

hired Don as a field representative, where he would serve for 20 years. He then transferred to California, where he began his assistance with the LAOCOC. He served in that capacity for another 8 years, retiring on July 1, 1996.

On Friday, October 4, 1996, the leadership of the AFL-CIO will pay tribute to Don Glenn as he retires after over 25 years of selfless service to the labor movement. I proudly ask my colleagues to rise and join in solidarity paying tribute to Don Glenn on the occasion of his retirement.

INDIAN REGIME KILLING FAMILIES OF SIKH ACTIVISTS

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, recent reports show that the Indian regime has been killing and torturing the families of Sikh activists, whom the regime describes as militants. According to the video "Disappearances in Punjab," the grandfather of Paramjit Singh Panjwat, a man in his 80's, was tortured by the regime. His mother was killed and his brother and sister were murdered, as over 50,000 other Sikhs have, according to statements by Justice Aijt Singh Bains, the former judge of the Punjab and Haryana High Court who heads the Punjab Human Rights Organization.

Gurbachan Singh Manochal was the head of the Panthic Committee until he was killed by the security forces. The Panthic Committee is the organization that declared the independence of Khalistan on October 7, 1987. His mother, father, sisters, and brothers—10 people in all—were all killed by the regime.

The Panthic Committee, which represents the full range of Sikh organizations in Punjab, Khalistan, authorized the Council of Khalistan to conduct Khalistan's struggle for freedom. The Council of Khalistan is committed to conducting that struggle by peaceful, democratic, nonviolent means. Even if these people are militants, this does not justify extrajudicial killings, torture, disappearance, and other acts of brutality against their families.

The Sikhs are struggling for freedom against a regime which has stationed half a million troops in Punjab, Khalistan. This oppressive regime continues to hold over 70,000 Sikhs under the repressive "Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act," which expired last year. It has murdered over 150,000 Sikhs since 1984, including the families of political opponents. It kidnapped human rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra after he exposed their policy of mass cremation of Sikhs. The regime refuses to allow American citizen Balbir Singh Dhillon to return to his family in California even though the charges against him have been proven false by the Human Rights Wing. Thousands of family members of Sikhs labeled "terrorists" or "militants" have been killed.

STATEMENT UPON INTRODUCTION OF THE HOME AND COMMUNITY- BASED CARE ACT

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to say that I became a Member of the Task Force on Disabilities on the fifth anniversary of the signing of the American with Disabilities Act. As part of that Task Force, I would like to introduce today legislation that encourages the principles of home- and community-based care for the disabled on behalf of the advocates of personal attendants care.

Home- and community-based care allows disabled individuals maximum freedom by providing them with the necessary help to start their day, feed themselves, and perform everyday tasks that you and I take for granted. Often times, this help is the only help needed to send someone to work and to truly integrate that person into society. Just because someone's body might fail them does not mean that their mind does as well, and it is smart government to help facilitate that transition from welfare recipient to taxpayer from both a human and economic standpoint.

While I realize that the Republican Medicaid reform proposals that received wide bipartisan support from Members of Congress and the unanimous support of the National Governors Association would have given states the flexibility to develop these programs, President Clinton chose to twice veto these proposals. Now, in the absence of meaningful Medicaid reform, I am introducing legislation that would give states the needed flexibility to put these important programs in place.

Furthermore, I realize that this proposal is merely the starting point for a very important debate. While more input is needed on all aspects of this legislation, including whatever costs may be associated with it, I wholly support the concept of giving states the necessary tools to administer the most effective and efficient programs that best meet the needs of a diverse constituency.

I applaud Speaker GINGRICH for announcing this Task Force and for bringing the importance of home- and community-based care to light during this 104th Congress.

Please add the following cosponsors on the bill: Mr. GUNDERSON introduced the following bill, along with Mr. GINGRICH of Georgia.

HOME BUSINESSES

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the more than 24 million citizens who have exemplified the American entrepreneurial spirit by establishing businesses in their homes.

Over the past several years, businesses being run from home have continued to increase in both numbers and in their success. From graphic artists to computer consultants, these men and women contribute significantly to the economic growth of our country, the

safety of our neighborhoods, and the health of our families. In addition, home-based business owners serve the community through their extensive volunteer work in our schools, churches, and civic groups.

I also wish to pay tribute to the American Association of Home-Based Businesses, headquartered in Montgomery County, MD, which I am honored to represent in Congress. This national, non-profit association represents the interests of American's home business entrepreneurs through a network of local chapters and a national education program for home-based business owners, as well as by lobbying for the rights and benefits of home-based businesses. Their president, Beverly Williams and their national directors, Jan Caldwell, Betty Stehman, John Scott Williams, Stu Rutchik, and Ron Wohl are community leaders, home-based business owners and outspoken advocates for the benefits and the rights of home businesses.

I am particularly proud to honor the American Association of Home-Based Businesses, their Montgomery chapter, and the city of Gaithersburg, MD, which for the third year in a row has been named one of the top locations for home-based businesses in America by a leading national magazine.

I also want to recognize the first national conference on home-based business sponsored by the Tampa, FL chapter of AAHBB, scheduled for October 11, 12, and 13. In celebration of Home-Based Business Week, October 6 to 12, 1996, I urge my colleagues to join me in commending all of the hard-working Americans who work from home, for their contributions to their communities and the economy. It can truly be said that the success of America starts from its home base.

HONORING THE KIWANIS CLUB OF OTTAWA ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding service organization located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On November 18, the Kiwanis Club of Ottawa, OH, will celebrate their 75th anniversary.

The city of Ottawa is a community renowned for its civic pride and commitment to service. Kiwanians are individuals who give a little of their time to make this community a better place to live and work. The Ottawa Club has sponsored Boy Scout Troop 224 since 1930 and the Kiwanis Key Club for high school students since 1962. The club helped provide funds for the Ottawa Glandorf High School Band and has conducted a blood screening program annually since 1988. The club erected a new Girl Scout house in 1971. The club also developed Tawa Manor, a housing project for the elderly.

The club has been active in the community from the very beginning. Throughout its history there has never been a lack of enthusiasm or volunteer labor for its many projects. In addition, the Ottawa Kiwanis Club has been active throughout the years in zone, State, and International Kiwanis.

Anniversaries are a time to reflect upon a steadfast tradition of service. They are also a time to look toward new horizons. Kiwanis have made it their responsibility to serve those in need by keeping pace with the ever increasing challenges facing mankind.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the community and the members of the club have greatly benefited from the effort that was started in 1921. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the Ottawa Kiwanians and encourage them to continue to uphold what has become the standard for service in Ohio.

TRIBUTE TO DR. EARL CRANE

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Dr. Earl R. Crane, who has made and continues to make a tremendous difference in the lives of children in California through his efforts with the Children's Dental Health Center in San Bernardino. Dr. Crane will be recognized for his 40 years of work with the naming of the Dr. Earl R. Crane Children's Dental Health Center on October 3, 1996.

Dr. Crane came to San Bernardino in 1942 as an army dentist at San Bernardino Army Air Base where he settled, and later met and married his wife, Marilyn. Recognizing the need for low-cost dental services for children, Dr. Crane enlisted the support of the Assistance League of San Bernardino, the dental community, and local schools and established the Children's Dental Health Center.

The dental center provides services to children of the working poor in San Bernardino. The goal of the center is to help those who are not on public assistance and who have no dental insurance. Hundreds of students, referred by area schools, are served each year with thousands of varying dental procedures at little or no cost. In addition, all students in the local school district are screened for dental health by the center in the first grade.

Since 1949, the dental center has been located in the Assistance League building. Over the years, Dr. Crane has served on the dental center board and as a liaison between the dental community and the center. The Assistance League of San Bernardino, which has sponsored this philanthropic effort for the children of our community since its inception, has decided to honor the man who founded the center and remains active in its success.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me and our colleagues in recognizing the inspiring efforts of Dr. Earl Crane in making a tremendous difference in the lives of thousands of children during the last 40 years. It is only appropriate that the House recognize this outstanding man at the dedication of the Dr. Earl R. Crane Children's Dental Health Center.

TRIBUTE TO CLEO FIELDS

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 26, 1996

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Illinois, for yielding time to me to honor one of this body's most distinguished gentleman, the honorable CLEO FIELDS from the 4th district of Louisiana.

While it pleases me to pay tribute to my dear friend, it saddens me to know that the reason I am here is because of an arbitrary rule change. My son Keith, who is about CLEO's age, tells me, "Mom, you have to be a student of the game", the game being sports.

Over the years I've read a sports page or two. And in my readings I have found that whenever we African-Americans began to excel at a particular sport, there is a "rule change". When Lou Alcindor—also known as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar—began playing college basketball, the NCAA outlawed the slam dunk—a rule change. When Wilt Chamberlain scored more than 100 points in one night, the NBA had a rule change. When Willie Brown became the most powerful speaker ever to preside over the California State Assembly, there was a rule change. And when the Nation's youngest State senator was elected to serve in this body, the most deliberative body in the world, there was a rule change.

These rule changes indicate one thing to me: The struggle has not been ended. There are battles to be fought and wars yet to be won.

It has truly been a pleasure to serve with CLEO on the Small Business Committee. I only wish that we could have served together longer. I have never seen a young man who was so wise beyond his years. He participated in some of the great debates of our committee. He brought clarity to the issues and always answered the call to defend the rights of minority and disadvantaged businesses.

At a time when more of our young black males are in jail than in our universities, we can look to the CLEO FIELDS' of this Nation and know that there is hope. When his son, Cleo Brandon Fields, looks for a role model, we know that his father, CLEO FIELDS, will be there.

As a mother, I am proud to say that I know this young giant, CLEO FIELDS. As a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, I will remember his service and his sacrifice. As an African-American, I will remember that the struggle is not over. And while the rules may change—and change often—we are still in the game.

Godspeed to you, CLEO FIELDS. And may His blessings follow you, Deborah, and Brandon in all of your future endeavors.

PROBLEMS WITH EPA'S IMPLEMENTATION OF CLEAN AIR ACT SECTION 183(e)

HON. GARY A. CONDIT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. CONDIT. Mr. Speaker, as part of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments, Congress

mandated that EPA examine the Volatile Organic Compounds [VOC's] emissions from various consumer and commercial products for the sole purpose of determining which of these VOC emissions contribute to ozone levels which violate the national ambient air quality standard for ozone. After this determination was made, EPA was to list those categories of consumer or commercial products that the Administrator determined, based on the study, accounted for at least 80 percent of the VOC emissions, on a reactivity-adjusted basis, from consumer or commercial products in areas that violate the ozone standard. At that time, the Administrator was to divide the list into 4 groups establishing priorities for regulation based on the criteria established in this law. Every 2 years after promulgating such list, the Administrator is to regulate one group of categories until all 4 groups are regulated.

EPA has recently proposed a rule under Clean Air Act Section 183(e), the law I just described, that would limit the VOC content of paints and coatings. In doing so, EPA has violated not only the letter and intent of this law, but also the intent of the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement Fairness Act [SBREFA], an act that we overwhelmingly passed to protect small businesses from draconian rules such as the one EPA is now proposing. I have been made aware that the overwhelmingly negative impact of this rule will fall predominantly on the shoulders of small paint manufacturers, those who are the least able to bear this burden, the very result we passed SBREFA to avoid.

Clean Air Act Section 183(e) directs EPA to follow certain steps in regulating the emissions of VOC's from consumer and commercial products. The act directs EPA to report to Congress after studying the reactive adjusted basis of emissions of various VOC chemicals from consumer and commercial products. This Report to Congress was supposed to determine the potential extent to which VOC emissions from paints and coatings, and other consumer and commercial products contribute to the exceedance of the ozone standard.

Clean Air Act Section 183(e) sets forth the specific criteria that EPA "shall" use in conducting this Report to Congress. These criteria are, in effect, a mini risk assessment/cost benefit mandate. Section 183(e) sets forth the specific criteria that EPA shall use in conducting this study: The uses, benefits and commercial demand of consumer and commercial products; the health or safety functions (if any) served by such consumer and commercial products; those consumer and commercial products which emit highly reactive VOC's into the ambient air; those consumer and commercial products which are subject to the most cost-effective controls; and the availability of alternatives (if any) to such consumer and commercial products which are of comparable costs, considering health, safety, and environmental impacts. It is important to note that the use of "shall" by Congress means that EPA has no discretion in altering, ignoring, or adding to this list.

After the completion of this study, EPA is to prioritize the regulation of consumer and commercial products, based on this study. "Upon submission of the final report * * * the Administrator shall list those categories of consumer or commercial products that the Administrator determines, based on the study, that account for at least 80 percent of the VOC emissions,