

Ridgewood, where she serves as a member of the Board of Trustees; the College Club; the American Red Cross; and Valley Hospital, where she has volunteered with distinction for 25 years and is a patient representative. She and Frank raised three children in Ridgewood.

It has been with the support and generosity of caring citizens like Janet that the association has thrived and admirably served those in need. It is thanks to the longstanding commitment of volunteers like Fannie and Janet and all the other women who have worked with the Social Service Association that the association has established the outstanding, noble reputation it enjoys throughout the State of New Jersey.

Many people speak of helping others but few back up their words with deeds. The members of the Social Service Association are among those few. When a family has needed a meal, they were there. When a child needed clothing, they were there. When a handicapped person needed a wheelchair, they were there. There are many stories I could tell, many superlatives I could apply and many platitudes I could offer. In plain language, when someone needs help, the Social Security Association is there.

The women of the association are selfless, dedicated individuals who have tremendous compassion for their fellow human beings. They are examples for us all.

I also have a few words of personal testimony of what Janet has meant to me. She was always there whenever I needed her. In my early days of running for office, when nobody thought that housewife from Ridgewood could ever be elected, she was there. This housewife from Ridgewood would never have become a Congresswoman serving our Nation had it not been for her loyalty and generous support.

And America—now, as we face the millennium—is looking back to restore those values and qualities that built our great Nation. As we face a new world of technological change, a global economy, and the challenges of cultural change we must retain our commitment to the enduring values of our 200 years of history.

The tradition of neighbor helping neighbor—holding out a helping hand, generosity in donating financial resources, willingness to help those who cannot help themselves—is kept alive because of people like the women of the Social Service Association of Ridgewood.

Those are the sterling qualities we celebrate today. Those are what Janet and her grandmother have given to our community. For that we praise her.

She is a role model for the future.

Janet said at this month's award ceremony that she was certain her grandmother was smiling down from above. Today, as I write this, I am certain that Fannie Allen and many others of her generation are looking with favor upon Janet Conklin Kireker and the many others who have carried on in their tradition.

UNITED STATES MUST SUPPORT
HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOM
FOR SIKHS OF KHALISTAN

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I was alarmed to read of the death of Kashmir Singh, the Pub-

licity Secretary of the Akali Dal, Amritsar, for the district of Hoshiarpur. This incident has, once again, raised serious questions about the Indian Government's policies on political dissent.

According to media reports, Kashmir Singh and his father were taken from their home by Indian police at about 1:30 a.m. on March 15. Kashmir Singh died in police custody.

Although the police declared the incident an "encounter," there is a long history of such extrajudicial killing in India's campaign of oppression against the Sikhs and other minorities in South Asia.

Even the pro-Government Indian Express called Singh's death "a cold-blooded killing." Unfortunately the death of Kashmir Singh was not an isolated incident. There is an established pattern of repression in India. Countless political critics of the regime have been unfairly imprisoned, tortured, or disappeared.

The United States must support human rights and democracy throughout the world. Our Nation is a beacon of hope for people seeking self-determination and freedom. The people of Khalistan deserve that support.

INTRODUCTION OF THE DOLPHIN-SAFE FISHING ACT

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, we are about to enter into another round of debate on legislation to weaken one of our most popular environmental laws. Why? Because a foreign government demands it, and has threatened to kill thousands of dolphins if we don't.

During the last Congress, a small number of environmental groups secretly negotiated an agreement with Mexico and other Latin American nations to change the United States law assuring our children that the tuna they eat in their school lunches wasn't caught at the expense of dolphins. That deal was then presented to the Congress as take it or leave it, no amendments allowed—because Mexico wanted it that way, because Mexico has charged that we are flouting the rules of international free trade.

Is this where free trade principles have brought us? To a demand that we either open our markets to Mexican tuna or they'll slaughter even more dolphins?

There has to be a better way. And there is.

Today I am introducing the Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act, alternative legislation that would reward fishermen of other nations who choose not to kill dolphins by allowing their tuna to be sold in the United States under the famous "Dolphin Safe" label. Unlike other legislation on this issue, my bill would resolve the current trade dispute with Mexico without weakening United States laws.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act would allow tuna to be sold in the United States by nations whose fishing fleets continue to reduce dolphin deaths beyond last year's mortality level of just over 2,700 animals. By contrast, other legislation promoted by foreign tuna interests would authorize the deaths of more than 5,000 dolphins next year.

Countries who wish to sell their tuna in our market would have to be certified by the Sec-

retary of Commerce as not being involved in the transport of illegal drugs. The need for this provision has been established in recent articles in the Latin American and United States press and in testimony before Congress.

For example: At least 275 tons of cocaine transit the eastern tropical Pacific Ocean every year.

In July 1995, a Panamanian tuna vessel was caught off the coast of Peru with more than 12 tons of cocaine. This vessel was registered to a fishing company, Pesquera Azteca, owned by Colombian Cali Cartel drug trafficker Jose Castrillon Henao.

In August 1996, a Honduran-registered fishing ship crewed by Colombians and Ecuadoreans was seized off the Colombian coast with 2 tons of cocaine.

In January 1997, a Mexican fishing vessel was intercepted off Mexico's Pacific coast carrying 3.5 tons of cocaine.

In September 1996, Manuel Rodriguez Lopez, owner of Grupo Pesquero Rodriguez, which includes tuna companies in Baja California, Mexico, was placed under house arrest on charges of money laundering. Among the assets confiscated during his arrest were six tuna fishing vessels. Rodriguez also owns four other fishing companies believed to be involved in drug trafficking and money laundering.

Given the recent vote of this body on decertification of Mexico as a partner in the war against drugs, and the ongoing press articles across the country about the ways in which free trade actually contributes to the sale of illegal drugs in the United States, we cannot allow legislation to pass this body that would further feed the Mexican drug trade.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act also strengthens the meaning of the dolphin-safe label by ensuring that no tuna caught by chasing, netting, killing, or seriously injuring marine mammals can be called "dolphin safe". H.R. 408, by contrast, would allow dolphins to be chased and netted without limits—a practice prohibited by the Marine Mammal Protection Act and the Endangered Species Act—and permit that tuna to be deceptively labelled "safe" for dolphins.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act specifically addresses by-catch problems in the tuna fishery by requiring that all threatened and endangered species, such as sea turtles, be released alive, and requires fishing nations to adopt a by-catch reduction program to reduce the harvest of nontarget species.

Finally, the bill expresses the Sense of the Congress that each nation participating in the tuna fishery should contribute an equitable amount to the expenses of the Commission that oversees this fishery. Currently, the United States pays more than 90 percent of the expenses, although the United States has the smallest eastern Pacific tuna fishing fleet. The United States also houses the Commission, rent-free, in a waterfront property in La Jolla, CA, which would generate approximately \$500,000 annually for the Treasury.

The Dolphin-Safe Fishing Act is supported by a coalition of more than 80 environmental consumer protection, and labor organizations, including the Sierra Club, Defenders of Wildlife, Public Citizen, the National Consumers League, Humane Society of the United States, the National Family Farm Coalition, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International, and Clean Water Action.