

drive away is the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Artesia. These two outstanding facilities are playing critical roles in the "War on Terrorism."

Were I present today, I would vote "yea" on the Omnibus Appropriations bill, H.R. 2673.

HONORING SENATOR BIRCH BAYH

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise in tribute to a distinguished public servant, and a member of the Senate for 18 years, Senator Birch Bayh of Indiana.

Today, Senator Bayh is celebrating his 76th birthday. Earlier this week, I had the privilege of participating in an event honoring Senator Bayh at the University of Connecticut. Senator Bayh was recognized for his role as a chief architect of title IX, the historic legislation that prohibits discrimination against women in education.

Before title IX became law in 1972, American women and girls were treated as second-class citizens in our educational system. They were discouraged from studying subjects like math, science, and law. Many schools and universities had separate entrance requirements for male and female students—and many others did not admit women at all. Those women who did gain admission were often subject to discriminatory policies. Some were denied scholarships and other forms of financial aid. Others were excluded from honor societies, clubs, and other organizations and activities.

Thanks to title IX, women have taken their rightful place in American education—as students, teachers, professors, even university presidents. And equality in education has helped women find opportunities for success in virtually every aspect of American life. Today's women in America are doctors, lawyers, engineers, and business owners. They are mayors, governors, judges, and legislators. This distinguished body is privileged to count 14 women among its Members. And the day will likely soon come when this country elects its first woman President.

Title IX's impact is felt not only in the classroom and the boardroom, but in the locker room as well. Since title IX was passed, the number of women playing collegiate sports has increased from about 32,000 to nearly 150,000. Today, 3 million high school girls play competitive sports, compared to only 300,000 thirty years ago. America has a successful professional women's basketball league. And every 4 years, the Women's World Cup in soccer attracts thousands of spectators, and millions of TV viewers, across our Nation. The University of Connecticut, whose female student-athletes excel in both academics and athletics, is a shining example of the dramatic and positive change that title IX has brought to our Nation.

Birch Bayh was an ardent supporter of women's rights during his years of

service in the Senate. In addition to title IX, he also helped craft the Equal Rights Amendment, which has been ratified by 35 States, including my home State of Connecticut. I would like to thank Senator Bayh as well as the many others who helped make title IX a reality. In particular, I'd like to recognize my friend and colleague Senator TED STEVENS for his role as the lead Senate cosponsor, as well as the bill's sponsors in the House, the late Edith Green of Oregon and the late Patsy Mink of Hawaii.

And last but certainly not least, I'd like to express my appreciation and admiration for the countless girls and women in America over the years who fought to open doors that for so long were closed to them—from schools to offices to military bases to voting booths. The long journey towards gender equality is not yet complete. But achievements like title IX show that there has indeed been taken great and meaningful strides in the right direction.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Madam 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.

Terriane Summers, a 51-year old transgender activist was shot in the back of the head while getting out of her car in her driveway. Summers, a retired Navy Lieutenant Commander, organized a local protest against the Winn-Dixie supermarket chain in January after an employee was fired for cross-dressing off-duty.

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.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SERGEANT JARROD BLACK

Mr. BAYH. Madam President, I rise today with a heavy heart and deep sense of gratitude to honor the life of a brave young man from Peru, IN. Sgt. Jarrod William Black, 26 years old, died in Ar Ramadi, a town 60 miles west of Baghdad, on December 12, 2003, after his vehicle was hit by an improvised explosive device. Jarrod joined the Army with his entire life before him. He chose to risk everything to fight for the values Americans hold close to our hearts, in a land halfway around the world.

Jarrod was the 22nd Hoosier soldier to be killed while serving his country

in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Jarrod leaves behind his father, Bill, his mother, Jane, his wife, Shawna, his brother, Brandon, and his sons, Jacob and Jason. Only 1 week after being deployed to Iraq the young couple found out that they were expecting a baby girl. May she grow up knowing that her father gave his life so that young Iraqis will some day know the freedom she will enjoy.

Today, I join Jarrod's family, his friends, and the entire Peru community in mourning his death. While we struggle to bear our sorrow over his death, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is this courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Jarrod, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief.

Rowland Garver, Jarrod's grandfather and an Air Force veteran of 20 years, told Jarrod's hometown paper, the Peru Tribune, that the death of his grandson brings home the reality of war. These words of reflection and loss sting the hearts of all who know the worry and honor of having loved ones serve our Nation overseas.

During the last phone conversation that Jarrod had with his family, he called his mother and told her that he loved her and was being safe. His mother says that God granted her that one last conversation with her son. Today, Jarrod's family remembers him as a true American hero, and we honor the sacrifice he made while serving his country.

Jarrod graduated from Peru High School in 1999, where he was an avid Peru Tigers fan. Friends and family members remember Jarrod for the love he had for his entire family, and for his energetic personality, which he often demonstrated while cheering on his favorite team, the Indianapolis Colts.

After joining the Army in 1999, Jarrod left to begin full-time duty in Fort Riley, KS. Jarrod served on a tanker as part of the 1st Battalion, 34th Armor Division, 1st Infantry Division. He was deployed to the Middle East in September.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Jarrod's sacrifice, I am reminded of President Lincoln's remarks as he addressed the families of the fallen soldiers in Gettysburg:

We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here.

This statement is just as true today as it was nearly 150 years ago, as I am certain that the impact of Jarrod's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Jarrod Black in the official RECORD of the U.S. Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy and