

postpartum depression, PPD, in the House for many years. I am proud to say that his bill, The Melanie Stokes Postpartum Depression Research and Care Act, shares the same goals as the MOTHERS Act.

Mr. President, in the United States, 10 to 20 percent of women suffer from a disabling and often undiagnosed condition known as postpartum depression. Unfortunately, many women are unaware of this condition and often do not receive the treatment they need. That is why I am introducing the MOTHERS Act, so that women no longer have to suffer in silence and feel alone when faced with this difficult condition.

Last year, the great State of New Jersey passed a first of its kind law requiring doctors and nurses to educate expectant mothers and their families about postpartum depression. This bill was introduced in the State legislature by State Senate President Richard Codey. The attention of Senator Codey and his wife, Mary Jo Codey, who personally battled postpartum depression, have brought to the issue is remarkable. Brooke Shields, a graduate of Princeton University, has also shared her struggle with postpartum depression publicly and should be commended for her efforts to bring awareness to this condition. Postpartum depression affects women all across the country, not just in New Jersey, and that is why I believe the MOTHERS Act is so important.

In America, 80 percent of women experience some level of depression after childbirth. This is what people often refer to as the "baby blues." However, each year, there are between 400,000 and 800,000 women across America who suffer from postpartum depression, a much more serious condition. These mothers often experience signs of depression and may lose interest in friends and family, feel overwhelming sadness or even have thoughts of harming their baby or harming themselves. People often assume that these feelings are simply the "baby blues", but the reality is much worse. Postpartum depression is a serious and disabling condition and new mothers deserve to be given information and resources on this condition so, if needed, they can get the appropriate help.

The good news is that treatment is available. Many women have successfully recovered from postpartum depression with the help of therapy, medication, and support groups. However, mothers and their families must be educated so that they understand what might occur after the birth of their child and when to get help. This legislation will require doctors and nurses to educate every new mother and their families about postpartum depression before they leave the hospital and offer the opportunity for new mothers to be screened for postpartum depression symptoms during the first year of postnatal check up visits. It also provides social services to new

mothers and their families who are suffering and struggling with postpartum depression. By increasing education and early treatment of postpartum depression, mothers, husbands, and families, will be able to recognize the symptoms of this condition and help new mothers get the treatment they need and deserve.

The MOTHERS Act has another important component. While we continue to educate and help the mothers of today, we must also be prepared to help future moms. By increasing funding for research on postpartum conditions at the National Institutes of Health, we can begin to unravel the mystery behind this difficult to understand illness. The more we know about the causes and etiology of postpartum depression, the more tools we have to treat and prevent this heartbreaking condition.

We must attack postpartum depression on all fronts with education, screening, support, and research so that new moms can feel supported and safe rather than scared and alone. Many new mothers sacrifice anything and everything to provide feelings of security and safety to their innocent, newborn child. It is our duty to provide the same level of security, safety and support to new mothers in need.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 194—COMMEMORATING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDMARK CASE IN RE GAULT, ET. AL., IN WHICH THE SUPREME COURT HELD THAT ALL CHILDREN ACCUSED OF DELINQUENT ACTS AND FACING A PROCEEDING IN WHICH THEIR FREEDOM MAY BE CURTAILED HAVE A RIGHT TO COUNSEL IN THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THEM

Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. SMITH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 194

Whereas, on May 15, 1967, the Supreme Court recognized in *In re Gault, et al.*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967) that all children accused of delinquent acts and facing a proceeding in which their freedom may be curtailed have a right to counsel in the proceedings against them;

Whereas the Supreme Court held that proceedings against juveniles must meet the essential requirements of the due process clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution;

Whereas the Gault decision recognized that the constitutional protections of due process extend to juveniles the right to fundamental procedural safeguards in juvenile courts, including the right to advance notice of the charges against them, the right to counsel, the privilege against self-incrimination, and the right to confront and cross-examine witnesses; and

Whereas, 40 years after the Gault decision, some children appear in court with no legal counsel at all: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the 40th anniversary of the decision in *In re Gault, et al.*, 387 U.S. 1 (1967);

(2) encourages all people of the United States to recognize and honor the 40th anniversary of the Gault decision;

(3) supports strategies to improve the juvenile justice system that appreciate the unique nature of childhood and adolescence; and

(4) pledges to acknowledge and address the modern day disparities that remain for children after the Gault decision.

SENATE RESOLUTION 195—COMMENDING THE OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORESTRY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS CENTENNIAL

Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 195

Whereas educational programs in forestry were established at the Oregon Agricultural College in 1906 and have evolved for 100 years, forming the foundation for today's Oregon State University College of Forestry;

Whereas the centennial year of the College of Forestry began in May 2006 and culminates with a celebration in May 2007, providing for year-long recognition of exceptional education, research, outreach, and service programs, and outstanding faculty, staff, and students;

Whereas the College of Forestry aspires to be the world's premier academic institution in forestry and to serve the people of Oregon, the Nation, and the world;

Whereas the College of Forestry is committed to providing the knowledge and graduates needed to sustain forests and the functions, products, and values forests provide for current and future generations;

Whereas the College of Forestry addresses complex forest resource challenges through collaboration across disciplines, institutions, and perspectives;

Whereas the College of Forestry has fostered teaching and learning about forests through its forest engineering, forest resources, forest science, and wood science and engineering educational programs;

Whereas the College of Forestry actively encourages students to engage in distinctive problem solving and to conduct fundamental research on the nature and use of forests, and to share discoveries with others;

Whereas the College of Forestry conducts research on a wide range of topics, in the disciplines of biology, botany, ecology, engineering, forest management, manufacturing and marketing of wood products, the social sciences, wood chemistry, and physiology, that affect virtually all Oregonians because of the importance of forests to the people of Oregon and the State's economic health;

Whereas the College of Forestry recognizes strength in diversity of faculty, staff, students, and ideas, and nurtures the community through communication and respect;

Whereas the College of Forestry operates 14,000 acres of forests, which serve as a living laboratory where active forest management provides teaching, research, and demonstration opportunities for all Oregonians; and

Whereas the College of Forestry has been recognized by peers as the premier forestry research college in North America: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate commends the Oregon State University College of Forestry on the occasion of its centennial.