

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT  
OF 2003

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. On May 1, 2003, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

On August 25, 2000, in Baton Rouge, LA, a jury convicted Quincy Powell of second-degree murder for the beating and stomping death of Michael Fleming, a gay man, in June 1999. Prosecutors said that Powell killed the victim because he was gay and subsequently referred to the victim at "faggot Mike" when he recounted the murder.

I believe that 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.

MARIANNE LAMONT HORINKO

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Marianne Lamont Horinko who currently serves as the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response at the Environmental Protection Agency. Marianne has served our Nation in that post since October 1, 2001, and just a few weeks from now will return to private life and to spend more time with her family.

As Assistant Administrator of OSWER, Marianne demonstrated outstanding leadership and has met the unprecedented challenges of a post September 11th America. Ms. Horinko realized the incredible challenges that lay before her just one month after the horrific attacks of that day. Immediately upon assuming office, Marianne refused the traditional missions of OSWER from waste management and related reclamation work of contaminated sites to emergency response of historic proportions. She led the clean-up effort at Ground Zero in New York City and the Pentagon, a mission that no one could have contemplated before then and still haunts us today.

While managing the emergency response of the September 11th destruction, Congress itself was the victim of a cowardly anthrax biological attack. Facing yet another unprecedented event, Marianne led the emergency response and clean up effort not of a Superfund site, but of the Senate office buildings, and ensured that the Capitol community was safe from harm and helping Congress return to doing the work for the Nation.

In 2003, as National Program manager, Ms. Horinko oversaw EPA's response to the Columbia Space Shuttle Disaster. Again, Marianne charted a

new course for OSWER and crafted the groundbreaking National Approach to Response.

Marianne has accepted challenge after challenge head on as Assistant Administrator of OSWER, and assumed responsibility when called upon. Not only did she exceed expectation in that role, but she also performed as acting administrator of the entire Environmental Protection Agency after the resignation of Governor Whitman.

Marianne has brought dynamic new approaches to environmental protection using partnerships, flexibility and innovation to create environmental improvements rather than the old command and control systems of the past. The Brownfields program, signed into law by President Bush in 2002, is just one of the many ways that Marianne's results-based leadership led to environmental protection.

Marianne Lamont Horinko proved to be one of the most diligent, dynamic, and outstanding leaders in the history of the Environmental Protection Agency. We thank her for her service to our Nation, and wish her all the best in her future pursuits.

ROSIE THE RIVETER

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, the famous poster of "Rosie the Riveter," created by J. Howard Miller in 1943, was quite well known throughout America during World War II. The slogan on the poster—"WE CAN DO IT!"—captured the spirit and dedication of our Nation's women during World War II. "Rosie the Riveter" became a nickname for the women who entered the workforce during the war.

World War II profoundly changed the role and status of American women. During this war, over 6 million women joined the workforce, filling jobs that had been traditionally held by men. For the first time in history, women in large numbers worked to produce ships, planes, tanks, trucks, guns and ammunition that were essential to the war effort. They worked in factories while raising their kids—often by themselves as their husbands were fighting abroad.

In California, women worked in factories across the state, from the Douglas Aircraft Company plant in Long Beach to the Ford Assembly plant in Richmond, CA.

These women's contributions on the homefront were invaluable to our nation's victory in World War II. As we approach Memorial Day—and the dedication of the World War II Memorial—I want to express my gratitude to our Nation's "Rosies" for their effort in helping America win the war.

In 2000, Congress enacted legislation, introduced by Representative GEORGE MILLER, to create the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park in Richmond, CA. Senator FEINSTEIN and I introduced the Senate companion bill.

Richmond, CA was chosen as the site since the city played a significant role

in the World War II effort on the homefront. Fifty-six war industries operated in Richmond, and the Kaiser Shipyards produced more ships than any other shipyard in the United States. The Ford Assembly Plant prepared for shipment overseas more than 20 percent of all tanks and other combat vehicles used by the United States during World War II.

The Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park is the first park created to commemorate the contributions of men and women on the U.S. home front during World War II and to preserve the historic sites, structures and stories associated with World War II.

I am so pleased that the park, in partnership with Ford Motor Company and the National Park Foundation, has initiated a campaign to find "Rosies" across the country to collect their personal stories and memorabilia to share with future generations. I commend Ford Motor Company and the National Park Foundation for their efforts to preserve such an important piece of our history.

In this historic year—the 60th anniversary of D-Day—while we are honoring the Nation's veterans, let us not forget to honor the women whose contributions were critical to our success in World War II.

IN RECOGNITION OF OLDER  
AMERICANS MONTH

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, in 1963, President Kennedy began an important tradition of designating a time for our country to honor our older citizens for their many accomplishments and contributions to our Nation. I rise today to continue that tradition and recognize May as "Older Americans Month." Those of us who have worked diligently in the U.S. Senate to ensure that older Americans are able to live in dignity and independence during their later years welcome this opportunity to pause and reflect on the contributions of those individuals who have played such a major role in shaping our great Nation. We honor them for their hard work and the countless sacrifices they have made throughout their lifetimes, and look forward to their continued contributions to our country's welfare.

In line with the theme of this year's Older Americans Month, "Aging Well, Living Well," I want to take this opportunity to highlight the importance of quality and comprehensive health care for our seniors. They deserve nothing less. I have significant concerns about what the future holds in this regard. I voted against the Medicare Prescription Drug and Modernization Act of 2003, which is currently being phased in, because I believed it would jeopardize promises we as a Nation have made to seniors. Many of the concerns that I shared with a number