

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 often times 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.

One of the most significant breakthroughs that title IX has made possible is how the many barriers in non-traditional fields such as math and science have been shattered, and I cannot emphasize the importance for America of that. I recall looking for employment for the first time in the want ads and they were segregated into men wanted, married women wanted, single women wanted. That day is over in part because of title IX, and I think we can celebrate the changes that we have made and look forward to the additional changes to come.

And I thank the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for organizing the testimony tonight, and I yield to her with gratitude for her leadership in this issue.

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me and for coming to participate in this recognition of the importance of title IX to the lives of everyone, not just the girls and women in our society.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I want to say I have a very personal connection with title IX because while I was wanting to go to medical school in my time and I had written to a dozen or more medical schools to seek entry, each one of them turned me down by saying that they did not admit women to their schools. It came to me as quite a shock that in America it was not a person's grade, aptitude, tests, recommendations that got the person into the careers of their choice, but that it had to do with one's gender. So it appalled me. I did not know whether to resign myself to that situation or not. I had finished college. I did not have a place to go, had no real insights as to what I was going to do with the rest of my life.

I got a job at an art academy as assistant director, and the director said to me, do not give up, there is something there you can go to. So this is how I came to title IX. I was determined that no other young woman in this country should ever have to endure the kinds of frustrations and injustice that I had to face while I was trying to find my place in this great democracy.

So, Mr. Speaker, I thank everyone for participating and hope that all who have had the opportunity to listen tonight will be sparked to spread the word around America that title IX is still alive and well.

MARKING 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately I missed the opportunity this afternoon to speak with my colleagues with regard to the celebration of title IX, its 30-year anniversary. I am pleased to stand in support of such a wonderful piece of legislation that

gave young women all across this country an opportunity to step up, step out and be a part of a team and have the encouragement to win.

I am particularly very proud that in the city of Cleveland we have already hosted the NCAA women's volleyball championships and I am going to be chairing the NCAA women's basketball Final Four Championships in Cleveland in 2007. In addition, in 2004 in the city of Cleveland, we will be hosting the international children's games. This will be the first time these games will be hosted in the United States, and I am pleased to have an opportunity to host them right in the city of Cleveland.

We have learned over the years that having the opportunity to participate in sports has been a way that young men and young women have an opportunity to learn how to compete, what team building means, what it means to be a part of a group, what it means to win, what it means to cheer, what it means to be disciplined, what it means to have a chance to work out and then show what workout does once you have an opportunity to work with your team.

Mr. Speaker, I am so pleased to have an opportunity to congratulate the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) as she celebrates with all of her colleagues and this Congress as we celebrate title IX.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, thirty years ago, Title IX of the Education Amendments was enacted. This legislation represents the very best of what we come here to do.

I am proud of Title IX. I am proud of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, on which it was modeled. I am proud of the legislation which followed: Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

I am proud every time our federal government reaffirms its commitment to the offer extended to us and to every one of our constituents. It invites us to come to it for assistance, for the education of our children, for the healthcare for our families, for the financial security of our parents, for the clean air and water for us all, or to simply come, participate as a citizen of this nation, and when we come to it, we know that our gender, our race, our religion, and our beliefs will not affect the treatment we receive. We are equal; we will enjoy equity.

There have been times in our history when our government has put forth a lesser offer, or an offer not extended to all. There have been times when the offer was made only after fierce debates by this body. As we do not all agree now, we did not all agree at those times. The arguments that were made against equity then had been made before, and will probably be made again. We will fight them with a conviction embraced for the principles it represents, and guided by the knowledge of past arguments, fought and won.

The equitable educational opportunities our daughters receive because of Title IX have prepared them to fight with us. They will create the legislation of which we will all be

proud. They have experienced less of the injustices experienced by their mothers before the enactment of Title IX. This is a victory, and one of which we should all be keenly aware.

Through Title IX, the federal government has made a promise to our daughters that they will not be discriminated against by it, or by any agency, organization, or institution that receives its support. Today we honor this promise, the work of all those who fought to establish it, and we recommit ourselves to its strengthening and its expansion.

Ms. RIVERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the thirtieth anniversary of the landmark Title IX legislation, which ensures that young women are given the same opportunities their male counterparts enjoy, both in academics and in athletics.

When this legislation was passed in 1972, over three and a half million boys were participating in high school athletics, while less than 900,000 girls did so. During the last school year, however, and after 30 years of Title IX, the number of girls has tripled, with over 2.7 million girls playing a high school sport. These statistics clearly demonstrate that Title IX has been enormously effective in bringing young women into sports.

However, there is still work to be done. Though female athletic participation has increased over 800% since the passage of Title IX, according to the Women's Sports Foundation, male athletes still receive 1.1 million more participation opportunities than their female counterparts.

Title IX states that, "No person in the U.S. shall, on the basis of sex be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving federal aid." This mission is as important today as it was thirty years ago. Together, as parents, teachers, coaches and mentors, we should continue to stress the importance of Title IX, and recognize the great strides it has made in leveling the playing field, literally, for young women in this country.

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak out in support of celebrating the 30th anniversary of the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. As we all know, Title IX prohibits sex discrimination in educational institutions from receiving federal funds. Title IX has been a crucial part of setting a standard of equal educational opportunity in this country.

Title IX aids in the disintegration of inequitable admissions policies, increases opportunities for women in nontraditional fields of study such as math and science, improves vocational education opportunities for women, reduces discrimination against pregnant students and teen mothers, protects female students from sexual harassment in our schools, and increases athletic opportunities for girls and women and has heightened the world's awareness of the importance of women's sports.

Even though this 30-year-old legislation has done so much good in this country, it is again under fire as a result of a lawsuit filed against the U.S. Department of Education alleging that it is to blame for the elimination of some men's minor sports. The Department of Justice, fortunately, is seeking dismissal of the suit, but this case has revived discussions about gender equity and the impact of Title IX.

I stand today with my colleagues to reaffirm the necessity of Title IX and to celebrate its