Superfund Reform Act of 1994 in the 103d Congress.

The Superfund Recycling Equity Act of 1995 is intended to place traditional recyclable, or secondary, materials which are used as feedstocks in the manufacturing process on an equal footing with their virgin, or primary, materials counterparts. Traditional recyclables are made from paper, glass, plastic, metals, textiles, and rubber.

This legislation has become necessary because of an unintended consequence of the Comprehensive Emergency Response, Compensation, and Liability Act [CERCLA] or Superfund. Some courts have interpreted CERCLA to mean that the sale of certain traditional recyclable feedstocks is an arrangement for the treatment or disposal of a hazardous substance and, therefore, fully subject to Superfund liability. While there exists in law and legislative history no suggestion whatever that the Congress intended to impede recycling in America by providing a strong preference for the use of virgin materials through the Superfund liability scheme, that is precisely what as happened.

Mr. Speaker, the American people and their elected leaders have insisted that the recycling rates in our country increase, not decrease. I am offering the Superfund Recycling Equity Act of 1995 to encourage more, not less, recycling. Intuitively, our citizens know that increased recycling means less use of natural resources, which both extends the life of those resources and minimizes any adverse environmental impacts of their exploitation.

The use of recyclables is also of importance to the achievement of the goals of pollution prevention and waste minimization, which have taken on increased importance in the environmental debates of the past few years. For example, the use of recycled steel results in a 90 percent savings in virgin material use, 40 percent reduction in water use, 76 percent reduction in water pollution and a 97 percent reduction in mining waste over the use of virgin ores. Recycling is also more energy efficient than the production of primary metals. As an illustration, using recycled materials in place of virgin materials results in tremendous energy savings: 95 percent for aluminum production, 75 percent for iron and steel, 64 percent for paper, and 80 percent for plastics.

Let me now address what my bill does—and does not—do. The Superfund Recycling Equity Act of 1995 acknowledges that the Congress did not intend to subject to Superfund liability those governmental or private entities who collect and process secondary materials for sale as feedstocks for manufacturing. This bill removes from liability those who collect, process, and sell to manufacturers paper, glass, plastic, metal textiles, and rubber recyclables. This bill also exempts from liability those individuals who collect lead acid, nickel, cadmium, and other batteries for the recycling of the valuable components. However, my CERCLA bill does not address or exempt chemical, solvent, sludge, or slag recycling. It addresses traditional recyclables in a CERCLA context only. I do not intend it to be viewed as a precedent for any other amendment to Superfund or to any other environmental statute, whatsoever.

It should also be clearly understood that this bill addresses the product of recyclers, that is the recyclables they sell which are utilized to make new products. This does not effect liability for contamination that is created at a facility owned or operated by a recycler. Neither does it affect liability related to any process wastes sent by a recycler for treatment or disposal. In order to assure that only bonafide recycling facilities benefit from this bill, I have established a number of tests by which liability relief will be denied to sham recyclers.

I encourage my colleagues to support and cosponsor this worthwhile piece of legislation that will promote the practice of recycling to preserve our natural resources and the environmental integrity of this country.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE JEWISH FEDERATION OF GREATER BRIDGEPORT AND UNITED JEWISH APPEAL ON SUPER SUNDAY

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to congratulate the Jewish Federation of Greater Bridgeport, CT, as it proclaims Sunday, February 5, 1995 Super Sunday.

For nearly 55 years, the Jewish Federation of Greater Bridgeport has served and represented Jews in need, through its service to the cities and towns of Bridgeport, Easton, Fairfield, Monroe, Stratford, and Trumbull. It provides health services, social and educational opportunities to citizens through agencies such as the Greater Bridgeport Jewish Community Center, the Jewish Home for the Elderly, Jewish Family Service, Hillel Academy, and Merkaz Community Hebrew High School.

Through the continuing work of the United Jewish Appeal, the Jewish Federation has been able to provide both social and humanitarian services to hundreds of thousands of Jews in Israel and in 40 other countries around the world.

On Sunday, February 5, both organizations will conduct a combined annual telethon campaign to raise vitally needed funds to continue providing these worthwhile services abroad and here at home. The dedication and perseverance demonstrated by each of these organizations is a testament to the commitment they have to the Jewish community.

I commend each organization for the valuable contribution they have made to Jews in this country and around the world.

VOLUNTEERISM IS ALIVE IN TENNESSEE—MAURY COUNTY OBSERVES THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WORLD WAR II

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. BRYANT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, so many Tennesseans volunteered their services to their country during the War of 1812 that the State became known as the Volunteer State, and is so known to this day. Volunteerism is yet alive in the State, not only by those in the military, but by civilians as well.

President George Bush, by Presidential proclamation, designated the years 1991–1995 as time to observe the 50th anniversary of World War II, judged by historians to be the outstanding event of the 20th century. He asked that every county in the country appoint a World War II Commemorative Committee to encourage the observance.

Long before the proclamation, Maury County, TN, had begun making plans to honor those men and women who had served in that great struggle. Volunteers copied more than 4,000 discharges. Veterans were contacted and urged to share letters, diaries, newspaper clippings, and other memorabilia, and to either write their memoirs or allow themselves to be interviewed.

The response was overwhelming and grew into a two volume history, 832 pages, 8½ by 11, entitled ''Maury County Remembers World War II,'' edited by Virginia W. Alexander, editor, and Margaret D. Ashton, associate editor. Like the character Kilroy, Maury Countians were all over the globe, engaged in every conceivable activity. They were storming the beaches, sailing the high seas, building the Ledo Road, flying with General Chennault. One doctor was captured with the medical unit of the 101st Airborne at the Bulge. Another medical officer was captured on Corregidor.

For those Doubting Thomases who do not believe there was ever a Holocaust, F.J. Haley's letter should dispel that doubt. Although 225 consecutive days in combat with the 808th Tank Destroyer Battalion had hardened him to war, he was not prepared for what he found when they liberated a concentration camp.

The apologists for dropping the A-Bomb should read Lt. Col. Newsom Cooper's account of locating two cyclotrons when he went into Japan with the 8th Army. And artillery officer John Jewell's account of how ill-prepared we were for war should make every American marvel at how we overcame that obstacle to go on to victory.

This is history, not written by professional historians after the fact, but by those who were right in the thick of it.

All of the work on the book was by volunteers, who contributed not only their time, but paid for their own postage, telephone calls, and gasoline. The only cost was for the actual printing, which was borne by the Maury County Historical Society.

On December 7, 1991, the books came off the press and American Legion Post 19 and Auxiliary Unit 19 hosted an autograph party and Show and Tell day, when veterans brought memorabilia to share with many who attended.

Many other activities have honored veterans since that time. Post 19 and Unit 19 have hosted three reunions, one being for those who left here with a Naitonal Guard outfit, and became the 181st Field Artillery. Another was for those who were in the Normandy campaign, and another for those who served in the Pacific. Other reunions are planned before the observance ends. Videos were made at the reunions, when each veteran present told about his experiences.

These are but a few of the activities honoring World War II veterans of Maury County, when not a penny of tax payers money was spent.

Members of the World War II Commemorative Committee in addition to Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Ashton are: Hal Morgan, a Marine World War II veteran; Cam Anderson, 101st