

The second half of the American Dream is a college education. Educational assistance is provided to the surviving spouse of a service member or veteran who died of a service-connected injury, or the spouse of a veteran who is rated by VA to be totally and permanently disabled. The spouse has 10 years to use the entitlement. However, many surviving spouses, during this difficult transitional period, are busy raising children and working making it impossible to use the education benefit. This legislation would give an additional 10 years to the surviving spouse of a service member who died of a service-connected disability to use the benefit.

Under current law, a member of the Selected Reserve or National Guard must contribute a nonrefundable \$1,200 in order to participate in the Montgomery GI Bill education program. However, a member of the Selected Reserve must spend one year on active duty before being eligible for the program. Section 109 of the committee bill would create flexibility and allow the Montgomery GI Bill participation fee to be collected not later than 1 year after the completion of 2 years of active duty, ensuring that the Reserve or Guard has become eligible by satisfying the service requirement.

With the costs of attending college rising, it is important that we do as much for our veterans as possible so that they may reach their academic objectives. This legislation would allow VA to reimburse eligible beneficiaries for the cost of certain national admission tests, such as the Law School Admission Test, Graduate Record Exam, Graduate Management Admission Test, and Scholastic Aptitude Test, and for course credit at institutions of higher learning, such as the Advanced Placement Exam and College-Level Examination Program.

In keeping with this committee's continuing effort to aid veterans in attaining appropriate education and employment opportunities, this legislation improves the full-time apprenticeship and on-job training programs under the MGIB. Section 103 of the compromise agreement, for more than a 2-year period, would increase the full-time VA monthly educational assistance allowance payable to individuals participating in these training programs. For the first 6 months of training, the monthly benefit would increase to 85 percent from 75 percent; for the second 6 months, 65 percent from 55 percent; and the remainder of months, 45 percent from 35 percent. Additionally, section 104 of the compromise agreement authorizes VA to pay educational benefits to veterans participating in competency-based apprenticeships, in addition to time-based apprenticeships, bringing the VA program in line with the way most apprenticeship programs are structured today.

These provisions show our veterans America's continuing unwavering sup-

port of the service and sacrifice that they have made on behalf of this country. Particularly at a time when we are at war, we must ensure our service members that we will fulfill the commitment promised by Abraham Lincoln, "to care for him that shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan."

In conclusion, I specifically thank Senator SPECTER and his benefits staff for their work on this comprehensive bill, specifically Bill Tuerk, Jon Towers and Chris McNamee, and my staff—Buddy Menn, Mary Schoelen, Dahlia Melendrez, Ted Pusey, Amanda Krohn, and Tandy Barrett, who recently left the committee, for all of their hard work in helping to put this legislation together. I thank my colleagues for their support of this legislation on behalf of America's veterans and their families.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HEALTH CARE PERSONNEL ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2004

Mr. GRAHAM of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud the passage of S. 2484, which reflects a compromise agreement on a new system for compensating physicians and dentists in the Department of Veterans Affairs, VA, health care system, as well as alternative work schedules for VA nurses. VA doctors and dentists have not gotten a pay adjustment in over a decade. All of these measures are aimed at improving VA's ability to recruit and retain quality health care professionals. I would like to highlight some of the key aspects of this legislation.

The compromise agreement would set forth a three-tiered system for paying VA physicians and dentists. The three tiers consist of base, market, and performance pay. The base pay element is similar to that employed by other Federal agencies, also known as the General Schedule, GS, system. As such, increases would be guaranteed for every 2 years a physician or dentist remains employed by VA.

The second component of the new pay system is market pay. This element would be implemented by the Secretary in the form of pay bands that will be determined by surveys of regional salaries in the academic and private sectors. Also relevant to the market pay determinations are factors such as the scarcity, or abundance, of certain specialty physicians, type and years of experience, and board certifications. Finally, the Secretary would consult with professional review panels composed of other physicians or dentists.

The final component is performance pay. Performance pay would be awarded to doctors and dentists if they meet certain goals and measures set forth by the Secretary. Currently, VA has extensive performance measures that it utilizes to motivate its health care pro-

viders and ensure quality of care. This element has a maximum of \$15,000 or 7.5 percent of the sum of the base and market pay.

One other major section of this agreement would establish alternative work schedules for VA nurses. It is widely known that the entire country is suffering from a nursing shortage. VA anticipates that it will be hit especially hard by the retirement of a significant portion of its nursing workforce over the next 10 years. S. 2484 would allow VA to employ different types of working schedules in order to attract more nurses to the system.

I am proud to have worked on this valuable piece of legislation for our Nation's veterans, and I thank my colleagues in both Chambers of Congress for their support.

RECENT VISIT TO CANADA BY PRESIDENT BUSH

Mr. CRAPO. Mr. President, I commend President Bush on his recent trip to Canada and efforts to build on our strong relations with our neighbor to the north. Canada is our Nation's largest trading partner and one of our closest allies, and this relationship must continue to remain vibrant and strong. As the co-chairman of the Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group, I continue to work with my peers in Canada to do what I can to assist in this effort.

Despite certain media coverage to the contrary, many Canadians warmly embrace Americans and the President's policies. I want to share comments made by Senator Jerry Grafstein in the Canadian Senate on the occasion of President Bush's visit. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"MANIFEST DEMOCRACY"—THE BUSH DOCTRINE

Honourable senators, today President Bush visits Canada. We welcome President Bush, his wife and his senior advisers to our nation's capital. As Co-chair of the Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group, now the largest interparliamentary group in Parliament, it is my hope that Canada will actively engage President Bush and the Bush doctrine, which I call "Manifest Democracy."

Senators will recall that, in 1947 the then Minister of External Affairs, Louis St. Laurent, in Toronto defined the principles and practices of Canada's foreign policy based on these words: "freedom, liberty and democracy." Mr. St. Laurent and his then Deputy Minister, Mr. Pearson, were not confused by political debate or shifting political opinion within or outside Canada when it came to Canada's strategic interests.

In 1947, the UN was gridlocked. It was Mr. St. Laurent who convinced a reluctant Mr. King that Canada should take the lead in constructing and joining a transatlantic coalition of democracies to enhance our collective security called NATO. Mr. St. Laurent had learned well from the lessons of history—the sad experience of the League of Nations and the causes of World War II. Mr. St. Laurent believed in the democratic dialectic. Both Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Pearson

were not confused. They understood that democracies did not make war with democracies.

Before the shock of 9/11, it seemed the 21st century voices for a democratic dialectic were muted. The origins of the Helsinki Process were forgotten. It was the Helsinki Process, in 1974, that laid the groundwork for democratic change in Europe. The Berlin Wall collapsed following the popular democratic movement of Solidarity in Poland and the "Velvet" revolution in the Czech Republic. The drive toward human rights and expanding democracies slowed at the turn of the century. Yet, the appetite for democracy once tasted cannot be easily satisfied. With the "Rose" revolution in Georgia, and now the "Orange" revolution in Ukraine, democracy is on the march again.

The Bush doctrine of manifest democracy provoked by September 11, 2001, continues to gain support by raising the banner of freedom, liberty and free markets. Public sentiment for democracy is rising not only in the East, in Georgia and now Ukraine, but across Eurasia, in Afghanistan and seeping into the dialectics of the Middle East as well as, painfully, in Iraq.

My hope is that Canada will regain its principal place as an active protagonist and creative partner for democracy, liberty and freedom and as a forceful agent in the spread of free trade and free markets around the globe.

Canada owns a capacious toolbox of democratic instruments and best practices that can quickly and cost-efficiently be deployed to help build the infrastructure of democracy—independent parliamentary commissions; parliamentary practices, including checks and balances; separation of powers; policing; independent judging and free trade agreements.

We hope that Prime Minister Martin and Canada will actively re-engage with President Bush and America, as we did after World War II, in a collective effort to spread democracy, free trade and free markets around the world.

REMEMBRANCE OF ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, today marks the sixty-third anniversary of the horrific attacks on Pearl Harbor, HI, the first major attack on American soil by a foreign enemy since British troops set fire to the White House and the Capitol Building in the War of 1812. It was 60 years later, September 11, 2001, before the next attack took place on American soil. Pearl Harbor will always be remembered as the first incident to shock the collective psyche of our Nation out of its complacency.

Whether it could be classified as a terrorist act or otherwise, the attack on Pearl Harbor claimed the lives of 2,403 American servicemen. This event, perpetrated by a people who have long since reconciled their differences with America and the world, is a reminder to all of us of the sacrifices made by millions of individuals during this time of national peril. Their selfless actions and incredible courage in the face of extreme personal risk helped to ensure that the freedoms which are the bedrock of our country were preserved. We honor the memory of our countrymen who sacrificed their own lives, so oth-

ers could live, and the families who lost loved ones in the attack. And we honor the survivors of Pearl Harbor, including the roughly 6,000 who are still alive today. We must never forget any of these brave Americans.

FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT AND COPYRIGHT ACT OF 2004

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today, in the waning hours of this Congress, the Senate has passed legislation that will improve important parts of our intellectual property law. Sponsored by myself, as well as by Senators HATCH, CORNYN, BIDEN, and FEINSTEIN, the Family Entertainment and Copyright Act of 2004 is the product of many months of bipartisan effort. Many of its provisions have passed the Senate before, others have passed the House, and the package enjoys the well-justified support of the many stakeholders. I am especially grateful for the assistance and support of our colleagues in the House of Representatives as we have tried to craft a broad, consensus bill.

Intellectual property is one of the driving forces in our Nation's economy, but if we do not continue to protect it, we will lose our place as the global leader in its production. Just as importantly, the United States enjoys the fruits of the labors of a multitude of creative and talented artists and inventors. Our arts and sciences bring not only monetary revenue to the country, but deep artistic satisfaction and rewards on a cultural level. The Digital Age has great potential to bring more of each.

Digital technology has allowed producers of intellectual property to find new and innovative ways to create and distribute their products, and it has enhanced our position as a global leader in the creation of cultural and intellectual works. However, the ease of duplication and nearly instantaneous communication that make these technologies so wonderful has also been used by some to undermine intellectual property rights; as a result, many of our copyright-holders are reluctant to embrace the very tools that offer so much to consumers and, if used legally, to our innovators. Thus, we face a key challenge: to preserve intellectual property rights while at the same time promoting the growth of new technologies. This act responds to the challenge. It bolsters our intellectual property protections while preserving the freedom necessary to make full use of music, movies, and other entertainment. The act also takes important steps to preserve our Nation's rich cultural heritage, and to ensure that this heritage remains available to our children.

The act includes the version of the CREATE Act that has passed both the House and Senate. That bill corrects for a provision in the Bayh-Dole Act which, when read literally by the Court of Appeals for the Federal, runs

counter to the intent of that legislation. The correction will encourage more of the joint efforts between private industry and research universities that have proved so fruitful to the U.S. economy, our research universities, and the many Americans who work in the patent industries.

It also includes a version of the National Film Preservation Act and the Preservation of Orphan Works Act. These two provisions each play an important role in preserving our national heritage. The National Film Preservation Act, which I first introduced on November 21, 2003, reauthorizes a Library of Congress program dedicated to saving rare and significant films. The Preservation of Orphan Works Act corrects a drafting error in the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act. Correction of this error will allow libraries to create copies of certain copyrighted works, such as films and musical compositions that are in the last 20 years of their copyright term, are no longer commercially exploited, and are not available at a reasonable price.

The act also includes the Artists' Rights and Theft Prevention Act, which protects filmmakers from an increasingly common threat: the theft of their work by individuals who record films as they are played in theaters. Part of that provision directs the Register of Copyrights to create a registry of pre-release works in order to better address the problems associated with piracy of creative works before they are offered for legal distribution and provides improved remedies for such piracy.

It also includes the Anti-counterfeiting Act of 2004, an important piece of legislation that Senator BIDEN has championed for several years. This provision adds much-needed protections to those who create records, films, and computer programs, by expanding the prohibition on affixing counterfeit labels to such products. Another provision, the Fraudulent Online Identity Sanctions Act, enhances the integrity of the Internet by creating a rebuttable presumption that a trademark or copyright infringer acted willfully if that infringer used false information to register a domain name used in connection with the infringement. It also increases penalties for crimes committed using fraudulently-acquired domain names.

Finally, the act includes the Family Movie Act, which will preserve the right of home viewers to watch motion pictures in the manner they see fit. At the same time, the act protects the rights of directors and copyright holders to maintain the artistic vision and integrity of their works.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, and in both houses of Congress, for their hard work on this bill. Our efforts here should be a model for achieving legislative consensus in this area, and others, in the future.