

Worst of all however, teens and young adults experience the highest rates of violent crime.

It is clear that we must make an effort to raise our children to recognize that violence is nothing more than the physical manifestation of fear and desperation. However, our society's glorification of violence has become so ingrained in our culture that it has become seemingly impossible to reverse.

Madam Speaker, it is our collective responsibility to create a society that values respect toward our fellow citizens. This legislation is simply a small step toward addressing what has become a destructive parasite upon the future of our country. By learning how the media and society promote violence and examining ways in which we can address this most pressing dilemma, it is my hope that we can stem the tide of violence and crime in America so that subsequent generations can live in a more peaceful nation.

I ask for my colleagues' support and urge the swift consideration of this bill.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2346,  
SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2009

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 16, 2009*

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the men and women in our armed forces and H.R. 2346, the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2009.

I support this bill because it is the first step toward ending the war in Iraq and bringing home the troops, as President Obama has pledged to do by August 2010. This bill is consistent with the President's plan and provides the troops with increased pay and better protection over the next few months as we begin to withdraw.

H.R. 2346 will provide \$1.9 billion more than requested for Mine Resistant Ambush Protected, MRAP, vehicles. Since most of our casualties in Iraq result from roadside bombs, it is critical that we fully fund vehicles capable of keeping our troops safe. In addition, this bill recognizes the hardships of "stop-loss"—remaining on active duty beyond one's contract—on military servicemembers and their families by providing a retroactive pay increase for those serving under stop-loss orders.

This bill does what Bush-era war funding bills did not. By mandating performance reports, it illustrates the understanding that Congress needs to be fully informed about the progress of the military actions undertaken by the United States. By refocusing our efforts on success in Afghanistan, it demonstrates a shift from an open-ended two front war to a focused mission in Afghanistan centered on establishing a strong Afghan military and political infrastructure. Lastly, by extending a line of credit to the International Monetary Fund, which will be significantly leveraged, this bill reflects the Administration's strong belief that diplomacy and economic empowerment are critical to winning the war on terror.

Finally, I also support the funding for preparedness against pandemic flu. New York City has been hit the hardest by the recent

outbreak of the H1N1 strand of influenza with 567 hospitalizations to date. Pandemic flu preparedness funding will prepare New York and the nation for the worst case scenario by increasing the national stockpile of antiviral drugs and medical supplies and improving our capacity to develop and produce vaccines to prevent infection.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ADVANCE CARE PLANNING AND COMPASSIONATE CARE ACT OF 2009

**HON. EARL BLUMENAUER**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 17, 2009*

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Advance Care Planning and Compassionate Care Act of 2009. This important legislation will provide the tools and resources necessary to dramatically improve care at the end of life.

As we approach health care reform, there is no other area more vital for honest discussion and careful analysis than what happens at the end of a patient's life. For most of us, the majority of our lifetime health care will be administered in that last year. Indeed for some, the last few months is when we will use the most doctor care, the most medical procedures, and spend the most days in a hospital.

Advances in health care have led to an aging population facing increasingly complex end of life health care decisions. These strains make complicated decision-making regarding medical care incredibly difficult. Too often, decisions are avoided until a crisis occurs, resulting in inadequate planning, unknown patient preferences, and families left struggling with the burden of determining their loved ones' wishes. For both families and patients, this is a time of incredible stress, confusion, and pain.

This legislation will provide valuable resources to patients, their families, and health care providers to ensure that care at the end of life is aligned with patient wishes and values.

The Advance Planning and Compassionate Care Act of 2009 would:

Improve consumer information about advance care planning and end-of-life care. This legislation would provide critically needed information and assistance to consumers and their families in order to guarantee that an individual's final wishes for care are carried out.

Improve provider education and training about advance care planning and end-of-life care. This legislation would establish a National Geriatric and Palliative Care Service Corps modeled after the National Health Service Corps.

Require portability of advance directives. The legislation would improve the portability of advance directives from one state to another, and require any existing advance directives to be prominently placed in a patient's medical record so they are easily visible.

Authorize funding for new and innovative approaches to advance care planning. Grants would be made available to states for development of electronic advance directive registries. Grants would also be made available to develop systems to identify that a person has an advance directive using driver's licenses, similar to how organ donor status is indicated.

Provide Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP coverage for advance care planning consultations. This legislation provides Medicare, Medicaid, and CHIP coverage for advance care planning so that patients can routinely talk to their physicians about their wishes for end-of-life care.

Improve consumer access to hospice and palliative care. This legislation provides greater consumer information about hospice and palliative care, so the public is well informed of the care options available at the end of life.

Provide concurrent care for children. This legislation requires that concurrent care—the provision of both curative and hospice care at the same time—is available to children who qualify for hospice. This will make it possible for children to receive the palliative services they need from hospice while still pursuing potentially curative treatments.

Require the development of quality measures to assess end-of-life care. The Secretary of HHS, acting through the Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, shall require specific end-of-life care quality measures for each relevant provider setting. The legislation would also develop and implement accreditation standards and processes for hospital-based palliative care teams.

Establish the National Center on Palliative and End-of-Life Care at the NIH. Biomedical and health services research is vital across all phases of life. A new National Center on Palliative and End-of-Life Care at the NIH will lead biomedical research on palliative and end-of-life care.

RECOGNIZING THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK (SUNY) CORTLAND MEN'S LACROSSE TEAM

**HON. MICHAEL A. ARCURI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 17, 2009*

Mr. ARCURI. Madam Speaker, I stand today in recognition of the State University of New York (SUNY) Cortland Men's Lacrosse Team, which won the NCAA Division III championship with a 9–6 victory over Gettysburg College on May 24, 2009. The SUNY Cortland Red Dragons finished 2009 at 19–2, setting a school record for wins in a season. The game also marks the 200th career victory for three-year head coach Steve Beville and Cortland's second national championship in four years.

The Gettysburg Bullets held the lead at 4–2 after the first quarter, only to be shut out by the Cortland defense in the second and third quarters—a scoreless run that spanned about 38 minutes. The Red Dragons tied the game at the half before pulling ahead in the third quarter and closing the game with the title.

Junior Brandon Misiaszek (New Hartford, NY) was named the Most Outstanding Player with a career-high five goals. Mike Tota (Webster, NY) had a goal and an assist, finishing the season just one goal away from becoming the seventh player in school history to score 50 in a season. Senior goalie Matt Hipenbecker (Mountain Lakes, NJ) recorded 10 saves—seven alone during the fourth quarter—finishing an impressive performance in the NCAA playoffs during which he registered 40 saves.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to represent such talented and dedicated athletes in my

district. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the SUNY Cortland Men's Lacrosse Team and wishing them the best of luck in their future athletic and scholarly endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. J. GRESHAM BARRETT**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 17, 2009*

Mr. BARRETT of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, unfortunately I missed recorded votes on the House floor on Monday, June 15, 2009.

Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall vote No. 336 (Motion to Suspend the rules and Agree to H. Res. 430), "aye" on rollcall vote No. 337 (Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H.R. 2325), "nay" on rollcall vote No. 338 (Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to HR. 729).

IN REMEMBRANCE OF REV. DR. C.  
B. T. SMITH

**HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 17, 2009*

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Rev. Dr. C. B. T. Smith who passed away on Saturday, June 13, 2009. Rev. Smith served the congregation of Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church in Dallas, Texas, for over 45 years and was regarded nationally as a leading theologian and skilled minister.

Rev. Smith was born as one of 14 children to a sharecropper and a maid, and at the age of 20, he felt a profound call of service to God. In 1952, he became a pastor at Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church and began what would become a career spanning almost five decades. Rev. Smith married Rosie Lee Hartfield, on January 2, 1943, and they remained together for over fifty years until her passing on April 15, 2008. He is survived by several god children and three sisters-in-law.

As a pastor, Rev. Smith was a powerhouse in the Dallas area. One of the central points of his ministry was to ensure that the church adapted to the changing social needs of the community. When Rev. Smith saw that many African American men were suffering from alcohol and drug addiction, he developed a program to focus on counseling and rehabilitation. Through his career, Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church saw the creation of many ministries and fellowship programs including a Children's Ministry, a Marriage and Counseling Program, and a Senior's Fellowship Program, among others.

Today, Golden Gate Missionary Baptist Church is one of the most vibrant congregations in Dallas with thanks in large part to the lifelong work of Rev. Dr. C. B. T. Smith. I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in remembering and honoring the work and life of this great man who made a difference in the lives

of so many individuals. He will be deeply missed.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF  
BARBARA RINGER

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 17, 2009*

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, I rise in memory of Barbara Alice Ringer, who served as Register of Copyrights from November 19, 1973 through May 30, 1980, and was the first woman to hold this position. Ms. Ringer was known for her enduring modesty, her dedication to authors and artists, and her unsurpassed expertise in the field of copyright law.

Ms. Ringer was born in Lafayette, Indiana on May 29, 1925. Ms. Ringer earned a Bachelor's and a Master's degree from George Washington University, and then went on to become one of a handful of women to receive a Juris Doctor degree from Columbia Law School in 1949.

Following her graduation from law school, Ms. Ringer joined the Copyright Office as an examiner, and worked her way up through the ranks of the Copyright Office, serving as Head of the Renewal and Assignment Section, Chief of the Examining Division, Assistant Register of Copyrights for Examining, and Assistant Register of Copyrights.

In 1971, after 22 years of service to the Copyright Office, five of which were as the second in command of the Office, Ms. Ringer was passed over for promotion to Register of Copyrights. Ms. Ringer challenged this decision and filed a discrimination suit. While the suit was pending, Ms. Ringer served as Director of the Copyright Division of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in Paris.

A federal hearing revealed that there was a consistent pattern of discrimination within the Library of Congress, and that Ms. Ringer had been passed over because of her gender and because she had always vocally supported the promotion of African Americans in the Copyright Office. This ultimately led a federal judge to order that she be named Register of Copyrights. She went on to serve as Register from November 19, 1973, until her retirement in 1980; she was later called back to serve as Acting Register again, from 1993–1994.

Ms. Ringer's most notable accomplishment was the Copyright Act of 1976. Ms. Ringer was one of its chief architects and was the principal author of the Act, which brought sweeping changes and needed updates to United States copyright law. Her efforts, which culminated in passage of the Act, spanned 20 years and involved countless hours forging compromises between parties with conflicting interests and educating Members of Congress on the complexities of copyright law. In 1977, Ms. Ringer received the President's Award for Distinguished Federal Civilian Service for her work related to the Act.

Barbara Ringer passed away at the age of 83 on April 9, 2009, in Lexington, Virginia. In keeping true to her passion for service, she donated upon her death her personal collec-

tion of 20,000 movies and 1,500 books on film to the Library of Congress. On behalf of the American people, thank you Ms. Ringer; you are missed.

REMEMBERING BARBARA RINGER

**HON. LAMAR SMITH**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, June 17, 2009*

Mr. SMITH of Texas. Madam Speaker, a remarkable and pioneering lady, Ms. Barbara A. Ringer, the ninth Register of Copyrights, passed away earlier this year.

The first woman to serve as the head of the United States Copyright Office, which is part of the Library of Congress, Ms. Ringer served as an example of the profound, positive impact that a single individual can have in improving the lives and circumstances of others.

While her professional duties meant that she spent the overwhelming majority of her time and personal energy focused on promoting and protecting the rights of authors, composers, songwriters and performers, her passion for justice was not limited to these concerns.

My distinguished colleague, the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, described some of Ms. Ringer's broader efforts in this regard in his remarks that were offered a few moments ago.

When the Washington Post reported on Ms. Ringer's passing, the headline read "Force Behind New Copyright Law". That headline is telling in at least two respects.

First, Ms. Ringer was truly the indomitable catalyst and indispensable person who motivated Congress to enact The Copyright Act of 1976, the first and only major revision of the code since the enactment of the 1909 Copyright Act nearly seven decades before. Ms. Ringer was a visionary who foresaw the impact of technological progress on the rights of individual creators. As the principal author of the 1976 Act, she succeeded to a remarkable degree in promoting principles that both strengthened the rights of authors and provided affirmative protections, for the first time, to users for the "fair use" of copyrighted works.

Second, in referring to the 1976 Act, the Post characterized a law that is now more than three decades old as the "New Copyright Law." This characterization indicates how difficult it is to balance all the competing interests and shepherd a bill that affects so many individuals and entities to enactment and yet this remarkable lady did precisely that through the sheer power of her intellect, commitment, perseverance and strategic abilities.

In closing, I ask that I be permitted to place into the RECORD two documents. The first is the Washington Post article, which I referred to earlier. The second is a Special Edition of Copyright Notices dated April 2009, which was authored by Judith Nierman and does an excellent job of chronicling the life and achievements of Ms. Ringer.

For both those who knew her and those who benefit unknowingly from her tremendous and dedicated efforts, Ms. Ringer has left an indelible legacy that is worthy of public recognition.