

"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

conservationist, wildlife biologist, environmental impact statement team leader, program analyst, congressional fellow, and district manager. And her work has taken her to nearly as many parts of our country, including Alaska, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington, DC.

But the majority of her career has kept her in my home State of New Mexico where she will finish her tenure with BLM as State director for New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. Since 2002, Linda has overseen an annual budget of \$250 million and is responsible for 13.4 million acres of public lands in New Mexico and nearly 54 million acres of Federal and tribal subsurface minerals underlying non-BLM lands in the four States.

With a mission of multiple-use management, the BLM is tasked with balancing competing uses of our public land—including oil and gas development, wildlife protection, recreation, grazing, landscape conservation, and cultural resource protection—to name just a few. Attempting to balance these activities can be a challenging task for any land manager. However, Linda's career demonstrates how well she has personified this mission by assisting groups with opposing viewpoints to find common ground through collaboration.

Restore New Mexico, a program Linda established in 2005, demonstrates the benefits that can be achieved through collaboration. In only about 6 years the BLM—in partnership with environmental groups, ranchers, oil and gas companies, and sportsmen—has begun the restoration of 1.5 million acres of grasslands and woodlands in New Mexico. These efforts are reversing decades and even centuries of habitat fragmentation, encroachment by invasive species, and the legacy of orphaned oil and gas wells across the State. The results have been excellent, and the partnerships that have been built between long-time adversaries cannot be understated. With this collaboration as a framework, the long-term successful restoration of our public lands is more likely than ever.

Linda's impressive record as State director is no doubt a product of what she learned in the years leading up to it. Her background as a wildlife biologist, for example, gave her the foresight to recognize that the BLM had a significant role to play if further population declines of the lesser prairie chicken were to be averted. Before this small grouse began gaining headlines in newspapers, Linda knew that a continued decline of this species would have far-reaching implications. For this reason, she has worked diligently to protect and expand lesser prairie chicken habitat in the State.

Linda exemplifies the attributes found in effective leaders—honesty, a strong work ethic, and a willingness to make the right decision even when it may be difficult. She is highly respected within and outside the agency for her leadership skills and her staff in

New Mexico mirror these traits. I appreciate how helpful she and her staff have been while working with my office in the development of various policy initiatives including conservation measures—many of which have been signed into law—like the Ojito Wilderness, Prehistoric Trackways National Monument, Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area, and Sabinoso Wilderness.

Linda's tenure as BLM State director will leave a lasting legacy that has and will continue to benefit the health of our public land and wildlife as well as the economy of our State and Nation. Our Nation is grateful for her service, and I wish her the best on her future endeavors.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

##### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

At 12:38 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled joint resolutions:

S.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Shirley Ann Jackson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Robert P. Kogod as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The enrolled joint resolutions were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. INOUE).

#### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 21, 2011, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled joint resolutions:

S.J. Res. 7. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Shirley Ann Jackson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

S.J. Res. 9. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Robert P. Kogod as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-2207. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Robert L. Van Antwerp, Jr., United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2208. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Personnel and Readiness), transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General David H. Petraeus, United States Army, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2209. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Tech-

nology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the RQ-4A/B Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) Global Hawk Block 30 Program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2210. A communication from the Under Secretary of Defense (Acquisition, Technology and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to depot-level maintenance and repair workloads by the public and private sectors; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-2211. A communication from the General Counsel of the Federal Housing Finance Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Conservatorship and Receivership" (RIN2590-AA23) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2011; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2212. A communication from the Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to Turkey; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2213. A communication from the Chairman and President of the Export-Import Bank, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to transactions involving U.S. exports to Bangladesh; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2214. A communication from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Atlanta, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Bank's management reports and statements on system of internal controls for fiscal year 2010; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-2215. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Standards for Toddler Beds" (RIN3041-AC79) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2216. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Regulation of Fractional Aircraft Ownership Programs and On-Demand Operations; Technical Amendment" ((RIN2120-AH06) (Docket No. FAA-2001-10047)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2217. A communication from the Assistant Chief Counsel for General Law, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pipeline Safety: Control Room Management/Human Factors" (RIN2137-AE64) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2218. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; BAE SYSTEMS (OPERATIONS) LIMITED Model Bae 146 and Avro 146-RJ Airplanes" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2010-0673)) received during recess of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 17, 2011; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-2219. A communication from the Senior Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation,