

One year later Chief Garza's leadership role dramatically expanded when he was named Deputy Chief of the United States Border Patrol in Washington, D.C. There he represented the Border Patrol across the world, including in the Middle East, where he shared his valuable insight and experience with foreign leaders and governments.

After serving in Washington, DC, Chief Garza returned back to the field to lead the Marfa Sector as Chief Patrol Agent. During his tenure as Chief Patrol Agent, Chief Garza has modernized his sector to respond to the growing threats to our national security by utilizing mission-oriented technology and transitioning the Sector Intelligence Unit to a pro-active organization. Day in and day out, Chief Garza and his well-trained staff put their lives on the line to tirelessly work to protect our country.

I am proud to commend my good friend—and a hero to our Nation—Chief Simon Garza, Jr., for his distinguished and honorable career. His straightforward and unwavering leadership will be greatly missed. Congratulations on a job well done, Chief.

INTRODUCTION OF THE STEVENS-INOUE INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES MONITORING AND COMPLIANCE LEGACY ACT

HON. RICHARD W. POMBO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2006

Mr. POMBO. Mr. Speaker, today, my colleagues, NEIL ABERCROMBIE, DON YOUNG, JIM SAXTON and I are introducing the Stevens-Inouye International Fisheries Monitoring and Compliance Legacy Act. This legislation will amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act—the Nation's premier fishery conservation statute—and Title IV of the High Seas Driftnet Fishing Moratorium Protection Act to promote additional measures to reduce Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing activities. In addition, the bill will implement two international fisheries treaties—the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention and the Agreement between the Governments of the United States and Canada on Pacific Hake/Whiting.

This legislation continues to build on the United States' tradition of implementing fishery conservation and management measures domestically and internationally. The United States has been a leader at many international fora to move forward policies that require countries to enforce conservation measures on their flag vessels.

Some international fisheries commissions have been more successful than others in passing resolutions recommending the implementation of conservation measures for fish species in international waters and tying to these measures adequate enforcement provisions. Title I of the Stevens-Inouye International Fisheries Monitoring and Compliance Legacy Act requires the Secretary of Commerce to work toward getting all international fisheries commissions to adopt effective enforcement provisions for species of fish under their jurisdiction.

The effective enforcement of conservation measures for vessels fishing in international waters will help reduce and work toward elimi-

nating the illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities occurring in many high seas areas. This legislation would require the Secretary to work with international fishery commissions to adopt market-based incentives, use vessel monitoring systems, and create international vessel registries as ways to eliminate unregulated fishing activities.

Title II and III of this legislation would implement the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Convention and the Agreement between the Governments of the United States and Canada on Pacific Hake/Whiting, respectively. These two titles will allow for U.S. participation in these important international fishery commissions. As in Title I of this legislation, U.S. participation at these international commissions is critical to moving forward U.S. policies to further conserve Pacific Highly Migratory Species and Pacific Whiting and the adoption of effective enforcement measures.

The Senate Commerce Committee, led by Co-Chairmen STEVENS and INOUE, have been leaders on this issue and have passed similar legislation through the Senate and the short title of the bill recognizes their leadership in this area.

This is an important piece of legislation and I look forward to working with my House Colleagues and my Senate Colleagues to pass this bill to the President before the end of the year.

CELEBRATING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE IRVING G. BERGMAN AMERICAN LEGION POST IN BANNING, CALIFORNIA

HON. JERRY LEWIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2006

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, the American Legion is one of the most respected institutions in our Nation, honoring our veterans and providing service to local communities. This is especially true of the Irving G. Bergman Post 428 in Banning, California, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary in August.

Post 428 was chartered as the San Geronio Pass Post of the American Legion in August 1931, to serve the veterans living in the Riverside County cities of Banning, Beaumont, Cabazon, Cherry Valley and Calimesa. Over the years, the Post has also become a community resource in the rapidly growing area.

More than 200 veterans from World War II, Korea, Vietnam and the Persian Gulf are active members of the Post, which refurbished a building in downtown Banning for its headquarters. My colleagues will be pleased to know that a flag flown over our Capitol waves over the Post each day.

Members of the Post provide service to disabled veterans at the Jerry L. Pettis Memorial VA Medical Center in nearby Loma Linda. The Post is a frequent host for ceremonies on Veterans Day, Memorial Day and other observances. Members have sponsored widely recognized salutes, including a Salute to Blue Star Families and a communitywide Welcome Home to Troops which drew hundreds of area residents to honor California National Guard members returning from fighting the War on

Terrorism. The Post also helped completely refurbish the local Armory.

Post 428 is especially active in the community, with members visiting schools to talk about patriotism and what it means to be a veteran, presenting small flags to students and large flags to be flown at the schools. Members have also participated in safety fairs and local parades.

I am particularly grateful to the past commander of Post 428, Rees Lloyd, who has been a strong advocate for protection of the Mojave Cross Veteran's Memorial in the Mojave National Preserve in the desert area of my congressional district. Although it is in a remote location and has a clear history as a veterans memorial, the cross has been challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union, which sued the National Park Service to remove it. Through the efforts of Mr. Lloyd, who is now commander of all Riverside County Posts, the American Legion has taken a strong stand in support of maintaining the cross. With their support, I am hopeful we will prevail in keeping this memorial to our veterans.

Mr. Speaker, the American Legion motto is "Still Serving God and Country," and I believe that is especially true of Post 428. Please join me in thanking them for their public service, and congratulating them on their 75th anniversary.

UNITED STATES AND INDIA NUCLEAR COOPERATION PROMOTION ACT OF 2006

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 26, 2006

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 5682) to exempt from certain requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 a proposed nuclear agreement for cooperation with India:

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Chairman, as a long time supporter of India and one of the co-founders of the India Caucus I have watched with gratification over the past decade as India and the United States have emerged as strategic partners. I believe the world's oldest and largest democracies have a lot to learn from and share with one another.

I am concerned, however, that the Bush administration seems to have focused all of the energy in this bilateral relationship on the recent proposal to commence nuclear cooperation. I understand India's growing energy demands and shortages (a crisis which we in the United States also face) and I believe that our two countries should cooperate and share technologies to promote energy independence. That is why, despite serious reservations about the proposed U.S.-India nuclear cooperation agreement and the Bush administration's ability to properly implement it, I co-sponsored H.R. 5682. I believe it is important that we continue to engage India on this important issue, and I supported this legislation to move this process along.

But I have serious concerns with the agreement as it stands. India has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), and

this type of arrangement with a nonsignatory to the treaty is unprecedented. Exporting American nuclear fuel to India has the potential to supplant the domestic uranium India is currently using to generate civilian nuclear power, freeing up this uranium for military purposes. I worry about the message this arrangement would send to the region and the world, and I do not believe further production of nuclear weapons is in India's or the South Asian region's best interests.

Nuclear weapons remain the most dangerous threat to mankind, and I worry about a mistake in Mumbai or Islamabad. The idea that these weapons can be used tactically or surgically is nonsense; we should be working to scale down nuclear weapon production in the region, not escalate it.

I do not believe this agreement is unworkable, but I do feel that there is one very important thing that India needs to do to move this forward: end its production of fissile material. This would show the U.S. and the world that this agreement is truly going to address India's domestic energy needs and not going to enhance its nuclear arsenal. To this end, I voted in support of the Berman/Tauscher amendment, which would withhold exports of nuclear reactor fuel to India until India stops producing fissile material for nuclear weapons.

However, the Berman/Tauscher amendment failed. In the absence of an Indian commitment to end fissile material production, I cannot support moving forward at this time with this agreement. I hope that those of us who do not support an agreement in the absence of such a commitment do not send the wrong message to our Indian friends. We will continue to support India and there are many areas in which our two countries can continue to engage, including trade, space exploration, anti-terrorism, and other defense cooperation. But I cannot in good conscience support an agreement that, even indirectly, increases India's nuclear weapons arsenal. I don't believe that serves India, the U.S., or the South Asian region well.

KOREAN WAR ARMISTICE DAY

HON. GINNY BROWN-WAITE

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2006

Ms. GINNY BROWN-WAITE of Florida. Mr. Speaker, July 27 marks a historic day.

On this date in 1953, the United States signed an armistice with China and North Korea. This agreement ended the hostilities of the Korean War. Unfortunately, most Americans forget this date.

Sandwiched between the second World War and Vietnam, the Korean War can easily be overshadowed. This is a tragedy. Thousands of American soldiers gave their lives in defense of freedom halfway around the world.

As Members of Congress, we have an obligation to ensure that their memory does not fade into obscurity.

On this day, I ask that all Americans take a moment to remember the enormous sacrifices made by our soldiers during the Korean War.

I also want to extend my heartfelt thanks to our nation's Korean War veterans.

RESOLUTION HONORING PURPLE HEART DAY IN SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2006

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker,

Whereas, on August 7, 1782 in Newburgh, New York, General George Washington began the time-honored tradition of awarding the valor of our soldiers with his creation of a badge of distinction, known as a Purple Heart, to be given to enlisted men and noncommissioned officers.

Whereas, on January 7, 1931, a new design of the Purple Heart was created by Ms. Elizabeth Will, an army heraldic specialist in the Office of the Quarter. The design consisted of a purple enameled heart within a bronze quarter inch border showing a profile of President George Washington.

Whereas, on this day, we celebrate Purple Heart Day on the anniversary of its creation on August 7, 1782, as a part of our patriotic duty to remember and recognize our soldiers willing to serve our country.

Be it hereby resolved, that Congressman HENRY CUELLAR commends the City of San Antonio for recognizing the importance of Purple Heart Day and for honoring our veterans on this day.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TIM MURPHY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2006

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 407, the Stearns of Florida Amendment to H.R. 5682, the United States and India Nuclear Cooperation Promotion Act of 2006. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye".

A TRIBUTE TO SRI CHINMOY

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 27, 2006

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I consider it an honor and a distinct privilege today to rise and offer birthday congratulations to a man many in this country and the world have come to respect and admire, Sri Chinmoy, who on August 27, will be celebrating his 75th birthday in New York City. He is a selfless individual who has dedicated himself to nurturing world harmony and to the creative expression of the limitless potential of the human spirit.

Sri Chinmoy's many contributions to American life and culture have been expressed through teaching, athletics, art, music, poetry and literature. He combines the contemplative traditions of his native India with the dynamism of his adopted America to serve humanity through programs such as the World Harmony Run torch relay, The Oneness-Heart Tears and Smiles worldwide humanitarian service, and the Lifting Up the World with a Oneness-Heart awards program. Through

these initiatives for world harmony, he has touched countless lives and offered hope to thousands of individuals worldwide.

Mr. Speaker, Sri Chinmoy Kumar Ghose was born on August 27, 1931, in India in East Bengal, the present day Bangladesh. On April 13, 1964, he arrived in this country from Southern India, where he had received his education and training in the ancient methods of yoga at the Sri Aurobindo Ashram.

When he came to this country, he founded the Sri Chinmoy Centre, headquartered in Jamaica, Queens. The first Centres were established in 1966 in Puerto Rico and New York, and have since grown to include branches all over the United States and 73 other countries worldwide. The Centres are dedicated to the twin goals of public service and personal spiritual growth through the use of meditation. The students of Sri Chinmoy include individuals from all faiths and walks of life who seek to cultivate harmony and goodwill both in themselves and in their communities. They also compose the community of volunteers who carry out, at the grass-roots level, Sri Chinmoy's vision of loving service through such varied projects as humanitarian aid and the sponsorship of musical concerts and athletic events.

Considered one of the world's foremost authorities on Eastern philosophy, which is a systematic method of expanding consciousness through meditation, prayer and selfless service, Sri Chinmoy has lectured on this topic at many of the major universities in the United States. His first lecture tour began at Yale on December 4, 1968 and included talks at all 8 Ivy League Universities. In the early 1970s he lectured at 20 universities on topics of Indian wisdom and philosophy. In 1974, he spoke at universities in all 50 states.

He continues to lecture here and around the world. In his writings and speeches, he endeavors to share eastern light for the western mind. A prolific writer and poet, Sri Chinmoy has written over 1,550 books of essays, poems and short stories. The largest university library collection of his works is at Harvard Divinity School.

Meditation classes under Sri Chinmoy's guidance are always provided free of charge. He offered his first public meditation at Columbia University on April 23, 1971, and his first meditation in Congress at the Rayburn House Office Building on May 23, 1979, under the sponsorship of my former colleague, the distinguished late New York Congressman Joseph P. Addabbo.

Mr. Speaker, Sri Chinmoy believes that sport is a powerful instrument for promoting global harmony. He has long found that athletics can be an invaluable source of motivation and enrichment for thousands of people, young and old alike. In 1976 he was recognized with a commendation from the President's Council on Physical Fitness for his role in inspiring young Americans to run the 50-State, 9,000-mile "Liberty Torch" relay held in honor of the U.S. Bicentennial. He founded the Sri Chinmoy Marathon Team in 1977. In 1982, several of his students organized "America's Freedom-Ride," a 50-State public participation bicycle relay that celebrated the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution.

The lessons of these early 50-State American relays became the foundation for the Sri Chinmoy Marathon Team to organize a global torch relay. Now known as the World Harmony