

period for the transaction of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE JAMES DEANDA

Mr. REID. Mr. President, last week, hundreds of family, friends, and admirers gathered in Houston, TX, to honor the life of a WWII veteran, legal giant, and true American hero, U.S. district judge James DeAnda. Judge DeAnda died last Thursday, September 7, 2006, at the age of 81. Throughout his life, he quietly went about his work of ensuring that Hispanic Americans were guaranteed the same protections and rights afforded them in our Constitution.

Today, we mourn his passing and pay tribute to his important contributions to this Nation. I am joined by Senator SALAZAR, who is familiar with the importance of Judge DeAnda's legacy. Senator SALAZAR, what do you believe are Judge DeAnda's most important legal victories?

Mr. SALAZAR. Thank you, Senator REID, for your recognition of Judge DeAnda. One of his most significant cases came in 1954, when he worked on and argued a little-known but enormously significant case before the U.S. Supreme Court. I should also mention that Judge DeAnda, together with a legal team of three other Mexican-American attorneys, were the first Mexican-American attorneys to argue before the highest Court in our land.

In *Hernández v. Texas*, Judge DeAnda believed that their client, Pete Hernandez, could not receive a fair and impartial trial unless members of other races served on the jury. Through careful research, Judge DeAnda showed that Hispanics in Jackson County, TX, were essentially barred from serving as jurors despite comprising a significant proportion of the population at the time. In fact, no Hispanic had served on any jury in Jackson County for a quarter century. The Supreme Court agreed and overturned the murder conviction. They unanimously ruled that Mexican Americans and all other racial groups in the United States had equal protection under the 14th amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

Despite this major legal victory, the Hernandez case was overshadowed by a companion case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, which was decided just a week later. But the results of this decision are evident in American courtrooms everywhere. Because of this decision alone, Judge DeAnda holds a special place in our country's history and our quest to become a more inclusive America.

Mr. REID. Yes, I agree with the Senator from Colorado. Judge DeAnda no doubt played a key role in our Nation's history. He was a key leader in the Latino civil rights movement who worked tirelessly to foster legal equal-

ity for Latinos and all Americans. Like many great Americans, Judge DeAnda rose from humble beginnings.

The son of Mexican immigrants, Judge DeAnda was born in Houston, TX. He interrupted his college education at Texas A&M University to join the Marines during World War II, serving in the Pacific and then later China. When he returned from the war, he completed his studies and then enrolled in the University of Texas Law School in 1950, where he was among the first Hispanics admitted.

Beyond the Hernandez case, Judge DeAnda took on countless other cases in his fight to end segregation of Hispanics in Texas. In 1968, he went before the Supreme Court in the case of *Cisneros v. Corpus Christi ISD*, a case that led to the desegregation and increased funding of schools in that city. It was also during that year that Judge DeAnda helped to establish one of the most respected national Hispanic organizations, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, MALDEF. Senator SALAZAR, would you say that the founding of MALDEF has empowered the Hispanic community in our country?

Mr. SALAZAR. As a Hispanic who grew up in the Southwest, I can say that the impact of MALDEF's establishment has been profound. As the Hispanic community's legal advocate, MALDEF has taken on cases throughout the country. In my own State, their work has helped improved access to equal education for Hispanics.

Judge DeAnda was also actively involved with Hispanic organizations like the League of United Latin American Citizens, LULAC, and the American G.I. Forum. By working with MALDEF, they ensured that Hispanic veterans, who gave the ultimate sacrifice on the battlefield, were not denied burial in our veterans cemeteries. Judge DeAnda's leadership was visionary and was recognized by President Jimmy Carter in 1979, who nominated him to serve as a Federal judge in the Southern District of Texas. At the time of his appointment, he was only the Nation's second Mexican-American Federal district judge.

Despite all of his contributions to the Latino community, Judge DeAnda never sought the limelight. He only strove to ensure equal rights for all in this country through his thorough representation and fair consideration of those who came before his court. I find his own words to be the most telling. He is said to have told a group of law school students once, "You will find law to be a most satisfying career because of the service you can give your fellow man. I know of no other endeavor in which you can bring about healthy change and make a decent living. You can live well and do good."

Judge DeAnda certainly did good and we are grateful to him for his service.

Mr. REID. We are truly indebted to Judge DeAnda. Indeed, it is only fitting that as our Nation begins a month-long

celebration of Hispanic contributions to America during Hispanic Heritage Month, we take this time to acknowledge Judge DeAnda. We are deeply saddened by his passing but are also inspired by his example as we carry on the struggle to ensure equity for all Americans. His life-long dedication to the protection of Americans has made him an icon in the legal profession and a pioneer of the American civil rights movement.

Judge DeAnda will be missed by all, but certainly by his wife Joyce and their four children. They are in our thoughts and prayers.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2005

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. Each Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduce hate crimes legislation that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society. Likewise, each Congress I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

On December 6, 2003, in Largo, FL, William McHenry was stabbed to death by Lucas McCauley. McCauley, a straight man, followed McHenry home from Club Z109, a bar that caters to gay and transgendered people. After arriving at his home, McHenry was attacked and stabbed by McCauley. According to police, the motivation for the attack was the victim's sexual orientation.

I believe that the Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

HATE CRIME

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, the Jewish New Year is a time for celebration, prayer, and reflection. As friends and family commemorate the high holy days which begin tomorrow evening, Jewish communities across Washington State and around the world will come together, consider the past, and look to the year ahead.

Rosh Hashanah brings new beginnings and new energy; Yom Kippur calls for atonement and forgiveness. These ideals extend beyond religion or race—they build common ground and inspire shared sacrifice. All of this was threatened by an act of senseless violence and hate this summer in Seattle. We cannot give in to that hate.

During these days of repentance and renewal, I share a commitment to ending violence and to living with one another in peace both around the world and here in our own communities.

Yet we are still shocked and saddened by the pain and loss of July 28,

2006, when a gunman driven by hate, forced his way into the offices of the Jewish Federation of Greater Seattle. He killed one woman and wounded five others before surrendering to police.

Our community tries to recover, but we are stunned. The King County Prosecutor said: "Make no mistake, this was a hate crime."

I mourn the loss of Pamela Waechter, a beautiful woman and warm spirit who lost her own life while trying to improve the lives of others. All across Washington State we have been asking the same questions. How could such an event happen in our community? How could such violence be carried out in our city in the name of hate?

There is never any justification for a hate crime, anywhere. That this horrific crime took a life so suddenly and so uselessly is a tragedy for all of Seattle. We must recommit ourselves to the goal laid out by Rabbi Mirel. He said: "Hatred will not be our legacy."

We must do more, both as a national community and as individuals, to recognize the brutality of this crime and to respond to this terrible event. And we must do more to demonstrate that the only kind of intolerance Americans will abide is an intolerance for short-term answers and shortsighted conclusions.

Pamela Waechter, who was killed in July, set an example for us all through her involvement in the Seattle community. She moved to Seattle in 1979. After raising two children, Pamela became a student at the University of Washington and graduated with a degree in nutrition.

Pamela worked at Jewish Family Service and later at the Jewish Federation, where she did outreach and fundraising. She rose from secretary to two-term president at Temple B'nai Torah. Pamela stood out in her dedication, and brought the diverse people of this city together across boundaries of ethnicity or religion.

My thoughts and prayers go out to the victims and their families. We honor their spirit during these Days of Awe by celebrating their deeds, pursuing peace, and seeking renewal.

UNVEILING OF THE BOB DOLE LEADERSHIP PORTRAIT

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, this summer the U.S. Capitol added a new portrait to its collection of Senate leaders. It is a face that is familiar to all of us since he once led this institution and spent 27 years here as a Senator. I refer to Bob Dole, former Senator from Kansas, chairman of the Finance Committee, majority leader, and Presidential candidate. His portrait was unveiled in the Old Senate Chamber on July 25 and now hangs in the Senate Chamber lobby, along with a painting of Senator George Mitchell, his Democratic counterpart. He looks very much at home there.

Bob Dole's story is familiar to almost everyone in this Nation: Born and

raised in Russell, KS, he went off to serve in the U.S. Army during the Second World War. He was seriously injured in combat in Italy and underwent arduous physical rehabilitation for more than 3 years. He returned to Kansas, got his law degree, ran for the State legislature, and served as county attorney. He first ran for Congress in 1960 and served in the House of Representatives for 8 years. Then, like many of us, he migrated from the House to the Senate.

The Senate suited Bob Dole. He is a man who speaks his mind, candidly and forthrightly. Right away he impressed Senator Barry Goldwater, who hailed the new Senator from Kansas as "the first fellow we've had around here in a long time who can grab 'em by the hair and haul 'em down the aisle." While that captures the combative side of the man, there was also Bob Dole the legislative tactician, a statesman who sought common ground among 100 Senators to craft legislation that would best serve the Nation. When President Ronald Reagan sought to shore up the finances of Social Security, it was Bob Dole, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, working with the ranking member of the minority, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who forged the bill that stabilized the system for another generation.

As floor leader of his party, in both the majority and the minority, Bob Dole stood front and center in the Chamber, shrewd, vigilant, and masterful. But you could also find him off the floor, sitting in the cloakroom, a legal pad on his lap, surrounded by a knot of Senators, drafting the language of an amendment to break a legislative impasse and get the Senate's business back on track.

He did this all with a ready quip and a limitless sense of humor that got him and the Senate through many difficult moments. Bob Dole possesses a sure sense of the ironies of government and the foibles of politicians. He has used this to great advantage in winning over his audiences, whether in small groups or vast arenas. He is smiling in his portrait, as if he had just delivered one of those lines that made his listeners laugh.

It is a handsome portrait of a man who well deserves the honor of being included among the artwork of the U.S. Capitol. Future Senators can gaze on it for inspiration, and it will remind visitors of his many contributions to our Nation's history. Bob Dole will most likely glance at it himself when he visits the Capitol and probably make a few wry remarks when he does. Today he is proudly a Senate spouse, married to the senior Senator from North Carolina, ELIZABETH HANFORD DOLE, who carries on his legislative tradition.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the proceedings of the ceremony for unveiling the Bob Dole leadership portrait.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS TRANSCRIBED FROM THE BOB DOLE LEADERSHIP PORTRAIT UNVEILING—JULY 25, 2006 IN THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER

Mr. FRIST: Good afternoon. It's an honor to be here today, and it's a special honor for me to welcome back a leader whose title I share but whose service will never be rivaled.

Ten years ago, Bob Dole stepped down from the office I now hold, and he left invaluable words to all who would follow. He said, "You do not lay claim to the office you hold. It lays claim to you. Your obligation is to bring to it the gifts you can of labor and honesty and then depart with grace."

To congress and to the office of Majority Leader, Bob Dole brought the gifts of labor and honesty. But what he also brought was an invaluable perspective. It was a perspective of a fighter. It was the mind-set of the greatest generation—the generation who fought on the battlefield, on farm field, in factory—so America might rise.

From the humble plains of Kansas, Bob Dole learned the value of fighting one's way up in the world through hard and honest work. And from the battlefields of war, he learned that the freedoms we enjoy—the very freedoms that enable a boy from Kansas to dream big and succeed—were to be fought for at any price.

To this day, Bob Dole has never stopped fighting for the America he believed in. Ardent, he fought for a better life for all Americans—for the disadvantaged, for Americans with disabilities, for the hard-working farmer trying to raise a family. And always he has stood tall for America's veterans. For those who made the ultimate sacrifice, Bob Dole fought to ensure their sacrifice was never forgotten.

And it was that passion that paved the way to the construction of the World War II Memorial on the Mall. At the dedication to that memorial in 2004, Bob Dole said to the audience: "what we learned in foreign fields of battle, we applied in post-war America. As a result of our democracy, though imperfect, is more nearly perfect than in the days of Washington, Lincoln, Roosevelt."

Bob, today I say to you, our democracy is more nearly perfect because of you. America is a better place because you've been here fighting on our side. From the battlefield to the Senate floor, thank you for fighting for America.

[applause]

Mr. MITCHELL: Senator Frist, Senator Reid, Senator Dole the first, Senator DOLE the current, friends and family of both Senators DOLE and colleagues, for six years I was privileged to serve as Senate Majority Leader. Shortly after I was elected to that position, I went to see Bob Dole. He was then the Minority Leader, a position he continued to hold during my tenure as Majority Leader.

Bob had been in the Senate much longer than I had, knew a lot more, and so I understood that I could learn a lot from him, as I'd learned from my immediate predecessor, Senator ROBERT BYRD. I told Bob that I looked forward to working with him, and we quickly agreed on a simple set of rules that would guide our relationship. We would not surprise or embarrass each other. We would try to work together in good faith whenever possible. But when we couldn't, we would say so candidly. And always we'd let the Senate decide.

For six years, we lived by those rules. There were many difficult issues, some tense times, we disagreed often on substance and on process, but we never let a harsh word pass between us, in public or in private. And that is true to this day. Never in our lifetimes has a harsh word passed between us. We believed in and we trusted each other. All