

years, Patty worked in the Senate fighting to provide small businesses greater access to capital, Government contracts, business counseling and training opportunities, tax relief and a plethora of other items that help this Nation's economy grow and help individuals reach for the American dream. I, along with the entire small business community, have been truly lucky to have had her service over the years.

Patty Forbes is leaving behind a legacy of commitment and capability that has helped many entrepreneurs turn their vision into reality. She can take pride in the work she has done for me, the U.S. Senate, and this Nation. Patty Forbes will truly be missed.

NATIONAL SPORTSMANSHIP DAY

Mr. CHAFEE. Mr. President, today marks the 15th anniversary of National Sportsmanship Day, which is celebrated on the first Tuesday of each March. National Sportsmanship Day was the creation of the Institute of International Sport at the University of Rhode Island, and it is now the largest initiative of its kind in the world.

On March 6, 1990, the Institute celebrated the first National Sportsmanship Day in approximately 3,000 schools. By promoting sportsmanship through this ceremonial day over the ensuing 15 years, the institute has made a positive impact on the lives of hundreds of thousands of young student-athletes. The institute has received thousands of letters and e-mails commending its leadership in this area. National Sportsmanship Day also has spawned many local sportsmanship initiatives, led to the creation of an annual essay contest on sportsmanship in USA Today, and inspired the celebration of sportsmanship days in foreign countries such as Australia and Bermuda.

This year, through the institute's Team Sportsmanship initiative, groups of college athletes will visit their local elementary, middle, and high schools to further a dialogue among youth about sportsmanship and fair play. As evidenced by media reports on drug scandals and on-field fights, the promotion of sportsmanship among youngsters remains a useful and beneficial endeavor.

I applaud this year's participants in National Sportsmanship Day, and congratulate the institute for its ongoing work to instill the best of values in America's youth.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, today, March 1, is National Sportsmanship Day. A project of the Institute for International Sport at the University of Rhode Island, National Sportsmanship Day is the largest initiative of its kind in the world. Now in its 15th year of promoting the highest ideals of sportsmanship and fair play among America's youth, the day will be observed in over 13,000 schools in all 50 States. The day will involve more than 5 million students, teachers, adminis-

trators, coaches, and parents in discussions on the issue of sportsmanship.

National Sportsmanship Day was first championed by Rhode Island Senators Claiborne Pell and the late John Chafee. This year, National Sportsmanship Day will honor these Senators; USA Today, which conducts an annual National Sportsmanship Day essay contest, and its sports editor Monte Lorell; the President's Council on Physical Fitness; the Old Dominican Athletic Conference, which has reinforced the values of sportsmanship among its teams; and Playing for Peace, an international organization which uses basketball and sportsmanship to bring young people together from communities such as Belfast, Northern Ireland and Johannesburg, South Africa.

I am proud Rhode Island is home to the Institute for International Sport and National Sportsmanship Day, and pleased to see the positive influence it has had on youngsters across the Nation during its 15 years of promoting the best in athletics.

VERMONT ADJUTANT GENERAL MARTHA RAINVILLE

Mr. LEAHY. Since early November, over 1,000 citizen-soldiers from the Vermont National Guard have answered the time-honored call to duty. These proud, strong, and intelligent men and women of the 86th Brigade were activated for service in the Middle East. In some of the most moving series of events I have experienced as Senator, these Vermonters separated from loved ones at various sendoff ceremonies all across the State. They formed into ranks and marched off for training and, eventually, for war. In mobilizing for service, they joined almost 200 members of Vermont's Green Mountain Boys who just returned from their yearlong deployment to Iraq. Watching over this moving sendoff and standing as a strong, intelligent, and assuring presence was the Adjutant General of the State of Vermont, MG Martha Rainville.

Superbly carrying out her responsibilities as Vermont's senior military leader, General Rainville has ensured that these units, as well as any deploying Vermont Guard company, squadron, or detachment, have had the best preparation possible. She always tries to make certain that the Vermont National Guard has the resources to carry out any mission, whether at home or abroad. At the same time, General Rainville has a special empathy for her soldiers and airmen, working to comfort them during the inevitable pains of family separation.

I am very proud that General Rainville has recently been reelected by the Vermont Legislature to the position of Vermont Adjutant General and that, late last year, she was recognized as Vermonter of the Year by the Burlington Free Press, one of Vermont's largest circulation news-

papers. General Rainville is a consummate professional, skilled leader, and caring human being. She has had a noticeable effect on the readiness of the 4,000 members of the Vermont National Guard and has become a critical part of the leadership of the entire National Guard, one of our Nation's most cherished institutions. These recognitions are representative of all the Guard members, families, and employers from Vermont who are making huge sacrifices for the war efforts.

Martha Rainville assumed the position of Adjutant General of the State of Vermont in 1997. She gained valuable experience and understanding of the military from her service as a commander of the maintenance unit of the 158th Fighter Wing of the Vermont Air National Guard. When she stood up and said she was ready to take the reigns of the entire Guard, she promised to bring a fresh approach to tackling the Guard's tasks and challenges.

From the first day, General Rainville has brought a careful yet energetic approach to her position. She pays close attention to the day-to-day operations of the Vermont Guard, yet gives her commanders the flexibility to do the job right. This ability to balance small details with a sense of the larger picture has enabled the Vermont National Guard to respond so well to its real-world missions after September 11. From 24-hour air patrols to increasing security along the northern border to deploying for the war in Iraq, the Vermont Guard has responded well due in part to General Rainville's leadership.

Vermont Adjutant General Martha Rainville is a credit to the National Guard, the State of Vermont, and the country as a whole. I am so proud to have seen her move through the ranks in Vermont and assume her critically important role. I know she will continue to provide strong leadership to our proud citizen-soldiers, and I believe she deserves our gratitude, our congratulations, and our thanks.

IN HONOR OF JUDGE JANE McKEAG

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, it is my honor to speak in recognition of Judge Jane McKeag. Judge McKeag has served the last 11 years as a United States Bankruptcy Judge for the Eastern District of California, Sacramento Division.

In addition to her service as a judge, Jane McKeag utilized her expertise to educate the community and improve the bankruptcy system in Sacramento County, the State of California, and the Nation. Her many accomplishments are testament to her strong leadership and devotion to public service. Throughout her career she served the law community as a member of the Ninth Circuit Conference Executive Committee, the Eastern District Uniform Bankruptcy Rules Committee and the Finance Committee of the National

Conference of Bankruptcy Judges, as Chair of the Ninth Circuit Bankruptcy Education Committee and the Debtor/Creditor and Bankruptcy Committee of the Business Law Section of the State Bar of California and as President and Vice President of the Bankruptcy and Commercial Law Section of the Sacramento County Bar Association.

Judge McKeag has not only contributed to the betterment of bankruptcy law as a judge, but also as a teacher. She was an Adjunct Professor at McGeorge School of Law and a frequent lecturer for the California Continuing Education of the Bar, the University of California, Davis Law School and the Sacramento County Bar Association. In addition, Judge McKeag spent 2 years as a Peace Corps volunteer in West Africa.

I commend Judge McKeag for dedicating her life to her country and her community. Her accomplishments have touched the lives of many, and her impact on her community and the Nation will be long remembered. I extend my sincere best wishes for her continued health and happiness. Jane McKeag is a distinguished member of the community, and it is with great pleasure that I recognize her today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

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 February 25, 2005, a 21-year-old University of North Carolina student was attacked by as many as six individuals. The perpetrators yelled anti-gay comments at the victim before returning and assaulting the individual by punching and kicking him. The case has been classified as a hate crime by the Chapel Hill Police and is currently under investigation.

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. •

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR D. ALLAN BROMLEY

• Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise to bring my colleagues' attention to the death of Professor D. Allan Bromley, a renowned nuclear physicist,

a great Connecticut citizen and a friend, on February 10 at age 78.

Dr. Bromley had an extraordinary life beginning in Westmeath, Ontario, Canada where he was born. He received a B.S. degree with highest honors in 1948 in the Faculty of Engineering at Queen's University in Ontario where he continued his studies receiving a M.S. degree in nuclear physics. In 1952, he earned a Ph.D. degree from the University of Rochester and subsequently has been awarded 32 honorary doctorates from universities around the world. In 1960, he moved to Connecticut where he joined the Yale faculty as an associate professor of physics. He founded and directed the A.W. Wright Nuclear Structure Laboratory at Yale from 1963 to 1989 where he carried out pioneering studies on both the structure and dynamics of atomic nuclei, and he was considered the father of modern heavy ion science. From 1972 to 1993, he held the Henry Ford II Professorship in Physics at Yale and chaired the physics department from 1970 to 1977. He received numerous honors and awards, and I would specifically like to recognize that in 1980 he received the National Medal of Science, the highest scientific honor awarded by the U.S. Not only was he an outstanding physicist, clearly shown by the 500 published papers and the 20 books he authored or edited, but he was an outstanding teacher, and his program at Yale graduated more doctoral students in experimental nuclear physics than any other institution in the world. This is truly an admirable accomplishment especially given the overall drop in U.S. students pursuing degrees in the physical sciences.

As the president of the American Physical Society and as president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, he was a significant, influential leader in the science policy community. He served as a member of the White House Science Council during the Reagan administration and as a member of the National Science Board in 1988 to 1989, and he was the first person to hold Cabinet-level rank as Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, serving the first President Bush. In this role from 1989 to 1993, he oversaw a five fold increase in staff and budget of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. At OSTP, he established an Industrial Technology Directorate, was the first to name four assistant director Presidential appointees, an increase from the one or two appointees made by his predecessors, and also within OSTP, was the first to elevate the social sciences for full recognition. His strong passion for science was clearly evident as he reinvigorated both the Federal Coordinating Committees on Science, Engineering and Technology, now named the National Science and Technology Council NSTC, and the President's Council of Advisory for Science and Technology PCAST. He established the

"crosscut" process that helped our science agencies to more effectively interact and develop coherent policy. He was responsible for the first formal published statement of U.S. technology policy and specifically played a key role in expanding the cooperation and partnership between government and private industry in science and research and development. His efforts extended beyond the borders of the U.S. as he established an annual Carnegie informal meeting of science advisors from the G7 and G8 countries where international science cooperation was promoted and established. Clearly, he made OSTP a powerful voice for strong U.S. science during his tenure.

Dr. Bromley served the President during a period of intense debate over U.S. competitiveness, as we confronted tough competitors in Japan and Europe. He helped in the formulation of what became a bipartisan competitiveness agenda, building on and implementing many of the recommendations of the Young Commission that served President Reagan, and the subsequent trade and competitiveness legislation that grew out of those proposals. He stood for an activist role for government-supported science and research and development, working in cooperation with the private sector and our universities to build up our innovation system. While at OSTP, he established a strong collaboration with OMB to strengthen American research and development investment, and science education. He well understood that our Nation's growth and well being were directly tied to our technological progress, and worked hard from the White House to expand that understanding. Dr. Bromley was one of our most effective Presidential science advisors.

Returning to Yale, he worked with President Richard C. Levin on the revival of strong science, especially physical science, at Yale. He helped the university to fashion a billion-dollar reinvestment in science, driven by his understanding that growing innovation capacity at Yale will be crucial to the University's and Connecticut's future, as well as important to the Nation. I am so glad that he was able to see the fruit of President Levin's and his labor start to unfold at Yale in the form of new science programs, science buildings, and science talent.

During these years after he returned to Yale, he remained very active on national science policy. I had the privilege to work with him, and with our current majority leader, Senator FRIST, and former Senator Phil Gramm, on legislation to double on a step-by-step basis our Federal science investment. While we were never able to persuade the House to pass our Senate bill, support for science increased significantly.

Additionally, Dr. Bromley was a member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of