

States has grown by more than 40 percent. A growing population puts pressure on open spaces in two ways: First, more people want to enjoy the great outdoors so they need more space for it; second, more land is being used for other purposes—such as new subdivisions, shopping malls, office buildings, and more—which makes open space more scarce, especially in areas where most of us live. The demand for parks and open space is higher than ever before, especially for city parks, the parks down the street in which we walk, run and enjoy the outdoors.

How can we fund conservation efforts in the time of tight budgets? The Americans Outdoors Act of 2004, which Senator MARY LANDRIEU and I introduced in the Senate earlier this year, provides the answer.

The act provides a reliable stream of funding by collecting what we call a conservation royalty on revenues from drilling for oil and gas on offshore Federal lands. It uses this conservation royalty to fully fund three existing Federal programs. First, the State side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is \$450 million annually. Second, the Wildlife Conservation Fund is \$350 million annually. And third, Urban Parks Initiatives is \$125 million annually. It also provides 500 million additional dollars each year for coastal impact assistance including wetlands protection.

This new conservation royalty is not such a new idea at all. It is modeled after the existing State royalty for onshore oil and gas drilling created in the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920. The act gives 50 cents of every dollar from drilling onshore—and in the case of Alaska, 90 cents out of every dollar—as a royalty to the State in which the drilling occurs.

In a similar way, our Americans Outdoors Act of 2004 would create a conservation royalty of about 25 percent for revenues of the funds collected from offshore drilling on Federal lands. Some of the royalty would go to States such as Texas where the drilling occurs. More would go to all States for parks, game and fish commissions, and projects funded by the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The premise of this legislation is simple. If drilling for oil and gas creates an environmental impact, it makes sense to use some of the proceeds to create an environmental benefit. In 2001, the Federal Government received \$7.5 billion in oil and gas revenues from Federal offshore leases. This revenue comes from the Outer Continental Shelf which supplies more oil to the United States than any other country, including Saudi Arabia.

I mentioned at the beginning this was a bipartisan idea. I should mention one other President who was involved in this idea. His name was Ronald Reagan. In 1985, President Reagan asked me to chair the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors which looked ahead for a generation to try to

see what we could do now to help us—today, as it turns out, nearly 20 years later—to enjoy the great American outdoors. One of the major recommendations from President Reagan's Commission on Americans Outdoors was that we take some of the money from offshore oil drilling and devote it to wildlife preservation, to city parks, and to the State and Federal sides of the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Senator LANDRIEU and I intend to add an amendment that includes the Federal side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund to our proposal.

Today, we celebrate 40 years of a good idea with a new suggestion for how to improve it: a conservation royalty on offshore revenues that we treat exactly the same way we have treated onshore revenues for 50 years. We give it to the States and to the Federal side of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for wildlife preservation and city parks.

Someone once said Italy has its art, England has its history, and the United States has the great American outdoors. Our magnificent land, as much as our love of liberty, is at the core of our character. It has inspired our pioneer spirit, our resourcefulness, and our generosity. Its greatness has fueled our individualism and our optimism and made us believe anything is possible. It has influenced our music, our literature, our science, and our language. It has served as our training ground for athletes and philosophers, of poets and defenders of American ideas.

So let us come together to conserve the great open spaces of our country for generations to come. That is why the generation before us—Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy and Johnson and Reagan—worked to establish the Land and Water Conservation Fund 40 years ago. That is why we should make sure it is fully funded today. The Americans Outdoors Act will do just that.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

EXTENSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I understand that morning business is set to expire soon. I ask unanimous consent that period be extended so other Senators may speak during this extended period of morning business for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, to make sure I do not run out of time—my remarks may take a couple minutes more—I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to speak for so much time as I may consume, not to exceed 15 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Thank you, Mr. President.

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE REYNALDO GUERRA GARZA

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Judge Reynaldo Guerra Garza, who passed away yesterday in Brownsville, TX, at the age of 89. Judge Garza was the first Mexican American to serve as a Federal district court judge and a Federal appellate judge. Today, I join my fellow Texans in mourning this loss, along with his wife of 65 years, Bertha Garza, and his five children. By any measure of Reynaldo Garza's stature in the community, he was a mountain of a man.

Reynaldo Garza was born in 1915 in Brownsville, TX, a first-generation American whose parents had fled civil unrest in Mexico. It was during the Depression when he decided to become a lawyer, so he worked as a laborer for the WPA to save money for tuition at the University of Texas.

He excelled in his studies at the University of Texas and developed a great many political friendships, including a longstanding friendship with then-congressional candidate Lyndon Baines Johnson. In 1939, he graduated from the University of Texas Law School and opened his own law office in Brownsville, TX. A solo firm was financially risky for such a green young lawyer, but Reynaldo Garza strongly believed he should practice law in his community, among his family and his friends.

Reynaldo Garza served for 4 years as a gunnery sergeant in World War II and returned to Brownsville with a growing reputation as a civic leader and a brilliant lawyer. He was invited to join the largest firm in town as a partner, where he practiced commercial and insurance law for more than a decade.

When a Federal judicial vacancy came up in 1961, President John F. Kennedy nominated Reynaldo Garza to fill the seat with broad support from the Texas leadership. After being confirmed, Judge Garza plowed through a heavy 2-year backlog of cases in exceptional time. As his profile grew, Judge Garza became a symbol for many young, hard-working Hispanics to pursue their goals of leadership within the legal, business, and social community, blazing a trail for others to follow.

Those in Brownsville, TX, who saw Judge Garza as a model to follow included a junior high school student named Juliet Garcia, who became the first Mexican-American woman president of a university, and a young attorney, Federico Pena, who was to become U.S. Transportation Secretary.

Garza wrote:

I've always said I hope I got the appointment because I was qualified, not because I was Mexican American. But I knew I had to do a good job or else my actions would reflect not only my ability, but also that of other Mexican Americans.

It was in December of 1976 when President-elect Jimmy Carter called

Judge Garza personally to ask him to join his Cabinet as Attorney General. But Judge Garza thought it was a prank call, so he simply hung up the phone. Eventually, after being convinced this was indeed the real thing, a request from the President-elect, Judge Garza gracefully declined the offer because he wanted to stay close to home and stay close to his community.

But it was in 1978, when President Carter called again, and this time offering him a nomination to serve on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals—after having been confirmed by the Senate—he became the first Mexican-American Federal appellate court judge. At every step of the way, Reynaldo Garza blazed a trail for others.

U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Tony Garza, who practiced law in Brownsville from 1983 until 1988, told the Associated Press today that everybody who knew Judge Garza had a story to tell. He said:

I remember him telling me when I was a lawyer, "Don't ever forget you'll have a lot of clients, if you're lucky, but hopefully your clients will only have one attorney."

The Ambassador said:

I will never forget that advice.

Judge Garza retired from active service in 1982, but he continued to serve on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals with a reduced workload. His last court sitting was in 2001, and he continued working as a circuit court judge until the time of his death. He never lost that dedication or belief in the importance of hard work and perseverance.

Let me share with you one additional story. This one is from the Brownsville Herald of today. It was reported:

Garza touched many [lives] in the legal community, both professionally and personally.

Undeterred by his illness, he officiated the swearing in of U.S. District Judge Ricardo H. Hinojosa in McAllen as chairman of the federal sentencing commission. The ceremony was performed in [Judge] Garza's hospital room in Brownsville on Aug. 3, Hinojosa said.

[Judge] Hinojosa met [Judge] Garza when he was on the bench at the federal courthouse in Brownsville. Their two courtrooms were located on the same floor.

"Judge Garza was a great mentor and immediately made me feel at home . . . he was always ready to provide advice and counsel," [Judge] Hinojosa said.

Hinojosa said he has admired Garza since he was a boy. He remembers attending naturalization ceremonies in Starr County, which [Judge] Garza presided over.

"I remember sitting there and not realizing that someday I would be working on the same floor as he did," Hinojosa said. "He's an example of anything that is possible in this great country."

"The rest of us have come along after him because he opened doors for us. He opened doors that remain open for the rest of us."

Mr. President, today, I offer this salute to the memory of Judge Reynaldo Garza.

I remember when I served on the State judiciary, we were at Southern Methodist University School of Law trying to help young law students be-

come effective advocates on a moot court panel. He and I served on the same panel. I remember his great humor, his great intelligence, and his incisive questioning.

It may seem as if Judge Garza is gone from us now, but he is still here as long as we bear his memory in our hearts, as long as we honor what he gave to us during his time here on Earth, and as long as his example inspires a child to dream of greater things.

May God bless Reynaldo Garza. And may God bless his family.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

ANTI-SEMITISM

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, today my subject is going to be one which we had hoped would not be facing us. But it still faces us today, and that is the age-old plague of anti-Semitism. Like so many other diseases, we thought it had been wiped off the face of the Earth. But it has returned in new and, unfortunately, virulent forms.

In July of this year, Australia's largest synagogue in the west coast city of Perth was defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti that read "6 million more please with fries." Recently, in the United States, and at least 14 other countries, anti-Semitic incidents have been recorded, and the trend is not promising. Mass expulsions, forced conversions, bans on land ownership, job and housing discrimination all mark a people who have been singled out, not because of what they have done but because of who they are—Jews.

Now, many of us who came of age in the post-World-War-II era harbored the illusion that the last remnants of anti-Semitism perished in Hitler's gas chambers. Many believed that what American GI's discovered in Nazi concentration camps was so horrendous and shocking that it finally put an end to what historian Robert Wistrich had dubbed "the longest hatred"—that of anti-Semitism.

Unfortunately, we are witnessing a rapid re-emergence of anti-Semitism. From the Middle East where sermons from mosques single out Jews for death; to Paris, where Jewish schools are firebombed and Jewish children are routinely attacked, to the conference against racism in Durban, South Africa, which quickly became a carnival attacking Israel; to the inordinate number of anti-Israeli resolutions in the U.N. General Assembly, to U.S. college campuses, where anti-Israel rallies become forums with chants that disintegrate into cries of "Death to the Jews", anti-Semitic acts have become commonplace and even fashionable once again. As Natan Sharansky wrote in *Commentary* magazine, November 2003, "Israel has become the world's Jew and anti-Zionism is simply a substitute for anti-Semitism."

In Washington, the recent attacks on Doug Feith and the so-called neo-con-

servatives such as Paul Wolfowitz and Richard Perle charging Jewish DoD officials with manipulating U.S. intelligence in order to "force" the United States to take out Saddam in Iraq contain familiar anti-Semitic overtones. The fact is the Senate Intelligence Committee, after an exhaustive review of pre-war U.S. intelligence, found absolutely no evidence of pressure being put on intelligence analysts to change their official assessments by any officer of the administration.

The Jewish state has tried in earnest to sacrifice "land for peace". We witnessed Prime Minister Barak's offer to Chairman Arafat: shared sovereignty over Jerusalem, Muslim control of the Temple Mount, 97 percent of the West Bank and Gaza, and a land swap in the Negev for a corridor around Jerusalem that couldn't be given away, a "right of return" for thousands of Palestinian refugees, and a compensatory package for those that couldn't be re-absorbed. The offer was so generous that many were privately apprehensive about what would become of Israel if Arafat were to have accepted it. Yet, Arafat walked away from the negotiating table and responded with violence which has remained unmitigated ever since. Over 1,000 innocent Israelis have lost their lives for simply riding on buses, or going out to eat pizza with their families.

Under Article 51 of the U.N. charter, a nation's primary responsibility is to protect the lives of its citizens. When Israel tried to do that, by building a defensive barrier to keep out terrorists, which has resulted in a 90 percent decrease in terrorist attacks, the U.N. General Assembly voted to refer it to the International Court of Justice, in the Hague. The ICJ declared Israel's security fence "immoral" and demanded that it be removed. The security fence will disrupt the Palestinian's travel, but inconvenience is not final, death is.

The ICJ decided that only Israel should be singled out for moral opprobrium—for building a security fence to defend the lives of its civilian population. This is occurring while Muslims with less dark pigment in their skin are systematically murdering Muslims with more dark pigment in their skin, in the Darfur region of the Sudan, to the tune of 1,000 a week. When a Jew or Israel is judged by a different, more stringent standard than that used to judge any other person or nation, there is just one term for it: anti-Semitism.

Unfortunately, the scourge of anti-Semitism is prolonged when the institutions we depend upon for community and regional stability are infected by it. Take for example the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, UNRWA.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency was established in 1949 to provide humanitarian services to Arabs who left their homes during the war against Israel's independence. UNRWA is the only U.N. agency assigned to serve only one class of people, and the