

badly needed debate addressing the basic structural problems that result from the outdated activities and affiliation restrictions in current law. I would expect there will be changes as the process moves forward. In particular, I look forward to working closely with my colleague, Mr. BAKER, to address our mutual concern that the bill ensure that a restructured system will provide international banks comparable treatment to our domestic institutions, so we can in turn ensure that our own firms are equally fairly treated abroad.

Our objective in this legislation is to create a structure for the U.S. financial services system that will allow U.S. companies to provide consumers and businesses with the most cost-efficient and highest quality financial products, and to compete fairly in a global marketplace, while operating in a safe and sound manner. It is an objective we must achieve if we are to meet the challenges ahead. I urge that my colleagues offer their support to this important effort.

INTEREST RATES

HON. PAT DANNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Ms. DANNER. Mr. Speaker, home interest rates are up, housing starts are down. Car plants are closing, credit cards rates are rising, and more jobs are lost.

I am alarmed that these scenarios exist in America in 1995 during this time of apparent prosperity. But for the seventh time since last February, the Federal Reserve has raised the short-term interest rate. And for the seventh time since last February, Americans will experience increased borrowing costs. We have heard many technical excuses about "cooling an overheating economy" and "curbing the rise of inflation."

Meanwhile, the people I represent are saying, "that's enough!" The Fed does not reserve the right to impose rate hike after rate hike on the hardworking citizens of my district who struggle every day to meet upward spiraling home, farm, and car payments. Most Americans who can scarcely afford life's necessities are having a difficult time believing that the economy is growing too rapidly. It is my hope that this is the last rate increase for a long time.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL BUTHERUS

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to honor a great Missourian, Paul F. Butherus. Last fall Paul Butherus was inducted into the Northwest Missouri State University's Athletic Hall of Fame.

An athlete, official, and coach, Butherus began his athletic career at Maryville High School. During 1940-44, Butherus was a letter winner in football, basketball, track, and tennis. Before moving onto college, Butherus served in the U.S. Infantry from 1944-46, where he was awarded a Purple Heart in the Battle of Luzon. In his college years at North-

west Missouri State College from 1946-49, Butherus was a 3-year letter winner in football, basketball, and track.

Butherus served as a teacher, coach, and athletic director from 1949-83 at various high schools. From 1949-50 he was at Madrid High School in Iowa. Following his years in Iowa he returned to Plattsburg High School in Missouri until 1958. He then went to Wentworth Military Academy in Missouri where he was until 1983.

I urge my colleagues to join me in recognizing this talented athlete. I congratulate him on his lifetime accomplishments and contributions.

MEXICAN BAILOUT

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in adamant opposition to President Clinton's unilateral decision to bailout the Government of Mexico. In response to the President's actions, I am joining a number of my colleagues in introducing today a resolution calling for a full investigation of this matter by the U.S. Comptroller General.

I am extremely disappointed that the President decided to circumvent Congress and provide billions of dollars in United States-backed loan guarantees to rescue Mexico from a financial collapse without first receiving congressional approval. The taxpaying citizens of northwest Indiana are absolutely opposed to this United States-funded bailout of the Mexican Government.

While I recognize and appreciate the problems associated with a devalued peso and illegal immigration, I do not believe these arguments are compelling enough to justify a nearly \$50 billion bailout of the Mexican Government. As someone who adamantly opposed NAFTA, I strongly believe that the United States aid package designed to prop up Mexico's unstable economy is the wrong course of action to take at this time. Mexico's problems are far more serious than a short-term currency shortage. This crisis clearly shows that NAFTA has failed to deliver on its promises of a strong and stable Mexico.

Mexico's problems are social, political, and economic in nature. The present crisis was precipitated by the Chiapas rebellion, as well as the assassination of key leaders. Mexican society is unstable, as evidenced by the recent elections, which contained extensive voter fraud. Mexico is also continuing its policy of repressing worker rights and labor standards in order to attract United States factories and foreign investors. New economic reforms proposed by the Mexican Government would reduce the average Mexican wage by at least 5 percent over the coming year, making cheap Mexican labor even cheaper.

Mexican's reforms have not gone far enough and they are now going the wrong direction. The Mexican Government is going to reduce wages of the ordinary worker, including the minimum wage, in order to help balance the Mexican budget and control the economy. Punishing the ordinary Mexican worker because of the irresponsibility of the Mexican elite is typical of a country with such a large gap between the rich and the poor.

Finally, we are setting a bad precedent by helping Mexico. It is entirely possible that Mexico will face a similar or worse crisis in the near future. United States taxpayers should not have to put up billions of dollars every time Mexico is unable to maintain fiscal stability. After all, 38,000 taxpaying citizens of northwest Indiana lost their jobs in the late 1970's and 1980's. The U.S. Government certainly did not step in to provide loan guarantees for those with home mortgages, credit card debt, or car loans.

I urge all Members to take a strong stand on this issue by supporting the resolution introduced by Representative GENE TAYLOR requiring that the U.S. Comptroller General provide a detailed explanation about the legality of the President's decision.

CONCERNING THE STENHOLM AMENDMENT TO H.R. 2—LINE- ITEM VETO ACT

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, as indicated by my submission of amendments, placed into the RECORD on Wednesday, I intend to offer an amendment to H.R. 2, the Line-Item Veto Act. Although my first choice would be to substitute my expedited rescission authority for H.R. 2, I understand that there is great difficulty in achieving the votes for that approach. Therefore, my plan is to offer an amendment which leaves H.R. 2, as amended, entirely intact and simply adds on the expedited rescission authority.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, there were three amendments approved by the Committee of the Whole during yesterday's proceedings. I was particularly pleased to see the amendments offered by the gentlewoman from Florida [Mrs. THURMAN] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DEAL] accepted by the House.

In order to guarantee that I am offering my add-on to the base package which has been approved by the House, I have redrafted my amendment to incorporate the Clinger, Thurman, and Deal amendments. I am today submitting for the RECORD my amendment so that everyone might have full opportunity to examine it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE SUPERFUND RECYCLING EQUITY ACT OF 1995

HON. BLANCHE LAMBERT LINCOLN

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, February 3, 1995

Mrs. LINCOLN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with Mr. UPTON, Mr. SCHAEFER, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. GILLMOR, and Mr. TAUZIN to relieve legitimate recyclers from Superfund liability. We introduced similar language last year with bipartisan support. This language was developed in conjunction with the recycling industry, the environmental community and the Federal Government and was incorporated into the

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 has 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 National 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