

than the U.S. operation had in permanent deployments around the countryside.

We know that their rules of engagement will be more restrictive, including the facts that the troops are no longer authorized to use all necessary means. We know little more than that. I have asked the administration what the rules of engagement will be and I am eagerly awaiting a response, but if recent events are any indication, we do know one thing: The mission for our troops in Haiti is not going to get any easier or any safer.

Mr. Speaker, I understand that General Kinzer has now available a SWAT team to go out and do some things that go well beyond what is a traditional U.N. peacekeeping effort. A second thing we are going to need, besides an explanation of what troops are there and where they are to go and what the rules of engagement are as a report from the White House, we are going to need an explanation of just exactly what are the national security interests for the United States in Haiti today to justify spending \$2.5 billion over these some 2 years of trying to nourish democracy there and just exactly what justified putting over 20,000 assault combat troops in a friendly neighboring country. It has no designs of invasion on the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, these are important questions that need answers from the White House and they need them now that we have had a successful conclusion of this in Haiti.

COMMENDING UCONN WOMEN'S BASKETBALL AND BROWN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentlewoman from Illinois [Mrs. COLLINS] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, tonight many of us will watch the championship final of the NCAA men's basketball tournament. The matchup of last year's champion Arkansas Razorbacks and the return of the team with the most NCAA titles, the UCLA Bruins, will be an exciting conclusion to an excellent tournament.

However, nothing can be more exciting than yesterday's NCAA women's basketball championship game during which we saw the undefeated Connecticut Huskies come from behind in the final few minutes to defeat the Tennessee Volunteers. Led by honors student and player of the year, Rebecca Lobo, the Huskies became just the second women's basketball team to finish a season undefeated. Texas accomplished that feat in 1986. The Huskies did it before a sellout crowd of over 18,000 in Minnesota for 2 consecutive days, and television ratings were up 15 percent over last year.

The triumph of the Huskies came on the same weekend that there was an-

other triumph for women's sports, when the young women of Brown University continued their streak of courtroom victories against the university for the school's refusal to recognize its responsibilities under title IX to provide equal opportunity to men and women in school, both in the classroom and on the field.

I had the privilege of hearing the testimony of these women at a hearing before my subcommittee in the last Congress. They had been lured to the university with the promise of an opportunity to compete in gymnastics only to find out that their sport and women's volleyball were being eliminated to save \$77,000 a year.

They sued, and Brown vigorously defended. According to one published report, Brown paid \$100,000 to expert witnesses at the trial, so apparently the issue was not saving \$77,000. Despite the fact that the students have won at every stage of the process, Brown will continue to appeal.

Title IX issues are likely to resurface in this Congress. Although the law has been hampered through lack of enforcement in the eighties, it still remains one of the success stories of recent years. Since its enactment in 1972, women have found increasing opportunities in education, including college sports.

Despite its success, there is still a drumbeat of opposition in the college sports community, and it unfortunately comes primarily from college football coaches, who try to flame the fires that increased opportunities for women will lessen opportunities for men in college football and other sports.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

Since the enactment of title IX, it is true that participation by women has increased dramatically. Yet at the same time, the numbers of men participating in college sports also increased. Title IX has shown that increased opportunities for women do not come at the expense of men. Both sexes have fared well.

Football coaches will also argue that increasing opportunities will harm football, and that football should not be considered in evaluating compliance with title IX. This is utter nonsense.

It is time to put the truth on the table. With the exception of a handful of very successful Division I-A football teams, most football programs are the schools' leading money losers. That should not be a surprise, when many schools travel with a team that is considerably larger than the Chicago Bears or other pro teams. Some schools even house their players in hotels before home games.

Title IX is not about taking away opportunities for men to compete in sports. It is about sharing resources fairly.

At the same hearing during which I heard from those Brown students, I also heard from a woman who was a

plaintiff in a title IX case involving women's hockey. Their budget, which was being eliminated, was equal to the budget for the men's hockey teams's sticks.

Many schools are making the transition to the increasing interest of women in sports, but some are not.

As the House begins to look at progress under title IX, there may be a silver lining in a new crop of freshman Members, who came here this year. I have found that an understanding of title IX and college sports is very much generational. Parents with daughters who have grown up in the past 20 years have watched these young ladies express interest in sports far greater numbers than in the past. They have encouraged their daughters to play sports, such as soccer, basketball, gymnastics, track, and swimming.

They want these young women to have the same opportunities as their sons. I am hopeful that these young Members of Congress will view this issue in a personal way, not an ideological way.

I once again commend the Connecticut Huskies on their well-deserved championship in an undefeated season, and I commend the Brown students for continuing their battle for all women student athletes.

LANDMARK TAX RELIEF BILL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SAM JOHNSON, is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, this week Republicans will complete the historic 100-day contract by passing a landmark tax relief bill.

Democrats will rise and denounce Republicans as friends of the rich and enemies of the poor. They will replay again and again the same old tired argument of class warfare, trying to pit Americans against Americans.

Just last week Mr. GEPHARDT said, "Republicans believe in giving money to the people that are the most privileged in our society. And they believe that ultimately it will trickle down to the rest of society."

I ask this question: Is repealing the Clinton tax on Social Security benefits for senior citizens giving money to the most privileged? No.

Is increasing the earning limitation for seniors from \$11,000 to \$30,000, giving money to the most privileged? No.

Is providing a savings account that allows any individual or family the opportunity to save and invest in a first home, send their children to college, or help pay high medical bills giving money to the most privileged? No.

Is increasing the amount small businesses may expense from \$17,500 to \$35,000 giving money to the most privileged? No again. This will free up needed capital to invest in new equipment and create more jobs.

Is providing families with a \$500 per child tax credit, giving money to the most privileged? Definitely no again, especially when 74 percent of the benefits go to families earning less than the \$75,000. Actually there should be no cap at all.

I guess the liberals have to engage in class warfare because liberal Democrats are the party of failed promises and broken dreams. This is the only defense they have, since, for over 30 years they have done nothing to slow spending, just raise taxes.

Look at the facts. President Clinton promised middle class tax cuts in 1992 and failed to deliver. But he did pass the largest middle-class tax increase in history.

And after the last election, the President and the minority leader proposed tax cuts, only now to withdraw them.

The President promised deficit reduction but his current budget continues \$200 billion deficits from now to eternity.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans have kept their promises, and the liberal Democrats have kept their tired rhetoric. It is the Republicans that will lower taxes, balance the budget, and downsize Government.

Republicans are showing the Nation they have the courage and integrity to create a stronger America.

BASEBALL STRIKE OVER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBIN] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, I have two different messages this morning. First, let me say this.

After months of interminable negotiations and public relations one-upmanship, the baseball strike appears to finally be over. On both sides during the course of this strike we have seen our share of heroes and cads. May I, as a lifelong baseball fan, give the baseball owners and the players a word of advice?

Your generation of owners and players has been entrusted with an American institution as venerable as any in our country. America has now endured this strike, the loss of a world series and threats of another lost season with amazing equanimity. Now please put this sad chapter in our Nation's history behind us and play ball.

TAX CUTS FOR THE WEALTHY

Now, let me switch to the political side, if I might, for a moment.

The gentleman who spoke before me kicked off the week in a series of speeches which you will hear from both sides of the aisle about the so-called Republican contract and the first 100 days of the 104th Congress. I have taken to this floor many times during the course of this debate on the Republican contract and for the most part have been critical of the proposals on

the Republican side. I voted for a few. I voted against many more.

But let me say at the outset that even though I disagree with many elements in the contract, I certainly disagree with the procedure by which it has been brought to the floor, I have viewed the last 95 days or so as exciting, interesting, and really one that has brought new enthusiasm to this House of Representatives and for that I would like to salute the Republican leadership. They have brought to this floor ideas that have been debated.

The reason I am in public life is because I like the battle of ideas. And, boy, we have sure had a lot of them on the floor over the last several weeks, and we are going to have a big one this week.

In the last few months we have had suggestions from the Republican side to create orphanages. Now there was a concept people had not heard of in a long time. They finally gave up on that idea, but they kicked it around for a while.

They had a proposal they did not give up on to cut the school lunch programs. Unfortunately, that is one that is going to have to be taken care of either by the Senate or the President.

And now they are still working on the concept of cutting student loans for kids from middle-class families who want to go to college and trade school and improve their lives. I certainly hope my Republican friends have second thoughts about those.

But the item for debate this week is one that has already been touched on and that is the so-called Republican tax cut package. Keep in mind, ladies and gentlemen, that every politician would love to stand before you in this well and back home and say, ladies and gentlemen, for this campaign, I present to you a tax cut. And, of course, the crowd will applaud. Everybody loves a tax cut.

But, frankly, if you take a close look at this tax cut from the Republicans, it is a lot different story than it first appears.

The gentleman who spoke a few minutes ago talked about the small-change items in the tax bill that generally do benefit good people, senior citizens and working families and people who want to save for their futures. He overlooked the fact that 51 percent of the benefits of this tax bill do not go to those folks. They go to the wealthiest people in America. The privileged few are going to score again.

And you know who is going to pay for it? Once again, working families all across this country. Because you cannot give a tax cut without paying for it. You are going to add to the deficit.

So the Republicans want to add \$178 billion to the deficit over the next 5 years and then over \$400 billion in the 5 years following that. So it will cost us over \$600 billion for this little tax cut deal.

The last time we had a tax cut proposal this big was when President Ronald Reagan was in the White House. He

said it was going to cure America's problems. We all know what we got for it, the biggest national debt in the history of the United States of America. It was a tax cut that did not work.

And I am afraid this one is the same. Let me just give you one example.

The Republicans eliminate what is called the alternative minimum tax. Now this is a tax on wealthy, profitable corporations in America which was imposed several years ago because we found out that some pretty smart lawyers and accountants had figured loopholes in the Tax Code, and many of the most profitable companies in America, billion dollar enterprises with millions of dollars of profit, were not putting a nickel in the Treasury. They took advantage of this wonderful economy and this system of government and did not pay a penny in taxes.

We said, you know, whatever happens you have got to pay a minimum tax to really contribute to the growth in the country and to pay the bills.

We put the alternative minimum taxes on the books. The corporations paid their taxes for 5 or 6 years. Along come my Republican friends, and they say, "That is unfair. We want to get back to the old days when profitable big corporations would not pay any taxes, where they could get off the hook completely."

That does not make much sense because in order to give that break we have got to continue to cut important programs in education and nutrition.

SUPPORT FOR THE TAX RELIEF ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 1995, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. NORWOOD] is recognized during morning business for 5 minutes.

Mr. NORWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Tax Relief Act because it is the right thing to do for America. We will put money into the hands of hard-working people who need their own money to make ends meet. We will provide tax relief for working seniors. But more than anything else we will do this week, we will draw a line between the two parties. We will make it crystal clear to the American people which party fights over big government and big spending and which party wants you to have more of your own money.

Mr. Speaker, that we are doing the right thing for America should be obvious—we will pass a \$500 tax credit. Families with children earning less than \$25,000 will have their entire Federal income tax liability eliminated by the tax credit. We will lower the burden on married couples struggling to get by, by passing a tax credit for married couples. We will pass the American dream savings account which will allow hard-working families to save money for college, or a home, or health care tax free.