

On behalf of all Nevadans—and indeed all Americans—I offer my deepest condolences to the Flynn and Stewart families. They have paid the ultimate price for their country, and we are forever indebted to them. It was John and Patrick's mission to keep us safe, and they performed this mission with honor.

It's never easy when one of our soldiers dies, but we can seek small comfort in the fact that their sacrifice will never be forgotten. It's because of the bravery of these individuals and others like them that we are free today.

This morning, I'd like to also remember the hundreds and hundreds of brave men and women from Nevada who are serving this country in Iraq, Afghanistan, and even in devastated regions of our own country. My thoughts are with these soldiers, and I continue to pray for their safety.

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 July 7, 2004, two men were attacked outside a local restaurant by 10 to 12 men. The apparent motivation for the attack were their sexual orientation. According to police, the men were yelling anti-gay slurs during the attack.

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.

SIMON WIESENTHAL: IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to share with my colleagues the memory of one of the world's heroes, Mr. Simon Wiesenthal, who died on September 20, 2005, at the age of 96.

Simon Wiesenthal was a Holocaust survivor who dedicated his life to honoring its victims by bringing its perpetrators to justice. By fighting against intolerance and genocide everywhere, he worked tirelessly to see that "never forget" would someday mean "never again."

We in California have a special bond with Simon Wiesenthal because the Simon Wiesenthal Center is based in Los Angeles. Founded in 1977, the Wiesenthal Center preserves the memory of the Holocaust and continues the work of Simon Wiesenthal by fostering tolerance and understanding through

community involvement, educational outreach, and social action. Today, the center also includes the world-renowned Museum of Tolerance.

Simon Wiesenthal was born on December 31, 1908, in western Ukraine. He received his degree in architectural engineering from the Technical University of Prague in 1932. After graduation, he worked as an architect in Lvov, Poland. In 1936, he married his high school sweetheart, Cyla Mueller.

Three years later, Germany and Russia signed their nonaggression pact and partitioned Poland. As a result, the Soviet Army occupied Lvov and began purging Jewish professionals. Simon was forced to close his business and work in a bedspring factory. Many of his family members were imprisoned or killed. Simon tried to save his family from deportation by bribing the Soviet Secret Police. However, he and his wife were sent to the Janwska concentration camp and then to a forced labor camp for the Eastern Railroad. By 1942, nearly 90 members of his and his wife's family perished.

Simon was able to help his wife Cyla escape through the Polish underground on false papers. However, after escaping the forced labor camp in 1943, Simon was captured and sent back to Janwska. When the Soviet Army advanced on the German eastern front, he was forced to join SS guards on a march westward. The march ended in the Mauthausen concentration camp. Simon narrowly survived when Mauthausen was liberated by the Americans on May 5, 1945. At 6 feet tall, he weighed 100 pounds.

In late 1945, Simon and his wife were reunited. Both had believed the other to be dead. In 1946, their daughter Paulinka was born.

Simon spent the rest of his life tracking down Nazis and working to bring them to justice. He said that in various ways he helped bring 1,100 former Nazis to trial. Of these were Adolf Eichmann, who supervised implementation of the "Final Solution," Karl Silberbauer, the Gestapo officer who arrested Anne Frank, and Hermie Braunsteiner Ryan, who supervised the killing of hundreds of children at a Polish camp.

Mr. Wiesenthal prepared evidence on Nazi atrocities for the war crimes section of the U.S. Army. He headed the relief and welfare organization, Jewish Central Committee of the United States Zone of Austria. After the Nuremberg Trials, Simon opened the Historical Documentation Center in Linz, Austria, to assemble evidence for future Nazi trials. The center was eventually relocated to Vienna and continues to gather and analyze information on German war criminals and neo-Nazi groups; thousands of former Nazis are considered still at-large throughout Germany today.

For his courage and commitment to justice, Mr. Wiesenthal has been honored with many awards, including: the U.S. Congressional Gold Medal presented to him in 1980 by President Jimmy Carter; the United Nations League for the Help of Refugees Award; and an honorary British knighthood.

Mr. Wiesenthal is survived by his daughter Paulinka Kreisberg, who lives in Israel, and three grandchildren.

With the passing of Simon Wiesenthal, the world has lost one of its great heroes, but we shall never lose sight of the lesson he taught us: that humanity will rise up against hate and tyranny, and those who commit crimes against humanity will be brought to justice. As Mr. Wiesenthal said in a 1964 article in the New York Times Magazine:

[w]hen we come to the other world and meet the millions of Jews who died in the camps and they ask us, "What have you done?" there will be many answers. . . . But I will say, I didn't forget you.

TRIBUTE TO JEFFREY C. GRIFFITH

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I take this opportunity to recognize a dedicated public servant at the Congressional Research Service, Jeffrey C. Griffith, who is retiring this month after 30 years of service to the U.S. Congress. A recognized expert in information technology, Mr. Griffith led CRS into the digital age and was instrumental in developing and implementing an integrated Legislative Information System, LIS, for the Congress.

He has been particularly helpful to the Senate Rules Committee and served as an information technology adviser and facilitator to then Chairman JOHN WARNER and Ranking Member Wendell Ford during the implementation of the committee's strategic planning process for information technology in the Senate. Mr. Griffith's expertise and his understanding of the Senate institution proved invaluable to the committee during a critical time when the committee was grappling with expanded Internet use, including the development and expansion of the legislative information system, and changing technology expectations and opportunities in the Senate.

Mr. Griffith earned both A.B. and MAT degrees at Harvard College and a masters in library science from UCLA. He came to the Library of Congress in 1976 as a participant in the Library of Congress Intern Program and then moved on to the Congressional Research Service in 1977. In the years since, he has held positions of increasing responsibility and he retires as the chief legislative information officer.

Leading change in information technology has been the hallmark of Mr. Griffith's career. In the early days of automation, he played a key role in developing SCORPIO, a system for retrieving legislative and public policy information that was one of the first systematic uses of digital information in the Federal Government. Similarly, he led the effort to automate CRS's request management system, ISIS, which helps CRS assure Members of Congress and their staff that their information