

The United States-led development projects have strengthened the health and education sectors, as I mentioned before. At a time of economic austerity here in the United States, the approximately \$120 billion per year pricetag is, for sure, unsustainable. We must take a significant shift in our strategy.

As chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern, South, Central Asian Affairs, I am focused on our broader national security interests in both regions. We must focus on extremist groups that have the capability and intent to project terrorism on the United States homeland and interests around the world. We should continue to conduct counterterrorism operations on al-Qaida, Pakistani Taliban, and others who seek to strike the United States homeland and our interests.

Significant challenges, however, do remain and the United States should focus on the following. First, we must redouble our efforts to train the Afghan security forces. We made substantial progress in recruiting and training, but this needs to be ramped up. In the long run, Afghanistan's ability to deny safe haven to al-Qaida or any terrorist organization will depend upon a strong and durable army and police in Afghanistan.

Second, much work remains in Pakistan. In Senate hearings and meetings with U.S. and Pakistani officials, I have questioned Pakistan's full commitment to addressing the extremist threat within its borders. For example, Pakistan has done little to stop the flow of bomb components across the border into Afghanistan, where they are used against our troops. Terrorists in Pakistan have the capability to strike internationally, and have done so in recent years.

These terrorists are also the central threat to the Pakistani state itself, a concern that grows as Pakistan inexplicably expands its nuclear arsenal.

The Pakistani people have suffered greatly in the struggle against these extremist groups as thousands of civilians and security forces have died. This is precisely why it is so unfortunate that the Pakistani Government is not fully committed to confronting this threat.

I have been very patient with respect to this critical relationship, but I am compelled to speak the truth when the stakes are so high for the American people. The United States troops and the people of Pakistan both have a lot at stake, in addition to the American people. In my judgment, recent developments are unacceptable and merit a serious examination of U.S. aid to Pakistan. The Senate should hold hearings so we have a full accounting of Pakistan's efforts to combat terrorism.

The third area of our focus should be the grave concerns that many of us have—and I have for sure—about the future of women and girls in Afghanistan. If nothing else, we cannot lose

precious ground gained in rights for this critical 50 percent of the population—women and girls. Over the past 10 years, women have assumed seats in Parliament and girls have returned to school. I mentioned the number earlier. Women's rights have become a part of the public dialog at long last.

When speaking to a group of Afghan women in May, Secretary of State Clinton said, "We will not abandon you, we will stand with you always."

We must as a nation stand by this commitment to the women and girls who live in Afghanistan. Empowered women are the most influential voice to dissuade young men from taking up arms in Afghanistan and places around the world. These women are the most likely to develop their own communities as well.

Finally and most importantly, it is our moral obligation to protect those who are most vulnerable in Afghanistan.

I have significant concerns about governance in Afghanistan. I have closely examined Afghanistan's uneven governance record and have serious questions about the viability of the democratic experiment in that country. The foundational act of democracy, elections, has not met international standards in Afghanistan and has established the basis for an unresponsive government and unresponsive government officials and corruption.

As the United States draws down its military presence, the international community must renew its focus on governance in Afghanistan and efficient disbursement of U.S. assistance. A recent Senate Foreign Relations Committee report suggests that we must do a better job of accounting for the resources spent on bolstering the Afghan Government.

In conclusion, we have made progress in Afghanistan all these years. The surge in U.S. troops, working with coalition forces and the Afghan Army, has rolled back gains made by the Taliban. Our special forces have killed Osama bin Laden and several other senior al-Qaida leaders. The numbers and capabilities of the Afghan security forces have increased. Women and girls are better off than they were in the year 2001, and the health sector has improved.

Significant challenges remain, but based upon these advances and on the significant costs of our current policy, it is time, after 10 long years, to begin the drawdown process.

I yield the floor.

TRIBUTE TO DR. CONRAD JONES

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I rise to recognize a distinguished doctor and Kentuckian, Dr. Conrad Jones. Dr. Jones has risen to become one of the most admired and applauded physicians in the Bluegrass State, a feat that was recognized at the Murray-Calloway County Hospital in 2007 when they opened their new women's health

facility and named it the Conrad Jones Women's Pavilion. As Dr. Jones has contributed to the field of women's health for six decades now, it was a very fitting tribute.

When Dr. Jones was born in 1922, there was not yet the MRI, the ultrasound or the home pregnancy test. Dr. Jones's father, Dr. Cody Jones, was also a physician, and a young Conrad would accompany him on his rounds as a country doctor. The Jones family had come to Kentucky from the Carolinas and Tennessee before the Civil War. Conrad's mother was a school teacher who taught in Hazel and at Murray High School.

Conrad remembers his father worked long, hard hours. His father would have preferred that Conrad become a farmer instead of a doctor, in fact, because a doctor's life was too hard. Luckily for the people of Kentucky, Conrad did not take that particular piece of advice.

Dr. Conrad Jones attended Murray State and then went to medical school at the University of Louisville. After serving his country in uniform, he returned to Murray, KY, to work at what was then the new city-county hospital and its obstetrics unit. He helped patients from the immediate area as well as all over Marshall, Graves and Henry counties.

Dr. Jones has practiced medicine in Murray so long he can tell you the history of how medicine and medical technology has advanced in the area. Dr. Jones certainly keeps up with the technology, and is proud that Murray has what he calls by today's standards state-of-the-art facilities.

I wish to commend Dr. Conrad Jones for his many decades of service to his community. The people of Murray, Calloway County and Kentucky are lucky to have him. I know my colleagues join me when I say this U.S. Senate is grateful to him and his family for all he has contributed to make ours a stronger country.

The Murray-Calloway County Chamber of Commerce published a 2008 Viewbook that contained an illuminating article detailing Dr. Conrad Jones's life and career. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed, as follows:

[From the Murray-Calloway County Chamber of Commerce 2008 Viewbook]
MURRAY'S CONRAD JONES: A LIFE IN MEDICINE
(By Robert A. Valentine)

In February 2007, the Murray-Calloway County Hospital opened a state-of-the-art facility dedicated to women's health. Almost everyone there recognized the appropriate name of the new facility: The Conrad Jones Women's Pavilion. Dr. Conrad Jones, who had already witnessed six decades of progress in women's health, was looking on in a state of near-speechless humility.

He was born long before the MRI, the ultrasound or even the home pregnancy test. Most women had yet to vote in their first presidential election, and all but a very, very few babies were born at home. It was a warm October in 1922.

"My father wanted me to be a farmer because a physician's life was hard," Dr. Jones told us in an interview in his offices at the Murray Woman's Clinic. He was attracted to the life of the country doctor, despite its perils and long, hard hours. "Work in the tobacco fields made me know that I didn't want that."

After Murray State, he entered medical school at the University of Louisville. Following that, he went directly into the service. "There were few specialists there," he remembers. "You did whatever was necessary for the patient."

He returned to Murray after the service. By that time, the new city-county hospital had come into being with an obstetrics unit on the second floor of the northwest wing. "It was pretty crude by today's standards," he remembers, "But it was probably the best OB unit for several counties around. We did about as many deliveries then as we do now," Dr. Jones observed, because many patients came from Marshall, Graves and Henry counties.

"Murray has always been a very progressive community in terms of technology" he reminded us. "By today's standards, what we have now is the state-of-the-art. This should serve us well for several years."

We asked Conrad Jones how long he has been in Murray. With a broad smile, he answered, "Always." That makes him the ideal source of information on changes in women's healthcare over the years. We also asked about the most important changes during his career.

"Today there are far more caesarian sections being performed. In the '50s and '60s, if your section rate got above 5 or 6 percent, it was uncommon. Now, we see 23 to 30 percent. Surgery is much safer now, and we have better tracking technology, so you can tell how the fetus is under stress. Fetal monitors were a major step forward by in the late '60s and early '70s."

Modern techniques make it much safer for the mother. "Anesthesia is also another big change. Not too many years back, the only anesthesia was the 'saddle block' (a procedure which cuts off sensation in the pelvic region) or nitrous oxide. Now, the epidural has replaced that."

But the main change is the technology and the facility. The custom of hospital instead of home deliveries has drastically reduced the infant mortality rate. Only two generations ago, maternal and infant mortality was all too common. "The mothers of today have no idea how dangerous childbirth used to be," he recalls with a serious look.

And women are presenting more challenges. Today, there are more career or professional women, and more women remain in the workforce longer. "The age at which women start families is higher, and I don't know what affect that's going to have on the family. But we know that, as a mother ages, there is a greater risk to her and to the child. However, medicine is keeping pace, I think, so it's safer." He points with pride to the work of his associates in fertility treatments and in the new outpatient, non-invasive surgeries for incontinence hysterectomies, and non-surgical permanent birth control. "Fifty years ago, that would have seemed like a miracle," he says.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN MURRAY MEDICINE

In the future, he expects to see more women entering medicine, and he welcomes it. "We had two women in my medical school class of 100; now about half of the classes are women. It's a growing thing, and very important. Most of the pediatricians in Murray are women, and there are two top-notch internists. We have Dr. Deeter and Dr. Burnett in our practice (Murray Woman's Clinic) and

three outstanding nurse-practitioners, and that is very important to good, modern family care."

After so many sleepless nights and the constant drive to remain "current" in technology and practice, we had to ask if he would still choose medicine as a career if he were starting over, today. "Most emphatically, yes! The hours are very difficult, but you get so much joy out of helping others. It's a very happy, joyous experience; you are helping people at a vital time in their lives."

And what would he tell someone starting out in medicine today? "Well," he smiled, and leaned over his desk, "You've got to have a good partner—and that's my wife. She was with me all the way; when I was gone all night, she had to be alone. We couldn't take vacations as other folks might, and maybe we missed a lot of things. She has been a real trooper; without her, I couldn't have done it."

Would he change anything about his career? "Not a bit," he smiled. After all, it has been not merely a career so much as it is a life in medicine.

FELONY STREAMING

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to address S. 978, legislation passed by the Judiciary Committee last week that would increase the penalties for willful copyright infringement by "streaming." I would like to explain why I voted "pass" on the bill at the Judiciary Committee markup, and to express what my concern is.

First, I very much appreciate the intent behind this legislation, and commend Senators KLOBUCHAR and CORNYN for bringing it forth. Online infringement of copyrights has had a very serious, detrimental, effect on the entertainment industry, which is based in large part in my State of California. Those who willfully infringe copyrights for the purpose of commercial advantage or private financial gain deserve to be punished like the thieves that they are.

But in doing this, we must make sure that the punishment is proportionate to the crime. This bill simply copies the penalty structure from the current law that makes larger scale illegal downloading a felony. That law makes "the reproduction or distribution, including by electronic means"—i.e. downloading—a felony punishable by up to 5 years imprisonment, if it involves: 10 or more copies; with a total retail value of more than \$2,500; and within a 180-day period.

This bill just replicates that penalty structure, with the additional element of an alternative "fair market value" threshold. It makes willful infringement through "public performances by electronic means"—i.e. streaming—also a felony, subject to the same 5-year maximum sentence, if it involves: 10 or more public performances; within a 180-day period; with either a total retail or economic value of more than \$2,500; or total fair market value of licenses of more than \$5,000.

As I stated at the beginning, I have no problem with increased punishment for large-scale infringers, whether they infringe through downloads or through

streams. The problem, though, with this structure is that it treats streaming as being as serious as downloading. But a download, in my view, is obviously much more serious, because it makes a permanent copy of the song or movie or show, as opposed to the one-time viewing or listening that streaming creates. This is very likely why downloading was made a felony to begin with, while streaming wasn't. Given that downloading is much more serious and damaging, to have a moral consistency with the downloading penalties, the streaming thresholds, at least in quantity, should be much higher.

Therefore, I hope to work with the bill's sponsors before this legislation goes to the floor, to craft a more appropriate threshold, which reflects the differences between downloading and streaming. As the sponsors and the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Senator LEAHY, have stated, there are other outstanding issues that they are committed to addressing before this bill comes to the floor, and I hope this concern that I have can be resolved in the same way.

SUMMER LEARNING

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, today I wish to discuss the importance of summer learning, and to draw attention to the significance of high-quality summer learning opportunities in the lives of young people.

The effort to keep kids learning during summer is based on research that shows that without effective summer learning opportunities: students fall more than 2 months behind in math over the summer; low-income children fall behind 2 to 3 months in reading each summer; and that by the end of fifth grade, lower income children can be nearly 3 years behind their higher income peers in reading.

Last year, nearly 500 events were held nationwide that highlighted how summer learning programs advance academic growth, support working families, keep children safe and send students back to school ready to learn.

I am proud to recognize the importance of summer learning and encourage communities across the country to celebrate and acknowledge the importance of providing all young people with high-quality learning opportunities during the summer months.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO LINDA RUNDELL

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I recognize Ms. Linda Rundell, the Bureau of Land Management's New Mexico State director, for her exemplary public service and to express my congratulations on her upcoming retirement after 32 years.

Linda has held many titles during her time with BLM, including range