pollution. I welcome this action.

Last year, the USEPA released its report on the dangers of dioxins. Dioxins, one of the most toxic manmade chemicals, are chlorinated hydrocarbons that are byproducts of a number of combustion processes, including solid waste incineration. In its report, the USEPA concluded that dioxins are probable cancer causing agents. Dioxins have also been associated with weakened immune systems, birth defects and damage to the reproductive system.

Dioxins are extremely pervasive in the environment. Much of dioxin comes from incinerators that emit the chemicals through the air, which is deposited on grass and trees. The chemical is then consumed by cows and other animals. Dioxin is also deposited in lakes and streams and ingested by fish. The highest concentrations of dioxins are found in plants and animals, thus contaminating the food supply.

As required under the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, the USEPA last year announced tougher new air standards for municipal solid waste incinerators. These regulations are designed to cut harmful emissions from incinerators by requiring the installation of more pollution control equipment. While I am encouraged by these new requirements, I remain opposed to the construction of any new solid waste incinerators. The costs of complying with new standards, along with the health risks of the incineration process, are simply not worth it.

At this time, I wish to insert into the RECORD comments made by one of my constituents, Michael Turlek of the Lyons Incineration Opponent Network (LION) in Illinois. These comments were submitted in response to the USEPA's proposed rules on incinerator emissions and the reassessment of dioxin.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize and commend Mr. Turlek for his commitment to the environment. Mr. Turlek has been a leading force in fighting solid waste incinerator projects proposed for my congressional district. I thank Mr. Turlek for his tireless efforts on behalf of public health.

LYONS INCINERATOR OPPONENT NETWORK
(LION)

(by Michael W. Turlek)

The disclosures of the Federal EPA Health Assessment Document for dioxin (TCDD) and Related Compounds call for re-assessment of corrective measures for primary sources of major dioxin emissions.

We are dealing with extremely poisonous, stable compounds with environmental persistence measured in decades. Compounds that can be passed from the expectant mother's system to the growing fetus, then, postnatally, through the mother's milk to the infant who is then subject to a lifetime of additional exposure and health hazards. Following absorption, a half-life for 2-3-7-8-TCDF elimination was estimated from 5.8 years to 11.3 years.

The current report reveals the average human intake exposure rate to be more than 500-fold HIGHER than the 1985 EPA report data. Upper-bound risk estimates for general population dioxin exposure could be as high as one in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000. This is frightening data and the FEPA must look closely towards recommendations for the cure rather than the band-aid.

We, as responsible adults cannot accept the associated health risks for the current or future generations.

REPRODUCTIVE AND DEVELOPMENTAL EFFECTS

Hormonal changes, reproductive dysfunction, under-developed organs and impaired organ function. Developmental toxicity found in fish, birds and mammals is likely to occur in humans.

IMMUNE TOXICITY

Alterations in specific immune defector functions and increased susceptibility to infectious disease.

CANCER

TCDD has been clearly shown to increase malignant tumor incidence in laboratory animals.

The peer panel that met in September of 1993 found that results from human studies were largely consistent with observations from laboratory studies of dioxin-induced cancer and therefore should not be dismissed or ignored.

Major, qualitative, environmental release sources have been identified as: Medical Waste Incinerators, Municipal Waste Incin-

erators, Cement Kilns, and Industrial wood burning.

Dioxin, being a by-product of incineration merely transfers the dioxin to land-fills via the bottom-ash if emission standards are reduced to keep dioxins out of the atmosphere. The problem continues.

It behooves the EPA to recommend a ban on medical municipal, wood-burning and other dioxin producing incinerators. Tightening standards is not enough.

Chemical manufacturing process recommendations should call for a phasing out of chlorinated compounds with immediate use of alternate non-dioxin compounds, where available.

Perhaps it's time that we should be talking about BEST KNOWN technologies rather than BEST AVAILABLE. Laser burn technology might prove substantially more efficient.

Part of the study states that you cannot point to the number of the populace affected negatively nor can you point to the individuals; but the facts and data are there.

You never will be able to point to these people. They will continue as needless, obscure casualties, unless you do something about it.

ADDENDUM

The persistent and hazardous nature of dioxin causes us to question the control effectiveness of Waste Incineration Dioxin Standards.

Michael Cooper, Mgr, Environmental Compliance, Foster/Wheeler waste incinerator builder/operator, while describing "carbon injection" as a dioxin emission control system stated the following:

Trapped dioxin particles are released when introduced to fire of lower temperature than the original combustion.

In answer to a question from the Chair, he stated that the dioxin particles do not end up in the fly-ash.

Our comment: Most incinerator operations have identified dioxin in both fly-ash and bottom ash.

In answer to another question from the Chair, Cooper stated that the temperature was not high enough to destroy the dioxin.

Our comment: Carbon injection is not a proven technology for removal and destruction of dioxin.

OTHER QUESTIONS ARISE

1. Can we be comfortable with injecting dioxin particles for destruction while other dioxin particulates are being formed? Are we really reducing atmospheric dioxin emission or creating a steadier flow?

2. Do we want dioxin-contaminated fly ash or dioxin-contaminated bottom ash that does not test hazardous to be landfilled with non-hazardous waste?

3. Do we want dioxin-contaminated fly ash or bottom ash used for building products as some burner builder/operator would?

4. Because of the high toxic and persistent nature of dioxin, we should require hazardous waste treatment for ash and filters that show dioxin content.

The preponderance of evidence shows dioxin to be a very dangerous, hazardous compound. How much longer are we going to expose the population to needless hazards, be it dioxin, mercury or any other compound?

Haven't we learned yet?

THE LESSONS OF AUSCHWITZ

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. MARTINI. Mr. Speaker, I think it is appropriate today to remember the horrible discoveries that were made by Allied forces at Auschwitz 50 years ago.

Words are insufficient to describe one of the blackest and most despicable crimes against humanity ever perpetrated. The actions of Nazi Germany aimed at the utter extermination of European Jews tore apart the collective souls of our parents' and grandparents' generations, tragically reminding them, lest they had forgotten, the depths to which the human character can sink. As the truths about the holocaust emerged, we were forced as a nation to reassess not just the direction of the global community or our country, but to look inside ourselves and face many very difficult questions about the moral direction of our communities, our families, and ourselves. No citizen of good conscience could escape that important self-examination.

Fifty years later, the lessons from Auschwitz are the same. The suffering and anguish is still very real, and continues to act as a constant reminder of our obligations to the pursuit of decency and compassion, both at home and abroad.

But on this occasion I believe a sense of guarded optimism and quiet resolution are in order alongside of the tremendous sense of loss we still feel. For the United States is the leader of the free world. It was the United States that picked up the sword of democracy to defeat the evil hand of the Axis Powers and restore security and prosperity to the world. And since then it has been the United States who has stood firm to make sure that such persecution would never occur again.

As we approach the 21st century, we must constantly bear in mind what America has become: a model of freedom and justice to the world. We strive for peace so that we never have to discuss another Auschwitz again. On this 50th anniversary of the horrible revelations at Auschwitz, let us all pause to reflect on several things. First and foremost, we remember the victims of the Holocaust with great sadness, and the survivors with consolation. We also need to remember how terrible the nature of man can be. But we in America should not lose sight of how far we have come. Most of all, we can never forget how diligent we must remain in the struggle to secure the safety of our posterity, and that of the posterity of our neighbors around the world.

TRIBUTE TO BUD GATES

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 30, 1995

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize an outstanding Coloradan, Mr. Bud Gates, on the occasion of his being awarded the Colorado Counties Inc. 1994 Distinguished Service Award.