

field some 1,500 citizens for a day of community service. The project combines teams of volunteers from schools, churches, neighborhoods, businesses and families with corporate support and aims to demonstrate the power of citizens to improve their communities.

The volunteers will, among other things, make repairs to schools, houses and churches, till community gardens, construct wheelchair ramps and conduct field trips for children with special needs. The project also will raise money to support the AmeriCorps interns who conduct school and after-school programs for more than 1,000 children every day.

One of Serve Houston's important community partners is the Chicano Family Center, which celebrates its 25th anniversary on Monday. Located on Avenue E on Houston's east side, the center serves a largely Hispanic neighborhood and clientele but provides help to any person who asks for it, regardless of ethnicity and with no questions asked.

The center efficiently and productively provides a broad array of social services for children, young parents and the elderly: education and literacy training; tutoring and counseling for students; an award-winning Scouting troop; family and drug abuse counseling; nutrition and sewing classes; and medical referrals. The list continues much further and covers virtually everything families need to correct problems, survive crises and learn the skills and habits necessary to live successful and fulfilling lives. In short, the Chicano Family Center serves as a model for delivery of social services to the community.

As welfare reform proceeds and welfare recipients use up their rationed benefits, community service organizations such as Serve Houston and the Chicano Family Center, which combine public and private resources, professionals and volunteers, will play an increasingly important role in providing help for those who need it.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VERNON J. EHLERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 73, I was involved in other legislative business and was not able to vote in time. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes."

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was in North Dakota participating in the emergency relief efforts that are underway to help the victims of the latest winter storm to hit the Upper Great Plains. As a result, I was absent for rollcall votes No. 72 and 73. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on both measures.

EXTENDING EFFECTIVE DATE OF INVESTMENT ADVISORS SUPERVISION COORDINATION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 18, 1997

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, at the time S. 410 was brought up for consideration in the House and passed, the Congressional Budget Office had not completed its cost estimate for the bill. The Congressional Budget Office has since completed its estimate and I ask that it be inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the appropriate place in the debate on S. 410.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 21, 1997.

Hon. TOM BLILEY,
Chairman, Committee on Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: At your request, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 410, an act to extend the effective date of the Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act, as passed by the House of Representatives on March 18, 1997.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contacts are Rachel Forward and Pepper Santalucia.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL, *Director.*

Enclosure.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST
ESTIMATE

S. 410—An act to extend the effective date of the Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act

CBO estimates that S. 410 would have no significant effect on the federal budget. Because the bill would not affect direct spending or receipts, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. In addition, S. 410 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

S. 410 would delay, from April 9, 1997, to July 8, 1997, the effective date for the Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act, enacted on October 11, 1996, as title III of Public Law 104-864. The Investment Advisors Supervision Coordination Act eases registration and bookkeeping requirements for certain investment advisers. The law exempts investment advisers already regulated by a state from registering with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) unless the investment adviser manages assets greater than \$25 million or acts as an adviser to an investment or business development company. In addition, the law restricts the ability of a state to impose certain requirements on investment advisers who conduct business in a state but maintain their principal place of business elsewhere.

Enacting S. 410 would provide the SEC and states with more time to prepare for the changes required by the 1996 act. CBO estimates that the SEC's workload would not change significantly as a result of the 90-day extension.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Rachel Forward, for the federal budgetary impact, and Pepper Santalucia, for the state and local impact. This estimate was approved by Robert A. Sunshine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

IN RECOGNITION OF JANET CONKLIN KIREKER AND FANNIE CALDWELL ALLEN

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 9, 1997

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Janet Conklin Kireker and her grandmother, the late Fannie Caldwell Allen, on their recent recognition by the Social Service Association of Ridgewood and Vicinity Inc. I would like to add my own recognition of the work they have done.

Fannie Caldwell Allen, Janet Conklin Kireker, and the Social Service Association of Ridgewood and Vicinity are the embodiment and personification of what has made America the greatest democracy on Earth and a beacon to the world.

Now I know that is easy to say. The rhetoric rolls too easily off the tongues of politicians. But this is genuine testimony to all who have been associated with the Social Service Association both today and through its 100-year history. These are the Americans—faithful to the principles of our Founding Fathers—who have been there when their neighbors turned to them for help.

Whether due to illness, disability, advanced age or economic hardship not of their making, these friends and neighbors in need have relied upon the Social Service Association. The Social Service Association has been there with the material and emotional support delivered personally and confidentially. This help has been volunteered and donated by the helping people of the community.

In honoring Fannie Caldwell Allen, we recognize that she set a very high standard as the association's longest-serving president. Born in New York City in 1871, she moved to Ridgewood as a young mother in 1903 and, with her husband, William, raised four children in their Woodside Avenue home. She joined the association in 1916, was named to the board in 1917, became recording secretary in 1918 and became president in 1919. She held that position until October 1937. During the aftermath of World War I, the Prohibition era and the Great Depression, she led the women of the association as they helped their neighbors deal with both the special problems of the times and the ordinary problems of everyday life.

During Mrs. Allen's tenure, the association's caseload, range of services, budget and community profile all grew tremendously. Among the highlights were the establishment of a program of local schools helping at Thanksgiving in 1924, establishment of the association's long-standing relationship with the Community Chest in 1926 and the opening of the Thrift Shop in 1930.

Upon her retirement as president in 1937, Mrs. Allen was named honorary president in recognition and appreciation of her many years of devoted leadership. She died in 1961.

Following in that heritage of dedicated altruism, Mrs. Allen's granddaughter, Janet Conklin Kireker, has been a true friend to the Social Service Association. For many years, she and her husband, Frank, have generously supported the association and its goals. In addition to the association, she has been a long-standing member of the Woman's Club of

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.