

But there is no need to talk about any one individual. The fact is that title IX makes a great case for American women.

I indicated that my youngest son is a good athlete. He really is a great athlete. But the fact of the matter is, he inherited his athleticism from his mother, not from his father. The fact is, his mother and I went to high school together.

The only thing that his mother, my wife, could do in high school was be a cheerleader. As athletic as she was, she could not do anything else because there was nothing else for her to do. She was not entitled to play any other athletics. Title IX says that is not the way it is to be.

Title IX has been an outstanding program. It has allowed women to build their character and athleticism just as men did for many decades. They are building their character, as seen in this team, this women's athletic team—the World Cup champions.

Women are now seen as sports stars in their own right, not through their sons but through themselves, from Mia Hamm in soccer to Sheryl Swoopes in basketball, and as shown by the inspiring story of Dr. Dot Richardson, the captain of the American Olympic softball team, who left her triumph in Atlanta to go to medical school. That is what title IX is all about. And Dot Richardson exemplifies what has been accomplished on and off the field because of women's athletics.

Before the passage of title IX, athletic scholarships for college women were rare, no matter how great their talent. After winning two gold medals in the 1964 Olympics, swimmer Donna de Varona could not find a college anywhere in the United States that offered a swimming scholarship. She was one of the finest, if not the finest swimmer in the world at that time. She could not find one because it did not exist.

It took time and effort to improve the opportunities for young women. Two years after title IX was voted into law, an estimated 50,000 men were attending U.S. colleges and universities on athletic scholarships but only about 50 women.

In 1973, the University of Miami in Florida awarded the first athletic scholarships to women—a total of 15 in swimming, diving, tennis, and golf. Today, college women receive about a third of all the athletic scholarships that are given. That is good. It should be half. But a third is certainly a step in the right direction.

It is important to recognize that there is no mandate under title IX that requires a college to eliminate men's teams to achieve compliance.

The critical values learned, though, are that women are entitled to equality. Those things learned from sports participation—including teamwork, standards, leadership, discipline, self-

sacrifice, and pride in accomplishment—are equally important for young women as they are for young men.

These women who have captured America's attention over the last 3 weeks are all children of title IX. They came to age athletically at a time when high schools and colleges were required by law—a law that we passed—to treat them fairly.

These women have set an excellent example for the thousands and thousands of young girls who have followed their World Cup play over the last 3 weeks.

I was listening to something on public radio this morning where they interviewed young girls who attended their celebrations yesterday. They were saying they wanted to be just like them. That is important.

So I congratulate all them and wish them continued success in the future.

I have a resolution that I would like to introduce later in the day. I certainly invite everyone to join with me. I would certainly be willing to take a back seat to the women of the Senate, as we do a lot of times around here, to allow them to be first in line to sponsor this resolution. So at a later time today, I would like to introduce this resolution and hope that it would clear both sides of the aisle to give these women the recognition they deserve today, to congratulate the U.S. women's soccer team on winning the 1999 Women's World Cup championship.

Mr. DORGAN. I wonder if the Senator will yield?

Mr. REID. I am happy to yield.

Mr. DORGAN. I have come to the floor to speak on another issue, but I watched the entire soccer game on Saturday. It was exciting and wonderful. I also thought about the fact that it is an example of a regulation that works. Title IX says: Equal opportunity; you must provide equal opportunity in academics and athletics.

Before title IX, of course, there was not equal opportunity. I think Saturday's game was such a testament to the regulations and requirements from title IX that have improved athletics and academics in this country.

Mr. REID. I appreciate very much my friend from North Dakota commenting. I say to my friend from North Dakota, it is extremely interesting that young girls recognize that they do now have equal opportunity.

I was at a small school in rural Nevada and getting ready to speak to a group of students who were assembling. I was in a holding room waiting to speak, and there were two girls in the room with me. They were wearing their letter sweaters. One of them was a sprinter and one played softball.

I said: Do you know why you can participate in athletics?

They said: No. Why?

Because we passed a law saying if boys have a program in athletics, girls

have to have something that is equal to the program the boys have.

They did not know that. They just thought girls had always participated in athletics. One of the girls said: I would just die without my athletics.

Title IX is a program that of which we should all be proud. It has really done a great deal to equalize athletics for boys and girls in America. That is the way it should be.

Mr. DORGAN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROBERTS). The Senator from North Dakota is recognized.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Tony Blaylock, a fellow on my staff, be given floor privileges today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN TREATY

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, we are now turning to a 4-week period here in the Senate in which we will work, prior to the August recess, on a range of issues—today beginning with the Patients' Bill of Rights, and then turning to appropriations bills and other matters.

I want to call to everyone's attention two issues that are of vital concern that I think ought to be and must be part of the Senate agenda. The first is an issue dealing with the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is something that has been before the Senate now for some long while. Efforts to achieve a nuclear test ban treaty originated with President Eisenhower. It has been around a long time. This President, after long negotiations through many administrations, finally signed the treaty. It has now been sent to the Senate for ratification. But it has languished in the Senate for 658 days, during which time there has not been even a hearing on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

I will put up a couple of charts to describe the circumstances with this treaty.

The rule in the Senate requires that the Senate should consider treaties as soon as possible after their submission.

In fact, the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963 was considered by the Senate in 3 weeks; SALT I, 3 months; the ABM Treaty, 10 weeks; ABM Treaty Protocols, 14 months; START I, 11 months.

We have had the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty before the Senate for 658 days with not even a hearing. I think that is a shame. This treaty ought to be part of this Senate's agenda. If we do not have a hearing and do not ratify this treaty by the end of September, we