

they have gone to their sponsors, the pharmaceutical companies, the insurance companies, who say, look, how about we phony up a bill that continues the status quo and we pretend it is a new benefit for seniors, and the pharmaceutical companies love it. That is why they are giving a quarter of a million bucks from this one company and millions in addition to that at tonight's gala.

There is no guaranteed benefit under the Republican plan. Mr. Speaker, \$20 billion over 10 years would go to the pharmaceutical companies as an inducement for them to offer free market, private policies. God forbid we should extend Medicare. They do not want to do that. No, they are very worried about that, because they know if we extend a Medicare benefit to the seniors, then we might begin to question the absolutely obscene prices they are charging for some of their drugs and we might even take steps to rein in those costs like Canada, Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Mexico. In fact, every other industrialized country on Earth has taken steps to rein in their obscene pharmaceutical charges. No, but not the United States. We are going to take a free market approach. First give them the \$20 billion as an incentive to maybe offer a program and under this "maybe" program, this is what the Republicans estimate they would provide, a benefit that would total, of the first \$1,000 of drug expenses, which is half the seniors in America spend \$1,000, they would get a \$182 benefit after their premium, their deductibles, and their out-of-pocket costs.

Wow. Wow, \$182. Now, that is really going to help out the seniors who are having trouble today meeting these costs. Of course, remember, this is only recommended. It is not required. God forbid we should put a mandate on the insurance companies. No, no, no, no, no requirement. This is just a suggestion, a suggestion, as opposed to a real Medicare benefit that the Democrats are providing as an alternative. The emperor has no clothes here. Have a good fundraising dinner tonight, guys, but I think in the end the champagne you are toasting tonight might taste like vinegar.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair reminds Members to address their remarks to the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

JUNETEENTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to be with you here tonight as we gather here in remembrance of a day that has become a symbol of African-American freedom and culture. On June 19, 1865, Union soldiers, led by Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, landed at Galveston, Texas with news that the war had ended and that the enslaved black Americans were now free. Granger's message came two and a half years after President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation.

Upon his arrival, Granger's first orders of business was to read to the people of Texas, General Order Number 3 which began most significantly with:

The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves, and the connection heretofore existing between them becomes that between employer and free laborer.

On the evening of June 19, 1865, thousands of African-Americans filled the streets of Galveston, celebrating their newly announced freedom. Throughout the night, the sweet smell of barbecue, combined with the sounds of dancing feet, and harmonic spirituals, permeated the air. For the slaves freed in Galveston and across America, June 19th, would and does forever commemorate African-American freedom.

Juneteenth became an official State holiday through the efforts of Al Edwards, an African-American Texas legislator, making Juneteenth the first emancipation celebration granted official state recognition. Juneteenth celebrates African-American freedom while encouraging self-development and respect for all cultures.

Across the nation and even the world, thousands will participate in activities and events in remembrance of Union soldiers' arrival in Texas. Let us reflect and rejoice on this monumental event in history. Let us come together and join hands across races, nationalities and religions to acknowledge a part of American history that has, does, and will continue to shape our society as we know it today.

African-Americans' history is America's history and the events of 1865 will not be forgotten as the celebration of Juneteenth takes on a more national and even global perspective. For that reason, I am supporting the establishment of a commission to commemorate those enslaved Americans that fought so vigilantly for their freedom. I am also proud to be an original sponsor of a bill that would support the erection of monument honoring African-American slaves.

A day such as Juneteenth enhances the importance of the War on Terrorism and the importance of fighting the evils that threaten human rights and freedoms across the globe. Just as the slaves in Galveston and President Lincoln recognized the value of freedom in 1865, so too, should we realize the importance of remembering that day and taking its lessons with us as we confront the current political climate.

I urge you all here, if you haven't already, please take a moment to reflect on the meaning of this day. Reflect on its meaning for Afri-

can-Americans, and its meaning for oppressed persons around the globe. Take the opportunity to participate in the various activities and events organized in celebration of Juneteenth, and I urge you to never forget what the day June 19 means to American history.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. BROWN of Florida addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I am here on the floor today to mark the 30th anniversary of title IX, which was a part of the Education Amendments Act of 1972 signed into law on June 23, 1972, 30 years ago. The few pages of title IX set a policy for the United States in all areas of education: elementary, secondary, higher education, graduate education; a policy that set forth explicitly that no institution should discriminate against girls or women in the courses and programs that they offered at these institutions, if that institution received Federal funds. That was 1972.

Remarkably, in a very short period of time, the institutions across America paid attention to these few words in title IX and we began to see some very remarkable changes in our schools, in the programs that were being offered, the number of women that were enrolled in programs that prior to that, one could rarely ever see women students, especially in graduate programs. And they won fellowships and they had opportunities made available to them that were unheard of before 1972.

A number of Members of the House had indicated to me that they were going to join in this recognition of title IX and the celebration of the 30th anniversary. But because we were called earlier and the program of the House ended at an early hour, many of these Members probably are not here to be a part of it, but I know that they will be including their remarks as part of this celebration today.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join my colleagues to commemorate title IX's 30th anniversary. First I commend my colleague and friend, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), as well as former Oregon Congresswoman Edith Green for their invaluable contributions and commitment to improving the lives of women in this country. These two incredible women were the guiding spirit behind title IX, the landmark legislation that bans schools from discriminating on the basis of sex in academics and athletics.

Title IX was necessitated by the fact that many of our schools were denying young women the opportunity to develop to their full potential by putting strict limits on their enrollment or by refusing to admit them at all. While the law applies to all education programs and schools receiving Federal aid, it is best known for expanding athletic opportunities for women.

Since title IX's passage in 1971, girls' participation in high school athletics has increased an astonishing 847 percent. As a result, today, one in three girls play varsity sports, compared to only one in 27 in 1972.

The impact on collegiate athletics level has also been incredible. For instance, when title IX was first passed, there were 31,000 women participating in intercollegiate athletics. Today, over 150,000 women compete in college-level sports, an increase of over 400 percent.

Athletic activity has been a key component in helping young girls to develop important skills such as competitiveness, teamwork, and perseverance, qualities that are so critical to succeeding in today's society. As a result, since the passage of title IX, we have seen significant increases in women's educational achievements as well.

For example, in the year 2000, 43 percent of medical degrees were awarded to women, compared to 9 percent in 1972; 46 percent of law degrees were earned by women, compared to 7 percent in 1972; and 44 percent of all doctoral degrees went to American women, up from 25 percent in 1977.

Furthermore, title IX has proven that athletics is also a catalyst for success in the workplace. A recent study entitled "From the Locker Room to the Board Room: A Survey on Sports and in the Lives of Women Business Executives," surveyed America's top business executives and found that more than four out of five executive business women played sports growing up.

Further, the vast majority of these women reported that lessons learned on the playing field have contributed to their success in business.

For instance, of the women who played organized sports after grade school, 86 percent said sports helped them to be more disciplined, 81 percent said sports helped them to function better as part of a team, and 59 percent said sports gave them a competitive edge over others.

Clearly, title IX's influence on the lives of girls and women extends far beyond the playing field. It has provided them with the opportunity to gain so many of the skills that are essential to succeeding in life.

Therefore, on the 30th anniversary of title IX, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the critical role title IX has played in securing women's equality in sports, in academics, in the workplace, and in life.

□ 1515

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her contribution. I lived with title IX every day of my life since 1972; and to understand that it has been 30 years, it is pretty hard to fathom, but I deeply appreciate my colleagues coming to the floor and sharing their own observations about title IX and helping to be a part of this recognition today.

I yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleagues who will come and go to talk about title IX today, but I am particularly honored to join with the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), the author of title IX, on the 30th anniversary of this great program that would not have happened without her. I thank my friend from Hawaii also for organizing this trip tonight.

When most people think of title IX, they think of women's sports; and the impact of title IX on women's sports can clearly be seen all over the Nation. Title IX has increased numbers of girls and women who participate in sports in high school and in college. Title IX has contributed to the impressive achievements of American female athletes at the Olympic Games, and we can see the impact of title IX when we watch professional women's basketball and soccer teams on television and on the field.

Title IX is an important player on every woman's sports team, but title IX has another important role to play and that is in the classroom, particularly in vocational and technical education classes. Last week The Washington Post and other newspapers reported on a survey that the National Women's Law Center did on vocational and technical education programs in America. The results of the survey reveal that pervasive sex segregation in vocational and technical education programs all around the country still exist. That is bad news. The survey found that girls are still clustered in classes which lead to traditionally female jobs such as cosmetology, child care, health or fashion technology. On the other hand, classes in carpentry, electronics, and automotive programs were 85 percent male.

There is a reason why the results of this survey made the newspaper. It is newsworthy because women make up close to half of the American workforce and many of these working women are

supporting families and many of these working women are single moms supporting families. Sixty-six percent of mothers with children under age 6 are working outside the home. Seventy-seven percent of mothers of school-age children have jobs. Most families today, whether they have two parents or a single parent, rely on a woman's income; but that income will be considerably less if the woman is earning a median hourly wage of \$8.49 an hour as opposed to working as a plumber who can earn an hourly wage of \$30.06.

While the survey reported in the newspapers collected its data from high schools, the problem does not stop in high school. A report from the National Center for Education Statistics in the Department of Education entitled "Vocational Education in the United States Toward the Year 2000" shows that in associate degree programs at the postsecondary level, women are almost four times as likely as men to major in health fields and office fields. In contrast, the male students in postsecondary vocational education programs are five times more likely than women to major in technical education and 14 times more likely, 14 times more likely to major in trade and industry programs.

Thank goodness we have title IX to address the inequities like this. The National Women's Law Center has filed legal petitions in all 12 regions of the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights, requesting investigations into whether vocational and technical high schools and classes violate title IX. They are also asking that action be taken to remedy all conduct that does not comply with title IX law.

As we move into the 21st century with employers demanding more high-skilled and better-educated workers and more families relying on a woman's income, it is a moral crime to ignore the evidence of stark and ongoing sex segregation in vocational and technical education programs. Title IX makes it a legal crime, and gives us the tools we need to right this wrong.

Happy anniversary, title IX. Much has been accomplished in 30 years, and much is left undone.

I look forward to working with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) in making some of these things right.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her contributions. Certainly the challenges she has laid before the House and before this Nation need to be heeded.

I am delighted now to yield to my colleague, the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. Davis), who is also on the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, Friday morning, many Americans will be getting up early to root for the U.S. Men's Soccer Team, which quite unexpectedly has reached the final eight in the World Cup soccer competition. This is the best men's effort in more than 70 years.

But who can forget the thrilling matches and win of the U.S. Women's Soccer Team in the 2000 World Cup? We all have visions of the celebratory leaps of joy and the news magazine cover pictures that followed. While the women's success preceded the men's current victories, who can question that this prominence would never have happened in a women's sport had it not been for the passage of title IX, the tradition-breaking measure that said women deserve an equal opportunity to excel according to their talents, not their opportunity?

I am honored to speak in celebration of this 30th anniversary of title IX to the education amendments of 1972 at this podium following the distinguished gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), who has been a champion of the implementation of title IX for many years, monitoring, nurturing, and nudging its realization.

Sports have grabbed the headlines as the comparison of women's opportunity with men's. Indeed, for women who graduated from college before 1972, we know full well how little girls were encouraged to succeed at male endeavors, not only in sports but in math and science, politics and economics, medicine and the law.

We can see the impact, not only of increased opportunity because of this legislation, but also of the example of those pioneering women in space, in the Supreme Court, increasingly as CEOs of major companies, and yes, as Members of Congress who serve as role models for the expectations of young women today.

But we cannot be proud. Career education received a grade of D on the report card on gender equity reported by the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education. We must multiply our efforts to assure that girls have the same educational opportunities, and thus career opportunities, as boys.

As Members of Congress, we must reach out to young women's groups, and to those women who have tested the campaign waters to run for school boards, for city councils and county boards of supervisors; and we must mentor and encourage them to aspire to all seats in government.

In the California Assembly, I experienced the great difference it made to agendas, to leadership positions, and the style of politics when women became 25 percent of our body. I can only imagine what it would feel like here in the House of Representatives if there were 109 women out of 435, instead of 59. How important it would be to the national agenda if the Senate had moved not from nine and counting to 13 in the last election, but to 25. What if women were represented by their proportion of the population? What if there were more women Governors, and yes, candidates for President and Vice President?

Title IX has changed our culture in many ways in these 30 years. The women of America must move forward

together to assure even greater results in the next 30.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California for coming to the floor and sharing with us all of her challenges and contributions.

Mr. Speaker, next I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), who has joined us here today to participate in this 30th anniversary celebration of title IX.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii for yielding to me, but also for bringing to light and sharing with all of America the importance of this 30th year anniversary.

I happen to be one who believes that there ought to be absolute equality in all endeavors in all walks of life. I am amazed, as a matter of fact, sometimes when I recall even the Preamble to our Constitution, when we say, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal," and at the same time, we left out women. Some people would suggest that when they said "men" they meant women as well, but I am not always sure of that.

As a matter of fact, we can look at what the experiences have been, that even today women, for the same work, with the same training, earn less than 75 percent of what men earn for doing the same work with the same training, the same experiences.

America is a great Nation. We have made lots of progress and we have come a long way, but we still have much further to go. I do not think we will ever get where we need to be unless we reinforce all of those processes that we have used to get us where we are.

I want to commend the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) and congratulate and all of my colleagues who take the floor and talk about this achievement, and also let us know that we have to keep going, because if we do not, we can always slip back.

So I commend the gentlewoman and join with her and all of my colleagues in expressing appreciation for the enactment of title IX. Of course, we have to keep it alive; we have to make sure that it is well; and we have to keep working so that there is in fact equality across the board without regard to race, gender, ethnicity, or any other form of origin.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for taking the time to come and be part of this recognition. It is so important to recognize that in the 30 years much has been accomplished, but we still need to do much, much more in order to achieve that equality for girls and women in our society.

Mr. Speaker, I am especially pleased now to yield to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS), who is here to join us in this hour of recognition for title IX.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be here with my colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), in order to celebrate the 30-year anniversary of title IX. I would like to take this moment to thank her for her leadership, for what she has done for girls and women in this country.

This month, we celebrate the 30th anniversary of the passage of title IX of the education amendments of 1972. The achievements we have made since then are impressive and worth celebrating. The percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded to women has increased from 44 percent in 1971-1972 to 56 percent in 1997 and 1998. The percentage of doctorates awarded to women has increased by nearly 30 percent, from 16 percent in 1971-1972 to 42 percent in 1997-1998.

Women and girls have made strides in athletics, also. In 1971, girls comprised a mere 7 percent of high school varsity athletes. Last year, the figure had increased by 847 percent, to 41.5 percent of all athletes.

At the college level, the change is also very dramatic. There was a 403 percent increase between 1971 and 2001 in the participation of women in intercollegiate sports, from 2 percent in 1971 to 43 percent just last year.

□ 1530

Meanwhile, men's participation levels at both the high school and the college level have also increased, contrary to reports that imply the gains for women have come at the cost of losses for men.

Improvements have also been made within the government. Until recently, only four Federal agencies had complied with the requirement that they issue rules regarding title IX. However, in August 2000 the Department of Justice issued final regulations for 20 Federal agencies. These new regulations provide Federal executive branch agencies with the means to enforce title IX's prohibition against sex discrimination.

Unfortunately, not enough has changed. There are continued efforts to diminish the gains women and girls have made under title IX. For example, critics of title IX argue that colleges and universities have been forced to eliminate men's teams in order to fund women's teams. This ignores the fact that women's teams have been cut, too, as needed by school budgets, et cetera.

The argument also dismisses the fact that in 1999, for example, men's sports and intercollegiate athletics received greater funding across the board. Disparities existed for scholarships, recruiting, head coach salaries and operating expenses. In some categories, the funding for men was twice that of women.

Other efforts to dismantle title IX include funding cuts and a rise in lawsuits, seeking to roll back title IX protections. Recently, the National Wrestling Coaches Association and other groups filed suit to challenge the United States Department of Education's interpretations of title IX.

While I applaud President Bush's call to seek dismissal of this suit, I am dismayed that the President has not been supportive of title IX in other ways.

For example, President Bush's 2003 budget allocates no funding to the Women's Educational Equity Act, which is the only Federal program specifically focused on increasing educational opportunities for females. In addition, the Republican presidential agenda for the 2000 election included attacks on title IX and gender equity, and while women and girls have gained a great deal since 1972, there are still gaps in every area.

Wage parity has not been achieved. The average salary for women professors in 1971 was \$11,649, only 91 percent of women's average of earnings at that time of \$12,768. Thirty years later, the average salary for women full professors had fallen to a mere 88 percent of men's earnings. Women associates and assistant professors earned only 92 percent of what their male counterparts earned. These salary gaps exist for teachers and principals in elementary and secondary education as well.

Women continue to lag in educational degrees received. We are underrepresented in traditionally male fields such as math and science, ones that have greater earning potential. For example, women earn only 39 percent of physical science degrees, 27 percent of computers and information sciences degrees and 18 percent of engineering degrees. This disparity is even greater in doctoral degree programs. There, women received only 26 percent of doctorate degrees in mathematics, 16 percent in computers and information sciences, and 12 percent in engineering-related technologies. Not only does this negatively affect the women themselves, but also it creates a void for young girls who need role models in these fields.

Females are also underrepresented in athletics. We are drastically underrepresented in coaching positions and as athletic directors. Even head coaches of women's teams are filled by males more often than by females, in Division I, II and III schools. Girls still have 30 percent fewer opportunities to participate in high school and college sports than boys. When viewed in light of all of the positive attributes of physical activity, including psychological, sociological and physical benefits, this lack of opportunity is troubling.

As we stand here today, we can be pleased and proud of the progress that has been made in attaining gender equity in education, employment and athletics, but we must not forget that the journey certainly continues and that we must persevere in seeking equal opportunities for all women and girls.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I would like to close by saying that it is often said that one person cannot really make a difference, that unless we have millions upon millions of people moving perhaps at the same time, nothing is

going to change, but I am standing here looking at one woman, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK). Long before I came to the Congress of the United States, I was working with the gentlewoman, and I know about her efforts at that time, and if it had not been for the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), we would not have the progress that we have today with title IX.

So in addition to celebrating this anniversary, I stand here to commend my colleague and my friend, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), for being the leader in this area.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman so much. I really appreciate her tribute and kind words, recalling our work together and the tremendous difference that an individual and a commitment to a cause can make and change the whole of society.

I heard a commentator the other day on a talk show say that next to the civil rights, title IX has probably made the most difference in this country in opening up opportunities, and I certainly have to agree that a small effort, a deep commitment, and the consensus of this House in going along and enacting this title IX has made it a tremendous difference for the girls and women in our society.

It gives me great pleasure to yield time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD), chair of the Women's Caucus on the Democratic side. We call her our chair, but she is the cochair for the entire House Women's Caucus.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman so much, and I join the voices here today in thanking a woman of great leadership, great tenacity and great stride in furthering the cause of our girls, our daughters, and our granddaughters, and our nieces to seek opportunities no matter where they want to seek those.

As a former director of gender equity, I never thought that I would be on the floor of Congress talking about the need to further opportunities for girls. I thought in this year of 2002 this would all be behind us. Thanks to our dear friend and congresswoman, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK), she keeps this front and center.

Mr. Speaker, today I want to applaud her and the success of title IX in opening doors of opportunities for women and girls of all ethnic groups in this country over the past 30 years. However, there, despite the gains made by title IX, we still need to ensure that the promises of equal access to education and advancement in the workplace remain a reality for all women, particularly women of color.

I have researched this issue more carefully, and as I have researched this issue more carefully and more thoroughly, I am concerned that since 1996 Congress has eliminated funding under title V of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 for programs that once supported title

IX and gender equity services in 49 States and their educational agencies.

About half of the States lack a dedicated employee to monitor compliance with title IX, as required, and the 10 federally funded Equity Assistance Centers have not received a funding increase in 5 years.

The Women's Educational Equity Act, the Federal Government's only program focused on creating education opportunities for girls and women, was overlooked in this President's fiscal year 2003 budget. If we are going to speak loudly and speak with a volume about our girls and giving them the opportunity, we certainly cannot overlook them in the President's budget that has been to date.

In 2001, the Supreme Court ruled that individuals cannot file lawsuits under title IX alleging retaliation.

There is clearly still a need to better educate the public about title IX and to chip away at the discrimination that impacts girls and women in education and in the workplace. We must remove any and all barriers that prevent women and girls from living up to their full potential.

The truth is, girls and women are woefully underrepresented in the critical areas of technology, and the digital divide is a glaring example of this underrepresentation.

There are glaring places in standardized testing across all races and ethnicities, therefore limiting women's access to higher education institutions, financial aid and career opportunities.

Women's employment opportunities at colleges and universities declined as the prestige of the institution increased and increases.

Women earn fewer doctoral and professional degrees than men do.

Sexual harassment is an ongoing deterrent to equal opportunity for women students, and gender bias is pervasive on many campuses. Ask our daughters, ask our sisters, ask our nieces. They are still plagued with this type of discrimination.

Female students of color, those who are disabled, and girls from poor families are all faced with special challenges that have not yet been fully addressed. We must do more to enable our girls to grow up to become more empowered women.

We know that women comprise almost 60 percent of part-time students and 58 percent of students ages 24 and older.

Women attending a post-secondary institution are twice as likely as their male counterpart to have dependents and three times as likely to be single parents.

Financial aid budgets offer little allowance for dependent care, making many student parents reliant on friends and family and causing them to drop courses or to leave school altogether.

From 1999 to the year 2000, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, NCAA, found that women athletes get

only 40 percent of scholarship funds in some athletic divisions, though this figure is an increase over the past 9 years. We are addressing that issue right now.

Another area of education where women are lagging behind men is in the education profession. When we look at elementary and secondary schools, fewer than 35 percent of principals are women, and only 21 percent of full professors are women, and a mere 19 percent of women head up our colleges and universities. Do they not recognize that there are more women in this world than men? Do they not recognize that women are making up the majority of votes in every congressional district in this country? Women must be represented more fully. The numbers are no better at elite institutions where women make up only 22.6 percent of all the faculty. This is another issue we are addressing.

We have got to do more to encourage our girls to consider well-paying careers in nontraditional fields that will broaden their career options and earning potentiality. Too many of our girls choose fields like cosmetology where the average hourly wage is \$8.49, and it is amazing to me. There is nothing wrong with that, but when men get into cosmetology, they rise to the really great presence. They then do the big stars' hair and all the others, and they become an institution in and of themselves, while the women are still in these low wage jobs.

Look at child care, where pay is about \$7.43 an hour, as opposed to becoming plumbers, electricians or mechanical drafters who earn about \$20 per hour.

If we want our girls to flourish and grow into self-sufficient women, then we must knock down the barriers to their success in the classroom, whether they choose to work in technology, the trades, or pursue professional endeavors.

My granddaughters Ayanna, Ramia and Blair want to play football, and I have encouraged them to go for it, and I have even said if they wanted to be the quarterback. We have got to encourage our girls to find those non-traditional careers where they are making much better earnings than that of the old traditional careers that women have fallen into. We must do that as women become a larger segment of this population of this country.

□ 1545

So on this, the 30th anniversary of title IX, we salute our dear friend and colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK). We tell her that we celebrate with her on this endeavor, 30 years of advancing women and girls; that we should celebrate how far we have come and how far we have to go, but we must also be mindful of the distance we still need to travel to ensure optimal educational and vocational opportunities for all of our young women

and girls. We can do better than this. We must do better than this. We, as the women of the House, will do better than this.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her contributions to this celebration, and I appreciate all of her comments. We do have challenges ahead, and I hope the House will rise to the occasion.

Mr. Speaker, it is now my privilege to yield to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. MCCARTHY).

(Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gracious gentlewoman from Hawaii for this opportunity to join with her today as we are commemorating the 30th anniversary of the passage of title IX of the education amendments of 1972.

This title has been instrumental in prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs and sports activities that receive Federal funding. This law applies to admissions, recruitment, financial aid, academic programs, grading, vocational education, recreation, physical education, employment, athletics, and much more. This title continues to present many opportunities for girls to acquire new skills, friendships and make their dreams a reality.

Before title IX, many schools saw no problem in maintaining strict limits on the admission of women or simply refusing to admit them at all. Since the passage of title IX, this has changed dramatically. In 1994, women received 38 percent of medical degrees, 43 percent of law degrees, and 44 percent of all doctoral degrees. In 1972, women received only 9 percent of medical degrees, only 7 percent of law degrees, and a mere 25 percent of doctoral degrees.

Title IX has provided unprecedented opportunities for young women interested in pursuing a competitive athletic career. The U.S. Women's Soccer team won the World Cup victory in 1991 against Norway and again in 1999 against China, and this was possible because title IX funds were available to the young women earlier in their lives.

I had the opportunity to share a remarkable experience with the team. I was able to attend Eileen Collins' launch of a NASA space shuttle with the soccer team, then First Lady Hillary Clinton, and many other supporters of title IX. This was the first time a woman commanded a NASA shuttle. It was a spectacular event that symbolized the accomplishments of the act. Commander Collins and members of the soccer team continue to inspire younger women to follow their own dreams.

Younger women are now aggressively entering many fields with more confidence and assurance because of the positive impact of models such as these and the availability of title IX funds. In my district, title IX has allowed

many young women to enter and excel in sports. Independence's Fort Osage High School's Dana Rohr was awarded a \$2,000 scholarship for her academic work and participation in sports. Angela Goodson of Blue Springs South High School won the Missouri State Girls title in swimming. Liz Pierson of Lee's Summit North won six goals and three assists for her soccer team, which finished second in Missouri. Janiece Gatson, a junior in Grandview, won fifth place at the Missouri 4A State meet for running 400 meters in 57.3 seconds. Saint Theresa's, an all girls' school in my district, became the first non-St. Louis team to win a Missouri 1A-3A soccer girls title with a 6-2 victory this past Saturday.

Thanks to title IX, more and more young women are being recognized and encouraged for their scholarly and athletic work. Since 1971, women's participation in sports has markedly increased, with more than 135,000 women presently competing in intercollegiate sports. Women currently constitute nearly 40 percent of all college athletes, compared with only 15 percent in 1972.

Recent data show that approximately 2.6 million high school girls participate in a wide selection of high school sports, representing nearly 40 percent of all high school athletes. In 1971, only 7.5 percent of high school athletes were female.

Female participation in sports, like receiving a college education, has had an unexpected benefit for women. Studies have shown that values learned from sports participation, such as teamwork, leadership, discipline, and pride in accomplishment, are important attributes as women increase their participation in this workforce as well as their entry into business management and ownership positions.

My love of sports throughout my schooling gave me confidence and a sense of accomplishment. The friendships I made with teammates and the memories we share keep us in contact in our adult lives. My experience in sports enabled me to attain leadership and professional skills and gave me the confidence that helped shape my career.

Thirty years after the passage of title IX, we recognize and celebrate the profound changes this legislation has helped to bring about in America and the resulting improvements in educational and related job opportunities for millions of Americans. More and more women are entering and graduating from college and graduate school, more women are entering and excelling in sports activities, and more women are entering the corporate world and holding management positions.

I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for her leadership in enacting title IX. Thanks to her courage and her persistence, the country is better because more women are able to achieve their full potential. I am

pleased to join with her and my colleagues today in celebrating the 30th anniversary of title IX and promise to work with them to uphold and enforce this legislation in order to ensure equal opportunity for all Americans.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her contributions towards the recognition of title IX and the 30th anniversary. Her thoughts and expressions about what has happened, what it has meant to the country, and what is still yet to do, I hope, is the challenge of today's event. I thank her very, very much for coming.

Mr. Speaker, there are many others who wanted to be here, but because of the advance of the time that we had informed the offices that they would be heard, many are not here. But I wanted to say that the most important message that I believe we all want to say in the 30th anniversary of title IX is that while we can give the impact of what title IX has meant to this country up to now, we who have lived all of the problems and difficulties of the last 30 years can easily understand and appreciate the importance of this legislation but are concerned that the young people coming up still in schools, elementary, secondary school, perhaps some even in college, do not quite understand the importance of this legislation.

Those that are participating in athletics, in soccer, basketball, whatever, probably assume this is the way it always was and that opportunities for girls and women were always assured under our democracy, under our Constitution, under our concepts of the 14th amendment, 15th amendment, and so forth. There is not a perception out there among young people that this ability that they have to participate in this way could be challenged. In point of fact, it is being challenged, as some of the speakers have said today.

There is a lawsuit that has been filed by the wrestlers association and some others challenging the rules and regulations that were put in place by the Department of Education to implement the law. They are saying that the rules and regulations have been implemented and applied so as to discriminate against men's teams. They refer to them as the minor teams, such as wrestling and so forth; and they allege that the regulations have caused the institutions to eliminate many of these men's sports on college campuses.

I am pleased that the administration chose to respond to this lawsuit by arguing that it is not the obligation of the Federal Government; that none of the allegations that were made in the litigation are true. And that if, indeed, men's teams were eliminated, it was the responsibility of the individual universities and institutions to justify why they did it.

There are many reports to indicate why this happened, and that is because the big sports at these universities, the football and the basketball and base-

ball, and so forth, have consumed the revenues and the attention of the administration. And because they are reserving huge blocks of manpower and money and resources to their high visibility, high revenue sports, some of these sports activities have had to go.

So I think it is time for the institutions and the universities to take a look at this problem and try to respond to these groups, such as the wrestlers, and explain to them that it is not because title IX is so effective, and that the women are participating and that the universities have an obligation to offer these opportunities to women, that have forced some of these men's sports to go by the wayside.

So we are constantly under challenge and under scrutiny, and it is not time for us to rest on our laurels and to simply exclaim the wonders of this legislation and how it has transformed our society. I call upon the House and every Member here to be vigilant and to recognize that this is an important law which was put into effect, and that we have to make sure that it continues to abide as the principle of this country and enables our young generations coming forward to enjoy the fruits of this legislation.

I am pleased now to yield to a distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), for such comments as he may wish to make.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, the gentlewoman from Hawaii, who is one of the senior Members of this House and who has seen, I think, over time, the development of title IX, the enactment of title IX, and the impact that title IX has had.

I certainly associate myself with her remarks, that while we are obviously pleased at the progress that has been made, we ought not to believe that everything that can be done or should be done has been done.

Mr. Speaker, this month, as we have said, marks the 30th anniversary of title IX of the Education Act Amendments of 1972. This legislation prohibits sex discrimination in educational institutions that receive Federal funds. It has been instrumental, in my opinion, in helping women get into educational programs where they had previously been underrepresented, such as the math and sciences. It has helped to encourage women to break job barriers and obtain careers, such as engineers, doctors and mathematicians, which in turn has diversified our workforce and infused our society with an energy and potential that had not been tapped for centuries.

It is really incredible, when we think of this country and we think of how we excluded on the basis of gender so many talented people. I am the father of three daughters. I have one grandson, but I have three daughters. And the concept that these incredibly talented, energetic people would have been excluded based upon their gender is despicable. We have come a long way in this country not only on gender but

on race, ethnicity, and national origin. Title IX was a tremendous contributor to that progress.

Perhaps the biggest achievement of title IX is the fact that it has leveled the playing field for men and women in sports. It mandates equal treatment for playing opportunities, access to athletic scholarships, equipment, facilities, and coaching. The numbers paint a powerful portrait. In the 30 years since title IX, the number of girls participating in high school sports has skyrocketed from 200,000 to almost 3 million, an 800 percent-plus increase. At the intercollegiate level, the number of participants is five times greater than before title IX was enacted.

The best athletic team that we had participate in the Summer Olympics in Rome was the girls softball team. Those young women were the best in the world. Watching women's basketball now, and the Mystics are doing very well, as the gentlewoman may know, in Washington. I think we have won six or seven straight, the best start we have had in the Women's Professional Basketball Association. I am old enough, I hate to admit, to remember the women's basketball game when there were three full courts and three back courts, as if women could not run from one end of the court to the other end of the court. It was one of the duller games I have ever seen. And not only was it dull for the spectators, it was dull for the players. Now, of course, we see the incredible athleticism the women display in playing basketball, clearly, frankly, as good as the men. The difference being the men are bigger and, therefore, with a 10-foot basket, have an advantage.

But what an appropriate thing it was to say we are going to treat people based upon, as Martin Luther King said, the content of their character or the abilities that they have.

□ 1600

We said that in the Disabilities Act. We said it in title IX, how important it is for us to continually emphasize it is what people can do that we need to focus on, not their gender or race or disability, not some arbitrary and mostly capricious distinction that we draw.

Clearly, the dated stereotype that women are not interested in athletics has been shattered as the door of opportunity continues to open.

Just think of Venus and Serena, two extraordinary sisters, the two best tennis players in the world, the Williams sisters. Clearly there is not a man on this floor, period, that would want to play them with any consequence to losing because we clearly would lose badly.

Title IX has allowed the desires and passions of millions of women to be realized. They participate in sports. They enjoy sports. They succeed in competitive sports.

My oldest daughter played 4 years of varsity basketball in high school in the

Catholic Girls League here in Washington, D.C., which is an extraordinarily good league.

Competitive athletics have increased the academic success of young women and make it less likely that they will become involved with alcohol and drug abuse. The emotional and physical benefits women and girls gain from participation are invaluable. We know that physical participation is important, not only for your physical but also your mental capacities.

At a time when many young women become critical of their appearance and grapple with eating disorders and low self-esteem, sports helps young women develop confidence and a positive body image. In the long term, athletic activities decrease a woman's chance of developing heart disease and breast cancer. So it is truly extraordinarily helpful.

Mia Hamm, and what an extraordinary athlete she is, the captain of the U.S. soccer team, which won the 1999 Women's World Cup, once stated, "What I love about soccer is the way it makes me feel about myself. It makes me feel that I can contribute." She is part of the daughters of title IX who have paved a path for millions of female athletes to follow. Her statement hits the nail right on the head, as it highlights the self-confidence and teamwork skills sports helped to develop and define.

Title IX is, of course, not without its critics, but I think for the most part they are misguided. They blame title IX for eliminating some men's minor sports, but the reality is title IX provides institutions with the flexibility to determine how to provide equity for their students.

A March 2001 GAO study found that 72 percent of colleges and universities that added women's teams did so without cutting any men's teams. In fact, men's overall intercollegiate athletic participation has risen since the passage of title IX. This truly was a win/win situation for men as well as and particularly for women.

Part of the problem lies with the larger of the men's sports, such as football and basketball, which consume a majority of men's total athletic budget. The complaint to be brought against title IX is that it does not go far enough, that the advancement for women in education and athletics, no matter how positive, must go further.

As part of today's celebration of title IX, I would like to recognize Dr. Deborah A. Yow, the athletic director for the University of Maryland. I have told this story before, and I am not sure if the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) or the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) have heard this story. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) is a crusty, conservative Member of the House of Representatives; a wonderful human being, a good-hearted human being, but not one that I perceive in the forefront of feminism in America, and I say that affectionately.

He knows full well that I am closely associated with the University of Maryland. He came up and said, you know what, you have got a woman you ought to hire at the University of Maryland. She is a friend of mine, Deborah Yow, and is under consideration to be the athletic director at the University of Maryland.

Now, at that point in time there were no women athletic directors at the level 1-A schools. But the fact that the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. COBLE) came up to me and said Deborah Yow could do that job, I went back to my office and picked up the phone and called the then-president of the University of Maryland, who is now our new chancellor of our system, and told him, Britt, I have just talked to a person, this Deborah Yow must be extraordinary. Shortly thereafter, Deborah Yow was hired. She is now the athletic director, and of course we finished 10-1 in football and won the national basketball championship, under a woman athletic director. Those were men's teams; and we have won numerous championships in lacrosse and field hockey for our women's teams.

Her sister is a major athletic leader in our country as well. Her outstanding career achievements serve to exemplify the important contributions made by women in the athletic arena, as well as to our entire society.

In a male-dominated profession, 91.6 percent of athletic directors in Division I universities being men, Debbie has not only met the challenges of her profession, but she has raised the bar for all. Under Debbie's leadership, the Terrapins ranked nationally as one of the top 20 athletic programs in the country, according to U.S. News and World Report. The University of Maryland under her leadership has established an incredibly strong athletic program with exemplary student athletes, coaches and administrators.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, let me thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for focusing on this historic event. In 1972, when the Congress and the country said we are going to make sure that everybody, irrespective of gender, can participate equally and achieve to the extent of their character and their ability, we made a statement and adopted a policy that has made America a better country.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER) for his contributions.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL TIME

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KENNEDY of Minnesota). The Chair may not entertain that request. Another Member may separately request time to address the House.

TITLE IX CELEBRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentle-

woman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, title IX was passed by the U.S. Congress on June 23, 1972, and signed by President Nixon on July 1, 1972. This important civil rights law prohibits discrimination in education programs and activities receiving Federal funds. And as we pause to celebrate the 30th anniversary of this landmark legislation, we can easily see how the law has allowed women and girls increased opportunity to participate in athletics.

What I think has been overlooked by some is how this law has also spurred great improvements for women in the areas of access to higher education, job training, career opportunities, and math and science skills. America has focused more attention on the issues of sexual harassment and created better learning environments for women because of title IX.

I remember before the passage of title IX, schools and universities often had separate entrances for male and female students. Women seeking admission to many colleges and universities were forced to have both higher test scores and better grades than their male counterparts just to get in because there were limits on how many women were allowed, and the chances of women being admitted to medical school or law school were slim because in many cases the female students were limited to less than 15. Those who were lucky enough to get into college found themselves with curfews. I remember mine was 10 p.m., one had to be into the dorm by 10 p.m. So, so much for cramming for tomorrow's exam in the library along with male students.

Women applying for doctoral programs had explained how they would combine a career and family, but of course that question was not asked of their male counterparts, and oftentimes men were given preferences on scholarships and women were not.

Before title IX, girls were just 1 percent of all high school athletes, and athletic scholarships accordingly were almost nonexistent. So as a result, athletic scholarships were just not available.

Title IX has expanded opportunities for girls and women to pursue career education. Many of these careers were off limits before 1972, and when school segregated vocational education by sex, and I recall that the girls all took home ec and I learned how to sew, actually I already knew how to sew, but the boys took vocational ed that could lead to really good-paying jobs, and that day is now over as well.

After 30 years, women in educational institutions have made progress. Before title IX, women often lacked tenure in colleges and universities. They were promoted at a slower rate than their male colleagues. Fewer women were employed as administrators. And that has now changed as well, and it was part of the wave of change that title IX helped bring.