

During that time, Congress began to focus attention on systemic educational barriers to women and girls.

And because of this legislation, women have come a long way.

For American colleges and universities, women now constitute majorities in college enrollment and completion, and are the majority of recipients of bachelor's and master's degrees.

The proportion of women graduating from college today is now equal to that of men.

By 2006, women are projected to earn 55% of all bachelor's degrees.

In 1994, women earned 34% of all U.S. medical degrees, compared with 9% in 1972.

In 1994, women earned 43% of law degrees, compared with 7% in 1972.

In 1994, 44% of all doctoral degrees to U.S. citizens went to women, up from 25% in 1977.

There are more female faculty members now than in 1972, with women constituting 37.9% of faculty members at two-year public colleges, and 19.5% at private four-year colleges and universities.

Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons that we are celebrating the success of Title IX is that on July 10, 1999, the Women's World Cup Soccer victory reminded us about how important it is to have the protections for women that we now have.

But this victory was about more than the game and the win. It was about female athletes, sports, and equality.

In 1971, about 31,000 women were involved in college sports and today that number has more than tripled.

From 1971 to 1998, spending on athletic scholarships for women has grown from less than \$100,000 to almost \$200 million.

In 1971, the athletic participation of all girls in this country was 294,015. Today, this number has climbed to over 2.2 million!

These statistics are overwhelming. We must keep on fighting this battle.

Equality. We must remember that this is what we want to achieve. We're on our way. This victory simply reminded us of that.

I want to thank Congresswomen MILLENDER-MCDONALD and CAROLYN MALONEY for bringing this important occasion to the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in celebrating how far women have come in both academics and athletics, and congratulate our colleague PATSY MINK for her leadership and vision.

THE SURPLUS; WHO IS IT FOR?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. FOSSELLA) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FOSSELLA. Mr. Speaker, over the next several weeks what this great country of ours is going to hear is an important debate. And that is what to do with the money generated by millions of American taxpayers who get up to work every single morning, some of whom work two jobs, the husband and the wife work as well. So, you have a husband and wife working two or three jobs a week, sometimes working 6 or 7 days to put food on the table, to pay

the mortgage or to pay the rent, to make that car payment, to put away for your child's education, college, law school or med school.

Whatever hopes and dreams you have for your family, you are getting up every single day to fulfill your dream. And at the end of the week, when that paycheck comes, a big chunk of that comes right here to Washington. And the American people have been working so hard in the last several years sustaining economic growth that we really have not seen in recent times and generating a surplus here in Washington.

Now there are those here in Washington who think it is all their money. And there are those who want to spend every single dime on their favorite projects or programs. And then there are those who feel that, you know what our job here is to represent and do what is right for the American people, for those taxpayers who generated this surplus. And when we do things like address adequately Social Security and Medicare and education and protecting the environment and strengthening our national defense, then we can believe that those things are right. Then we decide, well, what is left?

Right now Washington is projecting a \$3 trillion surplus. Now for whatever those assumptions are worth, the bottom line here is there is money that is going to be left on the table.

□ 2030

It is important for the American people and the people back home where I am from in Staten Island and Brooklyn to understand the core principles that are going to really drive this debate.

There are those of us who believe in personal freedom more for the American people, and there are those who say we need more government control. There are those who want lower taxes, because we believe in the American spirit that when we reduce taxes and allow hard-working people to keep more of what they earn, it drives economic growth, it creates more jobs, and we reinforce what we all tell and what we all believe in, and that is that in this great country, one can follow their dreams if given the chance. On the other side are those who want higher taxes.

There are those of us on this side who want limited government because we believe when government gets too large it infringes on our freedoms and liberties, and there are those on the other side who feel that government is just not big enough.

Then there are those who want economic growth as opposed to those who want bureaucratic growth, who feel that the decisions made in our communities across this great country are not good enough, but if we grow our bureaucracies here in Washington to have faceless and nameless bureaucrats

make decisions for ourselves, our families and our communities and our schools, our police departments, that somehow, that is a better approach to government.

Finally, there are those who believe in the creation of more jobs in the private sector that has driven this engine to generate this surplus, and then there are those who believe we need a little bit more redtape to stifle innovation, to hurt small businesses, to add unnecessary rules and regulations that actually reduces the number of jobs it could create.

Mr. Speaker, over the next several weeks there are going to be those who say everything imaginable to allow the American people or force the American people to take their eye off the ball. I believe in the American people, the common sense that they will prevail in the end, and not only that, but that we will place our faith in their wisdom and judgment to know that when there is too much money left here in Washington, too many people want to spend it. I say when we take care of Social Security, Medicare, strengthen our national defense and protect our environment and improve education, what is left over we send back home to the people who earned it, to strengthen freedom, to strengthen liberty, and continue our path to prosperity, not only for families that I represent so proudly and humbly in Staten Island and Brooklyn, but all across this great country. I suspect that when we have this debate, the American people will understand who is right.

TITLE IX AND ITS EFFECTS FOR OUR COUNTRY

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

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I, too, want to honor the gentlewoman from Hawaii (Mrs. MINK) for her good works on Title IX and everything else she does here for women and children and families and all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, last Monday night I had the chance to see in person the effects of Title IX firsthand. And let me tell my colleagues, I was impressed. Last Monday night, a number of my colleagues and I flew to Florida with the U.S. Women's National Soccer Team and with the First Lady to watch the space shuttle launch. While we were there, we met with female astronauts and we met with other women involved with the space program.

Of course, I do not have to describe the American women's soccer team to anyone that is listening here tonight or anybody in this Chamber. I cannot imagine that there is an American who has not heard of their skill, their power, and their success and does not hold them in awe.