

plunged into the waves and were crushed as the two vessels came together. Some drowned, some froze to death in the frigid 48-degree waters of the English Channel. In all, there were 763 American soldiers confirmed dead, representing sons, husbands, and fathers from 47 of then 48 States. There were three sets of brothers killed, including two sets of twins. The bodies of both sets of twins were among the 493 never found. Although over 1,400 soldiers survived, more than 500 were hospitalized with injuries or pneumonia. Missouri had 31 brave men who lost their lives that night. The *Leopoldville* disaster was the worst tragedy to ever befall an American Infantry Division as a result of an enemy submarine attack.

It is my ultimate honor to recognize the heroism of the survivors and the sacrifice of the dead. In the words of Eleanor Roosevelt, "They are not dead who live in lives they leave behind. In those whom they have blessed they have life again." It is my hope that future generations of Americans remember the sacrifices and costs in human life made to preserve our liberties, and to instill in them an understanding of what it means to be an American.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL JAMES L. MURRAY

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I rise today in memory of Major General James L. Murray, U.S. Air Force (Ret.), and Aerospace Executive. Major General Murray was recently interred at Arlington National Cemetery. He served his country with honor and integrity, and should also be recognized for the numerous accomplishments of his half century career.

Although I was saddened to learn of Major General Murray's death, I am proud to have personally known him. This man was a great American, a man who loved his country, and a man who always put his country first. During his USAF career he logged over 5,500 hours as a pilot in over 60 different types of aircraft. He then went on to participate in the development of the thermal de-icing system, led the design and development of the ejection seat escape system, and managed the development of the B-52. Major General Murray was very dedicated to serving his country, and he clearly demonstrated this dedication while in the Air Force. Upon retirement he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the highest honor the military conveys in peacetime.

Major General Murray continued to work toward strengthening our Nation after he retired. He led the way at Douglas Aircraft to develop the C-5 aircraft, which was a huge triumph of the time and it remains today a key part of our military's airlift capability. Major General Murray also demonstrated his extraordinary abilities while he was President and Chairman of Teledyne CAE, formerly Continental Aviation

and Engineering. It was here that he led the work to produce the cruise missile engines for the U.S. military. The value of these incredibly capable precision weapons has been witnessed several times over the years, specifically in the first Gulf War.

Major General Murray and his wife, Phyllis Jennings Murray, made beautiful Point Clear, AL, on the eastern shore of Mobile Bay, their home in 1985. She survives him together with their seven children, nine grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. His family can know that they have been beneficiaries of a remarkable legacy.

Major General Murray led an extraordinarily productive life. All his powers and gifts, in the Air Force and in business, were given to strengthening the country he loved. There can be no doubt his life's work has made a tremendous contribution to a stronger America.

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 September 2, 1998, in New York City, three men assaulted two men they believed to be gay.

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.

COPYRIGHT ROYALTY AND DISTRIBUTION REFORM ACT, H.R. 1417

Mr. LEAHY. I am pleased that in the waning days of the 108th Congress we can send H.R. 1417, the Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act of 2004, to the White House for the President's signature. I wish to thank Senator HATCH, as his chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee comes to a close, for the important work we have done over the years to strengthen our Nation's intellectual property laws. When two Senators from different parties can collaborate as productively as we have on these issues, the legislative process is working the way it should.

This bill has been a massive, bicameral undertaking. Many of the provisions were technically complex, and extensive negotiations were necessary in order to iron out some of the more difficult provisions. In all of these details, recognition is owed to our colleagues in the House for ensuring that obstacles to this bill's passage did not

become roadblocks. Chairman SENSENBRENNER, in particular, played a crucial role in the development of this bill and in helping to pilot it through the other Chamber. Likewise, I wish to express my gratitude for the time, energy, and thoughtful contributions of Congressman CONYERS, Congressman SMITH, and Congressman BERMAN, without whom the result we have achieved today would simply not have been possible.

The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act will modernize and improve the process by which certain royalty rates, such as those for small webcasters, are determined.

As early as 2002, I noted in a Judiciary Committee hearing that there was widespread dissatisfaction with the current CARP procedures. Among some of the complaints, the Committee heard that many small webcasters could not afford to take part in CARP proceedings, despite their livelihoods hinging on the outcome. We also heard of many of the structural problems that plagued the process. In addition, I have been concerned that the current procedures are often hindered by unreasonable delays, and the outcomes subject to manipulation.

The Copyright Royalty and Distribution Reform Act responds to these concerns. It replaces arbitrators with full-time administrative judges, alleviating the massive financial burden of taking part in a CARP proceeding, and providing the process with continuity and stability. This bill also resolves longstanding disputes over the availability of discovery. Because discovery is available where it is needed, the Copyright Royalty Judges will have the information necessary to render a correct determination, but the costs of discovery will be kept to a minimum. Finally, this bill preserves the traditional role of the Register of Copyrights.

Again, I wish to thank my colleagues in the Senate and in the House for their hard work in guiding into law this important, complex piece of legislation. We work best when we work together, and I hope that in the final product of the CARP bill we will see reason to develop legislation across party lines, and between chambers, in the next Congress.

HONORING THE CAREER OF JERRY KLECZKA

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, today I would like to honor and thank U.S. Representative JERRY KLECZKA for his outstanding service to the people of Milwaukee as he retires from Congress.

For nearly 20 years, JERRY has served tirelessly representing Wisconsin's 4th district. The native of Milwaukee's south side got an early start in Wisconsin politics. He was elected to the State legislature in 1969 when he was just 24 years old. He served in the State assembly for 5 years before moving to the State senate in 1975. During his

time there, JERRY served with distinction as chairman of the powerful Joint Finance Committee and as assistant majority leader.

In 1984, JERRY was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he would go on to serve 10 terms. During his tenure, JERRY successfully passed legislation banning "drive-thru" baby deliveries and worked hard to protect seniors living in public housing from physical harm. Thanks to his hard work, Milwaukee became the first city in the Nation to provide elderly-only public housing. JERRY leaves the House as a member of the influential Committee on Ways and Means, where he fought for Social Security and affordable health care.

JERRY has embodied Wisconsin's progressive tradition during his 35 years of public service. The son of a factory worker, JERRY always stayed true to the hardworking Wisconsin families who counted on him to fight for them in Congress. He developed a trusting and open relationship with his Milwaukee constituency and is widely known for his superior constituent services. JERRY's unquestionable dedication and hard work will be truly missed. Not only am I thankful for the time we have served together in the U.S. Congress, but I am grateful for our friendship that goes back to our days spent together in the Wisconsin Legislature. Wisconsin will forever appreciate JERRY's 35 years of public service. I wish him the best of luck in all of his future pursuits.

OCEAN AND COASTAL MAPPING INTEGRATION ACT OF 2004

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I rise in support of my bill, S. 2489, the Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration Act of 2004, which is being considered by the Senate. This bill which was reported unanimously from the Commerce Committee, addresses the nearly 90 percent of the U.S. Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone that remain unmapped by modern technologies. I am pleased to be joined by my friends and colleagues, Senators TED STEVENS, FRITZ HOLLINGS, JUDD GREGG, OLYMPIA SNOWE, TRENT LOTT, JOHN BREAUX, FRANK LAUTENBERG, and DAN AKAKA, who are cosponsors of the bill.

There was a time in the history of our Nation when our best efforts to map the seas meant lowering weights tied to piano wire over the side of a vessel, and measuring how deep they went. These efforts led to the development of rudimentary nautical charts designed to help mariners navigate safely. The rapidly increasing uses of our coastal and ocean waters, however, call for development of a new generation of ecosystem-oriented mapping and assessment products and services.

The technologies of today create richly layered mapping products that expand far beyond just charting for safe navigation. Now, by combining

such information as mineral surveys of the U.S. Geological Service, habitat characterizations of the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, and watershed assessments of the Environmental Protection Agency into a single product, map users are able to consider the impacts of their actions on multiple facets of the marine environment.

The recent draft report of the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy has highlighted the urgent need to modernize, improve, expand, and integrate federal mapping efforts to improve navigation, safety and resource management decision making. By employing integrated mapping approaches, urban and residential growth can be directed away from areas of high risk from ocean-based threats such as tsunami and tidal surge. The risks of maritime activities can be minimized by identifying hazards that could impact sensitive ecosystems, and devising appropriate mitigation plans. Managers of living marine resource can also gauge where and how best to focus their efforts to restore essential marine habitats.

My bill will lay the foundation for producing the ocean maps of the 21st century. It mandates coordination among the many federal agencies with mapping missions with NOAA as the lead in developing national mapping priorities and strategies. The bill will also establish national ocean and coastal mapping centers to manage comprehensively the mapping data produced by the Federal Government, encourage innovation in technologies, and authorize the funding necessary to implement this comprehensive effort.

Perhaps the most important lesson that comprehensive, integrated mapping can afford is an awareness of a web of human marine communities as rich and varied as the ocean itself. From awareness grows understanding, respect, and cooperation.

I am extremely proud to be the author of this legislation, and hope you will join me in supporting enactment of the Ocean and Coastal Mapping Integration Act of 2004. This bill will provide the United States with the programs and resources necessary to improve maritime commerce and national security, and develop healthy coastal communities across the Nation.

VETERANS DAY 2004

Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, last week, on November 11, the Nation paused to honor those brave Americans who have so selflessly served our country in the Armed forces. For more than 200 years, men and women have proudly worn the uniform of the United States. In peacetime and in wartime, these men and women have served and sacrificed on our behalf, often far away from their homes and from their families. Too many of them have made the ultimate sacrifice. We owe them—and their families—our deepest, heartfelt gratitude.

As we marked Veterans Day here in the United States with appropriate ceremonies and recognitions, men and women from Wisconsin and across our country were serving on our behalf in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. Their dedication to this great country—like that of those who served before them—should inspire us all.

We owe these brave men and women our gratitude, and we also owe them our best efforts to ensure that they know about and receive the Federal benefits and services that they have earned through their service to our country. I have long been concerned that to many veterans and military personnel are unaware of benefits and programs that are available to them through the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Defense and a number of other Federal agencies. I will continue my work to ensure that all veterans know about the benefits for which they may be eligible. I will also continue to support efforts to fully fund VA health care programs so that all veterans who wish to take advantage of their health care benefits are able to do so. No veterans should have to wait months to see a doctor or should be told that he or she is barred from enrolling in the VA health care system because of a lack of funding.

In addition, I am committed to ensuring that our current military personnel receive adequate health care and transition services, including mental health services, as they return from deployments and when they return to civilian life. I am pleased that the recently enacted defense authorization bill for fiscal year 2005 includes a provision that I authored which represents a first step toward enhancing and strengthening transition services that are provided to our military personnel. My provision requires the Government Accountability Office to undertake a comprehensive analysis of existing transition services for our military personnel that are administered by the Departments of Defense, Veterans Affairs, and Labor and to make recommendations to Congress on how these programs can be improved. This study will focus on two issues: how to achieve the uniform provision of appropriate transition services to all military personnel, and the role of post-deployment and pre-discharge health assessments as part of the larger transition program.

I have heard from a number of Wisconsinites and members of military and veterans service organizations that our men and women in uniform do not all have access to the same transition counseling and medical services as they are demobilizing from service in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere. I have long been concerned about reports of uneven provision of services from base to base and from service to service. All of our men and women in uniform have pledged to serve our country, and all of them, at the very least, deserve to have access to the same