

discussions of future issues, as we advance into the next 100 years of public land grazing.

Once again, my congratulations to the Owyhee Cattlemen's Association and its members as it marks a milestone anniversary. It has an unprecedented history of accomplishments in the cattle industry. I send my very best wishes for its continued success in serving the Owyhee County constituent base and the entire Nation. ●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:30 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2210. An act to authorize the Head Start Act to improve the school readiness of disadvantaged children, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2427. An act to reauthorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations for the reimportation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2210. An act to reauthorize the Head Start Act to improve the school readiness of disadvantaged children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 2427. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to promulgate regulations for the reimportation of prescription drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-242. A concurrent resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Hawaii relative to Title IX; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 31

Whereas, Title IX, recently renamed the Patsy Takemoto Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, was adopted in 1972 to prohibit gender discrimination in programs that receive federal funds; and

Whereas, Title IX's impact on athletics has led to a vast increase in girls' participation in high school athletics, college athletics, and women's professional athletics; and

Whereas, in 1972, fewer than thirty-two thousand women competed in intercollegiate athletics, women received only two percent of schools' athletic budgets, and athletic scholarships for women were nonexistent; and

Whereas, today, thanks to the doors opened by Title IX, high school female sports participation has increased eight hundred percent, from three hundred thousand in 1971 to 2,800,000 in 2002; and

Whereas, the number of college women participating in competitive athletics is nearly

five times as great as it was before Title IX; and

Whereas, while sports are the most visible benefit of Title IX, women's gains in college-level academics have been substantial; and

Whereas, Title IX's antidiscrimination provisions apply to every single aspect of education, including admissions and recruitment, comparable facilities, access to course offerings, access to schools of vocational education, counseling and counseling materials, financial assistance, student health and insurance benefits and services, housing, marital and parental status of students, physical education and athletics, education programs and activities, and employment, providing a fair and equal benefit for a generation of women; and

Whereas, girls and women who attended schools prior to Title IX experienced sex-segregated classes, denial of admissions to certain vocational education classes, lack of access to advanced mathematics and science courses, and overt discrimination in medical schools and other predominantly male institutions; and

Whereas, after Title IX women in post-secondary education shot up dramatically, rising from forty-four percent of all undergraduates in 1972 to fifty-six percent of all undergraduates today; and

Whereas, since the inception of Title IX, the amount of scholarship money for women has increased from \$100,000 in 1972 to \$179 million in 1997; and

Whereas, women made significant jumps in areas traditionally thought of as male, such as engineering, medicine, and law: in 1970 women earned 0.7 percent of bachelor's degrees in engineering while today women earn 20 percent of these degrees; and in 1972, women received only 9 percent of all medical degrees and 7 percent of all law degrees, whereas in 1996, women received 41 percent of all medical degrees and 44 percent of all law degrees, and

Whereas, Title IX has also benefited men and boys by eliminating the barriers and stereotypes that limit the opportunities and choices of both sexes; and

Whereas, the Bush administration has convened a Commission on Opportunity in Athletics to consider changes to Title IX; and

Whereas, this controversial commission has made recommendations that would seriously dilute the power of Title IX; and

Whereas, proponents of Title IX charge that the commission is an attempt to weaken the law after repeated court challenges over the past thirty years have failed; and

Whereas, Title IX is an Act of Congress and should not be subject to modification by an executive branch commission; and

Whereas, the people of Hawaii have experienced the great benefits of Title IX, the Patsy Takemoto Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, and strongly support its full implementation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-second Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2003, the Senate concurring, That the State of Hawaii urges Congress to maintain Title IX, the Patsy Takemoto Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act, in its original form and to take a firm stand opposing any recommendations that would weaken it; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Education of the United States, President of the Senate of the United States Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and the members of Hawaii's congressional delegation.

POM-243. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of

Kentucky relative to a constitutional amendment allowing the exercise of religion in public places; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Whereas, the Ten Commandments appear over the bench where the United States Supreme Court Justices sit, thus showing the source from whence our laws and the government power of the state are derived; and

Whereas, America's colonial governments adopted the Ten Commandments not as an object of worship or an icon, but as the basis for their civil and criminal law, as illustrated on April 3, 1644, when the New Haven Colony Charter was adopted establishing that: "the judicial laws of God, as they were delivered to Moses be a rule to all courts in this jurisdiction"; and

Whereas, when signing the Declaration of Independence on August 2, 1776, Samuel Adams, the "Father of the Revolution" emphasized its Biblical presuppositions: "We have this day restored the Sovereign to whom all men ought to be obedient. He reigns in heaven and from the rising to the setting of the sun, let His kingdom come"; and

Whereas, on August 20, 1789, Congressman Fisher Ames from Massachusetts proposed the wording of the First Amendment which was adopted by the House of Representatives in the first session of the Congress of the United States; and his writings clearly demonstrate that the Framers never intended the First Amendment to be so interpreted as to remove the Bible from the public buildings: "We are spending less time in the classroom on the Bible which should be the principal text in our schools . . ."; and

Whereas, in a letter dated August 18, 1790, President George Washington wrote to the Hebrew Congregation in Newport, Rhode Island, "All possess alike liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship . . . May the children of the stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants; while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid"; and

Whereas, in his "Farewell Address of September 19, 1796, George Washington pointed out the connection between the faith of the Nation and its political prosperity when he declared, "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports . . ."; and

Whereas, acknowledging the Bible as an integral part of the fabric of our society on September 11, 1777, the Continental Congress adopted a resolution to import 20,000 Bibles from Holland and Scotland, as the colonies were at war with England; and

Whereas, On May 29, 1845, the day before his death, President Andrew Jackson stated: "My lamp of life is nearly out, and the last glimmer has come. I am ready to depart when called. The Bible is true. The principles and statutes of the Holy Book have been the rule of my life, and I have tried to conform to its spirit as nearly as possible. Upon that scared volume I rest my hope for eternal salvation through the merits and blood of our blessed Lord and Savior Jesus Christ"; and

Whereas, President John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States, wrote concerning the civil function of the Mosaic law. "The law given from Sinai was a civil and municipal as well as a moral and religious code: It contained many statutes . . . of universal application—laws essential to the existence of men in society and most of which have been enacted by every nation which ever professed any code of laws"; and

Whereas, in a June, 1778 letter to her son, John Quincy Adams, Abigail Adams reinforced noble values and a sense of ultimate