

TRADE RELATIONS REGARDING
PRODUCTS OF KAZAKHSTAN**HON. ROBERT WEXLER**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. WEXLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the Congressional Record the following letter I received from A. Machkevitch the President of the Jewish Congress of Kazakhstan in support of H.R. 1318, legislation that would authorize President Bush to extend normal trade relations treatment to the products of Kazakhstan.

JEWISH CONGRESS OF KAZAKHSTAN,
Kynaev sir., June 27, 2001.

Hon. ROBERT WEXLER,
Member of Congress, Cannon HOB, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN WEXLER: The Jewish Congress of Kazakhstan welcomes the decision of a number of US Congress members, in particular Senator S. Brownback and Congressman J. Pitts on termination of Section IV of Trade Law of 1974 in relation to Kazakhstan and granting the country a permanent Regime of Normal Trade Relationship with the USA.

Undoubtedly, at the time of this Section adoption the decision of American legislators was timely and justified. One can not deny the fact that the communist regime tried all ways to oppress and limit rights of the country's Jewry. Similar to the representatives of many other nationalities of the Soviet Union we could neither openly declare ourselves as ethnic group, nor visit our relatives abroad, as well as freely profess our religion. In this respect we are immensely grateful to the American people demonstrating concern and sympathy with our life at the time of hardships. The amendment introduced by the two prominent US Statesmen—Jackson and Vanick—warmed our hearts.

However, the environment has changed. The Union broke up. Having cast off the totalitarianism chains, Kazakhstan has built a new independent state where the great principles of political and economic freedom, parity of rights and opportunities are being practiced. Today Kazakhstan is a democratic nation with steadily developing economy and fair chances to become a stronghold of security and democracy in the Central Asian region.

The young State of Kazakhstan emerged on the background of unique ethnic situation. Kazakhstan was the only former soviet republic in the region without distinct prevalence of a single ethnic group. Over 100 nationalities and ethnic groups living together learned to coexist without internal conflicts and discords to much extent owing to the efforts of the country's leadership headed by President Nursultan Nazarbayev.

Realizing that the majority, of peoples of Kazakhstan subjected to mass repression at the time of stalinism and fascism have been deprived of possibility to develop their culture and language, the Government of Kazakhstan encourages creation of ethnic and cultural centers in all regions of the country. The Jewry is not an exclusion. The only Jewish school in the Central Asian region successfully functions in our country, construction of 10 new synagogues is underway in the largest cities of Kazakhstan. In general, 3000 religious organizations of 46 confessions function in Kazakhstan. None of the other countries in the region can demonstrate such achievements.

In our sincere belief the Kazakhstan Government's aspiration to preserve and

strengthen stability and interethnic concord both in the country and the whole region should be encouraged by the USA. We proceed from the fact that a country which liberated the minds of people would be to a larger extent successful in achieving prosperity than a society burdened with heavy heritage of the past, such as amendment of Jackson—Vanick.

In this context the Jewish community of Kazakhstan calls upon you to exert your influence in freeing Kazakhstan from this rudiment of the past, which would undoubtedly strengthen relationship between our countries and testify to the fact that voices of tens of thousands of the Kazakhstan Jews have been once again heard by our American friends.

Yours Sincerely,

A. MACHKEVITCH,
President.

RETIREMENT OF REV. LEO J. O'DONOVAN, S.J. AS PRESIDENT OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J. leaves Georgetown University on June 30th after twelve splendid and productive years as the president of the oldest Catholic university in the United States. I know I am joined by the Members of the House in recognizing Father O'Donovan's very distinguished service to Georgetown, to higher education, to this city, and to his Catholic faith.

Father O'Donovan, a summa cum laude graduate of Georgetown College, a Jesuit institution, returned to his renowned alma mater, himself a distinguished Jesuit. He has led the University in the tradition of scholarship, faith, and service, as if it were second nature to him.

I have had the opportunity to observe Father O'Donovan at work because I was a tenured member of the faculty of the Law Center when he became president in 1989 and have continued as a faculty member, teaching a course every year. I watched first hand as Father O'Donovan strengthened a university that was already acknowledged to be one of the best in the country, and at the same time, deepened its strong commitment to its religious mission and to this city.

Father O'Donovan managed simultaneously to raise the university's academic standing and enrich the religious mission of one of the world's foremost Catholic universities. He leaves the University significantly expanded both academically and physically, with 37% more full time faculty, a 25% increase in library holdings, and a doubling of endowed chairs. Among the most significant capital improvements during Father O'Donovan's tenure are an \$82 million renovation of all undergraduate housing and his initiation of a \$169 million Southwest Quadrangle, which will contain new residences for undergraduates and for the Jesuit community. His signature especially is on the religious identity of the institution to which he has brought fresh and innovative emphasis.

I am particularly grateful to Father O'Donovan for his leadership in making Georgetown an especially good D.C. citizen.

These contributions have been plentiful and varied, from the University's D.C. Reads literacy tutors and faculty and student support for our catholic elementary schools, to the university's \$1 million investment that helped launch a community bank, the City First Bank.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot pretend to summarize Father O'Donovan's magnificent accomplishments in a terse statement before the House or even in the longer statement of his accomplishments that I am submitting for the record. The achievements of the O'Donovan presidency will continue to roll out for years to come. Suffice it to say that in 1989, the challenge for a top university was to find a top president and that after a dozen years, no one can doubt that Georgetown was fortunate to meet that high standard in the man who became its 47th president. Father Leo J. O'Donovan will always be remembered at the university, in this city, and in our country for his gallant and loving spirit and for his unique contributions to education and to the District of Columbia, while reinforcing the values of his religious faith in the institution he has superbly lead into the 21st century.

LEO J. O'DONOVAN, S.J.—LEADERSHIP FOR GEORGETOWN

The Reverend Leo J. O'Donovan, S.J., became Georgetown University's 47th president in 1989, 33 years after he graduated summa cum laude from Georgetown College. A member of the Society of Jesus since 1957, Fr. O'Donovan is a specialist in systematic theology and holds advanced degrees in theology and philosophy from Fordham University, Woodstock College, and the University of Münster, Germany. At the time of his election to serve as president of Georgetown, he was a professor of systematic theology at Weston Jesuit School of Theology in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a visiting fellow at the Woodstock Theological Center on Georgetown's campus, and a member of Georgetown's Board of Directors.

Under his leadership in the past twelve years, Georgetown University has continued to flourish and grow as a world-class university with a vibrant Catholic and Jesuit identity. As president, Fr. O'Donovan has sustained and enhanced Georgetown University's traditions of scholarship, faith, and service—advancing teaching and research, strengthening the University's commitment to educating "men and women for others," and ensuring that Georgetown serves as a strong non-profit citizen in Washington, D.C.

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE

Ranked among the top 25 universities in the nation every year in the 1990s, as well as in 2000-2001, Georgetown has continued to strengthen academic excellence and deepen its longstanding commitment to teaching and research.

Georgetown's outstanding students continue to achieve distinction nationally, earning some of the most prestigious awards in higher education, including 11 Rhodes Scholarships, 7 Marshall Scholarships, and 8 Luce Foundation Scholarships since 1990. Georgetown's Law Center ranks first in the nation in the number of graduates who go into public interest and public service law. And 64 judicial clerkships have recently been awarded to Law Center graduates.

At the School of Medicine, students continue to perform exceptionally well in residency assignments they receive through the National Residency Matching Program.

In 2000, more than half of graduating seniors received their first choice for residency, and 80 percent received one of their top two choices. These figures are higher than the national average.

SUPPORT FOR FACULTY

Fr. O'Donovan has funded faculty-development grants for interdisciplinary research and course development and made a priority the creation of new endowed faculty positions. The number of Georgetown's endowed professorships and endowed chairs has doubled in the past twelve years. Among the new chairs were the University's first in computer science, music, and Japanese language and culture, as well as the John Carroll Distinguished Professorship in Ethics, the Ryan Chair in Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy, and a chair to support the scholarship and teaching of a visiting Jesuit scholar.

From Fall 1988 through Fall 2000 the number of Main Campus full-time faculty (both tenure track and non-tenure track) increased 37%. From Fall 1990 through Fall 2000, the number of full-time faculty at the Georgetown University Law Center increased 38%. Georgetown Law Center has the largest faculty in the United States.

RESEARCH AND SCHOLARSHIP

Georgetown's faculty include some of the nation's leading scholars in a wide array of fields—from linguistics to constitutional law to cancer research to health care policy.

Georgetown was classified by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching as a Research I institution in 1994 and a Doctoral/Research-extensive university in 2000.

From FY90 to FY99, research and development funding support has increased by 119 percent.

Georgetown's library holdings have increased by more than 25% in the past ten years.

ACADEMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND INNOVATIONS

In the past 12 years, Georgetown has steadily expanded its academic programs. Currently, there are more than 90 undergraduate and graduate degree programs, including 20 doctoral programs. In recent years, numerous new interdisciplinary graduate programs have been instituted, including programs in the neurosciences and molecular and cell biology. The undergraduate curriculum has been augmented by new minors in areas such as Catholic studies and environmental studies, a new major in political economy, and a joint program in Communication, Culture, and Technology. New graduate and professional initiatives include the Asian Law and Policy Studies Program at the Law Center, and an International Executive MBA Program at the McDonough School of Business. In 1995, the Main Campus also completed a major reorganization of academic programs, incorporating the Faculty of Languages and Linguistics into the Georgetown College.

Under Fr. O'Donovan's leadership, innovative academic and philanthropic planning has allowed Georgetown to create a number of new teaching and research initiatives, including:

Law Casa, a center for research on Latin American law and policy issues, and the Supreme Court Institute in the Law Center;

The Center for Clinical Bioethics in the Medical Center;

The Center for German and European Studies, the Center for Australian and New

Zealand Studies, and the Center for Muslim-Christian Understanding in the Walsh School of Foreign Service; and

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

ACHIEVEMENTS IN ADMISSIONS & FINANCIAL AID

As Georgetown's academic programs and faculty have advanced in stature, the admissions process has become increasingly more competitive. Georgetown accepts between 20 and 25 percent of its approximately 15,000 undergraduate applicants each year and thus ranks among the nation's most selective institutions.

At the same time, Fr. O'Donovan has worked to ensure the accessibility and affordability of a Georgetown education, sustaining its need-blind/full-need admissions policy and increasing significantly the amount of University funding appropriated annually for undergraduate aid. Institutional scholarship aid for undergraduates increased from \$14 million in 1989 to more than \$34.5 million in 2000-01. Each year more than 55% of the undergraduate students at Georgetown receive some form of financial assistance. Including federal and private, grant, loan, and work-study programs, Georgetown awarded a total of \$67.5 million in undergraduate financial aid in 2000-01. Among the recent additions to financial aid resources are the Pedro Arrupe, S.J., Scholarship for Peace fund, established by a generous anonymous gift to enable students from war-torn regions of the world to attend Georgetown, and a special scholarship fund financed by the Office of the President for graduates of District of Columbia schools.

In 2000-01, the Law Center again received more applications than any law school in the nation, and more than 8,000 students applied for 171 seats in the School of Medicine. One of every four medical school applicants in the country applies to Georgetown. In addition, applicants' GPAs and MCAT scores continue to be well above average. Average LSAT scores of entering law students are in the 95th percentile nationally.

DIVERSITY AT GEORGETOWN

In 2001, in an independent survey published in Black Enterprise, Georgetown was ranked second among non-historically black colleges and universities as a place where African American students feel that their aspirations are supported. In 1999, the publication Hispanic Business ranked MBA programs and law schools in terms of places where Hispanics were most likely to succeed. Approximately 22% of Georgetown's undergraduate class of 2004 are international students and students from minority and ethnic backgrounds. Each year Georgetown ranks either first or second among highly selective private institutions in the number of applications by African Americans.

Georgetown's Law Center has become one of the most diverse in the nation, second only to Howard University in the number of African American attorneys graduated in the U.S. During Fall 2000, minorities made up 29.3 percent of the students in the J.D. program. The percentage of minority students in the School of Medicine has increased from 20 percent in 1994 to more than 28 percent in 2000.

Of the undergraduate students enrolled during Fall 2000 who indicated a religious preference, more than half (55.3 percent) indicated that they are Roman Catholic. About 23 percent reported another Christian de-

nomination, while about five percent indicated they are of the Jewish faith. About three percent of the undergraduates stated that they are Muslim, two percent are Hindu and one percent reported that they are Buddhist. About seven percent indicated no religion and about four percent indicated some other religious preference. About eight percent of all undergraduates did not specify a religious preference and about 2.5% indicated some other religious preference.

Georgetown also has made significant strides promoting diversity within the faculty and administration. Among Fr. O'Donovan's administrative appointments have been the first women to serve as Provost, Dean of Georgetown College, Dean of the School of Medicine, Vice President and Treasurer, and Vice President and General Counsel.

GEORGETOWN'S CATHOLIC AND JESUIT IDENTITY

Fr. O'Donovan has led Georgetown's efforts to develop further the spiritual dimension of Georgetown's campus and intellectual life. During the past 12 years, in addition to the new academic centers listed above, the University has launched innovative initiatives in Catholic Studies and Jewish Studies. Georgetown's nationally recognized retreat programs have grown significantly, offering a broad range of retreat options to all members of the University community, with specific retreats for those of the Catholic, Protestant, Muslim, Orthodox Christian, and Jewish faiths. The University has hosted a wide range of conferences, symposia, and lectures devoted to religious issues and topics. Georgetown's Third Century Campaign has set a target of \$45 million for initiatives related to Georgetown's Catholic and Jesuit identity, including five endowed chairs in the Catholic intellectual tradition.

In 1995, Fr. O'Donovan initiated a University-wide dialogue about ways in which the University might further deepen its Catholic and Jesuit identity. As a part of that process, in 1997, he charged a faculty-led task force to make specific recommendations about steps Georgetown could take to enhance its identity for the future. That task force filed its report in 1998. Fr. O'Donovan then invited the entire University community to respond to this report and in May 1999 appointed four faculty committees to begin developing implementation strategies for some of the recommendations. Following the work of the faculty committees, in September 2000, Fr. O'Donovan launched a series of initiatives aimed at enhancing Georgetown's Catholic and Jesuit identity. These included:

Inaugurating a second chair in Catholic Social Thought using a new endowment obtained by the University—the first chair, inaugurated last academic year, is currently held by the Rev. John P. Langan, S.J.;

Promoting dialogue among faculty about Jesuit pedagogy through the work of the Center for New Designs in Learning and Scholarship (CNDLS), a new center that will make these discussions a part of its overall mission;

Supporting Jesuit recruitment through the establishment of a standing committee of Jesuits and other faculty members;

Enhancing faculty diversity with increased funding for recruitment—Georgetown has already successfully recruited three new minority faculty members; and

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.