

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

only refugee agency whose mandate does not include the resettlement of its wards. Fifty-four years after its founding, UNRWA is providing assistance to the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those who left. Soon it will be providing services to the grandchildren of the grandchildren. All other refugees are the responsibility of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees; who serves 21.8 million persons in 120 countries with the aim of resettling them.

This situation, unintended at first, is perpetuated now by a combination of naivete, inertia and ill design. It is responsible in large measure for the intractable nature of Palestinian and Arab claims against the State of Israel, and makes the Palestinians tools in the continuing Arab struggle to delegitimize and ultimately eliminate Israel. The difficulties created for the Palestinian people by this are legion.

With the exception of Jordan, Arab states in which they live have refused to grant citizenship to them or to their descendants born after 1948.

In some countries, Lebanon in particular, laws strictly limit the professions these persons may enter, the schools they may attend, or the places they may live.

UNRWA schools, according to the State Department, provide children with textbooks that "contain anti-Israeli and anti-Jewish content." This is a mild statement. In fact, many of the texts contain exceptionally lurid and hateful propaganda.

UNRWA-administered camps are filled with weapons, as has been acknowledged by UNRWA personnel in statements to the media. The Government of Israel has charged that UNRWA warehouses have been and are being used to store weapons and bomb making material.

Each year UNRWA-financed projects, such as the Union of Youth Activities Centers, sponsor gigantic "right of return" rallies throughout the West Bank and Gaza, encouraging people to believe the existence of Israel is temporary and will be reversed by the U.N.

UNRWA is financed by voluntary contributions and, according to U.N. records, the United States has consistently contributed about 25 percent of UNRWA costs. In 2002, that amounted to \$110 million. UNRWA is funded annually, providing an opportunity for countries to examine the mandate, propose changes, and decide whether or not it will renew funding. It is time to initiate a thorough investigation into the finances of this agency. We must work to eliminate institutional hatred as exemplified by the anti-Semitic culture resident within UNRWA.

Some will say that America would not be targeted by terrorism if it did not support Israel to the degree that it does. If we stand by and witness this hatred without intervening or supporting our democratic ally then we would become as venal as the rest of the world. Appeasement of hatred and

murder would only come back to haunt us just as appeasement to terrorism in the 1980s and 1990s did on 9/11. Giving in to the prevailing, fashionable wind of anti-Semitism and anti-Zionism would directly contradict the ideals that this country has been founded upon.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York.

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, I rise in recognition of the start of Hispanic Heritage Month. As we embark on this month-long festivity, I am pleased to take this opportunity to celebrate the extraordinary contributions to our country that the Hispanic community embodies.

Today it is clear to all of us that Hispanic Americans are flourishing in every State in our Nation. The diversity of the population is such a tribute to the freedom and opportunity America promises.

Hispanic Americans are starting growing businesses, contributing to the safety and security of our Nation through their service in the Armed Forces, going on to college in high rates, and making a real difference in every part of American life. So there is much to celebrate during Hispanic Heritage Month 2004.

There are also serious concerns that should involve all of us—not only those who themselves are of Hispanic heritage or those like myself who are privileged to represent a very vibrant, dynamic Latino community in New York, but for all Americans—because the issues facing Hispanic Americans are the same ones that are important to every American.

I have been concerned because I think on so many fronts the record of the current administration is one that by any objective analysis is found wanting. Time and time again, the administration has promised or told us one thing, only to proceed to do something else and to establish a record of broken promises.

For example, on health care, Hispanic Americans, as all Americans, are dependent in their older years on Medicare. Medicare provides vital services to Hispanic seniors. They were listening last year as President Bush claimed his Medicare bill would benefit them. He repeated that claim in his speech at his party's political convention. And the next day, what did we see? The largest increase in Medicare premiums in history.

While Hispanic parents, like all parents, look to our public schools to help their children acquire the tools to be successful in our very competitive global economy, again, the Bush administration has proposed over and over in its budget to cut key programs such as bilingual education, dropout prevention, migrant and seasonal Head Start, and Hispanic Serving Institutions that do so much in every commu-

nity across our Nation. Yet in the fiscal year 2005 budget, all of these programs are targeted for dramatic cuts. This is happening at the same time that we know the administration has continued to underfund the No Child Left Behind Act.

In New York City, we have the largest school district in the country, with a million students. That seems shocking to some of my colleagues who come from States that don't even have a million people. In very difficult circumstances, that school district is struggling to deal with the obligations imposed upon it by the No Child Left Behind Act. Among the obligations is to provide testing to children in their native language. Yet we know that is still not being fulfilled by the administration. We know there are all kinds of issues with overcrowding because we are letting people move from school to school under the transfer provision, but we don't have adequate space for them to move into. Because of the very highly concentrated Hispanic population in New York, that falls disproportionately on the children I represent. I worry that what was held out as a great promise under No Child Left Behind, because of a broken promise and a failure to fund what had been promised, the burdens of complying with that act are falling on those least able to bear them.

Perhaps most alarmingly, the President continues to tell us, against the evidence we see with our own eyes, that the economy is strong and that the budget deficit, estimated to be at least \$422 billion—and more likely \$445 billion—is not to be worried about. In fact, recently, on a national news program, the President was asked whether he thought the budget deficit—the highest in our history—was pretty good. The President answered, "Yes, I do, I do." Well, I could not disagree more. There is nothing pretty good about a record budget surplus in 2001 being transformed into a record budget deficit. All the while, the number of Americans without health care goes up, the number of Americans in the middle class falling into poverty goes up.

Since the President took office, the number of Americans living in poverty has increased by more than 4.3 million men, women, and children. Median household income for families is down 3.4 percent. However, the picture for Hispanic Americans is even bleaker because so many of them start at the bottom of the economic ladder, where they work and strive and accomplish so much to lift themselves and their children out of poverty. So while 11.7 percent of all Americans live in poverty, 21.4 percent of Hispanics live in poverty. Last year, median income fell, on average, \$63 nationally, but it dropped \$864 for Hispanic families.

The list goes on and on because so many of the pillars of the American middle-class dream—a dream that sustained my family, that motivated me,