

Yet, there has been almost no public debate on what is the most far-reaching foreign policy initiative in a generation.

However, Sen. John Warner, R-Va., and 19 other senators, recently sent a letter to President Clinton questioning the expansion of NATO. This bipartisan group spans the gamut from conservative Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., to liberal Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-Minn. So why didn't Wisconsin's Feingold and Kohl sign on?

It is time for both Wisconsin senators to step forward and join the debate. As Warner pointed out, NATO expansion requires two-thirds of the Senate to vote for it, and the "Senate's approval is no mere formality." Better yet, Feingold and Kohl ought to convene grass roots hearings in Wisconsin to find out what the state's residents think before the Senate votes on NATO expansion.

MR. KILDEE RECOGNIZES THE  
LAKE ORION YOUTH TO YOUTH/  
PRIDE PROGRAM

**HON. DALE E. KILDEE**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring an exceptional group of young people participating in Youth to Youth/Pride Program in Lake Orion, MI.

These dedicated students have been selected to represent the State of Michigan at the International Drug Free Conference in Bermuda, November 12-16, 1997. I am very proud of these individuals for their efforts on behalf of drug and alcohol free youth. The honor of being chosen to participate in the conference in Bermuda is proof of the caliber of these young people.

I am honored to represent this group in Congress. They have set an example worthy of praise, and one which I hope will be met by others who will pledge to do their part in our fight against drugs. With cooperation between teens and adults we can work to achieve our mutual goal of providing an environment where our children are strengthened in their resolve not to use drugs or alcohol.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to recognize the commitment of all the young people participating in Youth to Youth/Pride programs. They deserve both our gratitude and our support.

TRIBUTE TO LLOYD STOREY

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Lloyd Storey, a man whose contributions to the uniquely American art form known as tap dancing earned him the title of Detroit's Ambassador of Tap. Mr. Storey died September 21 at home in Detroit. He was 74.

Mr. Storey was artistic director of the Tap Repertory Ensemble and a faculty member at Detroit's Center for Creative Studies. Born in Detroit, he grew up in New York where he spent countless hours watching tap dancers in

vaudeville shows. He quickly picked up tap's intricate rhythms, fused them with his own gliding energy, and developed a style that seemed effortless in its execution.

When he was 14 years old, he began dancing in New York's Apollo Theatre as a member of the famed Apollo Chorus Boys. Although his career was interrupted by World War II where he served as a member of the U.S. Navy shore patrol, Ninth Naval District, he quickly fell into step upon his return home. One of Mr. Storey's most notable accomplishments was his membership in New York's exclusive Hooper's Club.

Throughout his life, Lloyd Storey introduced the joy and the beauty of tap dancing to appreciative audiences around the globe. A social worker by training, he knew the cultural and historical significance of this indigenous dance form, and he dedicated his life to teaching others of its value. Indeed, he was a major contributor to the rebirth of tap in our country.

It was because of cultural legends such as Mr. Storey that I introduced legislation to designate May 25 as National Tap Dance Day. The companion bill was introduced by U.S. Senator ALFONSE D'AMATO. May 25 was selected as National Tap Dance Day because it is the anniversary of the birth of Bill "Bojangles" Robinson who made outstanding contributions to this art form on both stage and film. On November 7, 1989, President George Bush signed the bill into law.

The language in the House Joint Resolution 131 says that tap dancing reflects "the fusion of African and European cultures into an exemplification of the American spirit, that should be, through documentation, and archival and performance support, transmitted to succeeding generations."

House Joint Resolution 131 continues: "it is in the best interest of the people of our Nation to preserve, promote and celebrate this uniquely American art form" because of tap dancing's historic and continuing influence on other American art forms.

I am proud to say, Mr. Speaker, that Lloyd Storey was able to testify before the U.S. Congress on this bill. His role in gaining national recognition for tap dancing was noted by his family in the remarks in his obituary.

Our society lost a true culture bearer with the death of Lloyd Storey. Over the years, he performed with Fletcher Henderson at Chicago's Regal Theatre, with Count Basie and Andy Kirk at the Apollo, and with Gregory Hines at Detroit's Fisher Theatre and Orchestra Hall. I only have time to skim the list of the gifted performers with whom he appeared. He displayed his talent with the likes of Louis Armstrong, Cab Calloway, Duke Ellington, Redd Foxx, Peg Leg Bates and Tony Bennett. In Detroit, a city that proudly claims Lloyd Storey as its own, this legendary performer was living proof that greatness attracts greatness. His performances with such luminaries as Dr. Theodore Harris Jr., J.C. Heard, Marcus Belgrave, and Dr. Beans Bowles lifted audiences from their chairs in a swell of pure joy. In the early 1950's Mr. Storey and Fletcher "T Bone" Hollingsworth founded an ensemble known as the Sultans.

Whenever he was asked to name the person who had the greatest impact on this career, Mr. Storey did not hesitate. He named his great friend and mentor Bill "Bojangles" Robinson. Not only did Mr. Storey dance with Bojangles' famed troupe, he learned from him

the importance of passing his craft to the next generation of tappers. Mr. Storey taught at the advanced level and provided lectures and demonstrations both at home and abroad. In the 1980's Lloyd Storey taught tap in Europe and Japan as part of a cultural exchange program.

In addition to his dance career, Mr. Storey earned a bachelor of arts degree and a master of social work degree from Wayne State University. He was a program director for the Neighborhood Service Organization in Detroit until his retirement in 1989.

Mr. Storey's last professional performances were in 1995 with the European tour of the Tony-Award-winning Broadway production of "Black and Blue." He was taken ill while performing on stage in Zurich, Switzerland. Lloyd Storey was far more than a gifted dancer and dedicated community activist. He was a man whose elegance on the dance floor was a reflection of his innate grace and style. He was a loving husband and father and a trusted friend whose buoyant spirit and lively sense of humor rivaled the movement of his feet. Survivors include his wife, Joyce; five children and four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, our Nation and our world are richer because a gentleman named Lloyd Storey was gracious enough to share his love of tap dancing with us.

THE HISTORIC LEGACY OF LEWIS  
AND CLARK

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, October 24, 1997*

Mr. COSTELLO. \*\*\*STRPGFIT\*\*\* Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in supporting legislation which will draw attention to the historic legacy of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark and their journey West as the first white Americans to reach the Pacific.

It is little known outside of my congressional district that Lewis and Clark began their mission West near Wood River, IL. Lewis, Clark, and their expedition spent the winter of 1803 near what is now home to the communities of Hartford and Wood River, IL, at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. During this winter season final selections of area woodsmen and soldiers were made for the journey to the Pacific.

This expedition, my colleagues will recall, came about by an act of Congress. On February 28, 1803, Congress appropriated funds for a small U.S. Army unit to explore the Missouri and Columbia Rivers and inform western Indian tribes that traders would soon come to buy their furs. President Jefferson was increasingly concerned about British furriers and trappers expanding their influence south, through Canada, into American territories. Irving W. Anderson, past president of the Lewis and Clark Heritage Foundation, describes the journey's goals:

The explorers were to make a detailed report on western geography, climate, plants and animals, and to study the customs and languages of the Indians. Plans for the expedition were almost complete when the President learned that France offered to sell all of Louisiana Territory to the United States. This transfer, which was completed within a year, doubled the area of the United States.

It means that Jefferson's Army expedition could travel all the way to the crest of the Rockies on American soil, no longer needing permission from the former French owners.

Mr. Anderson notes that Meriwether Lewis recorded in his journal that Wood River was "to be considered the point of departure" for the westward journey. This 28-year-old Army captain, who knew the President well from their previous residences near Charlottesville, VA, spent that winter selecting 45 men to begin the journey West. When they left Camp DuBois on May 14, 1804 and headed West, little did they know what the journey would hold. Their Corps of Discovery reached the Pacific Ocean over a year later, in November 1805, and began their journey back across the mountains, returning to St. Louis on September 23, 1806.

It goes without saying that this journey was among the most significant in our Nation's history. The Louisiana Purchase and opening of the West to new exploration and development paved the way for settlement of California, establishment of a greater American union and relocation of millions of Americans westward throughout the 20th century. And while Americans can identify F. Clatsop and other Lewis and Clark historic sites, many do not yet know about the Lewis and Clark Site No. 1, Camp DuBois, near Wood River, IL. That is the intention of this legislation.

I want to congratulate the dedicated individuals in my congressional district who have worked for years to build the Lewis and Clark memorial, which now stands at the confluence of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. In particular, Mr. George Arnold, who is president of the local Lewis and Clark Memorial Society, has dedicated many years of his life to the legacy of Lewis and Clark and the construction of both the memorial and an interpretive center to lay out the rich Illinois history of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

My legislation has the strong support of the Illinois congressional delegation, will call attention to this journey and seek to expedite efforts by local, State and Federal officials to build this interpretive center. The Congress has played an active role in this process; in fiscal year 1991, Congress appropriated \$115,000 for land acquisition adjacent to route 3, on the dry side of the flood levee; and in fiscal year 1993, Congress appropriated \$88,000 for a National Park Service study to determine who best to build and design the center. Both of these funds were appropriated under the 1972 Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, which remains the authorizing legislation for the interpretive center as well.

Our next goal is to move forward with the interpretive center. State and local resources are in place to begin this process; it will be a 50-50 cost-share with the Federal Government. It is my strong hope that much of this local support will be in place in the spring of 1998, so that we can ask the National Park Service and the Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to begin construction of the Visitors Center.

I want to thank the local, State and Federal officials who are now ready to work with me not only on this commemorative legislation but also on the funding required to make the new center a reality. It will serve as a tribute to the

Illinois legacy of these great explorers, and enhance what the Nation understands about the sacrifice and heritage of Meriwether Lewis and William Clark's journey to the Pacific.

#### THE SUPERFUND RECYCLING EQUITY ACT

**HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN**

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 24, 1997

Mr. TAUZIN.

Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Superfund Recycling Equity Act. This legislation addresses an unintended consequence of Superfund which has created a serious, negative impediment to our goal of increased recycling in our country.

The Superfund Recycling Equity Act is the product of negotiations between the Government, representatives of the environmental community, and the scrap recycling industry. The bill which I am introducing is the same as H.R. 820 of the 104th Congress with some modifications addressing the concerns of the paper industry. The original negotiating parties have agreed to these minor changes. I am pleased that once again, this legislation attracts incredible support from numerous members across the ideological spectrum.

The Superfund Recycling Equity Act aims to level the playing field between recyclable paper, glass, plastic, metals, textiles, and rubber and the competitive virgin materials where both the recyclable and virgin materials can be used as manufacturing feedstocks. Specifically, the bill relieves those who sell the recyclable materials from Superfund's liability regime if the recyclers meet specified conditions. These conditions ensure that sham recyclers are excluded from the bill's benefits. In order for legitimate recyclers to be relieved of Superfund liability, they must continue to prepare their product in an environmentally sound manner and sell their product to manufacturers who have environmentally responsible business practices.

The language added to the bill to accommodate the paper industry's concerns does three things. It clarifies the term "customary business practice," which previously was undefined. It specifies that the polychlorinated biphenyl [PCB] limits are concentration limits. Finally, if the EPA Administrator determines at some future date that recycled paper contains a hazardous substance heretofore unknown, recyclers would share with mill owner/operators any cleanup costs.

The need for this legislation occurs due to rulemaking and subsequent court interpretations of the rulemaking, not as a consequence of statutory law. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA] regulates the way in which solid wastes, both hazardous and nonhazardous, are handled. However, another important purpose of RCRA appears directly in its title: To conserve and to recover—recycle—scarce resources. While the RCRA statute states that solid wastes are discarded, or disposed of, when the RCRA rule defining solid waste was written, recyclables were included in the promulgated regulation as a subset of solid waste. From that moment forward, recyclables became, and remain, solid waste—not by Act of Congress—but by rulemaking. When Superfund was written, its liability section, section 107, tracked the RCRA rulemaking language and stated that those who dispose of hazardous substances are liable under Superfund's liability scheme.

Despite the intent of public policy, whenever a recycler processes traditional recyclable materials and sells them to mills as feedstocks, or raw materials, for the manufacturing process, be it paper, glass, plastic, metals, textiles, or rubber, they are not selling a product—but rather, under regulatory law—they are disposing of solid waste. Even though such substances are inert and harmless in the solid form, if the recycler sells material to mills that contain hazardous substances, which then contaminate the environment solely because of the activity of the mill's owner/operator, under current legal interpretations recyclers can be required to clean up all, or a portion, of that third party contaminated site. Perhaps you are thinking, I've heard this before, everybody caught in Superfund always says, I didn't pollute anything, and always points to the other guy who did it. Then consider this question. If a supplier of hazardous virgin material used as manufacturing feedstock, for example nickel or chromium, sold it to a mill which then creates a Superfund site, what portion of the cleanup is assigned to the supplier of the virgin material?

The answer is none, not one penny. Neither the mill's owner/operator, nor the government can seek cleanup costs from suppliers of virgin materials. Why? Because legal interpretations consider virgin materials to be products, not wastes. One does not dispose of a product. But, one discards, or disposes, of waste. If the waste contains a hazardous substance found at the site, the person who shipped the waste to the site and the owner/operator, if one still exists, are required to pay the cost of cleanup.

My bill does not relieve the recycler of liability for contamination related to the recycler's disposing of wastes off-site. My bill deals only with Superfund liability arising from the sale of recyclable material to a third party site which is contaminated by that third party.

Let's review this. A recycler and a virgin material supplier each provide their product to a stainless steel mill, for example. Old, damaged, or obsolete stainless steel knives, forks, and spoons are sold to the mill by recyclers. Stainless steel is steel alloyed with nickel and chromium. Virgin material suppliers sell iron ore, chromium, a hazardous substance, and nickel, a hazardous substance, to the same mill. The mill creates a Superfund site where chromium and nickel are found. The mill operator, and/or the government, can and do seek out recyclers to help pay the cost of cleaning up the site. Yet neither the owner/operator nor the government can seek contributions for cleanup from the virgin material suppliers of the nickel and chromium.

Clearly, this doesn't make sense. More importantly it stifles recycling activities in our country. If we are serious about recycling, and I believe that the public and their public officials are serious about it, then we must correct the anomaly.

While I strongly believe that the existing inequities need to be corrected, I remain committed to the swift passage of comprehensive Superfund reform. The recyclers' concerns are one of many problems which due to the current liability system and remedy selection process have prevented Superfund from accomplishing more. I look forward to working with the subcommittee chairman, Mr. OXLEY, and the Commerce Committee chairman, Mr. BILEY, to ensure that a more rapid cleanup of NPL sites begins this Congress.

Please join me in cosponsoring the Superfund Recycling Equity Act and encouraging comprehensive reform during the 105th Congress.