

Establishing a Center for Social Justice Research, Teaching and Service to focus on expanding the ways that Georgetown integrates research and service into academic life.

To articulate the strong Catholic and Jesuit foundation of the University, Fr. O'Donovan also charged a faculty committee led by the Provost Dorothy Brown to draft a University mission statement. In September 2000, Georgetown's Board approved the mission statement submitted by the committee and previously reviewed by the University community.

#### NEW INVESTMENTS IN SPACE AND FACILITIES

Throughout his tenure, Fr. O'Donovan has been dedicated to developing strategies for effective long-term campus development. More than \$82 million dollars has been invested in the renovation of all undergraduate student housing. In Fall 2000, the University broke ground for the Southwest Quadrangle, which includes a 780-bed residence hall, a dining hall, an underground parking garage, and a new Jesuit community residence. The \$168.5 million construction project is on schedule for completion in the fall of 2003. On November 8, 2000 the District of Columbia's Board of Zoning Adjustment (BZA) approved Georgetown University's 2000 Campus Plan. The approval allows the University to proceed with construction and renovation plans for all buildings proposed in the plan, including modifications to hospital facilities proposed by MedStar Health. New facilities for the sciences, performing arts, and the McDonough School of Business are also a part of the Master Plan, and major gifts for these have been raised through Georgetown's Third Century Campaign.

Recent campus development at the Law Center includes the completion of the Gewirz Student Center, which provides the campus' first on-site housing for law students, and the opening of a new wing of the campus' central building, which includes technologically advanced classrooms and seminar rooms and expanded student activity space. Current projects include construction of a new academic facility and health fitness center on the Law Center property Georgetown purchased two years ago.

Important new strategic investments include the acquisitions of the Wormley School building on Prospect Street and the National Academy of Sciences buildings on Wisconsin Avenue. At the Medical Center a new wing was completed at the Hospital in 1993, and a new research building was dedicated in 1995.

#### GROWTH AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN ATHLETICS

During Fr. O'Donovan's tenure as president, Georgetown's Athletic Program has regularly undergone reviews, has been found in compliance with Title IX, and has received NCAA certification. Georgetown instituted women's soccer as a varsity sport and elevated women's lacrosse to a national level sport. The University also expanded the number of scholarships for women athletes. Men's lacrosse has grown in stature to become a Final Four program, and, in 2001, the football team began competing in the Patriot League. In the 1990s, fourteen different teams ranked in the top ten in the nation, and graduation rates for athletes continue to be outstanding. During the past 12 years, philanthropic support has also increased significantly. Annual Fund contributions to the Athletic Program have more than doubled, and two endowed coaching positions and an endowed chair, the Francis X. Rienzo Athletic Director Chair, were established.

#### MAJOR ADMINISTRATIVE PROJECTS

With the rise of managed care, the decline of government funding for health care, and other factors, Georgetown faced serious financial challenges at the Medical Center throughout the 90s. To address the Medical Center's increasing budget deficits, Fr. O'Donovan established a strong focus on cost cutting, revenue enhancement, and other management strategies. In March 1999, he signed a letter of commitment to pursue exclusive negotiations to form a clinical partnership with MedStar Health, a non-profit regional health system. On June 30, 2000, Georgetown instituted an historic partnership agreement with MedStar in which MedStar assumed full responsibility for the operations and finances of the clinical enterprise, which includes a 535-bed hospital, a faculty practice group, and a network of community physician practices. Georgetown continues to own, operate, and have financial responsibility for the education and research enterprises, including the Medical School, the Nursing School, and the biomedical research enterprise.

The partnership allows Georgetown to realize major strategic goals:

It preserves and supports the University's mission of first-class medical education and research, as well as the Hospital's Catholic identity.

It transfers the clinical operations to MedStar, thereby protecting Georgetown from future clinically-related losses in an increasingly competitive health care economy while providing the opportunity for future earnings if MedStar's Washington, D.C., system meets certain financial targets.

It saved 3,800 jobs in the clinical enterprise, and it strengthens our relationship with the District of Columbia by continuing to provide opportunities for employment and medical care.

In the past 12 years, Georgetown has made major investments in improving the technological infrastructure of the University and expanding the ways in which technology can enhance teaching and research. Georgetown is among the first universities in the nation to use the latest fiber optic technology in its residence halls, all of which are now wired for advanced computer and Internet use. In addition, 100% of Georgetown faculty have access to the world wide web. Library services include web-accessible catalogues and databases, as well as a broad array of research assistance online. While advancing its technological resources, Georgetown is also moving ahead as a higher education leader on such innovative projects as Internet 2.

#### BUILDING SUPPORT FOR THE NEXT CENTURY

In October 1998, Georgetown formally launched its \$750 million Third Century Campaign, to support faculty, enhance facilities and financial aid resources and strengthen every area of the University. Based on its strong record of success, the Board approved the increase of the campaign goal to \$1 billion in September 2000. As of December 31st, 2000, the campaign already had secured more than \$640 million in gifts and pledges, including a gift of \$30 million to name the Robert E. McDonough School of Business. Established in 1996, Georgetown's Blue and Gray Society, which comprises donors who give \$10,000 or more annually to the University, increased its membership from more than 780 in 1997 to nearly 1500 in 2000. The campaign effort will further bolster Georgetown's endowment, which has already grown from \$232 million in 1989 to more than \$772 million in October 2000.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE D.C. COMMUNITY

Georgetown's fulfillment of its commitment to the Jesuit educational principle of educating "men and women for others" has also grown in breadth and depth. Of the more than 180 programs dedicated to community service, several have been launched in the past decade, including:

The Center for Social Justice Research, Teaching and Service, and the Center for Urban Research and Teaching on the Main Campus;

The Law Center's Office of Public Interest and Community Service; and

Collaborative ventures such as the Georgetown Public Policy Institute's D.C. Community Policy Forum, a research partnership between the University and District of Columbia agencies.

Fr. O'Donovan created a series of grants to support faculty in their efforts to create new and enhance existing service-learning courses and to undertake research projects that directly benefit the District and its residents. Two of those grants expanded the work done by Georgetown faculty and students in the Archdiocese's Catholic elementary schools, which are also served by Georgetown's large corps of DC Reads literacy tutors. Dedicated as well to responsible non-profit citizenship, the University also made a \$1 million founding investment to help launch City First Bank, which opened in 1999 to assist individuals and businesses in under-served areas of the city.

Fr. O'Donovan led the development of a comprehensive strategy to build stronger relationships between the University community and its surrounding neighbors. He created the position of Assistant Vice President for External Relations to promote improved communication and collaboration between the University and the local D.C. community. In recent years, Georgetown has decreased the number of undergraduate students living off campus, instituted special bulk trash pick-ups at the beginning and close of each academic year, and advanced its plans to build a new 780 bed residence hall complex.

Finally, to serve the children of faculty, students, and staff, the Hoya Kids Learning Center, a child development and pre-school facility, was established in 1997 on the Main Campus. Scholarships for families in need are funded by the Office of the President.

#### HONORING STANTON ENGLEHART

### HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand here today to honor a man who stretches the imagination, and who uses paint to express what words cannot about Colorado, and about the beauty of our nation. Stanton Englehart has been providing the world with refreshing insight into nature for over forty years, and has been an active participant in bringing art to communities around Colorado.

Stanton Englehart has long been recognized as one of the most prominent painters of the Southwest. He carries the honor of Professor Emeritus of Fine Art at Fort Lewis College, and his popularity and enthusiasm has brought him international recognition. He says, "I hope my paintings express some of the beauty and mystery of the earth and the sky above it. . . . The paintings are most about energy and its power as a creative force in all things."

Stanton selflessly shares that energy with just about anyone who asks him. Charlie Langdon of The Durango Herald, says that when asked by an audience member at a lecture if he would be willing to exhibit in more Colorado arts centers, he answered, "Just call me, and tell me how much wall space you have. I'll pack a show for you and truck it to your door." Incredibly, Stanton turns out "about a hundred paintings a year. Many of them are enormous." All told, he has created more than 1200 paintings, some 21 feet wide. To ensure that those without the funds to enjoy his art can do so, he donates many paintings to public institutions.

Stanton has made a huge impact in Colorado art, and has brought international attention to the glorious landscapes of Colorado. He works with the art community to act as a model for the young and the old, for the artistic and the admirer. Mr. Speaker, I ask to thank Stanton Englehart on behalf of Congress for his ongoing contributions to this important creative aspect of Colorado. He deserves our congratulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO MELANIE STOKES

### HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 28, 2001*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Melanie Stokes and all women who have suffered in silence from postpartum depression and psychosis with the introduction of the Melanie Stokes Postpartum Depression Research and Care Act.

Chicago native, Melanie Stokes was a successful pharmaceutical sales manager and loving wife of Dr. Sam Stokes. However, for Melanie, no title was more important than that of mother. Melanie believed motherhood was her life mission and fiercely wanted a daughter of her own. This dream came true on February 23, 2001 with the birth of her daughter, Sommer Skyy. Unfortunately, with the birth of her daughter, Melanie entered into a battle for her life with a devastating mood disorder known as postpartum psychosis. Despite a valiant fight against postpartum psychosis, which included being hospitalized a total of three times, Melanie jumped to her death from a 12-story window ledge on June 11, 2001.

Melanie was not alone in her pain and depression. Each year over 400,000 women suffer from postpartum mood changes. Nearly 80 percent of new mothers experience a common form of depression after delivery, known as "baby blues." The temporary symptoms of "baby blues" include mood swings, feelings of being overwhelmed, tearfulness, and irritability, poor sleep and a sense of vulnerability. However, a more prolonged and pronounced mood disorder known as postpartum depres-

sion affects 10 to 20 percent of women during or after giving birth. Even more extreme and rare, postpartum psychosis, whose symptoms include hallucinations, hearing voices, paranoia, severe insomnia, extreme anxiety and depression, strikes 1 in 1,000 new mothers.

Postpartum depression and psychosis afflicts new mothers indiscriminately. Many of its victims are unaware of their condition. This phenomena is due to the inability of many women to self-diagnose their condition and society's general lack of knowledge about postpartum depression and psychosis and the stigma surrounding depression and mental illness. Untreated, postpartum depression can lead to self-destructive behavior and even suicide, as was the case with Melanie. As was seen recently in the case of Andrea Yates of Houston, Texas who drowned her five children, postpartum depression and psychosis can also have a dire impact on one's family and society in general.

In remembrance of Melanie Stokes and all the women who have suffered from postpartum depression and psychosis, as well as their families and friend who have stood by their side, I am introducing the Melanie Stokes Postpartum Depression Research and Care Act which will:

Expand and intensify research at the National Institute of Health and National Institute of Mental Health with respect to postpartum depression and psychosis, including increased discovery of treatments, diagnostic tools and educational materials for providers;

Provide grants for the delivery of essential services to individuals with postpartum depression and psychosis and their families, including enhanced outpatient and home-based health care, inpatient care and support services.

It is my hope that through this legislation we can ensure that the birth of a child is a wonderful time for the new mother and family, and not a time of mourning over the loss of yet another mother or child.

#### INSULAR AREAS OVERSIGHT AVOIDANCE ACT

### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 28, 2001*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to reintroduce the Insular Areas Oversight Avoidance Act, legislation I previously introduced during the 106th Congress.

This legislation, which is cosponsored by Congresswoman DONNA CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN from the Virgin Islands and Resident Commissioner ANIBAL ACEVEDO-AVILA of Puerto Rico, seeks to hold the federal government more accountable in the manner that federal policy is developed towards the insular areas, which include Guam, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. The bill would require that the Office of Management and Budget explain any omission of any insular area from treatment as part of the United States in any policy statement issued by the Office of Management and Budget on federal initiatives or legislation.

The impetus for the bill is to improve federal-territorial relations and to encourage

greater use of government resources in a more cost-efficient manner. Given our geographical distance from Washington, D.C., and our political status as territories, it is very difficult for insular area officials to sometimes be heard at the federal level. We face repeated challenges in ensuring that the insular areas are not forgotten in federal initiatives and policies on a daily basis, whether it be international treaties, Presidential Executive Orders, proposed legislation by the Executive Branch or Congressional Members, or federal regulations.

It is my belief that the U.S. insular areas should be considered at the outset of the development of federal policies, including Presidential initiatives. I believe that such consideration would be a more effective way of ensuring that all Americans—in the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the insular areas—are treated fairly.

The failure of the federal government to contemplate the impact of the insular areas in federal initiatives often results in the need for insular area governments to expend an exorbitant amount of resources and energy to either rectify the "oversight" through legislation or through extensive and sometimes futile negotiations with federal agency officials.

An example of such a situation is the way in which U.S. Treasury Department officials negotiate international tax treaties. There are around 75 international tax treaties that the U.S. has negotiated with other countries. The treaties govern the bi-lateral relationships the U.S. has with other countries on tax matters, including foreign investment withholding rates.

In its definition of the term "United States", there are several definitions used by U.S. negotiators. The most commonly employed definition explicitly excludes Guam and the other insular areas by name. Another definition explicitly includes the 50 states and the District of Columbia as comprising the "United States."

Currently, the Congress is considering legislation I introduced, H.R. 309, the Guam Foreign Investment Equity Act, which is trying to rectify Guam's exclusion in these international tax treaties. H.R. 309 provides the Government of Guam with the authority to tax foreign investors at the same rates as states under U.S. tax treaties. The bill passed the House on May 1, and is awaiting Senate consideration.

I would not have to be pushing for the Guam Foreign Investment Equity Act if the federal government had contemplated its impact on the insular areas, including Guam, when the current U.S. tax treaties with other countries were negotiated.

To understand why this "oversight" is detrimental to Guam and the federal government, let me give you an overview of how this action has stymied economic development on Guam. Currently, under the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, there is a 30% withholding tax rate for foreign investors in the United States. Since Guam's tax law "mirrors" the rate established under the U.S. Code, the standard rate for foreign investors in Guam is 30% since Guam is not included in the definition of "United States" for international tax treaties. As an example, with Japan, the U.S. withholding rate for foreign investors is 10%. That means while Japanese investors are taxed at a 10% withholding tax rate on their investments in the fifty states, those same investors are taxed at