For most people this career would represent a lifetime worth of achievement, but Dr. Singletary was just getting started. He assumed the presidency of the University of Kentucky in 1969, a time of national campus unrest. While other college leaders faltered in the wake of the Kent State tragedy, Dr. Singletary successfully calmed the fears of his students and led the university forward. Under his guidance, the University of Kentucky prospered and became a nationally recognized research institution. To compensate for shrinking State funds, Dr. Singletary encouraged a vigorous fundraising campaign targeting private donors. He raised almost $140 million in his 18-year presidency. A selective admissions policy, endowed professorships, the expansion of library holdings, and an undergraduate honors program were all implemented during his tenure. Upon his retirement in 1987, Dr. Singletary had supervised over $250 million in new construction and renovation at UK, including facilities for the arts, biological sciences, equine research, agriculture, and cancer research.

Dr. Otis Singletary will forever be remembered for his unwavering dedication to the University of Kentucky, its faculty, staff, and its students. I ask each of my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Otis Singletary, for all that he has given to his students, his community, and his Nation. He will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO JUSTICE ROBERT E. ROSE

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I take a moment to pay tribute to a long-time friend and Nevadan, Justice Robert E. ''Bob'' Rose, who is being honored by the Fellows of the American College of Trial Lawyers.

Justice Rose was elected to the Nevada Supreme Court in 1988. He was reelected in 1994 and again in 2000.

However, before Justice Rose was a member of the Nevada Supreme Court, he was elected Washoe County District Attorney and thereafter Lieutenant Governor of Nevada. In fact, he was my successor in that office.

After serving as Lieutenant Governor, he returned to the private practice of law for several years in Reno, NV.

In 1986, he was appointed District Court Judge for the Eighth Judicial District in Las Vegas by former Governor, who is also a former U.S. Senator, Richard Bryan.

The road to the Nevada Supreme Court started at a young age for Bob Rose. The dream began in 1964 when he clerked there for one year following his graduation from New York University Law School.

While he set his sights high, his path wasn't always an easy one. I remember during his tenure as Lieutenant Governor, he cast a vote in the Nevada State Legislature on a very controversial Equal Rights Amendment. It was 1977, and he cast the tie-breaking vote against it.

It is not always easy to live and work in the public spotlight, but he did what he felt was right. He has always been a man of courage and integrity.

In his time to date on the Nevada Supreme Court, he has served as Chief Justice, and he has earned a reputation as a ''reformer'' by creating the Nevada Judicial Assessment Commission for the study and improvement of the courts. He has also chaired and co-chaired the Committee to Establish Nevada Business Court and the Nevada Jury Improvement Commission, respectively.

Additionally, Justice Rose has been active with the Nevada Democratic Party, the American Cancer Society, and Nevada Easter Seal.

Today I would like to say to my friend, Bob, Justice Rose, congratulations on the honor you are receiving and good luck to you in all your future endeavors. As a lawyer and a Nevadan, I am proud to have you on our State Supreme Court.

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.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in Atlanta, GA. In May 2001, Ahmed Dabarran, a gay man who was a Fulton County Assistant District Attorney, was brutally beaten and murdered. Dabarran's perceived sexual orientation by his attacker was a motivating factor in his death. Sadly, even though his killer confessed to the crime, a Cobb County, GA, jury later acquitted him.

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.

LESSONS OF 9/11 AND THE D.C. AREA SNIPER SHOOTINGS

Mr. KENNEDY. A year ago, the entire capital region was terrorized by unknown killers striking randomly, without warning, without any discernible pattern, and without mercy. Sadly, we know now that those savage murders could have been prevented.

On 9/11/2001, we had learned that the oceans could no longer protect us from the terrorism that has plagued other nations. We learned that our law enforcement agencies and our intelligence agencies were not adequately organized, trained, or prepared to identify the terrorists and prevent them from striking.

We learned, especially from the report of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees, that there were serious problems with information analysis and information sharing between agencies at the Federal, State and local levels, and even between Federal agencies.

As the FBI Director told the committees, no one can say whether the tragedy of 9/11 could have been prevented if all of the problems of our foreign and domestic intelligence and law enforcement agencies had been corrected before 9/11. But 9/11 was certainly a wakeup call to these agencies. They were on notice that, whatever the reasons for their failure to connect the many ''dots'' which their separate activities had uncovered before the terrorist attacks, they needed to change their ways.

The tragic DC area killings of a year ago, in which 13 people were shot and 10 lost their lives, provided a dramatic test of how well we had learned the lessons of 9/11. At the time, we had no way of knowing whether the shootings were the work of demented citizens, homegrown terrorists, or foreign terrorists bent on spreading mortal fear among the people.

In many ways, the law enforcement response was a model of the lessons already learned. Over 1,300 Federal agents of all types joined hundreds of State and local law enforcement personnel in a joint intensive effort to identify and apprehend the killers. The cooperation among law enforcement agencies in the area was close and seemingly effective.

But in some vital respects, the events of last October revealed shockingly that a year after 9/11, we had not yet filled obvious gaps in our day-to-day law enforcement and intelligence activities.

We had not made sure that all of the Nation's police agencies at all levels were communicating with each other with the fastest possible technology, and acting in real time to share the useful information they had gathered.

Unfortunately, too much of the national effort had been invested in arguing over broad and controversial new investigative and enforcement powers that threatened draconian violations of basic rights and liberties, with little benefit to homeland security.

These debates deflected attention from the urgent need to assure that every jurisdiction in the Nation has—and uses—full access to the vast array of already available Federal resources specifically designed to assist them in their local responsibilities. The DC sniper case showed us a year ago that we need even more focus on this very practical and achievable goal, and less focus on the distracting shortcuts urged on the Nation by those who believe we must sacrifice our rights to gain security.