

period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

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 day I have come to the floor to highlight a separate hate crime that has occurred in our country.

Last March, 29-year-old Jason Gage, who is gay, was beaten and stabbed in his home. According to police reports, his attacker acknowledged striking Gage twice with a bottle in the head and stabbing him with a piece of glass. There have been reports that the victim was targeted solely because of his sexual orientation.

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.

HONORING OUR ARMED FORCES

SPECIALIST SASCHA STRUBLE

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I rise today with a heavy heart and deep sense of gratitude to honor the life of a brave young man from Hanna. SPC Struble, twenty years old, died on April 6 in a military helicopter crash near Ghazni city, 80 miles southwest of Kabul. With his entire life before him, Sascha risked everything to fight for the values Americans hold close to our hearts, in a land halfway around the world.

Two years out of high school, Sascha had joined the Army in the hopes of getting the education he needed to become a paralegal, even working in the Army Judge Advocate General unit while stationed in Afghanistan. A former teacher recounted that Sascha was "a terrific kid . . . Sascha made us all want to be a better person." Described as a father figure to his younger siblings, Sascha never liked conflict and was often the family peacekeeper. His younger sister described Sascha to a local television station as "always a happy person, always making us laugh. I can't think of a time that he wasn't smiling."

Sascha was killed while serving his country in Operation Enduring Freedom. He served in the 1st Battalion, 173rd Airborne Brigade, 508 Infantry.

Today, I join Sascha's family and friends in mourning his death. While

we struggle to bear our sorrow over this loss, we can also take pride in the example he set, bravely fighting to make the world a safer place. It is his courage and strength of character that people will remember when they think of Sascha, a memory that will burn brightly during these continuing days of conflict and grief.

Sascha was known for his dedication to his family and his love of country. Today and always, Sascha will be remembered by family members, friends and fellow Hoosiers as a true American hero and we honor the sacrifice he made while dutifully serving his country.

As I search for words to do justice in honoring Sascha'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 Sascha's actions will live on far longer than any record of these words.

It is my sad duty to enter the name of Specialist Sascha Struble in the Official Record of the United States Senate for his service to this country and for his profound commitment to freedom, democracy and peace. When I think about this just cause in which we are engaged, and the unfortunate pain that comes with the loss of our heroes, I hope that families like Sascha's can find comfort in the words of the prophet Isaiah who said, "He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces."

May God grant strength and peace to those who mourn, and may God be with all of you, as I know He is with Sascha.

FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT AND COPYRIGHT ACT OF 2005

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I am pleased that today the House has voted to pass the Family Entertainment and Copyright Act of 2005, clearing the way for the President to sign this important bill into law. That signature will mark the completion of our unfinished intellectual property business from last year. As we work to enact an equally ambitious intellectual property agenda in this new Congress, we have started off on the right foot.

The Family Entertainment and Copyright Act will help protect the rights of our innovators and support efforts at preserving America's cultural heritage. Title I of the bill, the "Artists' Rights and Theft Prevention Act," will criminalize a growing scourge: the use of camcorders to surreptitiously swipe movies from the big screen. Theft of intellectual property does not

involve stealing something tangible, but the economic impact is very real. According to the Motion Picture Association of America, our film industries lose \$3 billion annually due to piracy. We already know of high profile examples of movies showing up in other parts of the world on DVD while still in theaters in the United States. Theft of intellectual property is a global problem, and we need to ensure that our own IP house is in order even as we continue efforts at stronger international enforcement.

I have long been an enthusiastic proponent of the Library of Congress's efforts at protecting and promoting our nation's rich and diverse film heritage. Thus, I am particularly pleased that the bill passed today also contains the National Film Preservation Act, legislation that I sponsored in the last Congress to continue support for this extraordinary project. It reauthorizes a Library of Congress program dedicated to preserving precisely those types of films most in need of archival preservation: "orphaned" works that do not enjoy the protection of the major studios. The movies saved include culturally significant silent-era films, ethnic films, newsreels, and avant-garde works. The Act will allow the Library of Congress to continue its important work, and to provide assistance to libraries, museums, and archives in preserving films and in making these works available to researchers and the public. We know that more than 50 percent of the works made before 1950 have disintegrated and that only 10 percent of films made before 1929 still exist. Once these works are gone, they are lost to history forever. The Librarian of Congress, James Billington, has referred to our film heritage as "America's living past." The National Film Preservation Act will help ensure that this past is accessible in order to entertain and enlighten future generations.

I am also glad that a small but significant component of the bill is the Preservation of Orphan Works Act, which corrects a drafting error in the Sonny Bono Copyright Term Extension Act. Correction of this error will allow libraries to create copies of orphan works, copyrighted materials 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 last provision in the bill is the Family Movie Act, which ensures that in-home viewing of movies can be done as families see fit.

I noted when this bill was introduced that while I might well have drafted specific components of this package differently, the Family Entertainment and Copyright Act was built around collegiality and compromise, both across the aisle and between chambers. As a result, we have produced good law worthy of the broad support it has enjoyed. I thank the bill's Senate cosponsors, Senators HATCH, CORNYN, FEINSTEIN, and ALEXANDER, for all of their

hard work. I also wish to thank in particular Chairmen SENSENBRENNER, Congressman CONYERS, Congressman SMITH, and Congressman BERMAN, without whose efforts this bill could not become law.

EQUAL PAY DAY

Mr. CORZINE. Mr. President, I stand today to speak in support of an issue that affects every woman in this country—the fight for equal pay for men and women.

Today is Equal Pay Day—the day when the wages paid to American women “catch up” to the wages paid to men last year. So, essentially, women have to work almost four months more than men who do the same job just to bring home the same amount of income.

Until the early 1960s, newspapers published separate want-ads for men and women. Some newspapers even printed the same job in the male and female listings, but with separate pay scales. Full-time working women would earn on average between 59–64 cents for every dollar their male counterparts earned doing the exact same job.

Finally, in 1963, Congress passed the Equal Pay Act making it illegal to pay women lower rates for the same job strictly on the basis of gender. Since its passage, we have made significant progress in the fight for equal pay. Women now earn 76 cents for every dollar earned by a man in the same position.

While we have improved over the last 40 years, however, we still have a long way to go. Apparently this Administration, however, thinks we can stop fighting for equal pay. The Department of Labor quietly eliminated its Equal Pay Matters Initiative, removed all information about narrowing the wage gap from its Web site, and refused to use available tools to identify violations of equal pay laws.

Today, we teach our young girls that they can be anything they want to be, that no job or career is out of their reach. What we do not tell our young girls is that once they get that job and start their career, they will make 24 percent less than their fellow male co-worker even if they do the same exact and work just as hard. And if they are women of color, they will make 34 percent less. If the U.S. Department of Labor thinks that this is acceptable, then we may as well tell those young girls to stop dreaming because their work will not be valued as much as their brother's will.

I think we should continue to encourage women who are in the workforce and young girls who will be in the workforce that working hard will pay-off. That is why I am proud to be a co-sponsor of two bills that will move this country toward equal pay for women—Senator CLINTON's Paycheck Fairness Act and Senator HARKIN's Fair Pay Act.

The Paycheck Fairness Act will enforce equal pay laws for Federal contractors and prohibit employers from retaliating against employees who share salary information with their co-workers. This bill also addresses what is known as the “negotiation gap.” Women are eight times less likely to negotiate their starting salaries than men. In order to empower women to negotiate their salaries, the Paycheck Fairness Act creates a training program to help women strengthen their negotiation skills. Finally, the bill requires the Department of Labor to continue collecting and disseminating information about women workers.

While the Paycheck Fairness Act addresses pay inequity among men and women for performing the same job, the Fair Pay Act addresses the problem of women not getting paid what they are worth for doing jobs that may be different than those performed by men, but are of equal value to the employer. The Fair Pay Act requires employers to provide equal pay for jobs that are comparable in skill, effort, responsibility and working conditions. The Fair Pay Act would apply to each company individually and would prohibit companies from reducing other employees' wages to achieve pay equity.

This issue is not just one of equality among men and women—it is a bread-and-butter issue for working families. According to the National Women's Law Center, if working women earned the same as men, those who work the same number of hours; have the same education, age, and union status; and live in the same region of the country, their annual family incomes would rise by \$4,000 and poverty rates would be cut in half. As we all know, family earnings determine where and how a family lives, the education of their children, the family's health care, their standard of living, including whether workers have a pension on which to retire comfortably. We're talking about serious consequences to this pervasive problem.

Since the beginning of my tenure, I have been very involved with this issue. When the administration wanted to eliminate the Equal Pay Initiative within the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau, I wrote a letter to President Bush expressing my outrage at the Department's actions. In addition, I was also a co-sponsor of the Civil Rights Act of 2004, which included the Paycheck Fairness Act.

I commend my colleagues, Senator CLINTON and Senator HARKIN, for their commitment to the equal pay issue. I am proud to join them as co-sponsors of the Paycheck Fairness Act and the Fair Pay Act. I believe that these two pieces of legislation will help put an end to the pay disparity between men and women and bring us closer to the year when we celebrate Equal Pay Day on January 1.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF MARLA RUZICKA

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the life and work of Marla Ruzicka, a remarkable woman and humanitarian who was killed last Saturday in a car bomb blast in Baghdad.

My thoughts and prayers go out to her parents, Cliff and Nancy, her siblings, and her friends and coworkers. She will be sorely missed.

Born and raised in Lakeport, CA, Marla dedicated her life to helping the innocent victims of war who needed a voice and needed a champion.

She traveled to war zones like Afghanistan and Iraq on her own and at her own risk to document civilian casualties and find ways to provide the needed humanitarian assistance.

Two years ago, at the age of 26, she founded the Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict to “mitigate the impact of the conflict and its aftermath on the people of Iraq by ensuring that timely and effective life-saving assistance is provided to those in need”.

A tireless and relentless advocate for her cause, she talked to anyone who would listen and would win over doubters with her smile, kindness, and compassion.

In fact, in no small part to her own initiative, she helped convince Congress and the U.S. military to provide \$30 million for innocent victims of the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, something that had not been accomplished before.

Few have done so much and helped so many at such a young age.

Her father said he would remember her as a “lady with a tremendously open heart and warm feelings toward the people who've been in conflict and war.”

As we mourn the loss of a loving and caring American, let us also celebrate the life of Marla Ruzicka and rededicate ourselves to the cause she personified. In her memory, let us reach out to Afghan and Iraqi civilians who have suffered in silence and be their voice and champion.

I can think of no finer tribute.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

CONGRATULATING EL CAMINO REAL HIGH SCHOOL

• Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate El Camino Real High School of Woodland Hills, CA, on winning the prestigious U.S. Academic Decathlon for a second year in a row an astonishing achievement for all the students, teachers, and parents involved.

Each year, the U.S. Academic Decathlon brings together some of our Nation's brightest students for 2 days of competition on a broad range of subjects including mathematics, literature, economics, art, science, and music. I am very proud to report that