



HON. PATSY T. MINK  1927–2002

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Patsy T. Mink

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Memorial Addresses and Other Tributes

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
AND SENATE
OF THE UNITED STATES
TOGETHER WITH MEMORIAL SERVICES
IN HONOR OF

PATSY T. MINK

Late a Representative from Hawaii

One Hundred Seventh Congress
Second Session



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*Compiled under the direction
of the
Joint Committee on Printing,
Chairman Robert W. Ney*

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MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

AND

OTHER TRIBUTES

FOR

PATSY T. MINK

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Proceedings in the House of Representatives

MONDAY, *September 30, 2002*

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Life is fragile and a lifetime but a moment before Your eternal presence, Almighty God. Today we mourn the loss of one of Your servants and dearly elected Members of this Congress: the Honorable PATSY MINK.

Reward this gentle woman for her gracious service in this House, to this Nation and the island people of Hawaii. We know she will be fondly remembered by many and richly rewarded by You, O Lord. You are the Lord and master of the living and the dead, and before You we will all have to appear and render an accounting.

Be now her loving Saviour. Help her staff, family, and many friends find some footing as You lead them on by Your kindly light of faith and sustaining love revealed in those around them. Be now their hope and consolation.

May the Honorable PATSY MINK of Hawaii rest in peace. Amen.

TUESDAY, *October 1, 2002*

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Monahan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 331

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable PATSY T. MINK, late a Representative from the State of Hawaii.

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Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns or recesses today, it stand adjourned or recessed as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

TRIBUTE TO PATSY MINK

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. I would like to take a moment to remember a great colleague and friend in the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the gentlewoman from Hawaii. She will be greatly missed and always remembered for her compassion and dedication to the people of Hawaii.

Mr. BOEHNER. Let me pay tribute to a colleague and friend, PATSY MINK. It is my understanding the House will consider and adopt a formal resolution this week honoring her service to our country, and I am pleased that we will have that opportunity to pay tribute to her in that fashion.

PATSY was a vibrant, passionate, and effective voice for the principles that she believed in. She was a true leader on our committee, and I am deeply saddened by the news of her passing. As chairman of the committee over the last 2 years, we worked together on the historic No Child Left Behind Act, as well as bipartisan legislation to improve access to higher education for our Nation's youth. PATSY fought tirelessly for the causes she supported, and I think we are all grateful for her long record of public service. Her passing is a significant loss for our committee, the people of Hawaii, and the people of the United States. I offer my sincerest condolences to her family and her constituents. She will be greatly missed.

Mr. KIND. Madam Speaker, I want to preface my remarks by stating that today is truly a sad day in the House of Representatives for the people of the Second District of Hawaii and for the people of the Nation who may not have seen or appreciated the fine work that PATSY MINK did in representing her constituents in Hawaii. In all my years of public service, Madam Speaker, I never met anyone with a deeper commitment and passion for serving her constituents than PATSY MINK. I believe she was the first woman of color to be elected to the U.S. Congress, and I have had the pleasure of serving with her for three terms now on the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

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She brought a depth of knowledge to the committee on issues of education that was unrivaled. Also unrivaled was her fight to ensure that quality of education was a reality for native Hawaiian children. We will miss her guidance, leadership and expertise in these areas. Most of all, we will miss her for what she was, a dynamic personality with unlimited energy and compassion for the issues she felt so deeply about. I hope that the people will in the next week take a little time to read a little bit about PATSY MINK, the stories being written, to better understand her contribution for our great democracy and for the people of the Second District in Hawaii.

Mr. McKEON. Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Boehner), the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Kind), and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. McCarthy) regarding Mrs. MINK. The gentlewoman will be missed by all of us, but I will especially miss her because for the last 2 years she has been the ranking member on this subcommittee, and we have had the opportunity of getting to know each other and working well together. I will miss her greatly.

Mr. ISAKSON. Madam Speaker, I want to add my expression of sympathy to the family of PATSY MINK and to the citizens of Hawaii and recommend Members read an editorial that I read on the plane today about the contributions of her life, in particular in the field of politics and the law where she broke the glass ceiling for women in an era and a period where that ceiling was very low. She was an outstanding colleague and an outstanding individual, and she shall be missed.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Madam Speaker, I also want to express my condolences to the family of my good friend and colleague, PATSY MINK. The people of Hawaii and this Nation have experienced a tremendous loss. I worked with PATSY MINK for 6 years on the Committee on Education and the Workforce and always found her to be a tireless advocate for children and workers. I will truly miss her wisdom, her wit, and her fighting spirit. She fought for all students to have an opportunity to access quality education and have access to higher education.

MOURNING THE PASSING OF THE HONORABLE PATSY MINK

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, it is very difficult for me to grasp that I would be standing here this evening to

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announce to the House, with the most profound regret, that our dear friend and colleague PATSY MINK has passed away.

I know there are many Members who wish to express their respects to John Mink and Wendy Mink, PATSY's husband and daughter, and to share with other Members and perhaps those who are observing our proceedings the measure of their feelings for PATSY and about her.

So at the proper time, Mr. Speaker, I will call up a resolution expressing the sorrow of the House of Representatives upon her death and offer the opportunity for such Members as would like to speak to indicate to the House their feelings on this profoundly sad occasion.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 566) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 566

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable PATSY T. MINK, a Representative from the State of Hawaii.

Resolved, That a committee of such Members of the House as the SPEAKER may designate, together with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of applicable accounts of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the end of the allotted time, the House rise for a moment of silence out of respect for the Honorable PATSY T. MINK.

Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I take this action. The hearts of all of us here go out in sympathy to PATSY's husband, John, and her daughter, Gwen; to her brother, Eugene; to her staff in Washington and in Hawaii; and to her large family of friends and admirers.

Mr. Speaker, I am devastated by her loss. PATSY MINK was more than my friend and my colleague; she was a true daughter of Hawaii. She was a person of enormous spirit, te-

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nacity and inner strength. I will miss her terribly. I will especially miss her wisdom, her energy, her readiness to fight for principle. She fought all her life for social and economic justice.

Throughout nearly 50 years of public service, she championed America's most deeply held values: equality, fairness and above all honesty. Her courage, her willingness to speak out and champion causes that others might shun resulted in tremendous contributions in the fields of civil rights and education. She has earned in my estimation an honored place in the history of the U.S. House of Representatives as the co-author of title IX, which guarantees equality for women in education programs.

Every single woman in this Nation who today has the advantage of the capacity to command equal opportunity in education, and by extension in virtually every other field of endeavor, owes the impetus to that in modern times to PATSY MINK. She was one of the pioneers who transformed Hawaii and transformed this Nation. Her legacy will live on in every campus in America and in the heart of every American woman who aspires to greatness. Most profoundly, it lives on in my estimation in hope, hope for the millions of lives that she touched.

Mr. Speaker, it is difficult for me to realize that I am standing here this evening paying my respects to the memory of PATSY MINK because my first memories of her go back to when I was a student at the University of Hawaii involved in one of her first campaigns, not for elective office because she did that when Hawaii was still a territory.

She came back to Hawaii from her early plantation days, running around as a little kid in the plantation ditches over in Maui, encouraged by her family, most particularly her father, to reach for her star in the Hawaii firmament.

She was turned down for medical school, discriminated against because she was female, because she was Japanese, because she came from an unknown territory out in the Pacific. That is why she went to law school, fought her way into law school so that she could achieve a degree that would enable her to fight against the discrimination she had suffered.

She was a champion then. We all recognized it. She was smart and she was tough and she was articulate and she would not quit. She was an inspiration then and now.

Whenever any of us felt some sense of discouragement, whenever any of us felt some sense of despair or feeling that

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we could not succeed, it was only required for PATSY to come in the room to change the atmosphere.

PATSY MINK had the capacity to make dead air move. PATSY MINK, this little lady from Hawaii, was a giant in her heart and in her commitment. With every breath that she took, she championed those who had no one to stand up and speak out for them. A little lady with a big heart, a lioness. We will not see her like again. Someone will take her place here in the House, that is the way of it in our democracy, but no one will replace her in the hearts of the people of Hawaii. No one will replace her in the role that she played in this House of Representatives. No one was more beloved than PATSY MINK in this House.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie), now the senior Member representing that great State here for our Republic in the House, and rise in support of his Resolution with all of our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to honor our friend and colleague Congresswoman PATSY MINK, as this beautiful poster indicates, a woman of hope.

PATSY's service, now 24 years, places her among the longest-serving women in the House, certainly currently. She was honest and intelligent, gifted and dedicated, and leaves behind a stellar record of accomplishments. For almost half a century, she was a devoted advocate for her constituents and her native State of Hawaii. She served America with distinction. She will be deeply missed.

She was a trailblazer. Her career embodied a series of firsts. She was the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, and the first Asian-American woman to be elected to the Hawaii territorial legislature. And then in 1964 she became the first, in her own words, woman of color ever elected to the U.S. Congress, an Asian-American woman of Japanese-American heritage from the then new State of Hawaii.

She transcended race and gender throughout her life. She was a leader on women's rights, social and economic justice, health care and child care, and no one here knew more about education. She came to this House at the beginning of the 88th Congress in 1965, served until 1977, and then again from 1990 until her untimely passing this past Sunday.

When PATSY first began her career in this Congress, she was one of only 11 women serving in the House. She watched as Members came in the 1980s and began to double

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the number of women to 24, up to the current level of 62 with 13 women now in the Senate.

I agree with my colleagues that PATSY viewed as her most important achievement, the passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. She, as the gentleman from Hawaii indicated, had experienced race and gender discrimination. She often said her life experiences challenged her to lead the fight for women and girls to have equal access to education and athletic opportunities. Title IX has torn down barriers for women and girls in America. Title IX has had a dramatic impact on women's access to higher education opportunities, especially medical and law school, in addition to the more publicized impact on girls' and women's athletics.

Throughout our Nation, millions of girls participate in sports programs today, and millions of girls and women have more opportunities available to them because of Congresswoman PATSY MINK. She stood up for them and for us. Her legacy will survive in every classroom, every school and every campus. In celebrating the 30th anniversary of title IX, PATSY stated her belief that "we must rededicate ourselves to the continued pursuit of educational opportunities for girls and women." Her leadership on a wide range of issues—the environment, poverty, civil rights—helped shape a stronger America.

PATSY will live forever in our hearts and in this great institution. She truly remains America's daughter for all time, a woman of hope.

In that regard, Mr. Speaker, I would like to place in the *Record* and ask my colleagues to sign a letter being sent to the Speaker from all of us that asks the Speaker to work with the membership as the Speaker deems appropriate to commission a portrait or sculpture of Congresswoman MINK to memorialize her contributions to our Nation. We would expect that the costs of this effort would be privately financed, working with an appropriate non-profit entity, and that following the completion of this work of appropriate artistic quality, we would like to have it placed in a fitting public space here in the Capitol, perhaps in the new Capitol Visitors Center, so that her story can continue to inspire the millions of visitors who come to Washington to learn more about our democratic system, which she strengthened every day of her service to our country and indeed the world.

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Mr. Speaker, the text of the letter follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 1, 2002.

HON. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Appreciation for the diversity and accomplishment of our Nation's leaders throughout our history strengthens people's understanding of freedom's legacy and potential. This is a key reason why so many of us have urged that the artwork displayed in the public spaces of the House be more representative of this rich history of accomplishment, including correcting the underrepresentation of women in the current collection on display.

The passing of our beloved colleague, PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK of Hawaii, offers us the opportunity to both improve our representation of women who have contributed to this institution and our Nation, as well as pay proper recognition to a woman whose path-breaking efforts have shaped a more optimistic future for generations of Americans. Congresswoman MINK's life embodied a series of firsts.

She was the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, and was the first Asian-American woman to be elected to the territorial House before Hawaii became a State in 1959, and she was one of the pioneers that advocated for Hawaii's statehood.

In 1964, she became, in her words, the first woman of color ever elected to the U.S. Congress. As the first Asian-American woman of Japanese-American heritage elected, she served with distinction twelve terms in the House of Representatives for two 12-year periods.

Congresswoman MINK transcended race and gender discrimination throughout her career. Her life experiences challenged her to lead the fight for women and girls to have equal access to education and athletic opportunities. She played the leading role in the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibited for the first time gender discrimination by federally funded institutions.

That law has become the major tool for women's fuller participation not only in sports, but also in all aspects of education.

PATSY's leadership on a wide range of issues as the environment, poverty, education, and civil rights shaped a stronger America. During her tenure in Congress Mrs. MINK helped write environmental protection laws safeguarding land and water, and communities affected by coal strip mining.

For these reasons, Mr. Speaker, we respectfully request the opportunity to work with you and other officials of the House whom you deem appropriate to commission a portrait or sculpture of Congresswoman MINK to memorialize her contributions. We would expect that the costs of this effort would be privately financed, with an appropriate non-profit entity being designated for the receipt of any contributions.

Following the completion of this work of appropriate artistic quality, we would like to have it displayed in a fitting public space of the House, including possibly the new Capitol Visitors' Center, so that her story can continue to inspire the millions of visitors who come to Washington to learn more about our democratic system which calls for the inclusion of all Americans, regardless of race, gender, or origin.

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We look forward to this opportunity to work with you.

Sincerely,

NEIL ABERCROMBIE, MARCY KAPTUR,
ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD, DIANE E. WATSON,
MICHAEL M. HONDA, ROBERT T. MATSUI,
Members of Congress.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time, and I also extend my condolences to the Hawaii delegation and especially to John Mink, to John and his daughter Wendy.

It is hard to believe that PATSY MINK is gone. PATSY MINK was truly an American icon. I had the wonderful privilege and opportunity to serve with PATSY. She was my ranking member as I chaired the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice, Drug Policy and Human Resources. Sometimes in this body we get to know folks from a distance, but sometimes when you work with them as I worked with PATSY, you get to know them as a friend.

This House and this Nation and certainly Hawaii just received a tremendous legacy from her service. This lady served in this Chamber as a role model for young women, for Asian-Americans and for all Americans. I remember PATSY because of her conviction, because of her determination, because of her caring and love for people truly in her heart, and I honestly cannot believe she has left us. Not only will she be remembered for her public service in local government, in the territory of Hawaii and in the State of Hawaii, but for all she has done for so many people. She worked with me on our national drug policy, and the education program that we now have nationally is a legacy from PATSY MINK.

Again, her heart, her trust, and her love was with the people that she represented. So I salute her on her years of service. I will miss her from the bottom of my heart. As I came to the Capitol, I saw the flags flying at half mast, and how proud she would be that we honor her today for her service, which she so richly deserves. She was a great American and a great colleague, PATSY MINK, the gentlewoman from Hawaii.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, first I would like to offer my condolences to John, PATSY's husband, and Wendy, PATSY's daughter, and obviously her staff both in Hawaii and in Washington, for the wonderful job that they have given her and the people of her State over the past 24 years. And this

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goes from the time she was in Congress, from 1964 to 1976, and from 1990 until she passed away last Saturday.

It is somewhat unique when a colleague of ours dies. I remember when Walter Capps, the Member from California, passed away. We had a chance then to look at his accomplishments over the years, and we began then to realize what a great human being he really was. We see our colleagues on the floor every day, and we obviously know them, we like them, we have friendships, but not until they leave us do we really have an opportunity to really look at their careers. Unlike Members of the other body and unlike Governors in statehouses, we do not have an opportunity to view our colleagues as we do PATSY MINK today.

Her political career went over 46 years. If one really thought about it, she was the first Asian-American, she was the first woman of color to enter the House of Representatives. I had not known that until this week. I think many of my colleagues did not know that. She was the first Asian-American woman to be admitted to the Hawaii bar, and she had to do it by challenging the residency requirements because her husband was from Pennsylvania, and in those days she had to take the residency of her husband, and so she was first not admitted. But at the age of 26, PATSY MINK challenged the Hawaii residency requirements in respect to admission to the bar, and her life was like that.

I think the gentlewoman from Ohio stated that PATSY was the one who made an amendment through the Higher Education Act, title IX, back in 1972. Because of her, young elementary schoolgirls can say that they want to be like Mia Hamm. A young woman in college now can aspire to be a professional player in the WNBA. She has just done so much.

Two things stick out in my mind about PATSY, if I may just say this, and I know there are so many speakers that want to talk about PATSY. When she came back in 1990, Bill Ford was the chairman of what was then known as the Committee on Education and Labor. Bill said, "PATSY MINK, she's coming back. I'm going to get her on my committee. She's just a great Member."

I said, "Yeah, I know."

He said, "No, no, you don't understand. PATSY MINK is a great legislator. She knows how to bring people together, she knows how to develop a consensus, she knows how to use words that are words of art. She is a legislator's legislator." I think all of us that have worked with PATSY know that.

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Last, let me just say that I have worked with PATSY on welfare and on a number of issues. I have never seen anyone in this body, or in any body, any more impassioned, any more committed to the forgotten people, the people that perhaps do not have the chance that many of us have, for people that really want to aspire in America. That is what PATSY MINK means to me and to all of us. She is truly a role model not just for Asian-Americans or women, but for all Americans.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, on days such as this, we sadly woe the present but nostalgically reflect upon the past. Hawaii and the Congress has lost one of its great leaders this week, a Congresswoman whose life and her 24-year congressional career have been nothing short of amazing. The passing of Congresswoman PATSY MINK is felt not only by her family, her husband John and daughter Wendy, and those close to her, but also by her constituents and all of us in the Congress who had the privilege to serve with PATSY.

I served with her on the Committee on Education years ago. Known for her strong, sincere demeanor, PATSY MINK has been an outstanding asset to Hawaii's Second Congressional District. She achieved significant support for the people of Hawaii. In those respects, PATSY was close to us all. Mrs. MINK was one of our Nation's strongest proponents of women's equality, pushing feminism from a fringe cause to an important rallying cry. Her sense of what was needed to be done to help her native Hawaiians and immigrant citizens alike has marked her as a sympathetic and caring congressional Member. She championed important reforms in education, such as smaller class sizes, passage of title IX, and more spending on special education and school construction, and the need to provide more assistance for Impact Aid, for which I had the honor and pleasure of working with PATSY.

All of PATSY's work in education demonstrates her desire to improve the future of our children who one day will be our Nation's leaders. This Congress will sorely miss PATSY MINK. She will be remembered for her leadership, her concerns, her compassion, for her positive aspects and the efforts she has undertaken to make Hawaii a strong political force in our Nation. May it be of some consolation to her husband, John, to her daughter, Wendy, that the people of Hawaii and so many others across the country will not forget our outstanding colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK.

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Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my condolences on the death of the Honorable PATSY MINK.

Mr. Speaker. I rise this evening to join my colleagues in commemoration of the remarkable life and tremendous achievements of the woman who served with great distinction in the House of Representatives, PATSY MINK. I offer my condolences to the MINK family, especially her husband John and daughter Wendy, and to the people of her district who have lost a leader and a friend.

From age 4 when she insisted on joining her brother at school to her service as the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, and to her election as the first woman of color to Congress, PATSY broke down barriers—first for herself, and then for others. PATSY left a legacy for millions of working families she helped lift out of poverty with education and job training programs ranging from the war on poverty to welfare reform, and the generation of female student athletes for whom she drafted, passed and implemented title IX, the 30-year anniversary of which we just commemorated this June.

I was proud to serve with PATSY on both the House Education and the Workforce Committee and the Government Reform Committee, where she gave a voice to the voiceless every day that she served.

PATSY provided vision, courage and leadership—speaking out on all the vital issues of the day and inspiring us, her colleagues, with her fiery oratory on the House floor and policy negotiations that combined her mastery of education, labor and economic issues with the persuasive power of Hawaiian chocolate-covered macadamia nuts.

Mr. Speaker, the Members and staff of this great institution mourn the loss of a valued friend and colleague whose distinguished service to the House made a difference in the lives of millions of Americans. We will miss her dearly.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I would just make a quick comment to the family. My favorite scripture is “To whom God has given much, much is expected.” Our colleague has given much to this country on women’s issues and on education. She has done her work. We have to carry on the legacy.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I thank him for bringing this together this evening to be able to express ourselves about PATSY and the wonderful person she was.

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PATSY had a wonderful sense of urgency about being a Member of Congress. She was so clearly aware that she had been given a gift by the people of Hawaii, and she was so clearly aware that it was not to be wasted and not a moment was to be wasted as long as she was in this body.

When I first came here in 1974, she was a very senior member of the Committee on Natural Resources and of the Committee on Education and Labor, and I was the most junior member. When PATSY came back, I was one of the most senior members of those two committees, and she was the junior member of those two committees. The relationship never changed from the first day in 1974. I admired her skill on the Committee on Natural Resources as we argued mining law, public lands issues, forest issues, law of the sea. I asked her once, "How do you do it?" She was so engaged in the debate, and that is when debate really took place in the House of Representatives. She said, "Read the bill and make them defend it." And she did. She read every word in the legislation. And in those committee hearings, you had to defend your amendment; you had to defend your bill. And if you could not, she was not with you.

No matter what the topic was, whether it was title IX or pay equity or natural resources or mining law, the issues that she was involved in span the globe, but the reason was always the same: economic and social justice. She never wavered. It did not matter if it was welfare reform or water reform. She wanted to know what the implications were for economic and social justice, who was getting and who was giving.

She never wavered from that, and for that she made many of us uncomfortable, as we thought we could waiver; and she would reach out and grab you and say, you cannot do that. You cannot be for this. You cannot vote for this. She said it to me when I was her chairman, and she said it to me when I was her ranking member; and she said it to me when I was a freshman member. That little woman that the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) described was so full of commitment that she was compelling in all of our lives. There are so many firsts in her history.

But her sense of urgency and her sense of justice were her guiding stars. I think that when I came here at the end of a war, and here we are on possibly the eve of yet another war, and of those battles inside of the democratic study group which basically amends organization, and this woman

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went at it toe to head to toe to head on the arguments of ending the war.

I also think tonight that we send Ben Rosenthal and Bella Abzug and Phil Burton a great companion in heaven.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to highlight the legacy of one of the most distinguished and honorable women of this august body, my friend, my colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK.

I shall remember her as a giant who spoke in gentle tones, but very fierce and very deliberate, whose frame towered with her ability to rise above the fray and get to the substantive issues at hand. In a career that began before territorial Hawaii became a State in 1959, PATSY MINK, with authority, wit, and clear perspective, became one of the best-known women politicians in these United States and, of course, as everyone has said, the first woman of color.

I stand today to celebrate the role that PATSY played in the life of this great Nation. Her career spanned over 24 years of service in this House of Representatives; and PATSY concentrated upon the removal of negative factors, social, economic, and educational restrictions which had been directed against minority groups, and which prevented the full development of an individual's ability and dignity.

It is hardly possible to stand here today to recapitulate on the extraordinary career of PATSY MINK, except to point out that a succession of legislative victories are owed to her tireless work. Later on next week, the women of the House will highlight the many legislative victories that this great woman has brought to the forefront, like improved opportunity in education, elimination of much overt discrimination, and modifying environmental policies which were part of the hallmark of her career.

Her persistent and passionate campaign for equity for women is credited as a centerpiece for the Democratic Party today. I can recall a couple of months ago when PATSY celebrated 30 years of the passage of title IX, and I came on the floor to talk with her and I asked PATSY, I said, "PATSY, are all of the States in compliance with this law?" She says, "Juanita, I don't know, but why don't you get on that?" And Mr. Speaker, I have begun to get on that. I thank her so much for giving me the courage and tenacity to move forward on title IX.

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, until last Saturday, PATSY was one of the three people left in this House who was here when

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I first came. At that time, she was one of a handful of Progressives who would gather each week to discuss ways that we could prod our own party into being more aggressive in pushing for education and health and retirement needs of working people. I learned so much from her. She was one of the best debaters in this House. She was a superb legislative craftsman; and above all, she had steel, and she had something else. She had a passion for justice, for women, for minorities, and the poor. She had a sense of rage about the opportunities that this House misses every day to do more for the people who have no other resource. We respected her, we loved her, this tiny woman with that giant heart. We were very lucky to have her as long as we had her. She made us all better than we ever expected to be.

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to an outstanding U.S. Congresswoman. I am saddened, like the rest of my colleagues, by the loss of a tireless advocate for civil rights for women and minorities, especially native Hawaiians.

First elected in 1965, PATSY MINK was a pioneer for women across this country. As the first minority woman elected to Congress, PATSY has always been an inspiration to me as an elected official. On the path of good policy, PATSY MINK never backed down and she never gave up. PATSY was a true champion for American values and ideals. Early in her first term, she lent her unyielding support to the creation of Medicare. I first became directly involved with PATSY and her work when title IX was passed 30 years ago. Back then, as a member of the Los Angeles Unified School Board, I was charged with implementing a title IX plan for the Los Angeles Community College system. I have followed and I have had admiration for PATSY's work and for her public service career ever since then.

Now as a Member of the 107th Congress, replacing another strong public servant prematurely taken from us, Julian Dixon, and one of the highlights of my short time here so far has been the opportunity to work with PATSY on welfare reform. In the fast-moving world of Congress, I was able to spend some quality time with PATSY after going on a trip to Sacramento to collect the data on our welfare reform program. We worked together to compile information for legislation. We might have been unsuccessful; but in working with her, I knew I had someone who really understood what we were trying to achieve.

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Mr. Speaker, although our most recent attempt for meaningful change was rebuffed in committee, I want my colleagues to know that PATSY, that working with her, she leaves a legacy that we can all model after. Her dedication, her strength, her principled and hard-working self will remain with us forever. PATSY, thank you for what you have done for all of us, especially women.

Mr. SHAYS. PATSY MINK was a thoughtful, passionate, kind, strong, gentle, and lovely person who bravely and courageously fought and spoke out for those who could not always do it for themselves. She fought undeterred for social and economic justice in our country and around the world, and she never gave up. She is, in my eyes, Winston Churchill's ideal model when he spoke to a group of young men, young boys during the war, the Second World War, and told them "Never, give up. Never give up. Never, never, never give up."

She was a giant. I did not even know that she was small in figure. She always, to me, was a giant, a champion and someone I wanted to know better. I loved her passion, but I loved more understanding why she felt so passionate. She wanted to make a difference in this place. I want her family to know her efforts were worth every minute. She did make a difference, a huge difference. I loved, no, I want to say I love PATSY MINK.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a distinguished legislator and an amazing activist and a wonderful person, PATSY MINK. President Kennedy once said, "A nation reveals itself not only by the men it produces, but also by the men it honors, the men it remembers." Because of PATSY, both from her example and her legislative teachings, we know that quote needs to be amended, for a Nation is revealed not only by its men, but also by the women produced, honored, and remembered.

As we know from working with her, PATSY made sure that, as a Nation, we honored and remembered those who might otherwise be pushed aside and forgotten. PATSY was a voice, loud and strong, for those who had no voice, or those whose voices were in danger of being drowned out.

As the author of title IX, she drew attention to women's educational needs and abilities. When we consider that over 80 percent of women in senior executive positions today report having participated in organized sports after grammar

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school, we can know that PATSY MINK's work has changed the face of the Nation.

Through her years in the House, she tirelessly fought for women, for the poor, for immigrants, for children, for workers. She fought for civil rights, for health care, education, child care, teachers' professional development.

I had the honor of knowing PATSY for the last 10 years. We were on the Committee on Education and the Workforce, where I had the privilege of watching her at her best.

Although we mourn the loss of PATSY, I will always honor the privilege of having served alongside such a tenacious and thoughtful legislator. The legacy of her life and accomplishments are great lessons to us all. We owe many thanks to her work and her memory, and that has revealed a lot about this Nation. So today we are better for honoring and remembering the gentlewoman from Hawaii, the Honorable PATSY MINK.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, my dear departed friend and colleague, PATSY MINK, was a big girl. She was slight and small in stature, but great in spirit and heart.

I think God thought about PATSY and decided he needed somebody in the Congress who could reach out to everyone, who could make laws, who could extend her hand to everyone. God needed a very strong person. He needed a woman who would stand up against everybody and bring a voice to this Congress for the voiceless people.

That is what he did: He chose PATSY. She came in and broke down barriers. She opened doors. She did everything God would have her do. In terms of race, color, gender, she had nothing to stop her.

PATSY was a woman of great honor, and we come here tonight to honor her, because God chose PATSY. She spent a lot of her time working for all of us. Every woman in this country stands now on the shoulders of PATSY MINK. I feel much stronger and taller because of what PATSY left, the legacy she left to us. She was a tireless advocate for her constituents in Hawaii. She was a great leader. She was a great model.

I remember the many things, being one of the older women here in the Congress, of the work that PATSY did: Equal pay for equal work; all of it. There is a litany of things that PATSY did which I will put in the *Record*.

She was a great friend and kindred spirit. She used to send me candy on my birthday; and I had plenty of those,

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Mr. Speaker. She would send me whatever those nuts are that they grow in Hawaii.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I will keep on doing that for the gentlewoman.

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Good. I hope the gentleman will keep it up.

PATSY MINK was the first woman of color admitted in Congress, and the first Japanese woman admitted to the bar in Hawaii.

So I say, I stand on her shoulders, Mr. Speaker, and I pray that each of us here would take a pattern from PATSY, because she was a great leader who gave service to God for the space she occupied.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, with real sorrow I come to the podium today to honor a truly memorable colleague, the Honorable PATSY MINK. As a freshman Member, it has been so inspiring to serve on a committee with a role model who has made a real mark on our society through her lengthy service in the House of Representatives.

It was an honor for me to join her at this podium on June 19 in the commemoration of the 30th anniversary of title IX. Seldom does one get to join forces with one of the original sponsors of legislation that was not only landmark legislation for our country, but was so formative for my children's generation.

When I was a local school board member, I remember how hard we had to work to change the culture of our society to implement the equality embodied in this bill. She lived the battle for equal opportunity that that bill codified.

I was so touched that she thanked those of us who spoke honoring this legislation by presenting us with the T-shirt that I wear very, very proudly today.

The comment has already been made: We know how giving PATSY was, because whenever we did something that she liked, she showered us with macadamia nuts so we would have a taste of Hawaii.

I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie), for bringing us all together this evening. No one will easily fill the chair of PATSY MINK, but we were all privileged to call ourselves her colleague, and we will rekindle the commitment she made to the issues which empowered her life: working for children, their education, their homes, and their health care. I thank her for showing us the way.

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Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Just before I go on, Mr. Speaker, I most deeply want to thank everyone who has spoken so far. There are many more people to come, as we can see, Mr. Speaker, but the depth and the breadth of what PATSY accomplished I think is now going on the record here in the 107th Congress. It will be there for all to see and view, and I know it will be an inspiration.

I am very, very grateful, as are the people of Hawaii, to all who have appeared so far and are yet to come for letting everyone know of PATSY's legacy.

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to first include for the *Record* comments from my predecessor, the Honorable Congressman from Indianapolis, Mr. Andy Jacobs, who was in the class of the honorable gentlewoman from Hawaii, Mrs. MINK. He wrote a letter to the family, John and Wendy, which simply says: "I hurt, dear God, do I hurt. You are in my prayers and in my heart. Andy Jacobs."

The letter referred to follows:

CONGRESSMAN ANDY JACOBS (RET.)

D-INDIANA.

TO JOHN—WENDY,

I hurt, Dear God do I hurt.
You are in my prayers and in my heart.

ANDY JACOBS.

Mr. Speaker, in the greatest book ever written, in the most universally read book of all times, it is worth recalling in this most special period in the U.S. House of Representatives an inscription in the book of Ecclesiastes.

It says:

For everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven: A time to be born, and a time to die; a time to plant, and a time to pluck up that which has been planted.

Representative PATSY MINK represented her seasons and her purpose under heaven. She planted great, eternal seeds in her season, and certainly fertilized them well.

Often when I would see Mrs. MINK fight for a cause on the floor, I was reminded of a cliché that we often used when we were coming up describing PATSY MINK: She was a little piece of leather, but well put together.

Today I am filled with sorrow over the passing of Congresswoman PATSY MINK. She was a remarkable, extraordinary woman, and certainly a wonderful friend.

Congresswoman MINK had on her Web page a quote from a 1973 news article. She said: "It is easy enough to vote right

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and be consistently with the majority, but it is more often more important to be ahead of the majority, and this means being willing to cut the first furrow in the ground and stand alone for a while if necessary.”

So please know, to the MINK family, her husband John and daughter Wendy, her many loyal constituents, they are all in my thoughts and prayers these days. I extend to all of them my heartfelt appreciation for loaning us PATSY, even if it was just for a little while, and something called the chicken pox came through and decided that she needed to do work elsewhere.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me, and for bringing this resolution honoring our colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii, and our dear friend.

First I want to begin by extending my deepest and most heartfelt condolences to PATSY’s family, to John, Wendy, friends, and constituents, and to the entire State of Hawaii. My thoughts and prayers are with them during this very difficult period.

In the words of our Secretary of Transportation, Norm Mineta:

PATSY MINK spoke for the forgotten, the disenfranchised, the poor, and worked unceasingly to remind the Nation of its obligations to those whom it sometimes forgets.

PATSY spoke not only for the forgotten, the disenfranchised, the poor, but also to the conscience of all Americans. The leadership that PATSY commanded on the welfare reauthorization debate this year really exemplified her values and her character.

During that debate and during our work on that bill, PATSY MINK authored a fair and compassionate bill that would have helped women provide for their families and enhance their futures through education. Although that bill was not voted out of the House, it was really the right bill, and many of my colleagues, myself included, supported it. We were determined to stand by PATSY through this. I am glad we did. She was right.

I also appreciate her passion for peace. PATSY was an early opponent of the Vietnam war, and accompanied another great woman, Bella Abzug of New York, to Paris to participate during the Vietnam-era peace talks.

In 1967, right here on this floor, and I want to quote this, because PATSY spoke of peace instead of war, she said right here, “America is not a country which needs to punish its

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dissenters to preserve its honor.” PATSY said, “America is not a country which needs to demand conformity of all its people, for its strength lies in all of our diversities converging in one common belief, that of the importance of freedom as the essence of our country.” PATSY said that in 1967 right here.

Of course, I have thought long on this issue, and truly respect PATSY for her courage and her fortitude.

She was tremendously supportive of me on many tough issues and truly was an inspiration. PATSY had a brilliant intellect, yet a big heart and a lot of soul. As a leader and advocate on so many issues, she always took the time to say thank you, as we heard earlier. Sometimes she sent candy or flowers or nuts or coffee from her home State as a token of her appreciation and her friendship.

To know PATSY was really to love her. Many of us, myself included, have benefited from PATSY’s warm hospitality when visiting her beautiful home, the State of Hawaii. She happily shared information and knowledge about her home, and wanted her friends to experience it to its fullest, and to really feel at home.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say, I will miss PATSY. She was a woman whose wisdom and genius really helped us make a better world. May she rest in peace.

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I know this is a very hard and difficult time for the gentleman and for all of us, and for the people of Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this resolution remembering the life and the work of our colleague, the gentlewoman from Hawaii, PATSY MINK. PATSY was beautiful and smart. I loved this woman. I loved PATSY MINK. Sometimes on this floor when PATSY was sitting here, I would just walk over and say, hello, PATSY, how are you? What are you thinking about?

I first met PATSY when she was a keynote speaker at a Democratic convention during the 1960s. PATSY was one of the most liberal and most progressive Members of this Congress.

When PATSY spoke, she spoke from her soul. She spoke from her heart. She had the capacity to get our attention and hold our attention when she stepped in the well of this House. She spoke with passion. Determined, dedicated and committed, PATSY was a fighter. She fought for civil rights, social justice and equality. She was a champion of education. PATSY stood by her convictions. She would not yield to the

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prevailing wind. She did not put her fingers into the air to see which way the wind was blowing.

PATSY will be forever missed. We will miss her as a Nation and as a people. We will never be so lucky, not so blessed to see her likeness again.

Mr. Speaker, when the Master created PATSY MINK, he threw away the mold. May the mercy and the grace of God be with her family and with all of us.

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for bringing us together to acknowledge our dear and loved colleague.

It is a sad day for the House of Representatives. We mourn the loss of a great American, not only a friend whom we loved but a dedicated public servant who loved her country, and through the course of her life literally changed the course of history. How many people can we say that about?

We all come to this institution with the hope in trying to make a difference. PATSY MINK made a difference, whether it was fighting poverty, standing up for civil rights, for education, for women's rights or her passionate and articulate opposition to the Vietnam war.

PATSY MINK was there in the forefront fighting for the causes she believed in and for the people she believed society had forgotten. She gave voice to those who did not have a voice. Her legacy was about more than issues. PATSY MINK personified the fight for social change, for social justice, and for equality among all people, no matter their race, religion or gender. PATSY may have been small in stature, as we have said; but she was a giant when it came to fighting for the causes that she believed in. There would be no title IX without PATSY MINK. She was the mother of title IX. And when we look at those soccer fields with those little girls in their uniforms or when we watch the UCONN women Huskies play that game, we know who was responsible for making that happen. And only just 3 months ago, we honored her and her 30th anniversary on title IX, perhaps her greatest triumph in a large and distinguished career. But when you also think about education, less than one in five young women completed 4 or more years of college 30 years ago, but by the middle of this decade women are expected to earn more than half of all bachelor's degrees.

PATSY MINK made a difference. That we have come so far is PATSY's legacy. She knew what it required to put our country on a path to social justice. She knew how to make

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her case, to bring people together, and make us a better and more understanding Nation for it.

Pushing against the social norms is what trailblazers do, and PATSY MINK was a trailblazer to her core. PATSY changed so many lives during her time here. We will miss her passion and her voice; but what we will miss most is her spirit, her easygoing sense of humor, her laughter, and her eyes that crinkled up when she laughed. She was a good friend to me, a kind soul, reliable, and profoundly decent. We loved her and we will miss her more than words can say.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my dear friend and colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK. PATSY spoke for the women of the world, children of the world, and really broke so many barriers that she also was a role model for women and children of the world. She was an aggressive fighter for what was best for citizens of the Second District in Hawaii, but also for the Nation and for the whole world.

She was a tireless supporter of the Congressional Black Caucus and its agenda. She was a disciplined and focused advocate for the voiceless, and she was my dear friend. As heaven gains another angel, we in Congress mourn our unfortunate loss. May God be with the MINK family.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay final tribute to my dear friend and colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK.

Congresswoman MINK was able to break through racial and gender barriers to attain goals that others thought were impossible. Her career was a series of firsts: the first woman of color elected to Congress, the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, the first Asian-American woman to be elected to the territorial House.

Representative MINK entered this world as a fighter for equality. Born in Maui in December 1927, from her earliest years, she was encouraged to excel in academic courses. As a 4 year old, she recalled how she hung onto the shirt of her older brother, demanding, and eventually winning the right to accompany him to the first grade.

As PATSY MINK grew up in Hawaii, she saw her life change overnight with the bombing of Pearl Harbor. She turned 14 the day before the bombing of Pearl Harbor. At that time, anyone who was looked up to in the Japanese community was seen as a threat; this included her father. He was taken away for questioning but returned to the family. PATSY realized that anyone could be arrested for no reason except that they were Japanese.

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MINK attended Maui High School, where she played basketball at a time when girls played half-court because, as MINK put it, “they said it was too strenuous for us.” When she ran for student body president during her junior year in high school and won that campaign, she began her unofficial political career. In 1944 she graduated as high school class valedictorian.

Representative MINK went on to attend college at the University of Hawaii, but transferred to the University of Nebraska where she faced a policy of segregated student housing. She arrived at the campus and was housed at the international house. When she found that this housing was for the “colored” students, she was outraged. PATSY wrote a letter of protest and sent it to the local newspaper. The accompanying protests and objections resulted in the university changing its policies.

However, PATSY was not able to enjoy the changes she had caused to be made because she became very ill and had to return to Hawaii where she finished her baccalaureate degree.

She returned to the University of Hawaii to prepare for medical school and graduated with a degree in zoology and chemistry. However, in 1948, none of the 20 medical schools to which she applied would accept women.

She decided to study law and was accepted by the University of Chicago because they considered her a “foreign student.” Choosing not to inform the university that Hawaii was an American territory, she obtained her Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1951.

Getting a job in the legal field was not easy for a woman at that time, but that did not deter PATSY. No one was willing to hire her, even as a law clerk. She worked at the University of Chicago Law School library until the eighth month of her pregnancy. Six months after giving birth, she, her husband John and baby daughter Gwendolyn moved to Hawaii.

When she found no law firm that would hire a woman, she decided to start her own firm. She became the first Japanese-American woman lawyer in Hawaii. She also taught at the University of Hawaii.

In 1965, PATSY MINK was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and began the first of six consecutive terms in the House of Representatives. Again, she was the first woman of color to be elected to Congress.

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MINK's ability to build coalitions for progressive legislation continued during her tenure in Congress. She introduced the first comprehensive Early Childhood Education Act and authored the Women's Educational Equity Act.

MINK believed one of her most significant accomplishments in Congress was title IX of the Education Act, which she helped authored in 1972. It mandated gender equality in any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Title IX has become the major tool for women's fuller participation, not only in sports, but in all aspects of education. The law promotes equality in school athletics. Scholarship money for women increased from \$100,000 in 1972 to \$179 million in 1997, but was equally important in opening academics.

Representative MINK was an early opponent of the Vietnam war and accompanied fellow Representative Bella Abzug, D-NY, to Paris to talk to participants in the Vietnam war peace talks. She supported women's rights, was against the death penalty and had as her spending priorities education, housing and health. MINK's strong liberal stands led conservative opponents to dub her "PATSY Pink."

Her career included an appointment by President Jimmy Carter as Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International, Environmental and Scientific Affairs from 1977 to 1978.

PATSY MINK returned to Washington, DC, in 1990 and has been here ever since.

Congresswoman PATSY MINK was an aggressive fighter for what was best for citizens of the Second District in Hawaii, as well as this Nation as a whole. She was a tireless supporter of the Congressional Black Caucus. She was a disciplined and focused advocate for the voiceless. And she was my dear friend. As Heaven gains another angel, we in Congress mourn our unfortunate loss. May God be with the MINK family.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I cannot thank the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) enough for bringing us together for this very special tribute. Might I also add my deepest sympathy to PATSY's husband and daughter.

I cannot recall when I last saw John with PATSY, but I can assure you I have never seen such a bond, such a sense of connection and friendship, such a joy of being together. And I hope that as he mourns the loss of his dearly beloved wife,

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he will remember her with the wonderful memories that so many of us saw.

This past summer I had the opportunity to speak in Hawaii, and I took time to visit in and about the area and mentioned PATSY's name frequently to those I would meet. And interestingly enough, as I called her name PATSY, it is not out of disrespect. It is because those who lived there, they would say, That is our PATSY. That is how we know her. That is how we vote for her. That is how she comes to us. That is our PATSY.

That is the way the Congresswoman was to her colleagues as well, caring and nurturing; and I stand here this evening just to thank the gods, if you will, to have allowed me to not be in that timeframe between 1977 and 1990 but to come to this House when PATSY came back to this House.

We deal a lot now with 9/11 issues and there is fear in America, but PATSY stood above that fear. And I want to pay tribute to her ancestry, which is a noted classic story of immigrants seeking and determined to live a better life in America for themselves and their families. Her four grandparents emigrated from Japan in the late 1800s to work as contract laborers in Maui's sugar plantations. That is why she was a person who believed in lifting the boats of all others. And if there was ever any legislation to join, if you knew PATSY had authored it, you needed to be on it. You needed to be on her welfare reform legislation because she was ready to fight against those who did not understand the need for child care and transportation and training.

And then, of course, if you just take a moment, just a second of quietness, you can see PATSY running to the front, coming to this mike, and then speaking in a booming voice on her beliefs and causes.

Thank you, Congresswoman MINK for title IX because I knew what it was like when I grew up; but what joy as I watch the Olympics time after time after time to see young women rising because of you.

I close briefly because I know time draws nigh to simply say this in PATSY's words. She was asked what she wished someone had said to her when she started and she said:

When I was in high school and college I wanted to become a medical doctor. I wish someone had told me then that medical schools in the U.S. did not admit women students except for one all-female school. I wish someone had told me about sex discrimination and about how deeply embedded it is and about how every day would be a struggle to overcome it.

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PATSY, they may not have told you, but you were a fighter. May you rest in peace.

I would like to express my heartfelt condolences to the many colleagues, constituents, friends, and relatives of Congresswoman PATSY MINK of the Second Congressional District of Hawaii. A coalition builder for greater understanding, the Honorable PATSY MINK served in the House of Representatives for 12 terms as the first woman of Asian descent to serve in the U.S. Congress.

Representative MINK was the first woman of an ethnic minority elected to Federal office and had been a member of the House for 24 years over two different stretches. She won re-election 2 years ago by a nearly 2-to-1 margin, and had been considered a sure winner in the November 5 general election.

Her ancestry has been noted as a classic story of immigrants seeking and determined to live a better life in America for themselves and their families. Her four grandparents emigrated from Japan in the late 1800s to work as contract laborers in Maui's sugar plantations.

She supported women's rights, was against the death penalty and had as her spending priorities: education, housing and health. Among her legislative involvement and victories are the first comprehensive Early Childhood Education Act and the enactment of title IX of the Higher Education Act Amendments, prohibiting gender discrimination by federally funded institutions. Her legislation has served both as a catalyst and a major tool for women's fuller participation both in sports and in all aspects of education.

From her scholastic accolades to her congressional achievements, Congresswoman MINK accomplished much in sustaining the American spirit. This very truth was exhibited throughout her earlier academic years as a student government representative and on through her political career. As she galvanized individuals to unite for the common good, I am reminded of her leadership and keen ability to build coalitions for progressive legislation throughout her tenure in Congress.

When asked, "What advice do you wish you had when you started?," she responded by saying:

When I was in high school and college, I wanted to become a medical doctor. I wish someone had told me then that medical schools in the United States did not admit women students—except for one all-female school. I wish someone had told me about sex discrimination—about how deeply embedded it is and about how every day would be a struggle to overcome it. I wouldn't have lived my life differently. But I wish I had known that oppor-

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tunities would not come easily and that to excel in my work. I also would have [fought] discrimination, not only for myself, but for and with others.

Toward this end, she shall be remembered as a lifelong advocate for equal opportunity.

Further, while we mourn her death, we are greatly appreciative and shall be ever mindful of the legacy that she has left for many generations to follow. Let it be said that she was a champion for the rights of all human beings and that she was bold in the face of adversity.

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell you a story. There was a man called Robert Fulghum and he wrote a book called "Everything I Ever Learned I Learned in Kindergarten."

He was in college and there was a Greek immigrant called Dr. Papaderos and at the end of one of the courses he said, "What is the meaning of life, Dr. Papaderos?" And everybody laughed. And Dr. Papaderos took this thing very seriously. He said, "I will tell you a story. When I was a little boy in Greece I ran across a German motorcycle and there was a glass on the ground, a mirror. And I did not have any toys to play with and I picked up the glass and I ground it and I ground it. Soon it was perfectly circular. It was a wonderful play thing for me, but as I grew up and went into life, I realized it was sort of a metaphor for what we were all about. When I used to shine this mirror into dark places, it would light up and I could see things." And he said, "One of the things that it taught me is that we are not the light, we are not the source of the light; but through our own lives, we can shine certain pieces of material, in this particular case it was the glass, so that we can illuminate an issue."

This is the thing I think that PATSY did more than anything for me on the other side of the aisle. She was able to illuminate and humanize issues in a way I will never forget.

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to join my colleagues in honoring the passing of a great Member of the U.S. House, Congresswoman PATSY MINK, and offer my condolences to her family and to the members of her staff and her many friends.

As others have noted, Representative MINK was a trailblazer whose career in Congress spanned four decades and whose service has left our country a far better place.

I want to focus my remarks very briefly on the work that PATSY and I had an opportunity to do just on education; it was a passion of hers and certainly is one of mine.

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Prior to my service in this body, I served as the State superintendent of schools in my home State of North Carolina; and when I came here in 1996, I was appointed as co-chair along with PATSY and a number of others to the Democratic Caucus Task Force. I wanted to thank PATSY tonight for looking after the children of North Carolina as I did many times.

She was a longtime champion of the efforts to help our public schools, and she fought when others were not willing to fight. And as task force co-chairs, PATSY and I worked side by side with our other colleagues here in Washington on some very positive progressive policies to strengthen public education in this country.

We may have seemed something like an odd couple. Me, a tall lanky Southerner and PATSY a little short lady from Hawaii, but she was tough as a leather knot, as we say in North Carolina, and a good Hawaiian lawyer and we made a good team along with others.

Together with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Hinojosa), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Roemer), the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Menendez), and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Owens) and a number of others, we repeatedly fought back the efforts to cut education, against private school vouchers and other anti-education items. We pushed our message so successfully and PATSY was out there hammering so hard, that the other party's Presidential candidate borrowed our message and used it to talk about improving quality public education in this country.

PATSY would be proud of that tonight. Indeed, she made a difference. The list of her accomplishments have been listed already. And I thank PATSY for title IX and my daughter thanks her. All the daughters of America thank her. She made a difference in this country, in the title I children that would not have had a chance, the poor children, and all the others. I could not go through the list. Others have gone through them. I will not read them.

Most importantly, PATSY MINK was a leader whose country will forever owe her a great debt of gratitude, and there is a bright star burning in heaven tonight.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, PATSY was so moved by the gentleman from North Carolina's (Mr. Etheridge) remarks that she let him know what she thought about it. She is our guardian angel here tonight. She makes her presence known.

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Mr. Speaker, I yield 2¼ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. Honda), who I might say could also look Mrs. MINK eye to eye.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I think this is what she has done a lot is draw the podium down to her height.

I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding me the time and for putting this session together, and I also would like to share my deepest sympathies with PATSY MINK's family, John Francis, her husband, her daughter Wendy and her brother Eugene Takemoto. I also want to share my sympathies to the people of Hawaii.

Many things have been said here this evening, and as a child growing up I remember reading about her. I remember hearing about her in the community, her accomplishments, PATSY MINK, and this session, my first session, I had the privilege to get to know her, sit next to her through the debates and through different issues that came up on the floor, but what everybody said here this evening was new to me. So I appreciate the Members sharing.

I appreciate her life. I also appreciate the accomplishments and the work that she has done because although we say here tonight of her work, there would be many people and future generations who will not know of her work, but will be touched by her work. To her, I thank her for that.

Many quotes were given that she had said on the floor. Many thoughts were shared by them of her, and I had not had the fortune of being able to work with her through many issues on the floor and in this body, but I am the recipient of her work. I am the recipient of her toil.

One thing I did learn listening to people tonight is that many people did say, I did not know that she was the first woman of color here. I learned that, too, and I think there will be many people in this country who will learn and do well by the lessons that she has done through her life.

When I hear other people talk, I understood that she took her private and personal life and converted that into public policy that would affect this country.

Let me close with a quote that she has left behind. Many things, many people have been memorialized by statues and by the inscription of their sayings. Here is one I would like to share with my colleagues that she said, and it is especially poignant today because of what we face as a Nation: "If to believe in freedom and equality is to be a radical, then I am a radical. So long as there remains groups of our fellow Americans who are denied equal opportunity and equal pro-

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tection in the law, we must remain steadfast to all shades of man we stand beside in dignity and self-respect, to truly enjoy the fruits of this great land.”

Hawaii was found by Polynesians following the stars. Tonight in the skies of Hawaii there is another star to lead the islanders.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, when the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) said to me last week he was concerned about PATSY, that he thought she was at risk, I could not grasp what he was saying to me. I could not think about her being at the kind of risk that would cause her death.

My sincere condolences to John and to her family. PATSY was my friend. I knew her long before I ever came to the Congress of the United States. PATSY was on the cutting edge of the women’s movement. PATSY was there when all of the great strategies were formed, when all of the great organizations got started. PATSY was there with Bella Abzug and Gloria Steinem and women who dedicated their lives so that women could have justice and equality in America.

She was there for ERA. She was there for pay equity, and certainly it has been mentioned time and time again that she co-sponsored title IX, women’s educational equity.

It was just a few months ago that I sat at the WNBA All Star Game where PATSY was honored for 30 years’ recognition of PATSY’s work. As I looked at all of those strong, tall women out there playing and my dear child, Lisa Leslie, who won the All-Star honor that evening, I thought it was a short, little woman that caused this tall, big woman to be able to realize her dreams, to be able to hone her talents. What a wonderful moment that was.

We are going to miss her because she was a woman of impeccable integrity. She was not about misleading anybody. She did not do a lot of small talk. She was a passionate woman, a brilliant woman, who was a passionate and articulate debater and debate she could. When PATSY took the floor and she decided to let anybody have it, she really could do it.

Let me just say, PATSY was an expert on any number of subjects and certainly on education, but the mark of this woman was the fact that this brilliant woman devoted her time to poor women. Many people get very sophisticated and want to talk about other kinds of subjects once they have served in the Congress of the United States, but she stayed with poor women.

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She was an advocate for poor women. She fought for poor women to have a safety net as we debated welfare reform, and people tried to make it something else. She simply talked about the need for poor women and their children to have a place to live and food to eat.

We love you, PATSY. We will miss you.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and classmate the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) for yielding me the time, and I remember that PATSY was here a few months ahead of us in the special election. She got the jump on us in seniority. Actually she had been here 25 years ahead of us. PATSY had a second coming, and the House is all the better for it, but the heart of the House is broken today. Historic woman, first woman of color, came here 4 years before even the great Shirley Chisholm, the first African-American, came to the House.

She is known for two signature issues among the many issues that are around her name, education and equality. PATSY, of course, is the mother and the godmother and the protector and the fighter for title IX. I think she would want this memorial to serve a purpose, especially today when title IX is under attack.

I remember 2 months ago when she came to this floor to commemorate title IX, and she said this: "We have heard much about the many successes of title IX, particularly in athletics. Most do not know of the long, arduous course we took before the enactment of title IX and the battles that we have fought to keep it intact." And as we remember her tonight, remember, we are fighting a battle to keep it intact tonight.

She recounted some of those battles. She talked about 1975 when there was an amendment to keep then HEW from promulgating regulations under title IX. That is how deep it got. Even after title IX was passed, she had a way of piercing to the truth, when they said there is no title IX. It took four men to summarize what she said on the floor, 2 months ago, that reductions in men's sports are due to choices made by college administrators in favor of the big-budget, revenue-generating programs such as football and basketball. She told it like it was. She could not help it.

Let us remember as we commemorate and celebrate title IX and celebrate PATSY's life what we are going through today. There is an administration task force. With all her being, PATSY opposed to fix what is not broken, title IX, 30 years later when we go from 32,000 female athletes to

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150,000. Instead of commemorating, the administration is fixing. Leave title IX alone. Let it stand. Let it be. Do it for women, and do it for PATSY MINK.

Ms. VELAZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, the mark of an American hero is a person who created reality and shaped the values that we take for granted today. PATSY MINK is one such American hero. Each time we look around at what America is today, we should think of PATSY MINK because our Nation is a better place due to the contributions she made throughout her life on education, immigrants' rights, health care, and protecting the poor.

She fought for civil rights in an era of segregation. She was an advocate for Asian-Americans after the internment policy of World War II. She opposed a war before it made headlines. She fought to provide every child with a quality education, and she created opportunities for girls to play college sports, sparking a revolution for an entire generation that is now the envy of the world.

She was the first in so many things, the first female student body president, the first Japanese-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, the first woman of color to serve in the U.S. Congress, all things we take for granted today. We should always remember it was PATSY who fought to get us here, especially women.

Perhaps PATSY herself could sum up her life and legacy best when she said, "My career in politics has been a crucible of challenges and crises where in the end the principles to which I was committed prevailed."

We should all strive to be as dedicated to our process and as passionate in our arguments as PATSY was to hers. For the many causes she championed, there was no fiercer advocate than PATSY MINK. I will miss her friendship, her spirit and her sense of humanity.

Mr. ANDREWS. I rise in sincere remembrance of a gentle soul and a good friend, PATSY MINK. I offer my condolences to her husband John, daughter Wendy, and my thanks to the service that the entire family has given by permitting their wife and mother to serve this Nation.

PATSY has gone from our lives, but she will touch the lives of so many people tomorrow whose names she will never know. Tomorrow there will be welfare mothers who will get up and have a first-rate child care center to take their sons and daughters to because PATSY MINK made sure that would happen. Tomorrow there will be young women who will have

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a chance to learn math or science or go on to engineering careers because PATSY MINK helped lead the fight to let little girls know that they could be anything they wanted to achieve in any discipline through her work on women's equity in education.

A few hours ago on the East Coast, and Mr. Speaker, right now across the country, young women are coming home from sports practice, from soccer and field hockey and all the other sports that young women play.

And the most talented ones know that they have a chance to compete now at the intercollegiate level because PATSY MINK wrote title IX and made sure it stuck.

PATSY MINK will touch my life for years to come. My two greatest achievements are 9 years old and 7 years old, my two daughters; and I take comfort at this time of great loss from the fact that they will live in a world where they can be anything they set their minds to, reach any heights to which they aspire, because in large part this firebrand of a woman stood on this floor and served this country.

It is my honor to call her a friend. My great expression of condolences to her family. May God rest her soul.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very sad day. I remember when I first met PATSY and saw PATSY. It was in 1970, and I was on the staff of then-Congressman Don Edwards, and I thought this was really somebody, and I watched her and I watched her on the ERA, and I never dreamed that many years later after she had gone back to Hawaii and come back to the House that I would get to serve with her, and I really value the years I served with PATSY. I knew her really as just a tireless champion for the underdog. She believed in the power of education, and she fought to make sure that every person had the opportunity to do more in life because they had an education.

I remember participating in a special order with PATSY before the August recess, and we think about title IX rightly about sports; but really PATSY and I were talking about the other aspect of title IX when there were limits, there were quotas on how many women would be admitted to a college, and there were courses of study that women were not allowed to take. So I know I benefited personally from what PATSY did on title IX and my daughter still benefits from what PATSY did.

PATSY made her mark and she changed America. There are not very many women in the House who are lawyers. PATSY was one of them, and she had a fine legal mind. She

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was someone who I always listened to when she had advice to give. She was not afraid to lead. And petite as she was, she was always big enough to share the limelight. How someone could be so tough and so firm and yet be also warm and kind is a wonder. She was funny, smart, brave, a visionary. She helped teach all of us, and we are in her debt.

I give thanks to her husband, John, and her daughter, Wendy, for sharing her with us and thanks to the people of Hawaii for sending her to the Nation. People of Hawaii have no idea how she and Neil would stand up and fight for them whenever they needed them to do so. So I know I am not alone in finding it hard to reconcile myself to her absence. I miss her and America is profoundly improved by her gift of time, energy, and pure goodness.

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, buenos noches, America. Today we stand here in celebration of a dynamic woman, this woman here, this face that many of us here in the House have come to know, and I as a new Member am proud to say that I was able to witness her intelligence, her tenacity, her wherewithal, a true steel magnolia, a true profile in courage, someone who fought even the last few days that we were arguing about welfare reform, how important it was for us to decide upon providing women with the ability to have child care because if they chose to go to work and could find work, the only way they were going to escape poverty was to be able to get child care. And she fought tooth and nail even sometimes against our own leadership, and many of us stood with her.

I learned a great deal from her, her compassion, and she did shower us with support and friendship. And as a new Member here in the House, she was someone I looked up to in our Committee on Education and the Workforce, always moving me, pushing me along: "Hilda, keep going. Do not give up. Stand up to those people. Do not let people make you turn your back."

She taught us a powerful lesson. She is the first in many categories in her own State and somebody who should be given the dignity and honor to stand with us forever, and that is by paying tribute to her and in either having a commissioned portrait or a statue, a woman to represent us, so proud, and throughout the world.

I am proud to know her and her family and to have worked with her staff. Somehow we need to find the courage that she had to continue the fight because PATSY is watching us and PATSY is going to hold us accountable, and she is

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going to say, “My work was not done in vain because I have helped to lift so many people out of poverty and give them hope.”

And I know she has given us that. I have heard many here speak about her attributes and everything that she gave so unselfishly; and I too, like my colleagues, join the world in praying for her because she is a wonderful, wonderful role model for so many of us. I thank this House for the opportunity to be able to pay tribute to her tonight.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) for making this possible for all of us to come here to honor our colleague, PATSY MINK, with the resolution and with memories that say so very much about this woman that we loved so dearly. But as everyone has heard, no words can capture the great loss that we feel. The Congress, our country, and the rest of this world have lost a most remarkable woman. I knew of PATSY MINK from Hawaii by reputation for many, many years before I met her. In fact, PATSY is one of the reasons I decided to run for the House of Representatives. I was convinced that I would be a help to her in her work for civil rights and economic justice; but once I was elected and sworn in in 1993, I think I was more work to PATSY than I was help for her because she became a mentor, a mentor to me, and through her I learned so very much about standing up for my beliefs even when they were not always popular, knowing and trusting my constituents, remembering that those were the people that I work for and passionately fighting for those who are less well off who need a hand up.

Women and minorities in our country have benefited greatly because of PATSY MINK. She has taught us all so very much. PATSY MINK will never be forgotten, and she will always be honored.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. I rise to join our other colleagues to pay tribute to PATSY MINK’s outstanding legacy which spanned more than 24 years. Though small in stature, as many of us have made reference to, the death of our dear friend, colleague, and leader on so many important issues has left a very large void in this body. Our hearts and prayers go out to her husband, John; daughter, Wendy; brother; and other family members and the community that she loved and served so well.

I consider myself privileged to have had the wonderful opportunity to have worked with her on a number of issues. I

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have been particularly grateful for her tenacity in our work to eliminate health disparities for women and people of color. Just this past spring, PATSY joined me in a forum on improving health care quality for minority Americans. As ranking member on the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the gentle lady from Hawaii used her position to influence and improve education and work opportunities for all.

This summer we were all fortunate to be able to follow her leadership as she worked to craft commonsense welfare reform legislation which would not only prepare those on welfare for work but lift them out of poverty and give them the opportunity to improve their status and the status of their families. She was always sensitive to the unique issues of my district and the other offshore territories.

Congresswoman MINK is most remembered for her work on title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to eliminate sex discrimination in all educational institutions receiving Federal funds. PATSY MINK displayed a thirst for justice, a drive to convince others that it is in the best interest of all that women be treated equally, a zeal to ensure that no young girl would ever be told that she could not achieve her goals, and a disdain for any antiquated approaches which would leave women behind.

By challenging discrimination both at home and in the Nation at large, she helped this country to better live up to its obligation to improve the health and well-being of all its residents and to close the wide gaps in service and status for women and people of color.

PATSY gave herself generously. She was a warrior who never shied from the challenge when the cause was just; and by her life, her service, she has lifted us all. I am, we are all honored by having had the opportunity to know her, to serve with her, and partake of her wisdom, her warmth, and her friendship.

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It is her legacy that allows the women of Congress to walk these hallowed halls with sure footing. I thank PATSY MINK for her grateful heart, her strong spirit, for breaking down barriers, and for leading the way as the first woman of color in the Congress of the United States. Through her presence and her determination, she set the stage to ensure that all issues—that minority issues and women’s issues are also American issues.

To her family, staff and constituents, I express my sincere condolences and that of my constituents of the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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I am, we all, are honored by having had the opportunity to know her, serve with her, and partake of her wisdom, her warmth and her friendship.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. Kaptur) for yielding me this time. I thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) for organizing and introducing the legislation allowing us to reflect on PATSY MINK's life. I think all of us have a sense of loss and especially those of us who feel that somehow we just did not take seriously that she was that ill and we just felt that we will have the rejoicing of her coming back and to feel that somehow we did not understand that. But perhaps it was wise that we did not. I was back there when the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) mentioned that too.

I want to extend my sympathy to the family, John, and her daughter. I got to travel on three occasions with PATSY, and I also got to feel that I knew her husband. And I remember PATSY sharing with me why I had wanted to be a doctor and missionary, and she shared with me she wanted to be a doctor and she had been discriminated against. She could not be. I shared with her the reason I did not become a doctor was because I did not do that well in organic chemistry. And graduating from the University of Chicago as a woman in 1971, an honor student, and she told me she could hardly find a job as a clerk and the difficulty they gave her in her birthplace to even pass the bar.

I also went to law school and I did not finish. I had four kids, but I understood what it meant when she was denied the right as a person, a resident of Hawaii not to be allowed to take the bar other than through her husband. That was a way of discriminating even among her own natives. I will remember PATSY for a lot of reasons, for all the legislative reasons that my colleagues know even better; but one thing I remember about PATSY is that she was a little person but had a loud voice and a very forceful voice. And the 58th chapter of Isaiah says this, and I am reading from the English version. It says: "The Lord says shout as loud as you can, tell my people Israel about their sins."

PATSY spoke loudly but clearly, eloquently, about the injustice, inequality, and she also is known not for what she passed in legislation but what she was willing to fight against. So we remember PATSY with passion and dignity, and we pray that her life will be a shining life for the rest of us to carry on in the same way.

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Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor our friend and colleague, PATSY MINK. I was honored to serve with her on the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and I am proud to be one of her successors as chair of the Asian Pacific Caucus.

PATSY was an absolutely wonderful person from a wonderful place. Mr. Speaker, I can share with my colleagues that the first time I was ever recognized on this floor, I was recognized as the gentleman from Hawaii, and I had to resist the temptation then, representing my wonderful folks, the sensible folks from Oregon, from saying yes, yes, I am the gentleman from Hawaii.

Mr. Speaker, Hawaii is a wonderful place, a great culture, good people and fine Representatives here in the U.S. Congress. It has a wonderful language, words like ohana and aloha. Sometimes we wonder whether they found too much use for consonants, but a wonderful, beautiful language; and those words embody for me what PATSY and her service here was all about, community. Communities where children, where every child would have a chance to build a better future, where all of us will go forward together rather than divided against each other.

Aloha, the spirit of aloha where PATSY was so helpful to us freshmen and junior Members. She was like a gentle Hawaiian breeze, but we all knew about her issues; she could storm up like a typhoon. I had the misfortune to follow her on a podium once, and after my rather tepid remarks, she pounded home her views and she was Olympian in her stature, and it was like thunderbolts were coming from her forehead.

There is a time when God calls us all home; and I have to say, PATSY, you are fortunate that God has called you home to Hawaii. We will miss you.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to participate in this special order to share with my colleagues of the House and with the American people the tremendous loss to our Nation and the good people of the State of Hawaii, the recent passing of the gentlewoman from Hawaii, PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

PATSY was more than a friend to this Member. She was my mentor, my teacher, my senior advisor on the nuances of this institution. She was my champion fighter on any issues taken by this body on anything relating to the rights and lives of millions of American women, children, minorities, and last but not least, the poor and the needy.

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Some of my colleagues have outlined a listing of so many of the accomplishments of PATSY's career in public service. So as not to be repetitious, I want to share with my colleagues and our Nation how I feel about PATSY MINK as a person.

PATSY did not share much with me concerning her early youth. Born of a humble family, she grew up on the Island of Maui, graduated from high school on Maui, and then enrolled at the University of Hawaii. But as I can remember, remember and well imagine the hardships PATSY had to endure, especially after the sudden attack of Pearl Harbor by Japanese war planes that Americans of Japanese ancestry immediately, herded like cattle and placed in what was then described as relocation camps but I consider them as concentration camps, I have no doubt that PATSY and her family were severely affected socially and psychologically.

How a Nation can unilaterally terminate the constitutional rights of its citizens solely on the basis of race—their lands and properties were confiscated, and some 100,000 American citizens, men, women and children, who happened to be of Japanese ancestry were placed in these so-called relocation camps throughout the United States. Despite all this, at the height of racism, hatred and bigotry placed against Japanese-Americans during World War II, some 10,000 Japanese-Americans, like Senator Dan Inouye and the late Senator Spark Matsunaga among them, nevertheless volunteered to fight against our Nation's enemies in Europe. That was part of PATSY's early youth and the legacy that was given under the 100 Battalion 442d Infantry and what they did when they fought against enemy forces in Europe.

Mr. Speaker, this was the kind of atmosphere that PATSY grew up with. The irony of it all is that PATSY MINK wanted very much to be a doctor, a healer. I guess after personally witnessing the horrors of war during her youth, PATSY wanted to enter a profession that would save lives rather than destroy them.

Mr. Speaker, I want to convey my sincere aloha pumehana and my sincere condolences on behalf of our Samoan community living in the State of Hawaii to PATSY's dear husband and my friend for many years, John Mink, and their daughter, Wendy, and her brother, Eugene Takemoto, and to Joan Manke, her administrative assistant, and members of her staff.

PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, may you have a successful journey.

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Mrs. MALONEY of New York. It is with great sadness that we come to the floor this evening to honor the legacy and hard work of my good friend and colleague, PATSY MINK. She was a champion for women's rights, education, civil rights, and America's workers. She was a tireless advocate for our Nation.

I have a long list of firsts where PATSY was the first person to do a particular job or make a particular gift to this Nation, and I would like to enter this into the *Record*.

In fact, she told me she never intended to come to Congress. It was her dream to be a doctor. Like many very talented and intelligent women, she applied to medical school, and every single one of them turned her down. She told me that she faced great discrimination in her life, yet she turned adversity into a positive life of working to help improve the lives of women, children, minorities, and the equality of all people.

One of the things that I loved about PATSY, there was never an issue that was too large or too small for her to champion and for her to work extremely hard on. Unlike many of us, she was able to see the fruits of her hard work. As one of the principle authors of title IX, she saw the benefits of a whole generation of young women, including my two daughters, who have benefited from the equality in treatment of women in education and sports.

When I first came to Congress, I would sometimes call one of my friends and mentors from New York, Bella Abzug, and Bella would always end the conversation by saying, "Carolyn, why in the world are you calling me when you could talk to PATSY MINK on the floor?"

PATSY told me that many of her colleagues would call her in Hawaii, and because of the time difference, they would wake her up at 2, 3 in the morning; yet she would always wake up and be there to help.

It is impossible to name all of PATSY's great accomplishments, but tonight we can take the baton on one that is tremendously important. PATSY authored the Women's Educational Equity Act, and I call upon Members to name this important act for PATSY. I am circulating a letter which builds on PATSY's work. PATSY was working to restore the funding for the Women's Educational Equity Act, which has zeroed out; and the letter calls upon our President to restore the \$3 million and to name this important act after our beloved friend and colleague, PATSY MINK.

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PATSY did so much and I am saddened tonight, and I am going to close by saying I am saddened for many reasons, and one is that I can no longer pick up the phone and call PATSY and say, "Let me pick your brain." She would always have an idea. She would always have a strategy, and she was always helpful. We will build on her work, and we will succeed on the issues PATSY cared about because for over 150 years women have fought against much larger odds than the ones we now face in Congress. We will succeed because PATSY MINK succeeded before us and because of those who succeeded before her.

PATSY the great, I am honored to have known her. She will always be an inspiration to me and to women around the world. My condolences to her family and her constituents.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, DC, October 1, 2002.

HON. GEORGE W. BUSH,
President of the United States, The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR PRESIDENT BUSH: We have stood together many times with Representative PATSY MINK to help the women and girls of this country. As you may know, Mrs. MINK was the strongest proponent of the Women's Educational Equity Act (WEEA) and worked very diligently in Committee to succeed in getting WEEA on the list of authorized programs. Unfortunately, your Administration zeroed out the funding for this very important act.

Mr. President, in honor of the memory of Representative MINK, we ask that you fully fund the \$3 million for the Women's Educational Equity Act. We cannot think of a better way to commemorate the work and dedication Mrs. MINK offered to this body and to the people of this country.

As you know, the purpose of WEEA is to promote equal educational opportunities for girls and women by providing funds and assistance to help educational agencies and institutions to meet the requirements of title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972. WEEA provides grants and contracts for the development, implementation, and evaluation of a broad range of programs at the community, State, and national levels. WEEA grantees have offered leadership for inclusive education reform and many of the participants and beneficiaries of WEEA projects are at the core of the development of equity initiatives in education, work, and public life.

Mr. President, on behalf of all girls and women in America, and in memory of Representative PATSY MINK, we request full funding of \$3 million for the Women's Educational Equity Act.

Sincerely,

CAROLYN B. MALONEY, ZOE LOFGREN, LYNN C. WOOLSEY,
NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ, DAVID WU, JAN SCHAKOWSKY,
LYNN N. RIVERS, ENI FALEOMAVAEGA, ROBERT E. ANDREWS,
NEIL ABERCROMBIE, CORRINE BROWN, MICHAEL M. HONDA,
EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, SHEILA JACKSON-LEE,
BOB ETHERIDGE, ELEANOR H. NORTON, MAXINE WATERS,
DONNA M. CHRISTENSEN, MARCY KAPTUR.

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Ms. PELOSI. My condolences go to PATSY's family; and our condolences, of course, go to the people of Hawaii who have suffered a great loss.

For almost a generation, anyone who served in this House of Representatives has had the privilege of serving with PATSY MINK, has had the honor of calling her colleague. Anyone who knew her, worked with her on a daily basis, had his or her day brightened by the communication from PATSY. She was a patriotic, committed, dedicated American.

She was enthusiastic about America's children. She worked her heart out for them. She literally gave her life ministering to their needs, visiting a clinic for poor children where she contracted chicken pox. It just does not seem real that we have lost such a valuable person on this Earth.

I know it was intended by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. Abercrombie) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. Kaptur) for this to be a resolution with an hour of time, but the people of Hawaii should know because of the outpouring of love for PATSY MINK, it has not turned out to be an hour of debate on a bill, but a vigil in honor of a beloved Member of Congress.

We all know how much the people of Hawaii thought of PATSY MINK. We want them to know how much Members of Congress revered her, respected her as a person, and are mourning her leaving us so deeply.

I am sure colleagues have spoken about her incredible leadership on title IX. She conceived this idea and worked very hard for its passage, and then an accident that harmed her dear daughter, Wendy, called her away from the floor on the day of the vote, and the bill lost by one vote. True to her family values, she left immediately to go to her daughter's side. PATSY did something so incredible. She came back to Congress at a future time and persuaded the speaker, then-Speaker Carl Albert to bring the bill up again. That was not the normal regular order, but he did, and it then passed. And now generations of young women in our country can tear down the "no girls allowed" sign off the school locker rooms and, in fact, corporate board rooms, because it started momentum for women and girls.

I thank PATSY for being a mentor to so many of us, a joy in our lives. Even when PATSY was fighting in her toughest time, and she would be fighting as hard as she possibly could, she always did it with a smile. So she attracted people to her. She attracted people to her point of view. She attracted people to her State, which she loved; and some of us

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will be talking about PATSY for a long time to come. We will never forget her. We will always be inspired by her, and we know that although she is no longer with us physically, that PATSY MINK lives.

She lives in the spirit of young girls playing sports all over America. She lives in the school rooms of America for all she did for America's children. She lives in the spirit that she leaves us with as she departs in such an untimely fashion.

Again, many of us will be going on Thursday, returning Friday night. The plane leaves at the close of business. I hope many Members will join those of us who are going to Hawaii to bid to our dear PATSY MINK, aloha.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. As we draw the discussion for the passage of this resolution to a conclusion, I would ask, Mr. Speaker, that at the appropriate time if you could indicate to the House that perhaps we could rise and observe a moment of silence in honor of PATSY MINK with the passage of the resolution, I would be very appreciative, and I think it is the appropriate way to finish our commemoration.

Let me conclude my remarks, then, Mr. Speaker. I had not intended to speak much further because of the eloquent, articulate, certainly comprehensive manner in which the Members tonight have discussed the great contributions of PATSY to this body and to the Nation. But all through this evening, Mr. Speaker, I have been unable to avoid looking at the picture that has been down by the podium on the floor. That picture of PATSY really captures the essence of this tiny giant. You can see her steadfastness, her sense of perseverance, the stalwart person that she was on behalf of all those who had no hope.

Mr. Speaker, it never occurred to me in my youth that I would have the honor and privilege of serving in the people's house, the House of Representatives. I look around the floor at my colleagues here. I see my dear friend Dana Rohrabacher and others here on the floor; Nancy Pelosi, who has just finished speaking of her friendship and love for PATSY, and I understand what it was that I knew intellectually so many years ago when I worked on PATSY's first campaign as a college student at the University of Hawaii when she first came here to the House of Representatives. I understood intellectually what it was to serve in the House of Representatives. But I am sure, Mr. Speaker, you know, as all of our colleagues do here in the people's house, that those of us who have sworn an oath to uphold and defend the Constitution

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in this house of freedom know what it means to have had the presence of someone like PATSY MINK.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, there is no other people so fortunate as we, free men and women, in the freest country on the face of the Earth, in the history of the planet. No one has embodied more the spirit of this House than this gentlewoman from Hawaii, a true daughter of Hawaii who celebrated in herself and in her service the true spirit and meaning of aloha.

Aloha means that our diversity defines us rather than divides us. In this world of adversity and pain and terror and cruelty and horror, PATSY MINK was able to stand for those who could not speak for themselves and was the living embodiment of what aloha meant not just for our Rainbow State, not just for our multicultural, multiethnic, multiracial people, but it gave the message of aloha to this House, to this Nation and to this world.

Aloha, PATSY.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that the time is appropriate to call for an expression of assent to the resolution before us, and if I could ask for that to be in the form of Members rising, Members and those present to rise with a moment of silence not only in commemoration of PATSY MINK, but to constitute passage of the resolution.

Mr. FALEOMAVEGA. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I rise to participate in this special order to share with my colleagues of the House, and with the American people—a tremendous loss to our Nation, and the good people of the State of Hawaii—the recent passing of the gentle lady from Hawaii—Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

PATSY was more than a friend to this Member. She was my mentor, my teacher, my senior advisor on the resources of this institution. She was my champion fighter when this body takes up issues that affect the rights and the lives of millions of Americans who are women, children, minorities—and last but not least the poor and the needy.

Mr. Speaker, some of my colleagues have already outlined a listing of so many of the accomplishments of PATSY's career in public service. So as not to be repetitious, I want to share with my colleagues and to our Nation—how I feel about PATSY MINK the person.

PATSY did not share much with me in her early youth—born of a lovable family and grew up on the island of Maui—graduated from high school in Maui and then enrolled at the University of Hawaii.

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But I can well imagine the hardships PATSY had to endure especially after the sudden attack of Pearl Harbor by Japanese war planes—that Americans of Japanese ancestry immediately herded like cattle and placed in what was then described as “relocation camps,” but I consider them as concentration camps. I have no doubt PATSY and her family were severely affected socially and psychologically—how a nation can unilaterally terminate the constitutional rights of its citizens solely on the basis of race. Their lands and properties were confiscated, and some 100,000 American citizens—men, women and children who happen to be of Japanese ancestry were placed in these so-called relocation camps throughout the United States.

And despite all this, Mr. Speaker—at the height of racism, hatred and bigotry placed against Japanese-Americans during World War II—some 10,000 young Japanese-American men—Senator Dan Inouye and the late Senator Spark Matsunaga—among them—nevertheless volunteered to fight against our Nation’s enemies in Europe.

This was the kind of atmosphere PATSY grew up with—and the irony of it all, Mr. Speaker, PATSY MINK wanted very much to be a doctor—a healer—and I guess after personally witnessing the horrors of war during her youth—PATSY wanted to enter a profession that would save lives, rather than destroy them.

Things did not get any better—after submitting applications to medical schools, PATSY soon realized that she was denied admission for two reasons: her ethnicity and her gender.

PATSY’s attention turned to law—and thanks to one of our more progressive law schools in the country, she was admitted to attend the University of Chicago Law School.

With a law degree from the University of Chicago, and after gaining admission to practice law in Hawaii, PATSY MINK started her law practice, but eventually ended up in the State senate and was elected as a Member of Congress.

It was in this institution that PATSY made her mark not only as an outstanding legislator to her constituents in Hawaii, but to our Nation as well. As a senior member of the House Education and Labor Committee, PATSY was committed to providing greater educational opportunities for the less fortunate. The protection of the rights of women and children throughout our Nation was synonymous with the name of this great lady from Hawaii—Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

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I want to convey my aloha punehana, sincere condolences, on behalf of our Samoan community living in Hawaii, to PATSY's dear husband and my friend for years—John Mink and their daughter, Wendy, her brother Eugene Takemoto, and Joan Manke her administrative assistant and members of her staff—PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK—Ia manuia lace faiga malaga (May you have a successful journey).

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, PATSY MINK will be remembered with a broad array of accolades. She was a warm compassionate colleague, civil and generous even to the opponents who angered her the most.

For me, she will be remembered as my friend, mentor and personal whip on the floor. At the door of the House Chamber she would often meet me with instructions: "We" are voting No or "We" are voting Yes on this one. I consider it an honor to have been invited to function as an ideological twin to PATSY MINK.

In the Education and the Workforce Committee as well as on the House floor, I was always inspired by PATSY's convictions. She was always an independent spirit and she pursued her causes with total dedication. She was not just another advocate for education, for women, for job training, for welfare mothers. PATSY MINK was forever a fiery and intense advocate on these issues. She frequently exuded an old-fashioned righteous indignation that seems to have become extinct. For PATSY there were the right policies and laws which she pushed with all the zeal she could muster. And there were wrongheaded, hypocritical, selfish and evil policies which had to be confronted and engaged to the bitter end. When colleagues spoke of bipartisan compromise negotiations, PATSY would quickly warn Democrats to beware of an ambush or a trap.

Her profound wisdom on all matters related to education and human resources resulted from her long years of service on the Education and Labor Committee which later became the Education and the Workforce Committee. Too many of us have forgotten the value of the institutional memory. While the House is filled with Members who speak as experts on education, Congresswoman MINK was among the few with hard-earned credentials. She was a part of the development and nurturing of title I to the point where it has become the cornerstone of Federal education reform. Title IX as a landmark reform to end the gender gap in school athletics was conceived and defended by PATSY right up until the recent skirmish in this 107th Congress. In this Congress, PATSY

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also declared war on the oppressors of welfare women. No one was more incensed and outraged than the Member from Hawaii when the so-called welfare reform program of President Bush threatened greater burdens and smaller subsidies for welfare recipients. All of PATSY's proposals in the House were voted down. But briefly PATSY MINK stirred up a long dormant conscience among Democrats which produced a continuing debate in the Senate. That fight still goes on.

PATSY MINK was a role model for decisionmakers of this Congress and for the future. Compassion and righteous indignation are still vital qualifications for the leaders of a great nation. PATSY MINK was a great leader for this great Nation.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember my colleague of these past 10 years, Representative PATSY MINK, who passed away this weekend.

During my first years in Congress, I worked closely with PATSY when we both served on the Education and Labor Committee.

PATSY was a wonderful person who believed in the power of education. She wanted to ensure that all Americans, especially women, received a quality education.

She was a tireless warrior for women and education, authoring the Women's Educational Equity Act of 1974, which provided funding for schools attempting to eliminate inequities and discrimination against women as required by title IX.

She worked to increase Impact Aid to Hawaiian public schools, which helps offset the cost of educating the children of Federal employees and military personnel.

But PATSY did not limit herself to only education issues.

She was also a champion of all working Americans, fighting to protect the landmark Davis-Bacon Act, which requires Federal contractors to pay local prevailing wages.

She led efforts to protect the Legal Services Corporation, which provides needy individuals nationwide with legal assistance.

In short, PATSY was a champion of the forgotten—the poor, the homeless, those who needed financial assistance for college, those who were without health insurance, and those who were unemployed.

And like the best Members of Congress, PATSY fought hardest for her people at home.

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She was a champion for native Hawaiians, and actively sought to make sure their interests were protected at the Federal level.

I have a special affinity for PATSY, for personal reasons as well. When my son, Chris, graduated from college, he went to Hawaii to work.

I could always count on PATSY to occasionally check on Chris, and tell me how he was doing when we both came back to Washington the next week.

Mr. Speaker, PATSY MINK has been part of the Hawaiian political landscape since before statehood, and has served as a mentor to generations of young Hawaiians.

Her presence will be missed, both here in Washington, but even more back home. This institution will miss her greatly.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, PATSY MINK was my friend and my colleague and I am deeply saddened by her death.

PATSY fought hard every day for the values and ideals that make our Nation great. She worked to ensure access to good public schools for every American child. She stood out as a leading voice for women's rights, civil rights and labor unions devoted to raising living standards and providing opportunities to all Americans. And PATSY MINK never lost her passion for righting the economic and social injustices in Hawaii and across America.

PATSY MINK blazed a trail unlike few members in the history of the House. She was the first Asian-American woman admitted to the Hawaii bar, the first Asian-American woman elected to the State legislature and the first woman of color to win national office in 1964. She knew first-hand the sting of discrimination as a young Asian-American woman growing up in Hawaii, and she had the ability to use her experience to lift up the hopes and dreams of other human beings. I will always admire her willpower, courage and faith in her country and in her fellow Americans.

Through sheer force of her personality, PATSY breathed life into the values and ideals enshrined in our Constitution. While she had many legislative accomplishments, her leadership on title IX deserves special recognition for opening doors to women's achievements in athletics and beyond. As a woman of color advocating for economic and social justice as a leader of America, PATSY MINK demonstrated that one person, fighting for what's right, respecting every person, can make a difference in the lives of her fellow citizens.

I will miss her progressive voice and aggressive leadership on issues important to the American people. I hope and pray

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that this House will dedicate itself to working in her extraordinary spirit in the important days and months ahead.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker—I rise in sorrow to express my sadness at the loss of the Honorable PATSY MINK, a distinguished colleague and great public servant.

She was a great lady, a superb legislator, an idealist who loved her country and her fellow Americans. She believed in the Congress and our system of government, and she worked hard within the institution for its protection and for the betterment of our people.

She knew she was here to serve, and to serve those who have the least and need the most. She knew our system is good, but that it could be made better, and she worked to make it so, and to make it better serve those who most need the help of our country to realize their full potential as valuable, productive and happy citizens.

PATSY worked for the young, for their health and education, for their nutrition and training.

PATSY used her place in Congress to better the lives of the young with legislation which helped them to achieve their real value in our society.

Every program to help people with greatest need enacted by this Congress during her career bears the mark of her character, her leadership, and her goodness.

Her labors for the poor, downtrodden and the sick are her shining monument. Her compassion, her energy, her dedication and decency are her hallmark, and made her a leader for those who needed her most.

She is properly loved and will be long remembered for her goodness and work. She will be missed, and never will be replaced. We love her, we honor her memory and her labors and accomplishments.

We pray for her soul, we know God will receive her lovingly. We know He greeted her warmly, with the statement, “Well done, good and faithful servant. Welcome home. You have earned your place here in Heaven.”

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from California, Ms. Millender-McDonald, for organizing this tribute to a giant in the House of Representatives.

PATSY MINK was a fighter. She fought every day of her public service for the inclusion of women at every level of government and society. She was an inspiration to so many

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people: women, Pacific Islanders, mothers, children, and the working poor.

PATSY was my neighbor in the southeast corner of the Rayburn building for several years. We often walked back and forth to votes together. We rarely found ourselves on the same side of political issues, but we always marveled that our party was big enough to include both of us.

PATSY always spoke candidly, and never strayed from the business at hand. Her office brightened our corner of the hallway with beautiful, fresh exotic flowers from Hawaii every week.

Through her life, and via her work in Congress, PATSY redefined the possibilities for generations of women to come. She forced educational institutions to find equity in education between men and women through her work on title IX.

PATSY championed her vision of equality and justice in the Congress. From her support of Medicare in her first term of service in the House—to her work in education, labor, and Hawaiian agriculture—PATSY’s legacy will live on in classrooms, union halls and farm fields in Hawaii and around the Nation.

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today saddened by the death of a dear friend and colleague, the Honorable PATSY MINK. Throughout her public service career, she was a tremendous force in breaking gender and racial barriers by being the first Asian-American woman to be elected to Congress, and the first woman of color. Her dedication and drive had a major impact both at State and national levels.

One of PATSY’s most influential pieces of legislation, title IX, which she co-authored in 1972, is credited by many with changing the face of women’s sports and societal attitudes about women, and bans gender discrimination in schools that receive Federal funding.

During my 6 years in Congress it was both an honor and a joy to work with Congresswoman MINK on the Education Committee. I will always remember her as a strong, compassionate woman who was not only a superior colleague but also a great friend.

Not only will I miss her intelligence and her wit, but I will also miss her generosity. Congresswoman MINK’s generosity was famous here in the House because of the delicious chocolate-covered macadamia nuts she brought to late night sessions. Her passing not only leaves a void in Congress, but

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also the district and the State she represented so proudly and honorably. We will all miss her.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to express my deep sadness upon the passing of my fellow Congresswoman and friend, PATSY MINK.

I had the privilege of knowing PATSY and of serving with her in the House of Representatives for many years, specifically on the Budget Committee and in the Congressional Women's Caucus.

PATSY was a trailblazer, a fighter for the rights of women and minorities, and a role model for women and people of color everywhere.

Long before becoming the first Asian-American woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, PATSY was breaking barriers, refusing to let society's unfair and discriminatory practices stand in the way of achieving her goals.

When PATSY was told she could not live in regular student housing but had to live at the segregated "International House" for minorities at the University of Nebraska, she successfully led the effort that changed the university's policies.

When no law firm in her home State of Hawaii would hire her because she was a woman, PATSY opened her own practice and became the first Japanese-American woman lawyer in Hawaii.

After losing her first race for Congress, being a woman of determination and perseverance, PATSY ran again, and in 1964, became the first Asian-American woman and woman of color elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

PATSY MINK will be remembered as a Member of this House who dedicated her career in Congress to opening doors of opportunity for others. For example, PATSY played a key role in the enactment of title IX—landmark legislation that ensures equal educational opportunities for women and girls in our country.

Mr. Speaker, PATSY will be sorely missed in this House, but she will be fondly remembered as a woman who used her success and talents to tear down barriers and provide fairness and equal opportunity for others, particularly women and minorities. Her hard work, perseverance, and dedication to the principles of equality will serve as an enduring model to us all.

I join with my colleagues and send my sincere condolences to PATSY MINK's family and friends, and to the constituents she represented so well.

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Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart to honor and say goodbye to our good friend and colleague Congresswoman PATSY MINK. For 24 years, Congresswoman MINK served as a strong and courageous voice for those who are not always heard in our political process. She was an unwavering champion and tireless advocate for women's rights, including authoring the landmark title IX section of the Education Act. Among her many accomplishments, we should never forget her ardent and selfless struggles to promote equal opportunity for all races, to improve the current education system across the Nation and to protect our environment.

As impressive as her legislative accomplishments were, the personal and professional barriers that she had to overcome in her life were, equal, if not more, impressive: she was the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii; the first Asian-American woman elected to her State legislature and the first Asian-American woman elected to Congress. The courageous choices she made in her life made her a unique role model and afforded countless others the opportunity to follow in her amazing footsteps.

Make no mistake about it, what PATSY may have lacked in physical stature, she more than made up for with a heart that could fill this room and the courage and tenacity to match it.

Robert F. Kennedy once said:

It is not enough to understand, or to see clearly. The future will be shaped in the arena of human activity by those willing to commit their minds and their bodies to the task.

To the end, Congresswoman MINK embodied those attributes and served as role model and beacon in the fight for social and economic justice. I am humbled to have had the opportunity to work closely with her.

Congresswoman MINK received her law degree at the University of Chicago. Although there is no doubt she would have made enormous contributions to our city, PATSY was destined to return to Hawaii, where her devotion and dedication to public service helped shape the State and also our Nation.

Our hearts and prayers go out to PATSY's husband, John, and daughter, Wendy.

Congresswoman MINK was a true star from heaven, who walked among us and touched our lives in countless ways.

She will be greatly missed.

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Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor one of my esteemed colleagues, Congresswomen PATSY MINK of Hawaii, who passed away this weekend, on September 28, 2002. This is a very sad day for me and for all of Congress as we mourn the loss of a colleague, a patriot and a friend.

While PATSY's death does bring deep sadness to this Congress and the State of Hawaii, this is a day for us to reflect on the wonderful legacy that she has left behind. I would like to state first and foremost that Congresswoman MINK was indeed a true pioneer and a maverick. I am honored to have served on the House Education and the Workforce Committee with her during my tenure here in Congress. She served as a great example of someone who believed in her causes and would stop at nothing to bring her dreams and those of her constituents to fruition. PATSY will be remembered as a champion of minority education, especially title IX legislation that mandated equal financing for women's athletics and academics at institutions receiving Federal money. She will also be remembered as someone who defended workers' rights and fought for a welfare system that truly helped people receive the training and child care services they need to move into the workplace.

PATSY had the great distinction of being the first Asian-American woman elected to Congress. Most of her career was spent in politics, where her focus was on education, childcare, the environment and equal opportunity. Her dedication and drive resulted in a significant impact on politics at both the State and national levels.

PATSY MINK grew up in Hawaii. After graduating as valedictorian of Maui High School, she went on to the University of Hawaii in Honolulu with hopes of becoming a doctor. After the end of the war, PATSY had planned on going to medical school. Luckily for us in Congress, for those in her district and for the United States, PATSY instead was accepted at the University of Chicago School of Law, married and returned to Hawaii. She became the first Japanese-American woman lawyer in Hawaii. Since no law firm would hire her because she was a woman, PATSY decided to open her own practice. She also taught at the University of Hawaii. She became increasingly involved in politics, and she started the Oahu Young Democrats and then the Hawaii Young Democrats. From there, PATSY worked on the 1954 elections. She decided to run for Congress and easily won a seat in the territory of Hawaii House of Representatives in 1956. In 1959, she became a member of the territory of Hawaii Senate.

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When Hawaii became a State in 1959, PATSY ran for Congress but lost to Daniel Inouye. In 1960, she attended the Democratic National Convention and was chosen to give the speech for the civil rights plank. In 1962, she returned to the campaign trail and easily won a seat in the Hawaii State senate. In 1964, she ran for U.S. Congress once more. This time, she won and was sworn in on January 4, 1965. She had worked long and hard to win that seat, and she served 12 non-consecutive terms.

Recently, Congresswoman MINK and I had worked closely on H.R. 1, the "No Child Left Behind Act" which passed both houses of Congress and the President signed into law. PATSY served as a key negotiator during our committee's consideration of that bill. I will always admire her for being the first member of the Education Committee to stand by my side when I called for a boycott over the manner in which the majority was organizing the Education Committee this Congress. Because of her determination and courage, all of the Democrats stood beside us. Consequently, we won the fight, and jurisdiction over Hispanic serving institutions now resides in the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness where it belongs. What is truly unfortunate for us here in Congress is that Congresswoman MINK will be unable to play a key role in the upcoming reauthorization of the Higher Education Reauthorization Act. Her institutional knowledge of the subject is irreplaceable.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my sadness at the loss of a great person in PATSY MINK. I wish to express my sympathy to her family and to her constituents. This Congress, Hawaii and this Nation have lost a truly wonderful person. History will be kind to her.

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, PATSY MINK was a wonderful person with a compassionate heart and a warm and loving spirit. She was tireless and forceful in her advocacy for civil rights, for justice, for the environment, and for adequate health care and education for the disadvantaged.

Throughout her distinguished legislative career, her work was characterized by great skill and a straightforward approach that instilled confidence and won her a reputation for being forthright and honest. She was known for her ability to build coalitions for progressive legislation.

Hawaii was not yet a State when PATSY started down the path of political activism. As the first Asian-American woman elected to Congress, indeed the first woman of any ethnic minority elected to Congress, she took very seriously

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her responsibilities as a role model and mentor. She fought fiercely against words, actions, and policies that she saw as unfair or intolerant. She spent her life breaking down barriers and dedicated herself to fighting for equality.

For me, PATSY was not only a talented professional, but a friend and I will miss her greatly.

Ms. McCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember the works of a great mentor, friend, colleague, and champion in Congress, Representative PATSY MINK.

I am saddened by the sudden loss of such a great leader and heroine. She inspired many of us through her tireless work, commitment, and dedication throughout her tenure in Congress. I send my love and condolences to Representative MINK's family, Mr. John Francis MINK, her husband, and Gwendolyn Rachel MINK, her daughter. You are in my thoughts and prayers.

Congresswoman MINK was the first Asian-American woman to serve in Congress. During her time in Congress she championed many issues including women's rights, education, the environment, equal opportunity for all citizens, and title IX of the Education Act. She will always be remembered as an outspoken advocate for women, children, the under-represented and humanity. She was the kind of public servant we all want to emulate.

She left a lasting legacy behind that has inspired us to continue her work. She touched the lives of many individuals, particularly women through her work on title IX, which mandates gender equality in any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Title IX has been instrumental in prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs and sports activities that receive Federal funding. Before title IX, many schools saw no problem in maintaining strict limits on the admission of women or simply refusing to admit them. Since the passage of title IX, this has changed dramatically. In 1994, women received 38 percent of medical degrees, 43 percent of law degrees, and 44 percent of all doctoral degrees. In 1972, women received only 9 percent of medical degrees, 7 percent of law degrees and 25 percent of doctoral degrees.

Female participation in sports, like receiving a college education, has had unexpected benefits for women through title IX. Studies have shown that values learned from sports participation, such as teamwork, leadership, discipline and pride in accomplishment, are important attributes as women in-

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crease their participation in the workforce, as well as their entry into business management and ownership positions.

More and more women are entering and graduating from college and graduate school. More women are entering and excelling in sports activities. And, more women are entering the corporate world and holding management positions. Representative MINK's leadership in enacting title IX will continue to make a difference for young women. Thanks to her courage and foresight the country is better as women have the opportunity to achieve their full position.

Her work enabled many young women to enter the field of sports, medicine, law, and business. Women today have been empowered to reach as far as they want because of the work Representative MINK championed in Congress.

Representative PATSY MINK's dedication and perseverance will be admired. She will be forever known as a strong, intelligent, and inspirational woman. She left a legacy behind that motivated and touched me deeply. Her work has allowed women to accomplish and reach for any dream they desire to achieve. Thank you, PATSY MINK.

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, as we gather in the House chamber with tremendous sadness over the passing of our dear friend and colleague, the Honorable PATSY MINK of Hawaii, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to the career of a distinguished public servant who dedicated her life to the people of Hawaii and the United States.

PATSY graduated valedictorian of her Maui High School class and received a bachelor's degree in zoology and chemistry from the University of Hawaii and a law degree from the University of Chicago, graduating as only one of two women in a class of 200. She practiced law and turned her sights to public service while mobilizing the Democratic Party to take control of the Hawaii territorial government in the mid-1950s. From that time, PATSY served as an elected representative in the territorial and State legislatures, a city councilwoman, a Federal official, and a Member of Congress.

In Congress, as a member of the House Education and the Workforce Committee, she consistently championed legislation that would improve education, child care, welfare, and gender equality. PATSY was an especially fierce advocate for women's issues and was instrumental in the creation of title IX of the Federal Education Act, which has opened many opportunities for women athletes in schools and colleges across America.

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PATSY also cared deeply about the men and women who serve in our Nation's military. The State of Hawaii and its citizens play an instrumental role in advancing U.S. national security presence throughout the Pacific region. As a representative from Hawaii PATSY recognized the important military function in her State, and promoted the welfare of our troops and their families.

As Members of the House pay tribute to the legacy of this stateswoman, we should also take a moment to thank PATSY's staff in Washington and in Hawaii for their hard work and dedication. Because PATSY's office neighbors mine in the Rayburn building, I have seen her staff members burning the midnight oil on more than one occasion. With several time zones between Washington and Hawaii, they have often worked long hours to get the job done.

Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman PATSY MINK was a remarkable person who always stood for what she believed. She was a strong, brave American who is a role model for women throughout the Nation. Most importantly, however, PATSY was a dear friend, and I will miss her. My wife Susie and I offer our condolences to PATSY's husband, John, and to their daughter Wendy.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, for those who knew her, PATSY MINK was a tiny woman physically. But don't let appearances fool you—PATSY MINK was a giant. This Nation has lost a great public servant and a true crusader for social justice. For 74 years, every time she came to a door that was slammed tightly closed—for no good reason—she used those tiny feet of hers to kick it open—and to let others follow behind her.

And those who benefited from her tenacity have not forgotten PATSY MINK's pioneering steps. The National Organization for Women, in its tribute to Representative MINK, wrote:

Girls and women . . . lost one of their most valiant and steadfast champions. Every woman today who is enjoying the fruits of her education and job opportunities, and every girl who has a chance to play sports in school, owes a nod of thanks to MINK who unremittingly and dauntlessly challenged old stereotypes about "women's place" and helped engineer the steady progress for women over the last four decades—parallel to MINK's career in politics.

PATSY MINK was born in Maui, Hawaii, in December 1927, and began her political career when she ran for and won the election for student body president during her junior year in high school—she was the first girl to run. She later went on to graduate as the class valedictorian of Maui High School—

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but her academic achievement became less important than her race and sex when she set off to college. She attended Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and then the University of Nebraska, where she faced segregated student housing. PATSY MINK worked with others to end this discriminatory policy. She returned to finish her studies in chemistry and zoology from the University of Hawaii in 1948, with full intentions of attending medical school. However, 20 medical schools rejected her—obviously, it was not because of her grades, but because they would not accept women.

She then decided to go to law school, and graduated with her J.D. degree in 1951 from the University of Chicago. Ironically enough, she was accepted into the school because they hadn't realized that Hawaii was an American territory at the time, and she was accepted as a foreign student!

Armed with her law degree, PATSY MINK returned to Hawaii and became the first Asian-American woman to practice law, the first Asian-American woman elected to the territorial House of Representatives, and then the first Asian-American woman to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. For 24 years over two different periods she served in this body, and was re-elected 2 years ago by a 2-to-1 margin. Incidentally, when she arrived in Congress, she wasn't allowed in the House gym because it was a males-only venue.

As a champion for civil rights, family rights, education, civil liberties, and equal rights and opportunities, Representative MINK will be remembered for many things. She wrote the Women's Educational Equity Act, sponsored the first Early Childhood Education Act, and was a passionate advocate for poor families, supporting measures to provide education and skills to assist families. However, her most crowning achievement was title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to the Civil Rights Act of 1964. By prohibiting schools that receive Federal funding from discriminating because of sex, title IX has singularly been credited with changing the face of education and sports for American women—and opening up many of those closed doors. There are many who believe we would not have seen such a rise in women's athletics were it not for title IX.

Representative MINK said of title IX:

It's rare as a legislator that you fight for legislation you believe in and stay around or live long enough to see it come to fruition . . . To be frank, I thought this was great, a beginning statement of policy and intent. At the moment we were doing it, we didn't think it would have this fantastic momentum and the enforcement of the courts.

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I think the *Honolulu Advertiser* summed it up right when it said: “In a day when politics appears driven by polls and focus groups, MINK stood out as a politician who was true, first and foremost, to herself and the people she served.”

I will truly miss working with PATSY MINK, but I am honored to have served with her. She set the standard for public servants, and leaves some very big shoes to fill.

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a treasured colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK, whom has passed. I would also like to extend my heartfelt sympathy to her family and to her staff.

Congresswoman MINK leaves this Earth as a great leader of her community, a dynamic Member of Congress and as a strong woman. Most importantly, she leaves a legacy of work that will continue on after her passing. PATSY MINK spent a life in public service working to improve the lives of her constituents, her beloved State of Hawaii, the environment, the rights of minority communities and the equality of women. She broke barriers. She opened doors of opportunity. She gave a voice to causes and people once silenced in political arenas.

Congresswoman MINK’s life was a series of firsts. She was the first female student body president at Maui High School where she went on to become the class valedictorian months later. She was the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii and the first to be elected to the territorial House. And Congresswoman MINK was the first woman of color to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

One of Congresswoman MINK’s most important legislative victories opened the doors of collegiate sports to women. She co-authored the trailblazing title IX of the Higher Education Act Amendments in 1972 which prohibited gender discrimination by educational institutions receiving Federal funds. Thirty years after the passage of this remarkable legislation we can look back at a great legacy of American women’s athletics and forward to its future; a future made possible by a Congresswoman’s desire to see that women be treated equally on the playing field.

I join with my colleagues in Congress mourning the passing Congresswoman PATSY MINK—a trailblazing political leader, a champion of civil rights, a strong woman and a great friend whom will be missed.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, this House, the State of Hawaii, and the Nation lost a powerful figure on Saturday. Sadly,

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our colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK, passed away in her home State of Hawaii. My condolences, thoughts and prayers are with her family and friends.

PATSY spent more than four decades advancing civil rights, expanding educational and health care opportunities, and combating poverty. Her particular efforts in promoting women's rights and equality have helped change the face of this country for the better. My daughters, and my granddaughter, have had and will have greater opportunities to achieve their dreams in this great country, thanks in part to the efforts of PATSY MINK.

Earlier this year, PATSY played a key role in a joint retreat of members of the Congressional Black, Hispanic and Asian Pacific Caucuses, contributing her enthusiasm to strengthening bridges that unite Americans of different backgrounds. As the current chair of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, it has been a pleasure and inspiration to work with her on important issues such as providing assistance to low-income families and protecting immigrants' rights.

Witnessing the energy PATSY brought to her work this year never would have led me to believe I would have to bid her farewell so soon. A woman of her stature, experience, expertise and dedication will be impossible to replace. PATSY MINK will be sorely missed.

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to PATSY T. MINK, a very special individual to me and to the entire 107th Congress. She was truly a beloved woman.

Born December 6, 1927, PATSY was destined for greatness. She made history as the first Asian Pacific American woman admitted to the bar of Hawaii, the first Asian Pacific American woman elected to State office in Hawaii, and in 1964 became the first woman of color to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. Furthermore, her vision to change the status quo and better the livelihood of all Americans led her to sponsor title IX of the Education Act of 1972, paving the way for every woman athlete in America.

PATSY represented her constituents of the Second Congressional District of Hawaii, to the fullest of her ability. Before being elected to Congress she served in both the Hawaii State house of representatives and senate. With more than 40 years in the political arena she possessed a wealth of knowledge that poised her as one of the most revered Members of Congress. She dedicated her life to serving her fellow Hawaiians through diligently working on legislation that addressed education, health, women's and veterans issues. She

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was a beloved community figure whose passionate voice spoke for every person regardless of race or gender.

PATSY is survived by her husband John and daughter Wendy. My prayers and condolences are with her family and friends as they have lost a great, loving, and kind woman. She will be greatly missed.

And so Mr. Speaker, I submit this loving memorial to be included in the archives of the history of this great Nation, for women like PATSY T. MINK are unique in their generous contributions to this country.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in expressing profound sorrow over the loss this weekend of our esteemed colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK of Hawaii. While her passing saddens me immensely, I find myself reflecting this evening not so much on the loss of a respected colleague and dear friend but rather on the remarkable life of PATSY MINK, one of the most courageous and inspiring women I have ever known.

I had the great privilege of serving on the Committee on Education and the Workforce with Congresswoman MINK, whose political journey began in 1956 in the U.S. territory of Hawaii, where she was elected to the territorial house of representatives. She had originally intended to become a medical doctor, but in 1948 few opportunities existed for women wishing to pursue a career in medicine. PATSY MINK applied to 20 medical schools, and was rejected by all of them—not because of her academic record, which was highly commendable, but rather because of her gender. She did not abandon her dream of a challenging and meaningful career, however, she simply shifted her focus. She decided to pursue a career in law instead, and was accepted by the University of Chicago School of Law. Upon finishing her legal education in Chicago, she returned to Hawaii, where she became the first Asian-American woman to practice law in the territory. In 1965, PATSY MINK became the first woman of color elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. She would go on to serve 12 2-year terms in Congress. During her time in office, Congresswoman MINK fought tirelessly for those issues she cared about so passionately: the environment, poverty, civil rights and, most notably, education and equality for women. In fact, she was a pioneer in the struggle for the equitable treatment of women in education, authoring the Women's Educational Equity Act. Additionally, Congresswoman MINK worked to increase funding for research on diseases primarily affecting women and to expand opportunities for

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women to become physicians. Unquestionably, however, her greatest accomplishment came with the passage of title IX of the Education Act in 1972, which she co-authored. Congresswoman MINK played an instrumental role in the passage of this groundbreaking legislation, which prohibits gender discrimination by federally funded institutions. This law has become the vehicle by which girls and women have achieved greater opportunities in the professions and, most notably, athletics.

I know that I am not alone when I say that I will sorely miss the extraordinary PATSY MINK, an admirable woman who bravely challenged the status quo—tirelessly fighting for progressive legislation which has transformed not only her home State of Hawaii but also the entire Nation.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the passing of one of our own—Representative PATSY MINK was in the truest sense a leader by example, and she will be missed.

PATSY's life is a remarkable story of achievement and bravery, of fighting for what she believed in, and—at the end of the day—of incredible success in improving the lives of Hawaiians and all Americans.

I think that to understand PATSY's determination to make the United States a Nation of equal opportunity is to understand her personal history. PATSY created opportunity for herself, and in her success, she has helped make opportunity for all Americans less elusive.

PATSY Takemoto was born to poor parents on a sugar plantation on the island of Maui in Hawaii. An excellent student, she was elected president of her high school class and, after graduation, attended the University of Hawaii. PATSY then enrolled in the prestigious University of Chicago School of Law. With her law degree, she returned to Hawaii and became the first Japanese-American woman to hold a law license in the State's history. As she was her entire life, PATSY remained unfazed by doing what had not been done before—with the bravado and grace that, as her colleagues, we all know well.

After election to the Hawaii territorial legislature in 1956, and the Hawaii State senate in 1958, Ms. MINK was elected to the House of Representatives in 1965. Since then, she has championed causes that mattered to her with a rare sense of determination.

I have long marveled at PATSY's ability to get things done. She was a powerful advocate for the equal rights and fair

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treatment of American women—among her many achievements in this arena, she was a leading sponsor of title IX funding that ensured that women’s sports were supported at equal levels as those of men. She was an eloquent voice of caution during the unfolding debacle of Vietnam. She was an ardent supporter of civil rights. She was, in her later terms, one of the truly wise voices of this body.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I speak for all of us when I say that I am a better legislator and this is a better institution because of PATSY MINK. And I know I speak for women, minorities, and all disadvantaged communities in America when I say that this is a better Nation because of the service of Congresswoman MINK.

I would like to take this opportunity to send my condolences to the entire Mink family, and to all of the people who have shared in sustaining this loss.

Ms. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my friend and colleague, Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, beloved Representative from the State of Hawaii for over 24 years, who passed away last week at age 74. She is survived by her husband John Mink, and their daughter, Gwendolyn, and I extend my deepest and most heartfelt condolences to them on their loss.

Congresswoman MINK has had a distinguished and extraordinary career, both in the private sector and public service. After serving the Hawaii State legislature, she was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1965, and was the first minority woman to serve in the U.S. Congress. However, this was not the first barrier she broke through. Congresswoman MINK earned a law degree at the University of Chicago in 1951, and subsequently was the first Japanese-American woman attorney in Hawaii.

Her frustration at her inability to find employment due to her gender led to her first involvement in politics. According to the *Honolulu Advertiser*, Congresswoman MINK recalled that “I didn’t start off wanting to be in politics—I wanted to be a learned professional, serving the community. But they weren’t hiring women just then. Not being able to get a job from anybody changed things.”

Her early first-hand experience with these issues led to her vocal championing of legislative responses to the problem—most notably the landmark Women’s Educational Equality Act, otherwise known as title IX, which was passed 30 years ago and mandates gender equality in any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. In

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the years since, the athletic scholarship money available to women has increased from \$100,000 in 1972 to \$197 million in 1997. However, title IX also has a significant impact in the fight for parity in academic fields. One of the most important areas to reach parity in is math and science education and access to technology and technological training. These areas hold the key to achievement and employment for women now and in the future. The gains we have made in each of these areas could not have been possible without her principled leadership.

Another issue on which Congresswoman MINK led was opposition to the Vietnam war. After being elected in the fall of 1964, she was one of Congress' most vocal opponents of the prolonged military campaign. Indeed, she and fellow Member, Representative Bella Abzug of New York, flew to Paris to talk to participants in the Vietnam war peace talks. Although this position brought her scathing criticism from many sources, including her own constituents, she always did what she felt was right, even in the face of name calling, as she was labeled "PATSY Pink."

After leaving the House to pursue other political opportunities in the 1970s, she returned to the House in 1990. Since then, she has continued to be a vocal leader for progressive causes, most recently as the lead sponsor of vital legislation on welfare reform. This legislation would have expanded educational opportunities for women struggling to leave government assistance, and provided ample funding for child care. Her commitment to the needs of women and children could never be questioned. Indeed, in lieu of flowers, her family has asked that donations be made to the PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK Education Fund for Low-Income Women and Children, which will be established in her honor. What a fitting tribute to her work.

I am proud to have served with such a remarkable woman. Congresswoman MINK will be greatly missed both in this Chamber and in her home State.

I thank the Speaker.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my heartfelt condolences to the family of the late Congresswoman PATSY MINK, including her husband John and daughter Wendy, and the people of Hawaii's Second Congressional District who share our recent loss.

PATSY MINK was a dedicated public servant and an inspiring example of the great strides minority women have achieved in our society. She was a fierce and courageous ad-

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vocate for women's rights and whose powerful voice during political rallies and congressional debate belied her petite frame.

I am very proud of my 12 years together with her on the Education and Labor Committee. I always admired her compassion, insight, and extensive knowledge of each matter considered before our committee. My colleagues and I will miss her presence on the dais, but her spirit will live on in the memory of her enduring contributions to her priorities in education, women's rights, housing and health care.

I believe PATSY's greatest accomplishment was the addition of title IX to the Education Act, which she helped write in 1972. This landmark measure has a proven track record for increasing scholarships for women and promoting equality in athletics. Her contributions positively impacted the lives of tens of thousands of young American women. Without her leadership, the Women's National Basketball Association, women's soccer and other athletic endeavors for women would not be flourishing as they do today. The Women's Educational Equity Act and Native Hawaiian Education Act were also directly shaped by PATSY's vision of equality and opportunity.

I will always remember PATSY's friendship, collegiality and generosity, particularly several boxes of chocolate macadamia nuts from her native Hawaii that my family and I have enjoyed so much over the years! My thoughts and prayers remain with her family and constituents as we remember PATSY MINK's contributions to Congress and public service in America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Grucci). Pursuant to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii, the Chair requests that all Members stand to observe a moment of silence in memory of the late Honorable PATSY T. MINK, a Representative from the great State of Hawaii.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, the death of Representative PATSY MINK comes as great sorrow not only to her family, friends and constituents, but also to the U.S. Congress as well. We will long feel the loss of one of our most passionate Members.

I had the privilege of working with PATSY on the House Education and the Workforce Committee recently in her role

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as the ranking member of the 21st Century Competitiveness Subcommittee, which I chair. She always presented her views with a rare combination of elegance, conviction and passion.

As the first woman of color elected to Congress and the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, PATSY was a trailblazer and a role model to young women across the Nation.

While PATSY has a long list of accomplishments, female college students in America will forever be heirs to the legacy of title IX, which she was integral in passing. Title IX prohibits gender discrimination at any educational institution receiving Federal funds.

I am deeply saddened by this news of my friend and I offer sincere condolences to her family.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, the members of our committee lost a friend and colleague. The people of Hawaii lost a strong and trusted voice. And the people of our country lost a leader.

PATSY MINK was a vibrant, passionate, and effective voice for the principles she believed in. She spent most of her life serving her beloved State of Hawaii and the people of the United States. Her service to the Nation as a Member of this House came in two chapters: she first served here from January 1965 to January 1977; then she returned more than a decade later, in 1990, to resume her work on behalf of her constituents.

I was elected to the House that same year—1990. As incoming members of the Education and the Workforce Committee, we didn't see eye to eye on many issues. Our committee was the scene of some of the nastiest partisan sparring in the House, and there wasn't a lot of communication between Members from different parties.

Over the years, I went up against PATSY directly several times, on the issue of the Native Hawaiian Education Programs and Hawaii's Bishop Estate Trust. I won't mince words: I lost—each and every time. During those debates I learned first-hand what a fierce advocate she could be. Take it from me: when PATSY MINK decided she was going to fight for something, it wasn't much fun being on the receiving end.

As I mentioned, there wasn't much opportunity to get to know PATSY when I first joined our committee in the early 1990s. But our committee is a different place than it was 10 years ago. And on days like today, it's a little bit easier to understand why that's so important. Republicans on our

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committee eventually got the opportunity to not only know PATSY MINK, but to work with her side by side on issues like education reform. I know I speak for all the Republican members of our committee when I say I'm sincerely grateful we got that chance.

PATSY MINK's passionate commitment to the issues she believed in gave our committee a spark that will not be easily replaced. Many of the bills we've moved in the last year and a half bear her unmistakable imprint. As ranking member of the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness, PATSY played a key role in passing the No Child Left Behind Act, the bipartisan education bill signed in January by President Bush. And this year, she worked closely with the gentleman from California, Mr. McKeon, on legislation to reduce Federal red tape in higher education.

I'm truly disappointed we won't have the chance to continue this partnership with PATSY. We'll never know exactly where it might have led, or the things that might have been accomplished. But I do know one thing. I'm very grateful for the chance to have served with her, and to have worked alongside her to achieve some of the goals for which she strived.

PATSY MINK's passing is a significant loss for our committee, the people of Hawaii, and the people of the United States. I offer my sincere condolences to her family and constituents. She will be greatly missed.

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to join with my colleagues in paying a richly deserved tribute to the memory of our esteemed and devoted colleague here in the Congress, Congresswoman PATSY MINK.

The character of the life she lived could be summed up in just a few words: she was compassionate, dedicated, strong-spirited, a tireless worker, a real trailblazer, and an inspiring leader. Congresswoman MINK was self-sacrificing and sincerely devoted to her constituents and to this House.

After becoming the first Asian-American woman elected to Congress in 1964, Congresswoman MINK won a reputation for taking the lead on issues involving civil rights, education, the environment and poverty, as well as opposition to the Vietnam war. She was one of the first legislators to call for the impeachment of President Richard M. Nixon over Watergate, and her pioneering campaign for equality for women was credited with helping to make the issue a focal point of Democratic politics.

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Congresswoman MINK was extremely proud of the leading role she played in 1972 in the passage of title IX of the Education Act which as a result opened many doors and provided opportunities for young women in athletics. More recently, she opposed the toughening of welfare laws signed by former President Bill Clinton.

Congresswoman MINK has served in the U.S. Congress for 24 years. She was a "voice for the voiceless" and worked diligently for those who are oftentimes forgotten such as the poor and the disenfranchised.

Congresswoman MINK was a petite woman with a big heart and great intellect. It was a privilege to serve with her in the House and observe as she combined charm with an unlimited energy and the highest integrity. Her leadership and passion for justice will be missed not only by those who served with her, but by her constituents which she proudly served.

In closing and to sum up the impact which I believe PATSY MINK has had, I would like to paraphrase the words of Abraham Lincoln who stated in a memorable address: "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but can never forget what they did here."

My deepest condolences to her husband John and daughter Wendy, and to the constituents of the Second District of Hawaii.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding, it is with great sadness that I rise today to address the House.

I offer my deepest sympathies to PATSY MINK's family, husband John Francis Mink, daughter Wendy and brother Eugene Takemoto. Anyone who was fortunate enough to have been touched by her life knows that this Nation has lost a true warrior in the constant struggle for justice.

We will all miss her counsel and guidance as well as her friendship.

She encountered early on the difficulties of prejudice and sexism. She also understood the importance of coalition building that she would carry on for the rest of her career.

She was a person of firsts: first Japanese-American woman to become a lawyer in Hawaii in 1952, first Asian-American woman and woman of color elected to Congress, being 1 of only 12 women total in 1964.

Her abilities in awakening all of our social consciousness through her tireless advocacy, work and dedication, inspired

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students, community leaders, political appointees and especially elected officials of the APA community and beyond.

Congresswoman MINK's record as an advocate for civil rights is unassailable, a crowning achievement being the passage of title IX of the Education Amendments in 1972. This landmark legislation banned gender discrimination in schools, whether it was in academics or athletics.

As I have indicated, she has been a role model for countless women as well as those of us from the Asian-American and Pacific Islander community. Though she is not physically present, her spirit and legacy will live on through those of us who believe that the fight for fairness and equity is never over.

Mr. Speaker, as we all know, PATSY had a fierce passion for freedom and equal treatment for all persons and during these tense times as our Nation faces growing poverty rates and international turmoil, I'd like to close with two quotes from PATSY MINK. The first quote underscores her passion for the need to stand up for the under-represented and the second quote makes the point that when our national security is tested, we as a people must not ignore the basic principles that this country was founded on:

If to believe in freedom and equality is to be a radical, then I am a radical. So long as there remain groups of our fellow Americans who are denied equal opportunity and equal protection under the law *** we must remain steadfast, till all shades of man may stand side by side in dignity and self-respect to truly enjoy the fruits of this great land.

America is not a country which needs to punish its dissenters to preserve its honor, America is not a country which needs to demand conformity of all its people, for its strength lies in all our diversities converging in one common belief, that of the importance of freedom as the essence of our country.

We all know that Hawaii was founded by Polynesian travelers guided by the stars. Today in the skies of Hawaii shines yet another star in the constellations to still guide the islanders and those of us here on the mainland.

I will miss her very much.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in remembrance of my colleague Congresswoman PATSY MINK who served in the House of Representatives for 12 terms. She was the first woman of Asian descent to serve in the U.S. Congress. Representative PATSY MINK's ancestry is the classic story of immigrants seeking a better life in America for themselves and their families. Her four grandparents emigrated from Japan in the late 1800s to work as contract laborers in Maui's sugar plantations.

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Representative MINK began college at the University of Hawaii, but transferred to the University of Nebraska where she faced a policy of segregated student housing. Working with other students, their parents, and even university trustees, this policy of discrimination was ended. She returned to the University of Hawaii to prepare for medical school and graduated with a degree in zoology and chemistry. However, in 1948, none of the 20 medical schools to which she applied would accept women. She decided to study law and was accepted by the University of Chicago because they considered her a "foreign student." Choosing not to inform the university that Hawaii was an American territory, she obtained her Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1951. Newly married, she became the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii.

In 1956, she was elected to the territorial House of Representatives. It was the beginning of a long and effective political life. In 1959, Hawaii became the 50th State. In 1965, PATSY MINK was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and began the first of six consecutive terms in the House of Representatives. She was the first woman of color to be elected to Congress.

Representative MINK's ability to build coalitions for progressive legislation continued during her tenure in Congress. She introduced the first comprehensive Early Childhood Education Act and authored the Women's Educational Equity Act.

In the early 1970s, she played a key role in the enactment of title IX of the Higher Education Act Amendments. Written in 1972 to be enacted by 1977, title IX, which prohibited gender discrimination by federally funded institutions, has become the major tool for women's fuller participation not only in sports, but in all aspects of education. Title IX is the reason why girls and women have made such gains in education and particularly in sports. In 1971, only 294,015 girls participated in high school athletics. Today, over 2.7 million girls participate in high school athletics, an 847-percent increase, according to the Department of Education.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to reiterate the importance of the legacy of my dear friend PATSY MINK. Congresswoman MINK will be remembered for her deep concern and support of education, women's rights, and Pacific Islander issues. Her struggles and accomplishments bear witness to the strength of the American spirit.

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Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember the works of a great mentor, friend, colleague, and champion in Congress, Representative PATSY MINK.

I am saddened by the sudden loss of such a great leader and heroine. She inspired many of us through her tireless work, commitment, and dedication throughout her tenure in Congress. I send my condolences to Representative MINK's family, Mr. John Francis Mink, her husband, and Gwendolyn Rachel Mink, her daughter. You are in my thoughts and prayers.

Congresswoman MINK was the first Asian-American woman to serve in Congress. During her time in Congress she championed many issues including women's rights, education, the environment, equal opportunity for all citizens, and title IX of the Education Act. She will always be remembered as an outspoken advocate for women and children. She was the kind of public servant we all want to emulate.

PATSY left a lasting legacy behind that has inspired us to continue her work. She touched the lives of many individuals, particularly women through her work on title IX, which mandates gender equality in any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Title IX has been instrumental in prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in educational programs and sports activities that receive Federal funding. Before title IX, many schools saw no problem in maintaining strict limits on the admission of women or simply refusing to admit them. Since the passage of title IX, this has changed dramatically. In 1994, women received 38 percent of medical degrees, 43 percent of law degrees, and 44 percent of all doctoral degrees. In 1972, women received only 9 percent of medical degrees, 7 percent of law degrees and 25 percent of doctoral degrees.

Female participation in sports, like receiving a college education, has had unexpected benefits for women through title IX. Studies have shown that values learned from sports participation, such as teamwork, leadership, discipline and pride in accomplishment, are important attributes as women increase their participation in the workforce, as well as their entry into business management and ownership positions.

More and more women are entering and graduating from college and graduate school. More women are entering and excelling in sports activities. And, more women are entering the corporate world and holding management positions. Representative MINK's leadership in enacting title IX will continue to make a difference for young women. This is why

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today in the Education and the Workforce Committee we passed a bill to name title IX after PATSY MINK. Thanks to her courage and foresight the country is better as women have the opportunity to achieve their full position.

Her work enabled many young women to enter the field of sports, medicine, law, and business. Women today have been empowered to reach as far as they want because of the work Representative MINK championed in Congress.

Representative PATSY MINK's dedication and perseverance will be admired. She will be forever known as a strong, intelligent, and inspirational woman. She left a legacy behind that motivated and touched me deeply. Her work has allowed women to accomplish and reach for any dream they desire to achieve. Thank you, PATSY MINK.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened by the recent loss of my beloved colleague and dear friend, PATSY MINK of Hawaii. While serving together on the Education and the Workforce Committee, we developed a long-lasting friendship and mutual admiration for each other. PATSY's impact on this institution and our Nation's history should never be overlooked or forgotten. Her legacy will remain an inspiration for all those who struggle to overcome social, racial and economic injustice.

PATSY MINK will forever be remembered as a modern day pioneer of gender and racial equality in government. Throughout her distinguished career, PATSY continually overcame insurmountable obstacles to achieve success and acceptance in her professional and political career. In Hawaii, she became the first Asian-American woman to practice law and the first Asian-American woman to be elected to the territorial House before Hawaii became a State in 1959. While serving in the territorial House, she became one of the leading advocates for Hawaii's statehood. In 1964, she had the honor of becoming the first Asian-American woman of Japanese-American heritage to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

During her tenure, Congresswoman MINK became a leading advocate for racial, gender and social equality. Inspired by her lifelong challenges, Congresswoman MINK fought for women to have equal access to education and athletic opportunities. Thanks to her leadership and steadfast commitment, title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 helped dismantle gender discrimination in schools across this country. In order to preserve and protect her beloved State of Hawaii, Congresswoman MINK also helped write tough environ-

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mental protection laws safeguarding sacred lands and fragile waters from over-development and exploitation.

I feel absolutely privileged to have served with this historic and wonderful woman. Despite all the obstacles and challenges, PATSY MINK was still able to achieve her dreams and goals. Her perseverance and determination should continue to be an inspiration for future generations of Americans. I will forever admire my friend and colleague for her lifelong commitment and service to her country. Although it is difficult to say goodbye to my colleague, I know that her profound contributions and legacy will continue to influence our Nation's future.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank PATSY MINK, a leader, a visionary, a mentor, and a true advocate for so many who had no voice. PATSY MINK was a woman I looked up to, learned from, and was inspired by. As the first woman of color elected to the U.S. Congress in 1964, PATSY knew what it meant to break down barriers. Her passion was for those who were otherwise forgotten or pushed to the side.

PATSY was a strong fighter for women's rights. Her leadership in the fight for equality for women and girls in education and sports has made an everlasting impact on this country. The passage of title IX has literally changed the lives of millions of young girls and women. It opened the doors to countless opportunities for women and girls and allowed us to dream bigger than we ever had before. It allowed more people to see women as Olympic athletes and competitors. It allowed parents to see their daughters as softball players and runners. It challenged school administrators and coaches to see the potential in female athletes and embrace it.

PATSY was a relentless fighter for low-income and poor families. She had great compassion for those who were struggling against the odds to work and provide for their families. She wasn't afraid to make her voice heard in standing up for fair treatment of women receiving welfare benefits, workers' rights and fair pay, and children who were lacking food or a good education. PATSY was a fearless fighter for the environment. She helped protect Hawaii's natural beauty in national parks and worked at the local level to help communities preserve their lands. PATSY was a lifelong fighter for civil rights. She knew what it meant to stand up in the face of adversity and she worked hard to break down barriers so

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those coming after her would instead experience justice and equality.

PATSY was tough and passionate. I can see her now shaking her small but mighty fist as she eloquently challenged an injustice. PATSY was a pioneer and a trailblazer. As we honor the memory of PATSY MINK today, we should also think about the future that she would want and work to achieve it. PATSY would want us to pass a Labor/HHS bill that truly leaves no child behind. She would want us to fully fund the Women's Education Equity Act. She wanted to see passage of a welfare bill that lifts women and children out of poverty, not just off the welfare rolls. PATSY wants us to make sure that all people have a fair chance.

Today, as I mourn with my colleagues and extend my condolences to her family and to the people of Hawaii, I honor the memory of PATSY MINK and all that she stood for. And I deeply miss her beautiful smile.

EXPRESSING SORROW OF THE HOUSE AT THE DEATH OF THE HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF HAWAII

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in sadness at the passing of my colleague and friend PATSY MINK.

But I also rise in great joy and gratitude as I reflect on the paths she cleared for so many people.

PATSY MINK blazed trails for women and people of color. She was a stalwart progressive voice and aggressive leader on issues important to the American people.

She is known all over this great country for her work on minority affairs and equal rights. Various groups have called her an inspirational role model for students and an "American political trailblazer extraordinaire." The National Organization for Women called her a valiant champion.

One of her greatest successes was the passage of title IX, which she sponsored. Title IX literally leveled the playing field for women in academics and athletics, bringing countless women into athletics in high schools and colleges and universities, and helping to fuel the successes of many professional women's teams today.

PATSY MINK's biggest fans were also her most important fans—the people she represented in Congress for 24 years, as well as the Hawaii Legislature and the Honolulu City Council, where she consistently advocated on behalf of and delivered for her constituents. This tireless work explains why her local papers described her as "a true champion of the people."

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While there are words in honor of her vibrant life in service to the American people, perhaps the most fitting tribute is to strive to capture her extraordinary spirit in this great House as we continue the critical work she devoted her life to achieving—expanding job and education opportunities for women, promoting peace in our troubled world, and fighting for social justice.

My own special memory of PATSY was of the annual gift of chocolate-covered macadamia nuts she gave Members of Congress from her native Hawaii. She was not only thoughtful, she was an all-around class act.

Mr. Speaker, we all came to Congress to help better the lives of people we represent. We fight hard every day to achieve results that will improve the quality of life for people in our hometowns. But few can claim the results that PATSY MINK delivered for the people of Hawaii. She is an inspiration to all of us. While being a role model for so many young people in Hawaii and across the Nation, she is also a role model for each of us.

God bless her distinguished career in public service. And may God bless her family.

Ms. McKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to remember our colleague, Representative PATSY MINK.

It was with great sadness that I learned of the death of my friend and colleague, Congresswoman PATSY MINK this weekend.

I offer my deepest condolences to PATSY's family, her constituents, and the State of Hawaii. Her passing is a loss to us all.

PATSY was a leader on many issues during her 23-year tenure in Congress, and I believe that she truly did do what many, if not all Representatives seek to accomplish here in Washington, DC—she made a difference.

PATSY was the co-author for title IX of the Education Amendments Act of 1972, which mandated gender equality in education. Thanks to her work, millions of women were afforded greater access to education, school grants and scholarships, and athletic opportunities.

PATSY was also a leader on an issue that is close to my heart, the Freedom of Information Act. In 1971, PATSY filed suit along with 32 other Members of Congress to force disclosure of reports on underground nuclear attacks in the Aleutian Islands of Alaska. This case was later cited as precedent by the U.S. Supreme Court in its ruling for the release of the Watergate tapes.

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PATSY MINK was also an advocate for the protection and conservation of the natural resources of our Nation, and of Hawaii. A former Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International, Environmental and Scientific Affairs, where she helped strengthen protection of whales and regulations of toxic dumping and ocean mining, PATSY brought her advocacy back to Congress with her. In the 107th Congress, she introduced legislation to create the East Maui National Heritage Area, to expand the Pu'uhonua Honaunau National Historic Park, and to establish the Kalaupapa National Historic Park. Further, PATSY was involved in the successful effort to reform laws permitting strip mining. It is fitting then that PATSY was a recipient of the Friends of the National Parks Award from the National Parks Conservation Association.

On these, and many other fronts, PATSY was a dedicated and devoted leader and champion. I consider it a privilege to have served with PATSY, and I believe that Congress has lost an important and respected Member.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of our colleague, PATSY MINK. I was extremely saddened by the news of her death this weekend. Yet I am comforted by the fact that her story will serve to inspire young men and women all over the Nation to serve their country.

PATSY's life was one of constantly overcoming barriers. As a student at the University of Nebraska, PATSY worked to end the policy of housing desegregation. PATSY wanted to be a medical doctor but was prevented from doing so because medical schools did not, at that time, accept women. She then applied to law school, graduated from the University of Chicago, only to be blocked from getting a job as a lawyer because of her gender. Never allowing barriers to stand in her way, PATSY started her own law practice in Hawaii.

As a Member of Congress, PATSY worked tirelessly to fight for civil rights, our Nation's children, the environment, and equal opportunity. Furthermore, as a member of the House Education and the Workforce Committee she led the fight for title IX which mandated gender equality in any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Today's great female athletes, such as Mia Hamm, owe their success in part to PATSY. I am thankful that I had the opportunity to serve with someone who fought so indefatigably for economic and social justice for all Americans.

I am proud to have called PATSY MINK a friend and a colleague. She will be sorely missed.

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Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, during my days in grade school, the full participation of women in school athletics was not only discouraged, but also frowned upon. That all changed in 1972 when one woman challenged the system, changed the rules and inspired and empowered a new generation of young women. That woman is PATSY MINK.

I offer my deepest condolences to PATSY MINK's family. I know that they will miss her, as will all of us in Congress who were fortunate enough to know her, not only as a colleague, but also as a leader, mentor and friend.

PATSY MINK was a pioneer—she opened so many doors for a generation of women and for our daughters. She was the driving force behind title IX, which mandated gender equality in education.

Without this landmark piece of legislation, our daughters, granddaughters, nieces and young women everywhere would not have the opportunity to excel and display their talents in the classrooms and the playing fields across this Nation.

Without PATSY's unwavering efforts to implement this law, title IX would have been the great idea that never came to be.

I am honored to have served with Congresswoman MINK on the House Education and the Workforce Committee and feel privileged to have worked closely with her on the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness. I know firsthand her intense drive, dedication and devotion to her home State and her constituency.

As the first Asian woman elected to Congress, she displayed unparalleled determination in fighting for human rights, civil rights and the rights of minority groups everywhere. We must now be vigilant and continue the crucial work that Congresswoman MINK undertook on behalf of people everywhere who felt they had no voice.

Women, people of color and individuals throughout this Nation owe a debt of gratitude to PATSY MINK and her trail-blazing efforts. Her legacy of equality and integrity will live on not only in the Halls of Congress, but on the playing fields and in the classrooms across this Nation.

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend and colleague, the Honorable PATSY MINK. I have known PATSY since being elected to Congress nearly a decade ago, and it was with heartfelt sadness that I learned of her passing on September 28, 2002.

PATSY MINK, the first Congresswoman of Asian descent, was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1964.

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Throughout her career, she earned a reputation as a fearless and outspoken advocate for minorities, women, and children. Even at the age of 74, PATSY continued to be a stalwart for social and economic justice in the House of Representatives.

In one of her proudest moments in 1972, PATSY co-authored and passed a landmark law prohibiting sex discrimination in federally funded education programs, popularly known as title IX. As a result, the number of girls participating in high school sports has exploded in recent decades, leading to increased opportunities for women.

PATSY MINK's tenacity and dedication to the Civil Rights movement during the 1960s and 1970s shaped the Democratic national agenda, making the interests of women and minorities a centerpiece of the party's platform. During the 1990s, her ability to build coalitions in a divided Congress has made it possible to move much progressive legislation to the floor.

All of us here in Congress—Republicans and Democrats alike—owe PATSY so much. She was known on both sides of the aisle for her determination, courage and tenacity, and was an inspiration for all of us in public service. We are better legislators and better human beings for having known and worked with this distinguished woman.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague for this opportunity to remember and pay tribute to our dear departed colleague, PATSY MINK of Hawaii. I am deeply saddened by her passing, PATSY MINK was a wonderful woman and a great leader for her constituents of Hawaii and for our Nation.

I had the honor and privilege of serving on the Government Reform Committee with Congresswoman MINK. During my short tenure on the committee, PATSY MINK's passion and her belief in her work was evident and could be felt by all that knew her.

Mr. Speaker, PATSY MINK will always be remembered for her legislative achievements. Her ability to build coalitions for progressive legislation led to the first comprehensive Early Childhood Education Act and authored the Women's Educational Equity Act.

Her constituents benefited from her dedication to equality for women and she played a key role in the enactment of title IX of the Higher Education Act Amendments, which prohibited gender discrimination by federally funded institutions. This legislation has become the major tool for women's

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fuller participation not only in sports, but also in all aspects of education.

Most significantly, I have admired PATSY MINK for her tireless commitment to the people of the Second District of Hawaii. While this tribute cannot begin to communicate her greatness as a leader and friend, I can say that this body has been made better by her presence and is truly diminished in her absence. She was a role model, and always led by example.

Mr. Speaker, when you come to Congress, you look to certain people that set the framework on how you should act and how you should conduct yourself. You cannot find a better example of that than PATSY MINK. I consider myself fortunate to have had the opportunity to know and work with her. Congresswoman MINK's mark on this institution has been left, and she will never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory and celebrating the accomplishments of Congresswoman PATSY MINK.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SANDLIN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 566, I move the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Honorable PATSY T. MINK.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 43 minutes p.m.), pursuant to House Resolution 566, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 2, 2002, at 10 a.m. in memory of the late Honorable PATSY T. MINK.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ABERCROMBIE:

H. Res. 566. A resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives on the death of the Honorable PATSY T. MINK, a Representative from Hawaii; considered and agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, *October 2, 2002*

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE PATSY MINK

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to begin by congratulating my colleagues who provided the review of the ir-

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responsibility of the Republican majority toward the economy and my previous speaker, the gentlewoman from Ohio, in terms of her spirit of indignation expressed about cavalier attitudes towards war.

I think the subject that I want to talk about tonight, the lady that I want to talk about, the Congresswoman I want to talk about tonight, would very much approve of what our previous colleagues have done here already tonight. I want to talk about Congresswoman PATSY MINK, who recently passed away in Hawaii.

PATSY MINK is known for many things, but I knew her as an individual who was filled with righteous indignation and anger against injustice, and my colleagues have presented tonight very intelligent presentations, well-documented presentations, but that will get all the time. I think I heard in their voices also some outrage. They were upset. They were angry about the irresponsibility of the Republican majority, and that we have all too little of here in this Congress, all too little righteous indignation and anger.

We are going to miss PATSY MINK because she was a lady with great righteous indignation against injustice. She was angry at the kind of callous approach to human welfare that was exhibited too many times on the floor of this Congress.

Yesterday we had a resolution on PATSY MINK, and many people spoke. I was not able to speak, but I did submit for the *Record* a tribute to Congresswoman PATSY MINK, and I would like to start with that tribute and make comments on it. The tribute, of course, is in its entirety in the *Record*, Tuesday, October 1.

In Tuesday's *Record* this appears in its entirety, but I would like to repeat it and comment as I go, because I heard my colleagues yesterday talk about PATSY in many ways. Most of the references were personal. I would like to focus primarily tonight on PATSY MINK as a policy manager, PATSY MINK as a champion of the poor, PATSY MINK as a champion of women, PATSY MINK who could be very intense, although she always was polite and warm, and lots of people talked about that yesterday.

PATSY MINK will be remembered with a broad array of accolades. She was a warm, compassionate colleague. She was civil and generous, even to the opponents who angered her the most. As a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, which when PATSY MINK first came to Congress was called the Committee on Education and Labor, as a member of that committee, in any long markup, and we

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could have some long markups, we always knew that PATSY would pull out macadamia nuts for all of us, and she would share macadamia nuts with everybody, those who were opponents as well as those who were allies.

I remember her chiding me, joking with me when I talked about how much I loved macadamia nuts. I was a macadamia nut junkie, but I said to her, “Do not bring any more because I am on a diet, and these things certainly do not help anybody’s diet.” The next time she came with macadamia nuts, they were chocolate-covered macadamia nuts, and they are even more delicious than regular macadamia nuts and even more calories. But that was the kind of person she was.

She was quite warm, cared very much about everybody, but she could be angry. She could be a piece of chain lightning.

For me, she will be remembered as my friend, mentor and my personal whip on the floor. Often at the door of a House Chamber, PATSY would meet me with instructions. “We,” she said, “are voting no,” or, “We are voting yes on this one.” I did not consider that to be intimidation at all. I considered it always an honor to have been invited to function as an ideological twin to PATSY MINK. She was not telling me or instructing me. She was making assumptions about how we would be together in our analysis of the problem, our conclusions about what to do with respect to voting. That was a great honor, and I am going to miss that.

In the Committee on Education and the Workforce, as well as on the House floor, I was always inspired by PATSY’s convictions. She was always an independent spirit, and she pursued her causes with total dedication. She was not just another advocate for education or for women or for jobs for welfare mothers, not just another one. PATSY MINK was a special advocate.

She was forever a fiery and intense advocate on these issues. She frequently exuded an old-fashioned righteous indignation that seems to have become extinct in the Halls of Congress. For PATSY, there were the right policies and laws which she pushed with all the zeal she could muster, and there were the wrong-headed, hypocritical, selfish and evil policies which had to be confronted, and they had to be engaged to the bitter end.

When colleagues spoke about partisan compromise negotiations, PATSY would quickly warn Democrats to beware of an ambush or a trap. I think PATSY in her encyclopedic ap-

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proach to her mission, encyclopedic concern about anything that affected human beings, would have very much appreciated the presentation by my colleagues before the 1-hour presentation on the economy.

On the Committee on Education and Labor where PATSY served and I have served for the 20 years that I have been here in Congress, we used to have hearings and testimony from economists, because this committee was charged and is still charged with overall responsibility with respect to the economy as it impacts on working families and working men and women, and as the human resources interact with the other factors in our economy. So we used to have many economists come, and our approach was certainly not a tunnel-vision approach.

She would have been concerned and has been concerned all year long about the fact that the economy has been deteriorating, the fact that unemployment is increasing. The unemployment rate averaged 4.1 percent in the year 2000 and reached a 30-year low of 3.9 percent in October 2000; but today the unemployment rate has increased to 5.7 percent nationwide. We have presently 8.1 million unemployed Americans, an increase of 2.5 million compared to the year 2000. The number of Americans experiencing long-term unemployment over 27 weeks has almost doubled in the last year.

Some of this my colleagues heard from my previous colleagues who spoke on the economy. I think this is summarized very well by my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. Waxman), the ranking member of the Committee on Government Reform. Job creation has reversed.

In the year 2000, the year before President Bush took office, the economy created 1.7 million new jobs. This trend has been reversed, and the economy has lost almost 1.5 million jobs since President Bush took office in January 2001. Poverty is increasing. After decreasing for 8 straight years, decreasing for 8 straight years and reaching its lowest level in 25 years, the poverty rate increased from 11.3 percent in 2000 to 11.7 percent in 2001. In the first year of the Bush administration, 1.3 million Americans slipped back into poverty, with a total of 32.9 million Americans living in poverty in 2001.

Incomes are falling. Hundreds of thousands of Americans are filing for bankruptcy. Mortgage foreclosures are at a record high. The Federal budget deficit is increasing. In 2000, the year before President Bush took office, the Federal

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budget, excluding Social Security, showed a surplus of \$86.6 billion. The most recent figures from the Congressional Budget Office indicate that for 2002 the Federal budget excluding Social Security will show a deficit of \$314 billion. This represents the largest budget decline in U.S. history, and it is the third largest on-budget deficit in history, exceeded in size only by the deficits of 1991 and 1992 under the first President Bush.

I think PATSY MINK would be, has shown all year long, that she is very concerned about all of these matters. PATSY MINK, in the 107th Congress, was one of the great spirits continually pushing to get more activists going in response to the decline of the economy.

PATSY was a policymaker. PATSY should be remembered as a policymaker, as a fighter. Whatever else we remember about her as an individual, we should not trivialize her role in the dynamics here in the Congress with respect to making policy. Her profound wisdom on all matters related to education in particular and matters relating to human resources, whether it was job training or occupational health and safety, whatever matters relating to human resources, she had a profound wisdom about that because she had been here for quite a long time. Her long years of service on the Committee on Education and Labor, which later became the Committee on Education and the Workforce, afforded her that kind of wisdom.

Too many of us in the Congress have forgotten the value of institutional memory. While the House is filled with Members who speak as experts on education, PATSY MINK was among the few who had hard-earned credentials with respect to education. She was a part of the development and the nurturing of title I to the point where it has become the cornerstone of Federal education reform. She was here during the Great Society program creation. She served with Adam Clayton Powell and Lyndon Johnson in the years that they passed more social legislation than has ever been passed in Congress.

Title IX was a landmark reform to end the gender gap in our educational institutions, in school athletics; but also many other aspects of higher education. Title IX belongs to PATSY. She conceived it decades ago, and she had to fight all the way to the President. Even recently, in this 107th Congress, there were skirmishes seeking to cut back on the funding for title IX. Title IX was passed in 1972, but right up

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until recently, the grumbling and the attempts to undercut have persisted.

I will talk more in greater detail about some of the things that have happened along the way as PATSY was forced to fight to keep title IX. As I said, she had an encyclopedic approach. She was involved in many issues. There were certain issues she would focus on tenaciously. And because she focused on them, she was prepared to defend them, and she very effectively saved many of these programs from the jaws of those who would roll back progress.

Title IX, like many other Federal policies and programs, was considered to be impossible, something else we could not afford. We could not afford to have equality in our education activities for women. That would be a burden on our higher education institutions. That would be a burden on higher education athletics, college athletics, or school athletics. Always those who want to conscript and limit the opportunities for a class of people insist that it is not doable.

Social Security originally was attacked. We know we did not get a single Republican vote when Social Security was implemented and passed. Social Security was attacked as something that would wreck the economy. The minimum wage was attacked. The minimum wage provision was attacked as another item that would wreck the economy. Always reasons are found to stop the spreading of the benefits of our great American democracy and our great economy to all.

They particularly hold on with respect to matters relating to women. We are way, way behind, even in liberal America, liberal and progressive America. We are still way behind in recognizing full unfettered rights for all women. There is no more category of human being more oppressed in the world than women. If you want to look at numbers, the greatest number of people oppressed throughout the world are women. In all societies, just about, there is oppression. In societies that suffer from racial prejudice, an oppression because of race, or in others who suffer as a result of colonialism, and all those societies where everybody might suffer, the women still suffer most of all because of male dominance. Male chauvinism seems to hold on. It seems to be institutionalized in certain religions. And when we liberate women finally, we will have arrived as a civilization.

But there is a great need to have the fullest possible liberation for women in America. We are more advanced in this respect than probably any society. The mountaintop is in

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view, and we should certainly go on to make certain that all of the pathways are cleared so that women and men are clearly equal in one society in the world, that is the American society, and that this will spread first in the Western world and on and on and break down any shibboleth that may remain in terms of religions that insist that women are inferior and women do not deserve complete equality with men.

PATSY was an advocate for total equality for women, and that is quite appropriate. Her spirit will be missed. We should remember PATSY as an advocate for women. She was the co-author of title IX of the Higher Education Amendments of 1972 that prohibits sex discrimination in all education institutions receiving Federal funds. This law, which PATSY cited as one of her greatest accomplishments, has had a dramatic impact in opening up opportunities for girls and women in the professions and most visibly in athletics.

In 1970, before the passage of title IX, only 8.4 percent of medical degrees were awarded to women. By 1980, this figure had increased to 23.4 percent. By 1997, women were earning 41 percent of medical degrees. So in addition to athletics, in an area like medicine, PATSY's title IX opened the way for women.

I think her colleague, Senator Akaka, in honoring PATSY, was able to bring some light on her personal travails as a woman. PATSY wanted to be a doctor. She applied for medical school after studying zoology and chemistry at the University of Hawaii. She applied in 1948 to a medical school there, but she was rejected, along with other bright young women who were aspiring to be doctors at a time when women made up only 2 to 3 percent of the entering class. PATSY went on to apply to a law school instead. She gained admission to the University of Chicago.

It was during her years at the University of Chicago that she met and married her husband. PATSY returned to Hawaii and gained admission to the Hawaii bar in 1953. But as a woman, even then, she had difficulty, because it was said that her husband was a native of Pennsylvania, and a woman had to gain her bar admission in the area where her husband lived. She challenged that piece of sexism and she won. She was admitted to the Hawaii bar, and she became the first Japanese-American woman to become a member of the bar in Hawaii.

In 1965, PATSY brought her views to the national stage when she became the first woman of color elected to the U.S.

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House of Representatives to represent Hawaii's Second Congressional District—1965. You can see that she was here during the time when Lyndon Johnson put forth his Great Society programs, and she was a colleague of Adam Clayton Powell as each one of those measures came through the Committee on Education and Labor on its way to the floor of the House to be passed successfully by a democratically controlled Congress and Senate. So the institutional memory, the institutional achievements of PATSY MINK ought to be remembered as part of the *Record*.

She is a role model that the present Members of Congress should look up to. She is a role model that should be held up to future Members of Congress. We need role models that go beyond the fact that we are all very intelligent men and women who come to this Congress. You will not find a single person elected to Congress who is not intelligent. You do not get here unless you are very intelligent. Most of us have extensive formal education. Most of the Members of Congress are college graduates. Many are people who have gone beyond college and have professional degrees. So intelligence is not a problem here.

If intelligence were the kind of cleansing overall virtue that I once believed it was when I was in high school and college, that intelligent people always do the right thing, intelligent people understand the world, they understand what is right, and they do what is right. Intelligence does not automatically lead to correct and appropriate, democratic, generous, progressive, and charitable behavior. So intelligence is not the problem here in this Congress. The quality that is missing here is indignation, righteous indignation, dedication to the proposition that all men and women are created equal. And if they are all created equal, they all have a right to share in the prosperity and the benefits of this great country.

We have to make a way for them to do that, even if they are people who are very poor and at one time or another have to go on welfare. At one time or another they have to be the recipients of the safety net benefits of our Nation. We have safety net beneficiaries who are rich farmers, yet we never are critical of them. But we have safety net beneficiaries who are welfare mothers, mothers of children; and you do not become a woman on welfare unless you have children. It is Aid to Families with Dependent Children. So welfare women, who we refer to, are really mothers of children

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who are covered by the law Aid to Families with Dependent Children.

In this Congress, PATSY declared war on the oppressors of welfare women. It was a lonely army that she led. A very tiny platoon, I would say, that she led as she made war on the oppressors of welfare women. No one was more incensed and outraged than the Member from Hawaii when the so-called welfare reform program of President Bush threatened greater burdens and smaller subsidies for welfare recipients. PATSY came to me often and said we must fight this, we must do something, we must not allow this to happen. We must point out the fact that welfare benefits have been greatly reduced in most of the States. We must point out the fact that in the model State of Wisconsin, the State where the Secretary of Health and Human Services, former Governor Thompson presided, they have reduced the welfare benefits for a family of three to less than \$300 a month; and they are praising him for having made that reduction. That is wonderful; that a welfare family of three only gets less than \$300 a month.

That same Governor Thompson had transferred welfare money that would have gone to welfare beneficiaries to other functions in State government. Maybe he had a few other cronies he wanted to employ, maybe he gave a few more State banquets, who knows where the money went; but the Federal money that was meant to go to welfare beneficiaries, the law allowed him, if he saved it by curtailing the benefits for welfare families, then he could use it in other ways. No one was more incensed and outraged by that kind of activity than PATSY MINK.

PATSY said, We must do something. The Democrats are going to be rubber stamps to the Republican proposals. The Democrats are going to be rubber stamps to President Bush's proposals. PATSY MINK came forward, and we had made many proposals. We fought the greater burdens and smaller subsidies for welfare recipients. All of PATSY's proposals in the House were voted down. We did not pass anything at all. But I admire and will always praise PATSY MINK for leading the fight which stirred up the long-dormant conscience among Democrats.

Democrats did come to the floor with an alternative bill. We did produce a fight on the floor. We did have a debate on the floor. We offered an alternative. We set the stage for what happened after the bill left this House and went to the other body. We would like to believe that the fact that delib-

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erations on this very important matter, welfare reform, continues and is stalled because we fought valiantly under the leadership of PATSY MINK, and that fight still goes on as a result of the record. We united behind PATSY. We were voted down, but we were together.

As I said before, PATSY MINK is a role model for what needs to happen in this House. Some Members of Congress focus on housing issues. Some focus on transportation issues. Some focus on health issues. Whatever the issue, they need to bring to it the kind of indignation and determination that PATSY brought to the issues she cared about. She cared about education and welfare mothers. Nobody knew better than PATSY about the correlation between poverty and poor performance in education. She had many poor people in the rural parts of her district, and PATSY MINK understood the correlation.

There is a correlation between poor performance and the ability of students to take full advantage of the educational opportunities offered, and poverty. Poverty and education should not be discussed separately, they should be discussed together. What we do to welfare families hurts education. When a welfare family has their budget curtailed to the point where children go to school hungry, and the best meal they get is the school free lunch because supper is not going to be adequate, breakfast is not adequate, and at some schools we have begun to provide breakfast because of that, why not provide higher benefits and substitutes for the families so the children who are going to school get over that first hurdle and they come to school prepared to learn because they have a wholesome environment at home.

We had on the floor today several resolutions which attempted to force the issue. Again, I think PATSY MINK would have been very pleased with what happened this afternoon in the regular session. We had four resolutions which showed some outrage, some indignation. We want to force the issue. We do not want to bide time here in this Congress the way that the Republican majority has decided we should. We do not want to just be here and not deal with the issues. I would hate to read history 50 years from now and hear how the historians analyzed what happened to the great America; that at its apex when it was most powerful, most prosperous, the leader of the entire world, the only remaining superpower sat around and, like Nero, fiddled while Rome was burning.

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There are so many issues related to the changing patterns of the weather, the climate, so many things that reach beyond our economy; and, of course, the ongoing fight against terrorism. That is no less an issue, but we have to chew gum and walk, sing, dance and do a lot of things at the same time, and we are letting most of our resources, the tremendous brain power of the Congress lie fallow, unutilized. There is tremendous brain power and energy. The Congress is not being utilized because, for political reasons, somebody has decided that it is best for us to tread water and do nothing.

My colleagues in the Democrat Party, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Holden), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Visclosky), and the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), they offered resolutions saying let us do something.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Holden) offered a resolution relating to family farmers and bankruptcy. Be it resolved that the House of Representatives should call up for consideration H.R. 5348, the Family Farmers and Family Fishermen Protection Act of 2002, which will once and for all give family farmers the permanent bankruptcy protections they have been waiting for for over 5 years.

Mr. Speaker, why not? We are all here. Why do we not debate an act on this vital resolution? No, the Republican majority chose to vote it down. With a motion to table, all you need is a majority of the votes, and a motion to table takes effect.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Brown) wanted to deal with the fact that patent drugs, the drug companies are playing with patent law so they can hold on to patents longer and keep the cost of drugs higher and avoid the utilization of generic drugs. That was voted down, too.

The Brown resolution attempted to call for some constructive action, but it was also voted down, but he did it, and Democrats rallied behind the gentleman overwhelmingly out of a sense of indignation. Those of us who are sick of being victimized by the majority, we are held paralyzed. We are here, but we can do nothing. At least we can vote for a resolution to call for action, and we did. But again, the majority had the most votes, and this resolution was voted down.

The next resolution was by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Visclosky). It was a simple resolution, after all of the whereases, resolved that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Congress should provide States with

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the resources they need to fully implement the No Child Left Behind Act as promised less than a year ago.

Less than a year ago we passed the No Child Left Behind Act. It was a bipartisan vote on final passage. I voted for it. I voted for it because of the promises that were made with respect to funding. The President said he would double title I over a 2-year period. The President said he would provide and support the funding for the implementation for No Child Left Behind, meaning the tests, the training and the administrative costs related to that. The President said that he would support an increase in the special education funding, but he has reneged on those promises.

We would like to see the resources provided by passing the Health and Human Services and the Education and related agencies appropriations. The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Visclosky) offered that resolution.

I would like to note that PATSY MINK said No Child Left Behind was a piece of legislation that was an ambush; it was a trap. She voted against it in committee, and she voted against it on the floor of the House. And now she has been proven to be correct.

We made some stringent requirements there. We placed on the backs of school systems and teachers and students a lot of new regulations and threats, provisions for monitoring tests, and now we have reneged on paying the costs of all of that, leaving it to them. In PATSY's district, she complained several months ago that the provisions of the No Child Left Behind Act were beginning to upset parents because there are provisions that say if your individual school is failing in terms of the achievements of the students in reading and math, if it is failing, then you have a right to go to another school, transfer to another public school.

Well, just about all of the schools in a certain area of her district are failing, and the parents are frustrated because they want to use that right, but in order to go to another school, they would have to have air transportation. The island is constructed such that the only way they can get to a school that is better than the schools in that locale would be to have planes to transport them. The cost of transportation is so prohibitive that the law has no meaning for them. She was angry because they were angry at her, but they have been stirred up by the promise that was offered by the No Child Left Behind legislation.

I think that the next resolution that was offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Obey), who is the ranking

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member of the Committee on Appropriations, was in the same vein, concerned about the fact that we have reneged on the promises of the legislation that we all voted for, most of us voted for, in a bipartisan compromise. PATSY did not vote for it. She said we would regret the compromise, and now we are living to regret it.

The Obey resolution resolved that it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Congress should complete action on the fiscal year 2003 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education and related agencies appropriation before recessing, and should fund the No Child Left Behind Act with levels commensurate with the levels promised by the act less than a year ago.

Mr. Speaker, we are here. We should act now. Why have we defaulted on action to the point where there is a discussion of nothing significant is going to happen until after the election. Nothing significant is going to be done about any appropriations issues until after the election. That is a swindle. We owe it to the American people to take action on critical activities and demonstrate what we are made of. Let us have a record. Let us go forward and not play with the public opinion polls where we know that the great majority of the American people rank education as a major issue. Education is ranked as a major issue, and, therefore, we pay lip service to education, but we do not want to really do anything.

The indignation shown by these resolutions, the attempt to force some action or at least to dramatize it, the mobilization of one party to make certain that this issue was on the floor I think PATSY MINK would be quite proud of.

PATSY was always concerned about the fact that education was so highly publicized by both parties. PATSY was concerned about the fact that there barriers put up about education costing too much, although in America we are only spending in terms of Federal funds, we only pick up 7 percent of the cost of education. There is a continued drumbeat that education costs too much. The Federal Government should not be more involved in education.

Our answer was, what activity is it that the American Government is involved in that does not need education as more than a footnote? Education is a force in whatever activity we are engaged in and, therefore, what fools we are to continue to ignore education when we talk about critical issues. The Homeland Security Act, for example, the creation of a homeland security agency does not talk in any signifi-

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cant way about the role that education will play. The Education Department is barely mentioned. Yet the Homeland Security Act is a complex mechanism which will not work unless it has very educated people. It will not work unless it has cadres of people who are well-trained in various ways. Homeland security will not work unless we train tremendous numbers of people in the cleanup of anthrax or the cleanup of biological warfare materials. We are preparing for that. We are discussing each day how we have enough vaccine to vaccinate our whole population in 10 days.

There are a number of things happening, but we are not discussing who is going to do it. Where are the people who will give the vaccinations? We have a shortage of nurses. We have a shortage of basic technicians in our hospitals. We certainly cannot deal with complicated biological warfare as exhibited by the way we handled the anthrax emergency here in Washington.

What happened in the anthrax emergency here in Washington? I will not go through the whole scenario, but Congress was threatened and the focus of attention of all the experts was on Congress. The post office, on the other hand, where the anthrax had to come through, was ignored. Even when they discovered that there was anthrax in the post office, all of the personnel were still focused here, all the expertise.

So we had two people die here in Washington. They were postal employees, postmen, who died, because we did not have enough personnel to do the total job and the total job was not really of epic proportions. The anthrax attack, whoever did it, they still do not know who did it, of course, it was small in comparison to what terrorists could do. I fear anthrax more than I fear nuclear weapons. After watching what happened here in Washington, after having been locked out of my office for several weeks, even now we have to irradiate our mail, after watching it take 4 months to clean up the anthrax in one Senate building; and the experts, the hygienists who handle anthrax, whoever the experts were, were so limited, the technicians so limited till they only focused on the Senate building. There were not enough to go around. We could not deal with the post office. We still have not dealt with the cleanup of post offices the way we should.

So we have a shortage of people who can deal with anthrax; and that is a clear and present threat, or something similar to anthrax. But in the Homeland Security Act, there is no provision for the training of more people in this area.

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There is no provision for dealing with the fact that we have a shortage of nurses. Who is going to do all these vaccinations in case we have an epidemic as a result of a biological attack? We have shortages of people who are going into police departments. We have shortages in fire departments in big cities like New York, for example. They are working madly to recruit people to replace the numerous firemen who lost their lives, but in general there has been an attrition over the years of applicants in terms of these agencies.

Many of these positions do not require a Ph.D., graduate education; but they do require some education. Getting people to pass a basic test involving literacy and simple calculations, getting graduates of our schools who can pass those simple requirements has become a big problem. We need to invest whatever is necessary if we are serious about homeland security, or if we are serious about fighting terrorism.

One of the factors that keeps coming up is the very embarrassing fact that we had a lot of data collected. Many of the facts that had been assembled by our reconnaissance agencies, by our satellites in the sky, picking up electronic communications, many of those items were there which told things that would have been very useful in counteracting what happened on September 11; but we did not have Arab translators. We did not have enough translators.

I have said here on the floor many times, that is inexcusable, that there were not enough Arab translators to stay current with the great amount of data that was being collected from Arab sources. Arabs have been terrorists for quite a long time. Since Ronald Reagan's reign when they bombed the barracks in Beirut and killed 200 Marines, on and on, every major act of terrorism, sabotage, Arabs have done it. So surely Arabs should have been high on the radar screen and the number of people who interpret Arabic should have been great. But it is not there.

I heard advertising on the radio and television in New York a couple of months after September 11 advertising for people who might want to be Arab interpreters. On and on it could go, including the fact that in the field in Afghanistan, where our troops have been victorious and conducted a high-tech war in a very effective way, nevertheless, the casualties, if you look at the casualties that we have suffered, the majority of them have been from friendly fire as a result of human error. We have suffered casualties ourselves as a result of human error and friendly fire. We have had a couple of embarrassing incidents with respect to the Canadians

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and with respect to some tribal groups as a result of human error. So as war becomes more high tech, education becomes an even more important factor.

There is a recognition in the military world of the value of education. I would like to juxtapose the fact that they place a great deal of value on education on specific things related to the military while at the same time ignoring the greater funnel, the mass education that has to funnel people into the military. For example, we have quite a number of military academies beyond West Point. Most people only think of West Point, the Navy at Annapolis, the Air Force Academy; but we also have an Industrial College of the Armed Forces, National War College, Army War College, Naval War College, Naval Post Graduate School, Air War College, Air Force Institute of Technology graduate school and long-term training arrangements and continued service arrangements which allow members of the military to go to graduate schools anywhere when needed.

There is a great deal of understanding in the military of the value of education. Their personnel are constantly being put through a process of improving their education. The military is not afraid to spend money, also. It costs money to educate youngsters in this day and age.

I hear complaints that education costs too much, that when I was a kid we were only paying teachers so much and school costs were at very low levels per child, but now teacher salaries are too high, and we want computers. That is the way of the modern world. When World War II started, we only had four or five vehicles in the Federal arsenal of transportation. Roosevelt had a car and four or five other Cabinet Members. We were at that stage. Now we have a whole fleet of cars. We have a fleet of planes. The world has changed.

If it has changed in every other respect, then surely it has changed in respect to education. But we do not recognize that when it comes to education. We do not look at the fact that our military academies are spending tremendous amounts of money. I have only got figures for way back in 1990. They do not let you have current figures. In 1990 we were spending tremendous amounts of money for the Army academy, which is West Point; Naval Academy, et cetera. But more important than what they were spending overall, which is hard to deal with, as of 1996, the budget office study showed again with 1990 figures, that the amount of money being spent per officer, that is where we can make some comparison.

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They say right now at Harvard and Yale, Ivy League schools may cost you between \$40,000 and \$50,000 per student per year now. In 1990, the cost per officer commissioned in the Army was \$299,000—\$299,000 per officer commissioned. In the Navy it was \$197,000 per officer commissioned. In the Air Force, \$279,000 per officer commissioned. We are willing to spend tremendous amounts of money when it involves personnel serving the military directly. If we are willing to spend \$299,000 per officer commissioned, surely we can spend more than \$8,000 per child in the New York City school system and understand that modern costs are such that \$8,000 per child is not going to get you very much in terms of what is needed in this day and age.

I checked before Ron Dellums left as the head of the Armed Services Committee. I did get some figures which showed that the cost at that time, I think that was about 7 or 8 years ago, was down to \$120,000 per cadet at West Point, if you left out the actual cost of the military training and just the academic training. The academic training at that time was \$120,000 per student while Harvard and Yale at that time were estimated to be about \$30,000 in the Ivy League. So either way you can see the difference. We are willing to spend tremendous amounts of money when we think it is important.

PATSY MINK and I used to talk a great deal about the great hypocrisy of American policymakers. In private schools, the cost per child is far higher than \$8,000 per child, as it is in the New York City schools. The average in New York City is \$8,000 per child because it has so many different schools. There is a low end in my district. There are some schools where they are spending only \$4,000 per child; and there is a high end where they are spending \$12,000 per child because the expenditure costs are driven by the personnel costs. The greatest cost of personnel, the more experienced teachers and administrators are in certain schools in certain districts that they consider highly desirable places to be. So their salaries raise the cost per child in those districts, while the poorest schools suffer from too many substitute teachers and uncertified teachers and you have a very low cost. But what I am saying is that as a Nation, we are investing very highly in a well-qualified, well-educated military. We are blind to the fact that all the other sectors must go along.

A complex, modern Nation, the leader of the free world, needs to have a comparable concern about education across

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the board. All of these Department of Defense graduate institutions, is there a single peace initiative we have which has Federal funding for graduate institutions? Is there a single graduate institution that we know of? There is a peace institute which you can hardly find in the budget, it is so small; and it is very cautious about what it does. But there is no place where we are training diplomats. There is no plan to make certain that the greatest Nation on Earth, the last superpower, has knowledge of all the other societies on Earth.

We not only have a shortage in people who can translate Arabic but in Pakistan and some other countries, they speak Urdu. In Afghanistan they speak Pashto. We have more than 3,000 colleges and universities in this Nation. If you have a plan, if the Homeland Security Act cared about really dealing with terrorism across the world, you would have a plan which showed that somewhere in America there is a college or a university that has an institute or a center which is not only learning the language, teaching the language, but also teaching the culture of any group of people anywhere on the face of the Earth.

Certainly any nation in the United Nations, we should have a program which has people who are studying it. We can afford to do that. By chance we have experts probably on everything, but single people who decide they want to go off and study and are ready when we need them for these kinds of assignments, that number is decreasing.

Why not have a plan which guarantees that we will always have enough people who speak Urdu to deal with increasing our friendship with Pakistan? Pakistan is a friendly Muslim nation. Pakistan is our ally in the fight against terrorism. We need to know more about its culture and be able to deal with it. If we are going to have nation-building, that is a word that was trivial, used and ridiculed a few years ago, but now it is understood that we cannot fight terrorism without nation-building. We do not invest a large amount of energy, time, lives, effort in a nation like Afghanistan and then walk off and leave it to crumble back into the kind of primitive savagery that existed under the Taliban. If we do not stay and we do not do nation-building, we will have to do it all over again in 10 or 20 years. So nation-building is part of a process that we should have in our overall plan to fight terrorism.

Homeland security, military readiness, all that, we should look at education first and foremost. The funnel which feeds everything we do has to come up through our public school

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system. Fifty-three million children are out there in our public school system. They could supply every expert we need, every category of technician, but they are not doing it when they come out of high school, and they can only barely read and write properly, when calculations are minimal.

A large part of public school is inhabited by minorities, and one of the problems is, which PATSY and I talked about many times, as the minority population has increased in certain school systems, the big city school systems in America, the commitment of the locality and the commitment of the State government has gone down, and we cannot get away from an observation that racism is at work in decision-making.

Doing less for the schools has happened as the population has changed, but let us take a look at what that means for America in one area. In our military those same minorities who are being neglected in our public schools make up a large part of our military relative to their percentage of population. African-Americans are considered by the Census Bureau to be about 13 percent of the total population. In the Army African-Americans total 25.5 percent of the Army population; 480,435 people are African-Americans. Hispanics are 9.3 percent. In the Navy African-Americans, which are only 13 percent of the population, are 18.9 percent of the Navy. African-Americans, who are only 13 percent of the population, are 16 percent of the soldiers in the Air Force. In the Marines African-Americans are 18.9 percent.

These same African-Americans who are in the inner-city schools predominantly, the supply that goes into our military, is jeopardized if you do not provide appropriate education now. What would it be like in a few years? What is it like now? Is the quality of the soldiers declining at a time when the high-tech complexity of the military is increasing?

We should take a hard look at all the various activities of our society and how they complement each other.

PATSY MINK, as I said before, had an encyclopedic mind when it came to looking at human resources and looking at the various missions of a civilized society like ours should have. PATSY MINK and I have talked about the fact that it is ridiculous to have a homeland security program which allocates no significant role to the Department of Education or to the universities and colleges in America. It is sort of doomed to failure.

I would like to conclude by just refocusing on one particular project or program that is identified most imme-

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diately and specifically with PATSY MINK. That is title IX. Many women who are doctors and lawyers, who had a basically equal treatment in the university system and graduate schools, have no idea what it was like before. I think one of the women on the Supreme Court told a long story about how she was denied access to decent jobs in the law firms when she first came out of college and later denied promotions, et cetera. So there are individual stories that can be told, but the figures were outrageous before title IX.

Title IX has made a big difference, but title IX has been fought step by step all the way. It was signed into law in 1972, and PATSY had to go to war and fight the Tower amendment in 1974. She had to fight certain other Senate amendments that were attempted by Senator Helms and S. 2146 in 1976 and 1977. On and on it goes. There have been attempts to gut title IX.

So title IX, the welfare rights, the welfare reform, all of it was part of why I say that PATSY MINK was a role model for decisionmakers of this Congress, and she is a role model for decisionmakers in the future. Compassion and righteous indignation are still vital qualifications for the leaders of a Nation. PATSY MINK was a great leader of this great Nation.

THURSDAY, *October 3, 2002*

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF THE LATE
HONORABLE PATSY T. MINK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 566, the Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Members of the House to the committee to attend the funeral of the late PATSY T. MINK:

Mr. Abercrombie of Hawaii; Mr. Gephardt of Missouri; Ms. Pelosi of California; Mr. Obey of Wisconsin; Mr. George Miller of California; Mr. Sensenbrenner of Wisconsin; Mr. Faleomavaega of American Samoa; Ms. DeLauro of Connecticut; Ms. Waters of California; Mrs. Clayton of North Carolina; Ms. Eshoo of California; Ms. Eddie Bernice Johnson of Texas; Mr. Mica of Florida; Mr. Scott of Virginia; Mr. Underwood of Guam; Ms. Woolsey of California; Ms. Jackson-Lee of Texas; Ms. Lofgren of California; Ms. Millender-

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McDonald of California; Ms. Lee of California; Mr. Kind of Wisconsin; Mr. Wu of Oregon; and Ms. Watson of California.

MONDAY, October 7, 2002

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PATSY T. MINK

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 113) recognizing the contributions of PATSY T. MINK, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.J. RES. 113

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK was one of the country's leading voices for women's rights, civil rights, and working families and was devoted to raising living standards and providing economic and educational opportunity to all Americans;

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK was a passionate and persistent fighter against economic and social injustices in Hawaii and across America;

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK was one of the first women of color to win national office in 1964 and opened doors of opportunity to millions of women and people of color across America;

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK won unprecedented legislative accomplishments on issues affecting women's health, children, students, and working families; and

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK's heroic, visionary, and tireless leadership to win the landmark passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 opened doors to women's academic and athletic achievements and redefined what is possible for a generation of women and for future generations of our Nation's daughters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.; P.L. 92-318) may be cited as the "PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK Equal Opportunity in Education Act".

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 113 to recognize the many contributions of PATSY MINK. PATSY MINK provided a great service to Congress and the Nation as a whole; and she always represented her constituents with grace, commitment, and absolutely with determination. PATSY MINK was a trailblazer as the first woman of color to win national office. She was truly a person of honor. PATSY MINK stood by her word and did not step away from controversial or difficult issues. She never made decisions based on what was politically easy; she made decisions based on what was right. I am honored to have worked with her and to have had the opportunity to know her drive, dedication, and devotion to her home State and to her constituents. A tribute to our former colleague and the

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legacy she leaves behind is most appropriate. PATSY MINK's passing is a significant loss to all of us, and I offer my heartfelt condolences to her family and to her constituents.

On a personal note, Mr. Speaker, I first met PATSY MINK 4 years ago when I was elected to the Congress of the United States. She had served many years before I came and her career before my election was far more important than any election of mine. She had broken the glass ceiling for women in Hawaii. She had been an outspoken leader. PATSY and I were of a different sex, a different ethnicity, a different generation, and a different political party. But as goes so often unreported in this body but is so often reality, those of us regardless of our differences come together for what is right and what is best for the American people. It should not go unnoted on this evening that it was PATSY MINK as a member of the working group of H.R. 1, No Child Left Behind, who articulated and fought for her beliefs, found common ground, and allowed this Congress and this country to address the needs of America's most needy and deserving students.

While it is easy for all of us to find fault from time to time about what we in this House have not done, we must always recognize that which on countless, thankless hours has been accomplished by dedicated leaders of commitment and perseverance. PATSY MINK was a lady. She was a friend, she was a Member of this Congress, and she will be missed.

Ms. WOOLSEY. I am proud to be an original co-sponsor of H.J. Res. 113, which recognizes the many contributions that Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK from Hawaii made to the people of this country, particularly to girls and women. That is why it is fitting that this resolution renames title IX of the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1972 the PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK Equal Opportunity in Education Act.

In the early 1970s, PATSY played the key role in the enactment of title IX, which prohibits gender discrimination by federally funded institutions. When most people think of title IX, they think of women's sports, and the impact of title IX on women's sports can clearly be seen. In fact, in 1972 scholarships for women's sports nationally added up to \$100,000 and in 1987 the scholarships equaled over \$200 million. Did she make a difference? Yes, she did. We can see the impact of title IX in the impressive accomplishments of American female athletes at the Olympics and when we turn on the TV to watch professional women's basketball or soccer, but we

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should not forget that title IX has also been a major tool for increasing women's participation in other aspects of education as well.

As we stand here on the floor today, title IX ensures that girls have equal access to classes that lead to high-wage jobs so that women can support themselves and their families as well as their male counterparts. But title IX was only one of PATSY's contributions to girls and women of America. She also authored the Women's Educational Equity Act, known as WEEA, in 1974. WEEA remains the primary resource for teachers and parents seeking information on proven methods to ensure gender equity in schools and communities. WEEA represents the Federal commitment to ensuring that girls' future choices and successes are determined not by their gender but by their own interests, aspirations, and abilities.

Mr. Speaker, there has been no stronger voice in Congress for girls and women and minorities than PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, and it will do Congress proud to remember her and honor her by passing H.J. Res. 113 and renaming title IX The PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK Act.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. Speaker, I would just close by acknowledging all of the accomplishments as were cited by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. Woolsey), and on behalf of all the colleagues in the Congress of the United States, our deep sympathy to the family of PATSY MINK and to the people of Hawaii, but the great joy all of us should have in recognizing her accomplishments on behalf of her State, on behalf of all women in America, and on behalf of this Congress. I urge all my colleagues to vote unanimously for this resolution commending a great woman and a great Member of Congress.

Mr. McKEON. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 113 to recognize the many contributions of Congresswoman PATSY MINK.

As the Ranking Member of the House Education and the Workforce Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness, PATSY MINK provided a great service to not only our subcommittee, but the Nation as a whole. Her commitment to our Nation's students and to her constituents never wavered and she always represented them with grace and determination.

While I could talk about a great number of instances where my friend, PATSY MINK, and I worked hand and hand to improve academic achievement for our students, I want to take this moment to highlight an issue that we recently

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worked on that we both believed in—making postsecondary education better and more accessible for students and families. Last year, PATSY and I began the Fed Up initiative in an effort to streamline a number of burdensome regulations within the Higher Education Act. She worked with me from its earliest stages, stood firm in her commitment to me about how the process would move forward, and during a difficult vote, she kept her word and voted in a way that forced her to step away from her own party's politics. She did this because she was a person of honor and did what was right, even when it was not easy.

PATSY was a trailblazer as the first woman of color to win national office, taking on one of many challenges she would face. She never stepped away from controversial issues if she believed what she was doing was right.

I am honored to have worked with PATSY on our subcommittee and to have had the opportunity to know her drive, dedication and devotion to her home State and her constituency.

This tribute to our former colleague and the legacy she leaves behind is more than appropriate. PATSY's passing is a significant loss for all of us and I offer my heartfelt condolences to her family and her constituents.

Mr. Speaker, I stand with my colleagues in support of this resolution and appreciate the opportunity to express my thoughts and gratitude for PATSY MINK.

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 113 to honor and recognize the many contributions of PATSY MINK. I want to thank my friend and colleague from California, George Miller, for introducing this most appropriate resolution.

We were all stunned and saddened by the news last week of the passing of our friend and colleague, PATSY MINK. As I have stated before, not only did we lose a passionate and committed Member of this body; the State of Hawaii and the country as a whole lost a compelling and persuasive representative voice.

PATSY MINK placed a great emphasis on service to her constituents and always stood firm in her beliefs. PATSY did this even when it wasn't the easy or politically popular thing to do. She had strong convictions by which she lived and worked. While we did not always agree, I know I, and the rest of us, are all better for having had the experience of working with her during her tenure in this House.

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In her role as ranking member on the Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness, PATSY MINK played an important role in passing the No Child Left Behind Act, and worked closely with Chairman McKeon on legislation reducing red tape and burdensome regulations in postsecondary education. With her passing, we will miss the opportunity to continue that partnership in working on these and other critical issues facing our Nation.

I will miss PATSY and her commitment to her State, her constituents and to the ideals of this body. I am grateful to have had the opportunity to work with her over these many years.

This resolution is an appropriate tribute to our former colleague and the legacy she leaves behind. PATSY MINK's passing is a significant loss for all of us and I offer my sincere condolences to her family and her constituents.

I know my colleagues will join me in support of this resolution, Mr. Speaker, as a means of collectively saying thank you and goodbye to a distinguished colleague and friend.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.J. Res. 113 in honor of our late colleague, PATSY MINK.

I had the honor to serve with her on the House Government Reform Committee after she returned to Congress in 1990. I was particularly struck by her passionate defense of progressive democratic policies. For example, PATSY's commitment to such policies led her to actively oppose the 1995 Welfare Reform Act because of its implications for many poor women and their children. Her opposition helped to limit some of the more draconian provisions in the final version of the bill that was enacted into law. PATSY could always be counted on to defend the interests of all poor and disadvantaged Americans. But she will always be remembered for her leadership in guaranteeing equal opportunities for women in education and athletics. One of the first women of color elected to the House of Representatives, PATSY was a trailblazer who will be sorely missed not only here in Congress but also in her home State of Hawaii. I am proud to have known and served with her.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for this resolution and to thank the leadership of the House for moving so expeditiously to bring it to the floor.

I have had the honor to share the responsibility of representing Hawaii in the U.S. House of Representatives with

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PATSY MINK for the last 12 years. However, my first memories of her go back 40 years when I was a student at the University of Hawaii involved in one of her early campaigns. I admired her then and I hope through this resolution to secure for her an honored place in the history of this institution and this country.

Throughout nearly 50 years of public service, PATSY MINK championed America's most deeply held values: equality, fairness, and above all honesty. Her courage, her willingness to speak out and champion causes that others might shun resulted in tremendous contributions in the fields of civil rights and education. Every single woman in this Nation who today has been given an equal opportunity in education, and by extension in virtually every other field of endeavor, owes the impetus to that in modern times to PATSY MINK. She was one of the pioneers who transformed Hawaii and transformed this Nation. Her legacy will live on in every campus in America and in the heart of every American woman who aspires to greatness. Most profoundly, it lives on in my estimation in hope; hope for the millions of lives that she touched.

Someone will take PATSY MINK's place here in the House, that is the way of it in our democracy, but no one will replace her in the hearts of the people of Hawaii. No one will replace her in the role that she played in this House of Representatives. With the renaming of title IX as the PATSY T. MINK Equal Opportunity in Education Act, Congress secures her memory as a heroic, visionary, and tireless leader of this great Nation.

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, we have seen many Members of Congress pass through these halls. Many have done some great things but, in my opinion, very few have left this place being defined as one of the "great ones." We have just lost one of the "great ones" with the passing of PATSY MINK.

Legislating and getting things done here can be very frustrating. But I would advise that whenever we think frustration is getting the best of us, we need only remember what, in spite of adversity, Congresswoman MINK accomplished during her tenure because of her dedication, perseverance, and never-ending fight for what she believed in.

From her earliest days, she advocated for noble causes. When she was segregated into international housing at the University of Nebraska, she sought to change discriminatory policies and succeeded.

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After receiving her law degree from the University of Chicago, she was in disbelief over the simple fact that her gender disqualified her from positions she applied for. Instead of accepting defeat, she opened her own practice and became the first Asian-American woman lawyer in Hawaii.

In her first run for the U.S. Congress in 1959, her defeat to Daniel Inouye didn't deter her from running again. In 1964 she ran for U.S. Congress again and won, making her the first woman of color to be elected to Congress.

Most significantly, over 2.7 million young women participate in high school athletics compared to just under 300,000 in 1971. This is because of the key role Congresswoman MINK played in the enactment of title IX. Title IX bans gender discrimination in schools that receive Federal funding. Young women can now look to the memory of PATSY MINK to thank for the chance to participate in school athletics.

The passing of one of the "greats" leaves a major void in not only Congress itself but also in each one of us. We need move on from this day forward with as much heart and devotion as Congresswoman MINK did every day of her life.

TUESDAY, *October 8, 2002*

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H. RES. 114, AUTHORIZATION FOR
USE OF MILITARY FORCE AGAINST IRAQ RESOLUTION OF 2002

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to include for the *Record* an editorial on PATSY MINK. I remind my colleagues that we lost PATSY MINK almost 10 days ago. In the *Honolulu Advertiser*, the editorial is entitled "Remember PATSY MINK: Slow the Rush to War."

Mr. Speaker, that is very wise advice for us too.

REMEMBER PATSY MINK: SLOW THE RUSH TO WAR

As PATSY MINK is honored today in our State Capitol's atrium, her colleagues in the Nation's Capitol begin in earnest a debate on the language of a resolution authorizing the use of military force against Iraq.

How we wish she were there to participate in that debate.

Thirty years ago, Mrs. MINK, seemingly tilting at windmills, ran for President of the United States in the Oregon primary election in a campaign that made withdrawal from Vietnam its only issue. Ignoring such epithets as "PATSY Pink," she won a scant 2 percent of the vote—and the moral high ground.

Today a handful of voices have been raised in warning as this Nation teeters on the brink of war. They warn of "unintended consequences." By 1972, of course, most of the dreadful consequences that Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon had failed to foresee in Southeast Asia had

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become painfully clear. What had begun as a war against a backward peasant nation became in many ways, both home and in Vietnam, a wasted decade.

Mrs. MINK, of course, would not fail to recognize the evil intent of Saddam Hussein. Yet in today's debate, she would not stand for one minute for her party's strategy that says the quicker they can settle the war question, the quicker they can turn the page to the domestic issues on which they think they can get the traction needed to make gains in the upcoming midterm elections.

In this unseemly haste, the debate ignores momentous issues: whether the United States must fight and pay for this war alone, and what it would do to our global standing; whether the Bush administration has any plan at all for a post-Saddam Iraq; whether it has considered the destructive forces that might be released from this Nation hastily carved from the Ottoman Empire after World War I, with its disparate population of Shiite, Sunni, and Kurd and Turkmen peoples; whether it has accurately assessed the cost of treasure and young blood in what could become another decade of armed neo-colonialism.

The Democrats have allowed this debate to become so narrowly framed as to be nearly meaningless. The debate, in essence, is over how soon we invade Iraq. That is, if the Democrats get their way, they will need to be assured by President Bush that he has exhausted diplomatic means; that U.N. sanctions and inspections haven't worked; and that the new war won't set back the "old" one—the war against terrorism.

These conditions may slow the coming war by weeks or months, but they won't stop it.

Omitted entirely from the debate is Bush's new National Security Strategy, which advances a doctrine of "pre-emptive" war-making that suggests that Iraq is only the first step in a violent reordering of the world.

Congress has already effectively ceded to Bush the authority to wage a unilateral, pre-emptive war against Iraq, whether or not the United Nations approves.

We urge the rest of Hawaii's congressional delegation to reflect well on MINK's honorable legacy of peacemaking—and to carry it back with them to the debate in Washington.

WEDNESDAY, *October 9, 2002*

RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PATSY T. MINK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 113, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Isakson) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the joint resolution, H.J. Res. 113, as amended, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

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The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were— yeas 410, nays 0, not voting 21.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the joint resolution, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the joint resolution was amended so as to read: “Joint resolution recognizing the contributions of PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.”

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, *October 16, 2002*

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 113. Joint resolution recognizing the contributions of PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

MONDAY, *October 21, 2002*

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Jeff Trandahl, Clerk of the House, reports that on October 17, 2002 he presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills.

H.J. Res. 113. Recognizing the contributions of PATSY MINK.

TUESDAY, *November 19, 2002*

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, we gather today to highlight the legacy of one of the most distinguished and honorable Members of this august body, my colleague and friend—Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

Though PATSY made it to one of the highest elected offices in the land, she never lost the common touch. PATSY was a champion of the dispossessed; the downtrodden; the disenfranchised; the forgotten; she was the people’s representative. She was a mentor to many of us in Congress. As

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the co-chair to the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, she helped me many times to redirect my course if barriers were placed in front of me! But that was vintage PATSY. She was always able to redirect her course if barriers were placed before her. Having been denied entrance to medical school, she chose the legal profession and was the first Japanese woman to pass the bar in Hawaii. As I received the call of PATSY's passing by my daughter Valerie, I was saddened only for a short time, because I began to recall all the fond memories we had together as a source of strength.

We must all draw on those memories. We must celebrate the life of our dear friend PATSY and remember how her 24 years of distinguished services shaped the lives of those who had social impediments, economic inequality and educational restrictions. The passage of the landmark title IX legislation, which opened doors that had been closed to girls in the athletic programs at schools around this Nation, will be a lasting memory of how tenaciously she fought to improve the lives of girls for generations to come.

In a career that began before territorial Hawaii became a State in 1959, PATSY MINK, with authority, wit and clear perspective, became one of the best-known women politicians in the United States, and the first woman of color elected to Congress. PATSY challenged us all! She challenged us with the question, "Does it matter whether women are involved in politics?" Her career speaks volumes to that question and her accomplishments exemplify the answer. Decisions are being made at the national level that will determine the quality of our lives into the next generation.

PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK—by crossing our paths—has given us the leadership tools to advance the agenda for the common good. Thank you PATSY! Mr. Speaker, on behalf of many women and Asian-American organizations, I would like to submit to the *Congressional Record*, the following statements that highlight the life and legacy of Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN PATSY MINK

REMARKS OF KAREN K. NARASAKI

President and Executive Director, National Asian Pacific American Legal Consortium

I believe that PATSY is looking down on us today and smiling at the beautiful mosaic of faces. It is fitting that this memorial has brought together so many strands of her work—organizations and congressional leaders who advocate on behalf of women, civil rights, immigrants, workers, children and the poor have all come together to celebrate her life.

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The Asian-American and Pacific Islander community misses her greatly. She served as a role model and an inspiration for so many of us. She forged a path that made it possible for Japanese-American women like me and other women of color to pursue our dreams and aspirations. She taught us that it was possible to obtain great stature without having to be physically tall, by defying the stereotypes that too often become barriers for Asian-American women who come from cultures where women were expected to be seen and not heard. She was a feminist before being a feminist was cool and she remained one her whole life.

The other day, my niece in third grade ran for student body secretary. I asked my sister to tell her that when she was ready to run for Congress, I would work on her campaign. Julia asked my sister to tell me that she intended to be the first woman President and didn't see any reason to start with Congress. This is one of PATSY's greatest legacies—because of her life and work it is possible today for a young Japanese-American girl to believe she can be President.

Like many others in this room, I can still hear her voice gently and not so gently pushing us to challenge authority and popular opinion and fight fiercely for those most vulnerable in our communities. She was a tough taskmaster who was never one to suffer fools gladly and she asked a lot of her talented and loyal staff, but never more than she asked of herself.

I remember her call for fairness for immigrants and families in poverty when she voted against the tide on harsh welfare reform legislation. I hear the echoes of her passionate speeches on the floor of the House about the need to invest in quality education for all and job training that would allow working families a living wage and access to health care. Because she was never one to toot her own horn, people visiting Washington would be surprised when I told them to try to catch one of her speeches because she was one of the last of the great orators. She was always about the work—always focused on the people she served.

Robert F. Kennedy once said, “each time a man stands up for an ideal or acts to improve the lot of others or strikes out against injustice he sends forth a tiny ripple of hope ...” When PATSY stood up, she sent out tidal waves of hope and the lives of all Americans are the better because of her.



REMARKS OF DR. JANE SMITH

Thank you. I am Jane Smith, the Chief Executive Officer of Business and Professional Women/USA.

I join the many Members of Congress and other representatives from the women's community here today because Congresswoman MINK and BPW share a very long history. The Congresswoman was a member of BPW for at least 4 decades. But Congresswoman MINK was not simply an affiliate member. She truly epitomized what BPW considers its greatest strength—the grassroots member.

Congresswoman MINK attended the meetings of her local BPW organization regularly and even cast votes in BPW's leadership elections. She spoke at our annual policy conference many times, sharing her insight on the ins and outs of what was happening here on Capitol Hill. In fact, each year before BPW's policy conference she would call her BPW contacts in Hawaii to find out who would be attending the conference and when the BPW members arrived in Washington she took them all out to lunch.

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One of my favorite stories about the Congresswoman took place about 6 years ago when BPW's leadership was asked to testify in front of the House Education and Workforce Committee about increasing the minimum wage. A number of BPW members, who were also small business owners, presented testimony and at the conclusion of the hearing Congresswoman MINK said that the hearing was her proudest day as a BPW member.

In 1998, the BPW Foundation awarded Congresswoman MINK a Women Mean Business Award and BPW's political arm—BPWPAC—has endorsed her for Congress every time she ran. BPW has honored Congresswoman MINK because she was a grassroots member who exhibited incredible leadership and vision. In the words of BPW's past national president and BPW/Hawaii member—Leslie Wilkins, "We have lost one of our greatest mentors. My only solace is the legacy she has left behind. She has inspired countless women—and men—to go forward with her work."



REMARKS OF BERNICE R. SANDLER

Senior Scholar, Women's Research and Education Institute

Title IX was easily passed because hardly anyone recognized the enormous changes it would require, and because it was hidden away in the Education Amendments of 1972. It passed easily because two women laid the groundwork for it in the House Committee on Education and Labor, Representative Edith Green who introduced the bill and shepherded it through the Congress, and Representative PATSY MINK. They were the only 2 women on the committee with 32 men. But together they forged a revolution.

Of course after title IX was passed, people found out what it would do. Between 1974 and 1977 there were at least 10 bills introduced to weaken title IX, and PATSY MINK was in the forefront defending title IX. If supporting title IX and other women's issues were all she had done, it would have been enough. But she didn't stop there.

Let me start by telling you about Arlene Horowitz, then a secretary on the Hill who came to me about an idea for a congressional bill in 1971, before title IX was even passed. She asked: Why not have a bill so that the government will fund materials for teachers and others about women and girls to counter the effects of sex role stereotyping? I thought Arlene was crazy and—no one in their right mind in Congress would ever support such a bill. Arlene, fortunately did not listen to me. She went to other women who were also skeptical, and then to PATSY MINK. PATSY MINK did not think Arlene was crazy. She gave us the go ahead and so the Women's Educational Equity Act, affectionately known as WEEA, was born.

Even while we worked on the drafting of the bill, many of us still thought it wouldn't pass but that if hearings were held, maybe it would send a message to publishers to begin publishing such materials on their own. In 1973, PATSY MINK held hearings and convinced Senator Mondale to do the same in the Senate, and in 1974 the bill passed.

Just like title IX, WEEA was hidden away in another bill, the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. PATSY MINK knew her politics.

As the mother of the Women's Educational Equity Act, she started a program that has developed hundreds of all kinds of resources for educators and others concerned about the education of women and girls. Yesterday I looked through the catalog of the Educational Development Center which publishes and disseminates WEEA materials. In addition to materials such as "600 Strategies That Really Work to Increase Girls' Participation in

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Sciences, Mathematics and Computers,” there were materials about working with immigrant girls, Native-American women and girls, Latina women and girls, materials about women of the South, about Cuban-American women, single sex education, a resource manual for single mothers, materials for working with disabled girls and yes, even materials for providing equity for boys. All of these materials have had an enormous impact on not only on teachers but on so many the children and women in our educational institutions. PATSY MINK leaves us a legacy—not only the legacy of defending title IX but one which enriched title IX. She gave us the educational tools to deal with the effects of sex discrimination and indeed to prevent sex discrimination from occurring in the first place. Thank you, thank you, PATSY. You have made a lasting difference.



REMARKS FROM THE EVERY MOTHER IS A WORKING MOTHER NETWORK

Grassroots women suffered a great loss with the passing of Congresswoman PATSY MINK. Herself a woman of color, she stood for us, she stood with us, and she stood as one of us and we wonder now who will be our voice on the Hill. We are proud to have known Congresswoman MINK, to have worked with her and to have her encourage us. The last time we saw her was at a congressional briefing we held in June of this year on valuing the work of caregivers in welfare policy. We invited her to the briefing because we wanted to honor her for her unswerving insistence that the work of mothers and other caregivers be valued. She told us that we should not be honoring her, that instead she should be thanking us for our work in the face of all odds.

You must understand we were not a typical beltway crowd. We were a rather ragtag multiracial group of mothers and grandmothers on welfare, some of us with disabilities, some with our grandchildren in tow, who along with other caregivers had gathered our pennies and traveled to Washington, DC, to press our case from cities on the West and East Coasts, as well as the Midwest. We are women who are studied but not listened to, spoken about but not given an opportunity to speak for ourselves. But her tone to us was one of respect. She spoke to us as a sister, as a friend, as people to whom she was accountable. Many of us who heard her at our briefing speak with such truth, conviction and clarity were moved to tears.

From South Central LA to inner-city Philadelphia, grassroots women in our network were devastated by the news of Congresswoman MINK’s passing and devastated further by her passing being treated in much of the mainstream media as merely a passing event. She touched the lives of those living daily the impact of welfare “reform”: those of us on the bottom taking care of children and other loved ones. To her colleagues on the Hill, we hope she will always be a shining example of principle, commitment, integrity and compassion from which you can draw courage. To advocates we hope you will not forget her message. EMWM honors Representative PATSY MINK, her spirit; her courage in the face of sexism, racism and ageism is one that will continue to inspire us, and lives on in us in our daily work for justice. Congresswoman MINK, you honored us, and we now in return are honoring you. Our deepest condolences to Wendy and other loved ones you have left behind.



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REMARKS BY KIM GANDY ON BEHALF OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL
ORGANIZATION FOR WOMEN

President

The world lost one of its greatest citizens on September 28 with the death of Hawaii Congresswoman PATSY MINK. Girls and women also lost one of the most valiant and steadfast champions. Every woman today who is enjoying the fruits of her education and job opportunities, and every girl who has a chance to play sports in school, owes a nod of thanks to PATSY MINK who unremittingly and dauntlessly challenged old stereotypes about “women’s place” and helped engineer the steady progress for women over the last four decades—parallel to MINK’s career in politics.

PATSY MINK stood up and showed up for girls and women, often outnumbered and sometimes outmaneuvered. But she persisted, cajoled, humored and demanded of her colleagues that Congress attend to the business of over half its constituents. Among many accomplishments, she was a leader in shepherding the passage of title IX in 1972 to promote educational equity. One of only two women ever to receive this honor, PATSY MINK was named a NOW Woman of Vision in June 2002, in a ceremony honoring the 30th anniversary of title IX. In celebrating her life we must rededicate ourselves to protecting her legacy by preventing the current efforts to dismantle this landmark legislation.

In the last decade of her political leadership, PATSY MINK was a vigorous advocate on behalf of poor families. Faced with the bipartisan tidal wave that pounded poor women, insisting that they “get to work,” MINK worked tirelessly to promote policies that truly addressed the realities of poverty and last year garnered substantial support in the House of Representatives for her legislation to provide additional education and skills that would support true self-sufficiency.

PATSY MINK will always be remembered with love and respect and gratitude. She was our champion—a tireless advocate and a hero to women and girls everywhere.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit to the appropriate *Congressional Record*, the following statements on Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

ON THE PASSING OF THE HONORABLE PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK

STATEMENT OF JACQUELINE WOODS

Executive Director, American Association of University Women

October 1, 2002

On behalf of the 150,000 members of the American Association of University Women (AAUW), we express our profound sadness at the loss of Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK. Congresswoman MINK was a true pioneer in breaking down barriers in education and the workplace for women and girls, and ensuring that the rights of all Americans are advanced and protected. Mrs. MINK often said that her greatest accomplishment was passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. AAUW will continue to ensure that title IX is protected in order to carry on Congresswoman MINK’s legacy so that future generations can enjoy full access to all aspects of education. AAUW’s mission is to promote equity for all women and girls, lifelong education, and positive societal change. Congresswoman MINK’s lifetime commitment to these issues has made it possible for AAUW’s mission

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to be realized in so many areas that have touched the lives of countless numbers of women and families. AAUW's long-term relationship with Congresswoman MINK included her membership with the Hilo Branch of AAUW of Hawaii and that partnership was maintained throughout her stellar career and lifetime. It was an honor and pleasure to work with Congresswoman MINK to promote educational equity for all women and girls, and we will continue in these efforts in her honor and in her memory.



IRENE NATIVIDAD

Women Vote

For anyone who still asks "What difference does a woman make in public office?," just tell them about PATSY MINK. She was the force behind that one bill that created an earthquake in women's and girls' lives. Whenever I see a little girls soccer team playing on the weekend, or hear about a great woman basketball player, or about another women's team winning Olympic Gold, or the predominance of women students at all levels of higher education, I think of how much we owed to her. She changed American women and girls' lives forever.

I have been to many women's sports events, when women athletes invoke with knowing familiarity title IX (they even know the number) and I come away impressed that they know their debt to this piece of legislation that the average person does not know. Yet, I regretted that they did not know their debt to an Asian-American women legislator who crafted the language that made their athletic or educational lives possible. There are women leaders who did not know of PATSY's role in this piece of legislation. There are Asian-Americans who don't know of PATSY's great gift to all Americans, whether female or male.

But that is not their fault. PATSY MINK was an original. She was extremely effective but not self-promoting. She seemed slight and small, but she possessed a spine of steel, as anyone who ever worked with her on a bill would know. She seemed so polite and self-effacing, but she was full of determination and passion. I told her one time how I loved to watch people's reactions when she spoke. They see this tiny woman and out springs from her mouth this great big voice and this electric presentation. She said "There's value in being underestimated. We surprise them each time."

I was proud to have had PATSY MINK as one of my political mothers, along with Bella Abzug and Shirley Chisholm. When I first came to Washington many years ago, Bella gave me a piece of advice: "Honey, just watch PATSY. She'll show you how to get things done." And indeed she has. Bella loved PATSY and she thought the world of her and her work.

In this town full of statues and buildings to commemorate men's achievements, it is important for us here in the room to remember not to let our heroines leave us without acknowledging their great work while they're still with us.

MA. CRISTINA CABALLERO

President, Dialogue on Diversity

October 16, 2002

Dialogue on Diversity counted PATSY MINK a friend, supporter, and inspirer. With our organizational goal of advancing a creative dialog among women of America's and the world's many diverse ethnic and cultural communities, we found a natural ally and kindred spirit in Representative

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MINK, and an energizing source of encouragement and counsel in her ideas and passions as they had evolved over a long and illustrious career in public service.

It was our great honor to present to PATSY MINK the Diversity Award as part of Dialogue on Diversity's Public Policy/Legislative Forum of 1997. Representative Xavier Becerra, who presented the award, recalled his own first days in the Congress. He had been brought under heavy pressure to vote against a measure that his good conscience told him was proper public policy. Representative MINK came to him and asked: Are you going to cave on your first day in Congress? No more needed to be said. Conscience won on that occasion, and it was the powerful moral and political presence of PATSY MINK that ensured it did. We were delighted to welcome Representative MINK to our conferences and forums on several occasions. She generously gave her precious time and attentive counsel, and brought her ever persuasive and heartening message to her hearers.

PATSY MINK was a person of passionate energies and of great vitality of intellect as she busied herself with the wide range of issues concerning women, minorities, and others among the often forgotten and disadvantaged in every corner of the Republic. To reflect on her career and her friendship is to call forth a great many memories of the battles and achievements in the civic life of America in the last quarter of the 20th century, and to focus on her figure, the untiring champion of those in American society who most needed her aid. It is therefore hard to realize that she is gone from our arena of action. Her example has its own vitality, of course, which persists in her many colleagues and admirers, and in a nation of friends.

TRIBUTE BY MARCIA GREENBERGER AND NANCY DUFF CAMPBELL
National Women's Law Center

The National Women's Law Center is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year, along with title IX.

So, from the Center's very beginning, we have known of and been grateful for the work of Congresswoman PATSY MINK. Title IX has been one of the most important laws ever enacted to expand young women's horizons and transform their lives. In the Center's efforts since its founding to ensure that title IX is enforced, we have relied on PATSY MINK's ringing words in the floor debates on title IX's sweeping purposes and its broad reach. Her words have been especially powerful in court cases we have brought to secure strong interpretations of title IX's reach and effectiveness. The Center has called on her wisdom and leadership to keep title IX strong in Congress and in the court of public opinion as well—up to the very time she became ill this summer.

Make no mistake—title IX is under attack, and her willingness to speak up and speak out was essential. On the occasion of the National Women's Law Center's 30th Anniversary Dinner this November 13, 2002, we will honor Congresswoman MINK for all she did to make and keep title IX strong, as well as for the battles she waged, in which the Center has joined, to fight poverty and to create real support systems for women and families most in need.

Of course, her legislative accomplishments and leadership are remarkable, and have enriched our Nation and the world. But she also gave of herself for the National Women's Law Center. She served on the board of the National Women's Law Center at a key juncture in its history, and even gave the Center its name. She exhorted us as advocates to always persevere, but never set for us a higher standard than the one she followed for herself. She

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taught us to never give up, and never give in to the status quo of unfairness and inequity. And she supported us and was always there to fight with us and lend us her expertise.

She has made such a difference, and will into the future. She will live on, we hope, in the work that we do and the work of so many others with whom we join. We are proud to count among our colleagues her daughter, Gwendolyn Mink, a professor of women's studies at Smith College, whose scholarship and activism—like her mother's public service—have focused on ways to improve the lives of the least fortunate women and children in our society. As PATSY MINK well knew, and often said, our children are our future. May we not only hold that thought, but continue to act on it.

DAPHNE KWOK

Executive Director, Asian Pacific American Institute for Congressional Studies

October 16, 2002

Thank you so much Congresswoman Millender-McDonald for the invitation to participate today. I would like to begin by saying to PATSY MINK's former and current staff members a very big thank you for all of their work that they did for the national Asian-Pacific-American community all of these years. We greatly appreciated the commitment you had to all of our needs and for helping to advance the Asian-Pacific-American agenda.

How will the Asian-Pacific-American community remember Congresswoman PATSY MINK? We will remember her as: the tireless advocate who always voted her conscience—from fighting for justice for 2,000 Asian-Pacific-American cannery workers of the Wards Cove Packing Co. left out of the Civil Rights Act of 1991 to voting against campaign finance reform because of a provision that would deny legal permanent residents the right to contribute to political campaigns.

The fighter who was always ready to make a verbal statement or a symbolic statement on the issues that she was so passionate about. How can we ever forget the image a few years ago of the Reverend Jesse Jackson and a mass group of Members and advocates flooding a House Committee markup session on an anti-affirmative action bill. The overwhelming support against the bill caused the chairman to cancel the markup. The group then marched over to the Senate side. And guess who was standing next to Reverend Jackson and standing just as tall as him? PATSY!

Or the time that we were at the Lincoln Memorial on a blistery cold winter day for a press conference demanding that Bill Lann Lee receive a Senate vote for his nomination as Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. Who was there all bundled up in a big wool coat, scarf, hat and gloves, with her fiery oratory keeping us warm as she ignited the flames within us of this unfairness? PATSY!

But most especially, we will remember PATSY for the generous time she carved out from her jampacked schedule to always graciously meet with and inspire Asian-Pacific-American elected officials, Asian-Pacific-American student interns, Asian-Pacific-American community leaders, and the Asian-Pacific-American grassroots community sending them home with pearls of wisdom and a charge to do good for others and to serve this Nation.

This is how the Asian-Pacific-American community will forever remember the incredibly vibrant Congresswoman from Hawaii—PATSY T. MINK.

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Proceedings in the Senate

MONDAY, *September 30, 2002*

HONORING CONGRESSWOMAN PATSY T. MINK

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to offer a few words in tribute to a distinguished colleague and dear friend, Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, who passed away Saturday afternoon in Honolulu, HI. I am deeply saddened by the passing of my friend and colleague, PATSY MINK, and I join our congressional delegation, and the people of Hawaii and the Nation in extending heartfelt sympathy to John and Wendy Mink, her husband and daughter, Eugene Takemoto, her brother, and all of PATSY's extended family and her loyal staff in Washington and Hawaii.

I feel a tremendous sense of loss at the untimely death of Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK. Her passing leaves a void in the House of Representatives, the Hawaii congressional delegation, and the political life of our Nation. It is difficult to put her spirit into words, but those that come immediately to mind as fitting characterizations of the woman we honor today include courageous, forthright, tenacious, gutsy, outspoken, bold, meticulous, and determined. She was my friend, a dedicated public servant for Hawaii, a strong pillar in our State's delegation, and an advocate for those in America who feel scared, small, alone, mistreated, neglected or forgotten.

PATSY was a petite woman with a powerful voice and a peerless reputation as a champion for equal opportunity, civil rights, and education. She was a courageous and tenacious leader whose lifetime of public service made Hawaii a better place. Her leadership in health, education, child welfare, and social services will endure and continue to benefit Hawaii's people and all Americans.

In the course of her life, PATSY was a pioneer, a trailblazer for women, workers, minorities, the poor, and the powerless. In the history of Hawaii and our Nation in the 20th century, PATSY MINK is one of the giants whose vision of hope and passion for justice led Hawaii to statehood and whose efforts

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broke down barriers and opened doors to opportunity for everyone, regardless of race, gender, or religion. Her passing silences a dynamic voice, but her many accomplishments, her unimpeachable integrity, and passion for justice stand as an incredible legacy to a magnificent woman.

I commend to my colleagues and all those interested in PATSY's remarkable life, a biography by Esther Arinaga and Rene Ojiri included in a book titled *Called from Within: Early Women Lawyers of Hawaii*, edited by Mari Matsuda. I wish to recap some of her brilliant life and career for the *Record*.

Born on December 6, 1927, in Paia, Maui, PATSY was independent and ambitious from the start. As an illustration, one family story recalls that she insisted at age 4 on beginning school a year early. She was driven throughout her young life, and was elected student body president at Maui High School. She graduated as valedictorian in 1944, a year marked by global strife and war.

PATSY's childhood curiosity about medicine led her to study zoology and chemistry at the University of Hawaii. After graduating in 1948, she applied to medical school, only to be rejected along with other bright young women aspiring to be doctors, in a time when women made up only 2 to 3 percent of an entering class. Another factor daunting her efforts was the return of our war veterans and a resulting boom in applications for graduate and postgraduate programs. Although discouraged, PATSY took wise counsel from a mentor and applied to law schools. She gained admission to the University of Chicago. It was during her years of law studies that she would meet and marry John Mink, a respected hydrologist and geologist, her loyal campaign advisor, and her lifelong companion. It was in Chicago that they would have their daughter, Wendy, a professor at Smith College.

Returning to Hawaii, PATSY gained admission to the Hawaii bar in 1953, but only after a successful challenge of a statute that required a woman to take the residency status of her husband, who was a native Pennsylvanian. Such an action represented only one of several challenges to sexism that she would undertake during her professional career. In being admitted to the bar, she also logged one of many firsts by becoming the first Japanese-American woman to do so in Hawaii.

In the 1950s, PATSY began to take a serious interest in politics and making her mark on the Democratic Party by helping to build the party and draw many young people into its

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ranks. PATSY's first step into public elected office in the territorial legislature in 1956 awoke for Hawaii and the world a powerful voice that would only gain strength in its impact and not be silenced until the new millennium. From that moment forward, PATSY's professional and political record would run as if by perpetual motion.

The momentous year of 1959 brought statehood for Hawaii, and by then, PATSY had easily won election to the territorial senate. Leading up to statehood, while the legislature worked on landmark issues that would lend shape to Hawaii's new society, PATSY authored an "equal pay for equal work" law and scrutinized the Department of Education toward improving education for Hawaii's children—a cause close to my heart, as one who previously served as a teacher and principal in Hawaii's schools.

In 1965, PATSY brought her views to the national stage when she became the first woman of color elected to the U.S. House of Representatives to represent Hawaii's Second Congressional District—a seat I was proud to hold for almost 14 years, before I entered the Senate. PATSY was articulate about the causes she tenaciously shepherded. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's fireside chats, heard years ago on Maui by a young PATSY, had provided her with a foundation of ideals and rhetoric from which she would draw upon for many years in her political career.

During her first tenure in Congress, PATSY served her various constituencies, both in Hawaii and around this Nation, with a strong commitment to wide-ranging domestic issues, including education, the environment, child care, open government, workers' rights, and equal opportunity. She introduced the first Early Childhood Education Act, authored the Women's Education Equity Act, supported strip mining regulation, and became an early critic of the Vietnam war. In 1971, she entered the Oregon Democratic Presidential primary. Her candidacy reflected her determined independence and frustration with government cutbacks in social services spending and the ongoing war.

In 1971, in connection with planned underground nuclear tests at Amchitka Island in the Aleutian chain, she filed suit with 32 other Members of Congress to compel disclosure of reports under the Freedom of Information Act, FOIA. She took issue with alleged Presidential authority to exempt certain information from FOIA and withhold it from judicial or legislative review. In the final outcome, in what had been described by PATSY as a sort of Waterloo of the Freedom of In-

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formation Act, the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that Congress could legislate new disclosure guidelines to permit judicial review of the President's actions. In the end, the case gained tremendous historical significance when the U.S. Supreme Court cited it as precedent for the release of the Watergate tapes.

In perhaps her farthest-reaching accomplishment, PATSY co-authored title IX of the Higher Education Act Amendments, which prohibits gender discrimination by educational institutions receiving Federal funds. The landmark provision was enacted in 1972 and has since, in its 30 years of existence, introduced equality in college sports and contributed greatly to the rise in women's athletics.

An unsuccessful Senate bid ended her first set of years in Federal office in 1977, but it did not quiet her political involvement or public service. Indeed, in 1990 she returned to the House. In the interim, she assumed the position of Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International, Environmental, and Scientific Affairs, where she helped to strengthen environmental policies, particularly with regard to protection of whales, toxic chemical disposal and ocean mining. In 1980, she took the helm as the first woman president of the Americans for Democratic Action. Two years later, she returned to elected office in Hawaii by taking the gavel as chairperson of the Honolulu City Council. She twice ran unsuccessfully for other office, this time for Governor and mayor of Honolulu, then triumphed in 1990 in a special election for the remainder of my term in the other body, at the passing of our beloved colleague, Spark Matsunaga.

Since 1990, she continued in characteristic style, advocating and articulating the ideals that she had espoused during her first terms in the other body. I remember PATSY marching up the Capitol steps with vigor, alongside her other female colleagues, to show her support for Anita Hill in 1991. I was pleased to work with PATSY, the distinguished senior Senator from Hawaii, Senator Dan Inouye, the Honorable Secretary of Transportation, Norm Mineta, and my other colleagues in the establishment of a congressional caucus to address the needs of Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders in 1994.

I recall her leadership in 1996 on a successful boycott of a joint session speech by French President Jacques Chirac, in protest of French nuclear testing in the Pacific, much in line with our shared commitment to championing the disenfranchised peoples of the Pacific in our respective bod-

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ies. As we hope to complete action on a welfare reauthorization bill in this session, I remember PATSY's steadfast efforts before the passage of the 1996 welfare reform law in keeping us mindful about the possible effects of social policy changes on children. She had continued the battle cry with the current welfare reauthorization and ensured that the voices of the smallest and most vulnerable were heard.

PATSY was one of the last Members of the 107th Congress who served in the historic 89th Congress that passed much of the landmark Great Society legislation. PATSY's lifelong efforts to open educational access to countless Americans and ensure them the best educational opportunities were the achievements that brought her the greatest satisfaction. "Anything for the children," was PATSY's guiding conviction. I believe we shared the same view about education that this crucial area is where we can do the most good for the most people.

A great spirit has come and gone before us. PATSY's vigor and courage to tackle difficult issues in the wide realm of social policy will be sorely missed. There are fewer trails for women and minorities to blaze, thanks to PATSY's determination and spirit. Indeed, her trailblazing efforts will not end with her death, for the things she put into place will continue to benefit the lives of countless individuals, in our lifetime and for generations to come, in ways that may not ever be truly appreciated.

We are enjoined to carry forth the mission that my dear colleague pursued during her remarkable career. With great sadness, we bid a final farewell and aloha pumehana to a fearless and remarkable lady, the most honorable PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS—SENATE RESOLUTION 331—RELATIVE
TO THE DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE PATSY T. MINK OF HAWAII

Mr. DASCHLE (for himself, Mr. Lott, Mr. Inouye, and Mr. Akaka) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 331

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable PATSY T. MINK, late a Representative from the State of Hawaii.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

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Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns or recesses today, it stand adjourned or recessed as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE PATSY T. MINK OF HAWAII

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 331 submitted earlier today by the majority and the Republican leaders.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 331) relative to the death of Representative PATSY T. MINK of Hawaii.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider laid on the table, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 331) was agreed to, as follows:

S. RES. 331

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of the Honorable PATSY T. MINK, late a Representative from the State of Hawaii.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That when the Senate adjourns or recesses today, it stand adjourned or recessed as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Representative.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M., TOMORROW

Mr. REID. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in adjournment under the parameters of S. Res. 331, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased PATSY MINK.

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There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:16 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, October 1, 2002, at 9:30 a.m.

TUESDAY, *October 1, 2002*

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSWOMAN PATSY T. MINK

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on Saturday, September 28, 2002, Hawaii lost a beloved and extraordinary daughter, PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, who represented Hawaii in the U.S. House of Representatives for 24 years. I extend to her husband, John, and daughter, Wendy, my sincerest condolences.

The passing of Congresswoman MINK is a great loss for our Nation and our State, and it is a personal loss for me. She was an honorable colleague and a dear friend throughout our political careers.

I was privileged to work with PATSY in 1956 when we were both members of the Hawaii territorial house of representatives. She was the first Asian-American woman elected to the Hawaii Legislature. In the 1960s, we both gave speeches at Democratic National Conventions. She was Chairwoman of the Honolulu City Council. In 1964, she joined me as a member of Hawaii's congressional delegation when she became the first Asian-American woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. For 24 years, she was an integral part of the Hawaii delegation. I appreciated her honesty, I respected her thoughts, and I admired her resolve.

Throughout her public service, PATSY concerned herself with making our country a better place for all people. She will be remembered for her powerful and passionate voice as she championed causes for women, children, the elderly, and the needy. For those who were vulnerable or mistreated, she was their able and loyal defender.

Born PATSY TAKEMOTO in a plantation community in Paia, Maui, on December 6, 1927, PATSY had the intelligence and work ethic to succeed in any profession. However, medical school eluded her and the legal community did not embrace her after she received her law degree from the University of Chicago in 1951. The reason she was rejected by medical schools and legal circles? Her race and her gender.

Rather than accept defeat, the strong-willed PATSY set out to eliminate the societal barriers of the day, and ran for office in the U.S. House of Representatives, which at that time was comprised of mostly white and mostly male Members. She won the election and went on to pave the way for new

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generations of women to more fully enjoy their rights as citizens of a great Nation.

PATSY co-authored and spearheaded the difficult passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which prohibits discrimination in educational opportunities based on gender at institutions receiving Federal funds. It opened academic opportunities for women, and revolutionized the world of sports. Since the passage of this landmark legislation, participation by girls in high school athletics nationwide has increased nearly tenfold, and college participation has grown almost five times. College scholarships awarded to women in 2002 were worth \$180 million. Title IX serves as the foundation of the careers of today's top professional U.S. female athletes. The U.S. women soccer team's 1999 World Cup triumph, U.S. women's domination of Olympic sports, and the birth of the women's professional National Basketball Association are rooted in title IX.

To fully appreciate the significance of title IX, compare women's sports in 1972 to today as reported by the *Honolulu Advertiser*. In 1972, the only woman with an athletic scholarship at the University of Hawaii was a drum majorette. Of UH's \$1 million athletic budget, \$5,000 was given to women's club sports. Today, UH spends \$4 million annually on 11 women's teams.

PATSY's reputation as a relentless and formidable lawmaker extends beyond the passage of title IX. She advocated for civil rights, peace, education, health care, and the environment with equal eloquence and effectiveness.

I last spoke with my friend, PATSY, in August at a fundraising event in Hawaii. She mingled and talked with constituents with her trademark vim and vigor. Her deep love for her constituents and her Nation was evident. She was focused on the future and continuing her service to the people of Hawaii.

PATSY answered the call to public service to the end, and her work immeasurably improved America's landscape for the under-represented and downtrodden for whom she had so much compassion. As my colleagues and I continue our work, we will long be able to look to Mrs. PATSY MINK's life of service for inspiration and hope.

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WEDNESDAY, *October 2, 2002*

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:27 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 566. Resolution stating that the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Honorable PATSY T. MINK, a Representative from the State of Hawaii.

TUESDAY, *October 8, 2002*

By Mr. AKAKA (for himself, Mr. Inouye, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Reed, Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Wellstone, Mr. Jeffords, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Bingaman, Mr. Dodd, Mrs. Clinton, Mr. Lieberman, Mr. Kerry, Mr. Torricelli, and Mrs. Boxer):

S.J. Res. 49. A joint resolution recognizing the contributions of PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. President, I rise to introduce a resolution passed last night in the other body, along with my colleagues Senators Inouye, Kennedy, and others, which continues our tribute to Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK in the wake of her untimely passing on September 28, 2002. The resolution honors a remarkable woman and her accomplishments for equal opportunity and education by renaming after her a provision in law commonly known as title IX that consists of few words but has had incomprehensible and tremendous positive impact on the lives of countless numbers of girls and women in our country. With our combined action, title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 will now be known as the PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK Equal Opportunity in Education Act.

As we honor our colleague, we can also recount some of the milestones in the 30-year history of title IX and the efforts to establish standards of equal opportunity of women. The progress we as a Nation have made in 30 years has been remarkable, and we have PATSY and a few of her visionary colleagues to thank for the equal opportunities our children enjoy today. In 1970, the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Education and Labor held the first congressional hearings on sex discrimination in education. At those hearings, PATSY made the following statement,

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Discrimination against women in education is one of the most insidious forms of prejudice extant in our Nation. Few people realize the extent to which our society is denied full use of our human resources because of this type of discrimination. Most large colleges and universities in the United States routinely impose quotas by sex on the admission of students. Fewer women are admitted than men, and those few women allowed to pursue higher education must have attained exceptional intellectual standing to win admission.

She went on to state,

Our Nation can no longer afford this system which demoralizes and de- means half of the population and deprives them of the means to participate fully in our society as equal citizens. Lacking the contribution which women are capable of making to human betterment, our Nation is the loser so long as this discrimination is allowed to continue.

In April, 1972, Congresswoman MINK introduced the Women's Education Act of 1972. On the day of introduction, on the floor of the other body, she said,

We need the input of every individual to continue the progress we enjoy. All persons, regardless of their sex, must have enough opportunities open so that they can contribute as much to their lives and this society as they can.

She further noted that,

It is essential to the existence of our country that sincere and realistic attention to the realignment of our attitudes and educational priorities be made. I suggest that education is the first place to start in a reexamination of our national goals.

On June 23, 1972, Congresswoman MINK, working with Congresswoman Edith Green of Oregon and others on the then Education and Labor Committee, saw their efforts on an important education package come top fruition as the Education Amendments of 1972 were signed into law. Title IX was included in that package. Final regulations for title IX were issued on June 4, 1975. On June 17, 1997, President Clinton announced that he issued an executive memo directing all appropriate Federal agencies to review their title IX obligation and report their findings within 90 days to the Attorney General. In all, although the reach of title IX has been felt the most in the athletics arena, the landmark statutes about gender roles in our society have helped to correct inequalities in areas such as educational attainment by women, educator pay, and the wide range of extracurricular activities enjoyed by female students of all ages. Much of this would not have been possible were it not for the immense vision and determination of PATSY MINK.

Last Friday I attended a most fitting and moving memorial service for PATSY in Honolulu, HI. I joined the senior

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Senator from Hawaii and many dignitaries from the other body, as well as many of Hawaii's other distinguished elected officials and thousands of Hawaii residents, in attendance to pay tribute to PATSY MINK. Among the eloquent speakers, University of Hawaii Assistant Athletics Director Marilyn Moniz-Kahoohanohano called herself, "a living example of Mrs. MINK's vision of equality for women." Marilyn recounted how she had just graduated from high school after the passage of title IX, and the University of Hawaii formed the Rainbow Wahine athletic teams. She recalled, with joy, how she and her team placed second for the national volleyball title and took pictures with PATSY on the steps of the Capitol. Marilyn's powerful words on Friday range true for many female athletes in Hawaii and around the country, as she said, "Because of you, we can play the game."

I urge the Senate to act quickly on this resolution to honor the groundbreaking efforts of Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK on behalf of countless girls and women of America. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution be printed in the *Record*.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the *Record*, as follows:

S.J. RES. 49

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK was one of the Nation's leading voices for women's rights, civil rights, and working families and was devoted to raising living standards and providing economic and educational opportunity to all Americans;

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK was a passionate and persistent fighter against economic and social injustices in Hawaii and across the Nation;

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK was one of the first women of color to win national office in 1964 and opened doors of opportunity to millions of women and people of color across the Nation;

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK had unprecedented legislative accomplishments on issues affecting women's health, children, students, and working families; and

Whereas PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK's heroic, visionary, and tireless leadership to win the landmark passage of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 opened doors to women's academic and athletic achievements and redefined what is possible for a generation of women and for future generations of the Nation's daughters: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATION ACT.

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 910. SHORT TITLE.

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“This title may be cited as the ‘PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK Equal Opportunity in Education Act’.”.

WEDNESDAY, *October 9, 2002*

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:20 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate :

H.J. Res. 113. A joint resolution recognizing the contributions of PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

THURSDAY, *October 10, 2002*

PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of H.J. Res. 113, which has been received from the House and is now at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 113) recognizing the contributions of PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. REID. I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be read three times, passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the preamble be agreed to, and that any statements relating thereto be printed in the *Record*, with no intervening action or debate.

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

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 113) was read the third time and passed.

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The preamble was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, *October 16, 2002*

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

H.J. Res. 113. A joint resolution recognizing the contributions of PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

THURSDAY, *October 17, 2002*

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

At 11:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolution:

The following enrolled bills and joint resolution, previously signed by the Speaker of the House, were signed on today, October 17, 2002, by the President pro tempore (Mr. Byrd).

H.J. Res. 113. A joint resolution recognizing the contributions of PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

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Patsy Takemoto Mink

1927–2002

In Memoriam

Friday, October 4, 2002, 10 a.m.
State Capitol Rotunda
Honolulu, Hawai'i

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Music

Herb Lee

Queen's Prayer

Van Horn Diamond
Hale O Na Alii

Presiding

Richard Port
Former Chair, Democratic Party of Hawai'i

Opening Prayer

Reverend O.W. Efurd
Executive Director, Hawai'i Pacific Baptist Convention

Kanaka Waiwai

Danny Kaleikini

Speakers

Governor Benjamin Cayetano
State of Hawai'i

Congressman Richard Gephardt
Minority Leader, U.S. House of Representatives

Congresswoman Nancy Pelosi
Minority Whip, U.S. House of Representatives

Karen Ginoza
President, HSTA

U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye

U.S. Senator Daniel K. Akaka

Congresswoman Lynn Woolsey

Marilyn Moniz-Kahoohanohano

Congressman George Miller

Congresswoman Maxine Waters

Congressman James Sensenbrenner

Congressman Neil Abercrombie

June Motokawa
Educator

Secretary Norman Mineta
U.S. Department of Transportation

Message of Comfort

Reverend O.W. Efurd

Family

Calvin Tamura

Benediction

Reverend O.W. Efurd

Hawai'i Aloha

U.S. Senator Daniel K. Akaka

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Hawai'i Aloha
E Hawai'i e ku'u one hanau e
Ku'u home kulaiwa nei
'Oli no au i na pono lani ou
E Hawai'i, aloha e

Hui:
E ha'u'oli na 'opio o Hawai'i nei
'Oli e! 'Oli e!
Mai na aheahe makani e pa mai nei
Mau ke aloha no Hawai'i

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Richard Port. We welcome with deep appreciation all of you who have come from near and far to attend this memorial service, as well as those of you watching this service all across Hawaii Nei and across our Nation.

We honor today a very special lady, Congresswoman PATSY MINK, who has served our State and our Nation so well as a member of our territorial and State legislature, a member and chair of the Honolulu City Council, Assistant Secretary of State in the Department of State under President Carter, and as a Member of Congress from 1965 to 1977 and again from 1990 to 2002. However, it is not merely the length of her service or even the range of positions that she has held that brings us here today, but the quality of her performance. It is her achievement on our behalf and the honesty, integrity, and conscientiousness that she brought to her service that calls us and compels us to be present today.

Our thoughts and prayers go out to PATSY's husband, John Mink, to their daughter Gwendolyn and to PATSY's brother Eugene and to her entire family. We can only imagine their pain as they watched by PATSY's side for almost a month hoping against hope as all of us did for PATSY's recovery.

To begin our memorial service today, I call upon Reverend Efurd, executive director of the Hawaii Pacific Baptist Convention.

[Reverend Efurd gave the opening prayer.]

[Benjamin Cayetano, Governor of the State of Hawai'i, spoke.]

Richard Gephardt. John, Gwendolyn, Senator Inouye, Congressman Abercrombie, my colleagues from the House of Representatives, State and local officials, distinguished guests. We are so honored to be here today. We appreciate the opportunity to share with you some reflections on the life of an amazing woman, my friend, our colleague, PATSY MINK. To PATSY's husband John, her daughter Gwendolyn, her brother Eugene, PATSY's friends, PATSY's constituents and to all of her staff present and past; we say to you today that our hearts and prayers go out to you at this time of grief and sorrow in your lives. I came to the Congress in 1977. That was the year that PATSY MINK was leaving. So in the early years in my experience in the Congress, I knew PATSY MINK's reputation. I heard about it often for women's rights, for human rights, for health care, for education, for the people of Hawaii. Then in 1990, PATSY returned. I was finally really her colleague. And for me the human being now merged with her reputation and I quickly learned that she

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was one of those rare individuals who when you're with them day after day always exceed their reputations. Let me spend a moment reflecting on what I think PATSY MINK accomplished as a human being and a public servant.

First, she was a pioneer in the true sense of the word. In the 1940s, she tried to enroll in 12 different medical schools. She wanted to be a doctor. She was turned down 12 times because she was a woman. She finally convinced the University of Chicago to let her go to law school. Then she came to Honolulu to try to join one of the large law firms here.

She was refused because she was a woman. She was the first Asian-American woman ever admitted to the bar in Hawaii. She was the first Asian-American woman elected to the State legislature in Hawaii. She was the first woman of color to win national office in the House of Representatives in 1964. So she was a pioneer. She blazed trails. She made it possible for others to follow in her wake, but she also fought for human rights. I'm sure that when she was refused entrance in the medical school or in the law firm, she was angry, but she didn't get consumed with her anger. She didn't get consumed with hatred. She simply did something about it. She had the patience and the perseverance to see it through.

Robert Kennedy once said, "Some see things as they are and ask why? I see things as they should be and ask why not?" PATSY MINK asked "Why not?" And then she authored, in 1972, Title IX of the Education Act. And I could assure you in 1972, no one quite knew what that title meant or what it would do. This week, the House of Representatives renamed Title IX of the Education Act to be called the PATSY MINK Act.

That many years ago this strong-willed woman changed the face of America forever. Imagine just commonplace now the thousands of young women who have access not just to sports but to education, to opportunity. Doors have been open for thousands of women because of PATSY MINK. And hear this, because of the PATSY MINK Act, college athletic scholarships went from \$100,000 in 1972 to \$179,000,000 in 1997.

Women all across this country, known and unknown, seen and unseen, are today thanking PATSY MINK for what she did for them. She helped propel one of the great revolutions of our society, the women's movement, into the mainstream of American life. She got human rights for millions of our citizens that were denied those rights for years and years in

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this country. Thousands have benefited not only in America but across the world because of her work. She was a patriot. She loved this country. She honored our beliefs and our tradition. She loved it so much that she was a constant reminder that we must not lose our way, that we must protect our rights and our freedom. More than once she would confront me on the floor or in the caucus. And believe me you don't want to be confronted by PATSY MINK. She put her finger in my chest and she said, "You're not doing this right. This is not the tradition of our country and our party. We've got to change our ways." And she always made her point. She was such a patriot that she voted against the Patriot Act and she voted against the Homeland Security Act because they did not measure up to her sense of patriotism. They did not protect the values that we are fighting for.

She loved this State. Oh, did she love this State. She would talk to us about how beautiful this State is. She would talk about the environment in this State and how it had to be protected. She would talk about the needs of the people in this State and about 5 years ago I was here and she took me to a meeting to meet people who were participating in your universal health care coverage in this State. She said all of America could have what Hawaii has, which is universal health care for all of the people of Hawaii.

And finally, she was an unabashed, unapologetic, proud, liberal Democrat. I loved her so much for that. In a time when politics is cautious and careful and filled with sound bites and TV ads, PATSY was the genuine article. She knew what she believed and she said what she believed no matter what the political fallout. She cared about the poor and the discriminated against, and always put them first. And she believed that government has a higher responsibility to always think first of the poor and the discriminated against and the downtrodden in this society. She never wavered from this view. Her campaigns for office were not highly financed, highly consulted campaign efforts. Her entire campaign staff was her family and they won every election she got involved in.

And finally, she always argued her views. The positives—not negatives, with passion—not anger, with respect—not bitterness, with love—not hate. And so today all of us together with her family, her friends, her constituents, her colleagues yield her to the complete, perfect, ultimate love of God. And in that place she will surely be at home because she loves all of us so very much.

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Nancy Pelosi. Aloha. I'm very pleased to join our minority leader, Representative Sensenbrenner here representing Speaker Hastert, the Speaker of the House, of course our colleague Neil Abercrombie and Senators Inouye and Akaka in extending to John, Wendy and Eugene, and to the entire Takemoto family the deepest sympathy of the families of our colleagues and of our constituents. We are so very saddened about PATSY's untimely passing. Everyone who knew PATSY, knew how much she loved her family, how much she loved John and Wendy and the Takemoto family and how proud she was of her Japanese-American heritage. With her wonderful family and her magnificent education, PATSY could have had a comfortable, normal life away from the rough and tumble of politics, but as has been written about Eleanor Roosevelt, PATSY too, had a burdensome conscience. She dedicated her life to helping people and challenging our conscience. As the Governor said, PATSY considered public service a noble calling and her public service was distinguished by a deep patriotism and a love of America. That's why I am so pleased to see our dear precious PATSY draped in the American flag. How appropriate. No one understood or worked harder to protect the principles for which that flag stood and stands. She truly deserves that honor. Maybe PATSY loved America so much because she knew what it took to make Hawaii part of the United States as the 50th State. Maybe it was because of what she experienced as a young Japanese-American woman. Maybe it was because of the extraordinary intellect she possessed. Whatever the reason, PATSY understood America. PATSY understood America's possibilities. PATSY took her oath of office to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States from all enemies foreign and domestic very seriously. She was a fighter for the freedoms in the Constitution and especially freedom of speech and dissent. She cherished our civil liberties and staunchly defended them. That's one part of America. And viewed with a Hawaiian love of nature, PATSY became a champion of America's patrimony from sea to shining sea; from the mountains to the prairies to the ocean, especially the Pacific Ocean. She not only led the way, but she mentored future leaders like George Miller who's here and who did become the chair of the Natural Resources Committee. She mentored leaders to preserve that natural legacy for generations to come. PATSY was about the future and nothing spoke more to the future than our children America's children. PATSY worked to improve the quality of edu-

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cation and the quality of life for children and her work is legendary. As mentioned by our leaders, PATSY left a powerful legacy that includes changing the way America educates girls and women. Title IX which opened the locker room doors to women in sports simply could not have happened without PATSY's leadership. With a twinkle in her eye, that dazzling smile, that wonderful laugh, PATSY worked her magic on our country and made history and progress.

When Hawaii became a State it lifted the spirits of America. It was a wonderfully exhilarating experience for all of the United States. When PATSY came to Congress, she lifted the spirits of the country and of Congress. Like Hawaii, PATSY was irresistible and that was a good thing because she never took no for an answer. Just on a personal note, I remember one day she said to me, "You have to come to Hawaii for my dinner." "When is it?" She told me. I said, "I'm sorry PATSY, I have to speak that day in San Francisco." "What time?" she asked. I said, "10 in the morning." She said, "That's OK, you can be on a 1 o'clock flight to Honolulu." "But PATSY I have to speak the next morning in San Francisco." "That's OK, you can go back on the redeye." And of course, I was honored to come to Hawaii for 5 hours, have a good time, half of which time was spent coming and going from the airport to tell the people gathered at the dinner the high regard and enormous respect and great love that her colleagues in the Congress felt for her and how important she was to Congress. You know how important she is we just want everyone to know how Congress regards her work. So anyway, I got more mileage out of that trip. PATSY told that story over and over and how fortunate for me she gave me an opportunity to show my love to her. I have many stories about PATSY but we have many speakers. I will say one more thing and that is the Members of Congress would follow PATSY anywhere and we have stories of where she took us to do one thing and another because it was right. And PATSY would say it's the right thing to do. And one of the things where many Members heeded PATSY's call was in 1996 to follow her and her successful boycott of a speech that the President of France made to a Joint Session of Congress. He came and practically nobody was there. In doing so we were joining PATSY in protesting the French nuclear testing in the Pacific and we joined PATSY on behalf of the Pacific Islander people and the environment of the Pacific. When PATSY said it isn't right to go, we didn't go.

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PATSY took great pride in representing Hawaii. I'm sure you know that. She told us all a great deal about Native Hawaiian education, health care and housing. And all that she did in Congress she brought great honor and dignity to this magnificent State. Thank you, Hawaii, for sending such a remarkable spirit to Congress. Thank you, John and Wendy, for sharing PATSY with us. We all know how much she loved her family. I hope it is a comfort to you that so many people mourn her loss and are praying for you at this sad time. Yes, PATSY will be missed as a beloved wife, a loving and proud mom, a pioneer, a teacher, a lawyer, a legislator and a friend. I will want to acknowledge PATSY as a great patriot. Her work to protect our Constitution, our natural resources, our country's future and our children is legendary. And so today, as we mourn PATSY's passing we know one thing—that on the day she was born God blessed America. Thank you.

Karen Ginoza [reading a statement by Reg Weaver, President, National Education Association]. With the passing of Representative PATSY MINK, we at the National Education Association have lost a wonderful friend, a stalwart ally, and a feisty champion of public education. We have lost PATSY. But what a legacy she leaves behind—a legacy that is visible on campuses, in classrooms, and on playing fields all across America. Bear in mind that PATSY's great legislative achievement, Title IX, did even more than open the door to women's fuller participation in sports; it opened the door to women's equal participation in all aspects of education. Our daughters and granddaughters live in a world of opportunities and options that were made possible, in large measure, because PATSY MINK dreamed and dared to demand change. So, this week, we grieve that PATSY lost her last battle with illness. But we celebrate her many victories on behalf of women, children and public education. In absentia, I am honored to join with PATSY's many family members, friends, and supporters in remembering this wonderful woman and passionate public servant. Today, we stand not in PATSY's shadow, but in her light.

Karen Ginoza. President Lyndon B. Johnson said, "I believe a woman's place is not only in the home, but in the House and Senate and throughout the government." Representative PATSY MINK made a home for herself in the U.S. House of Representatives and for this we are extremely for-

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tunate. She was a champion, a prizefighter who never gave up on a good cause.

Public education was one of her good causes. From her first day in office, she fought on our behalf, making a better, stronger country one child at a time. There was never a time when she was too busy to help, never a time she was too overwhelmed to make headway, never a time she was even tempted to drop the gloves and abandon the fight.

PATSY also was a dreamer. She was constantly dreaming about how she could put her office to work to make life better for others. Her dreams led her to build classrooms in the sky. After building these dream classrooms, she went about laying the foundation under them. She knew that good schools need equality for every child, so she battled for Title IX. She knew that good schools require adequate funding, so she captured every dollar she could bring our way. Children in Hawaii and all over the country are reaping the benefits of PATSY's dreams.

The National Education Association took notice of all that PATSY did and bestowed upon her the annual "Creative Leadership in Women's Rights Award" in 1977. This award recognizes individuals whose leadership, actions, and support have contributed to the improvement of American women at the national level.

While women and children stood in this, waiting for their chances at equality, PATSY was at the head of it, quietly holding the door open, shepherding everyone through it. Her passing leaves a void in our community, and today we grieve for our lost friend, dreamer, and ally. But we are heartened by knowing that her legacy will live on in the lives of Hawaii's schoolchildren.

Thank you, PATSY. We will continue in your good name. Rest in peace.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye. Aloha. John, Wendy, our hearts go out to you. My fellow Americans and ladies and gentlemen we gather this day in mourning but we also gather this day to celebrate the life of PATSY MINK.

As some have indicated this morning, PATSY was an American patriot. She was an authentic American hero. Her shield was her integrity, her weapons her words—her words of inspiration—her words of wisdom—her words of compassion. She could not tolerate abused and abandoned children and abused and abandoned wives and she called us all to arms. She could not tolerate discrimination and hatred and prejudice. Her mark is clearly made in our Nation's history.

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And she wanted every child to have a decent education. But coming from the plantation, she felt that it was not only a constitutional right but a Godgiven right for every person who can work to have a job and to organize if that is his wish. She stood tall for the labor movement. Her voice is still now. We will not have the privilege of listening to her again but somehow I feel she is with us here today and she will be with us for the rest of our lives. I can almost see PATSY at this moment embarrassed because of accolade after accolade being poured upon her with words of praise. Sometimes I wonder why we wait until one passes away to say these words of praise and gratitude, but I can also see PATSY smiling with a little twinkle in her eyes and saying to herself it was worth it. It was not in vain. We love you, PATSY.

Senator Daniel K. Akaka. John, Wendy, Eugene, members of PATSY's extended family and her Hawaii and DC staff, congressional colleagues, Governor Cayetano and friends, we all share your profound sense of loss with the passing of Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK. Her passing leaves a void in the House of Representatives, our Hawaii congressional delegation, our State—which PATSY loved so much and served so well—and her passing leaves a void in the political life of our Nation. It is not easy to put her spirit into words, but those that come immediately to mind as fitting characterizations of the woman we remember and bid aloha today include courageous, forthright, tenacious, gutsy, outspoken, bold, meticulous and determined. PATSY was my friend, a dedicated public servant for Hawaii, and an advocate for those in America who feel scared, small, alone, mistreated, neglected or forgotten. Her lifetime of public service made Hawaii and our great Nation a better place. At the U.S. Capitol, many expressions of condolences from colleagues, staff, and police officers were received.

PATSY was a pioneer, a trailblazer for women, workers, minorities, the poor and the powerless. In the history of Hawaii and our Nation in the 20th century, PATSY MINK is one of the giants whose presence has forever altered Hawaii's and America's political landscape. Her vision of hope, passion for justice, and commitment to equal opportunity shaped our young State and Nation. Her efforts broke down barriers and opened doors to opportunity for everyone. Her passing silences a dynamic voice, but her many accomplishments and her unimpeachable integrity stand as an incredible legacy to a magnificent woman.

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Since 1990, it has been a privilege to serve with PATSY in our Hawaii delegation. She returned to Washington in characteristic style, advocating and articulating the ideals that she had espoused in Congress as a member of the historic 89th Congress that passed much of the landmark Great Society legislation. PATSY's lifelong efforts to open educational access to countless Americans and ensure them the best educational opportunities were the achievements that brought her the greatest satisfaction. "Anything for the children," was PATSY's guiding conviction, certain that this crucial area is where we can do the most good for the most people.

I remember PATSY marching up the Capitol steps, leading other women of the House, to show her support for Anita Hill. I was pleased to work with PATSY, Dan, Neil, and our friend Norm Mineta, now Secretary of Transportation, to establish a congressional caucus to address the needs of Asian-Americans and Pacific Islanders in 1994. Whether it involved protesting nuclear testing in the Pacific, championing the interests of children in welfare reform legislation on the House floor, or helping a widow in Hilo deal with the Social Security Administration, PATSY stood with and spoke for the disenfranchised and the powerless. Her determination ensured the voices of the smallest and most vulnerable were heard in the corridors of power.

A great spirit has come and gone before us. PATSY's vigor and courage will be sorely missed. There are fewer trails for women and minorities to blaze, thanks to PATSY's determination and spirit. Indeed, her trailblazing efforts did not end with her death, for her legacy benefits the lives of countless individuals, in our lifetime and for generations to come.

As we bid our dear friend and colleague aloha, I am reminded of a passage from Scriptures, from the book of Matthew 25:23, "His Master said unto her, Well done, good and faithful servant; you have been good and faithful . . . Now enter into the joy of your Master." We are enjoined to carry forth the mission that our dear colleague pursued during her remarkable career. With great sadness, we bid a final farewell and aloha pumehana, our warmest love, to a fearless and remarkable lady, the Most Honorable PATSY MINK.

Lynn Woolsey. Aloha. Standing here before you, PATSY's family, John, Wendy, Eugene and extended family, PATSY's friends, her staff, her constituents, and her colleagues is truly an honor. But it is an honor that I want to forestall. It's an honor I don't want to have for many many years to come. We are not ready for a world without PATSY MINK.

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We still have work to do to protect the civil liberties and the civil rights we enjoy here in our country—rights that PATSY helped to achieve and always worked to protect. She was always a leader—a leader in providing equal opportunity for girls and women in education, in sports and in employment. PATSY brought women a long way for a true equality, but who will make sure we don't slide back. Who will insist we finish the job that she started. And oh my, families, particularly women and children in need. Those particularly on welfare lost an ally with the passing of PATSY MINK. She knew without a doubt that education is the prevention and the cure for poverty. We cannot and we must not forget what PATSY has taught us about the needs of those less fortunate, about those who have yet to benefit from equal opportunity and equal treatment under our laws and about the importance of education for every single human being on this globe. PATSY showed us that you don't have to be physically large to have a big vision and a big effective voice. In fact, this week after PATSY's passing, one of our newer colleagues came up to me because we have had several hours on the House floor talking about PATSY and what she meant to us and many people remarked at her tininess how her size was small but her will and her vision was so large. He said you know I never even thought of PATSY MINK as being small. And I looked up at him because he was a big guy and I said but I bet you were scared to death of her weren't you? She taught us the importance of passion, the necessity of knowing your issue and your topic inside and out. She proved that some efforts can be accomplished a step at a time, that no effort can be allowed to languish and never should we go backward.

PATSY MINK knew what was important for our world, for our Nation, for her wonderful Hawaii and for her constituents who she truly loved and we must promise every single one of us here and now to continue her work. We mustn't stop until we have a just and peaceful world. A world that PATSY would be proud of, but I cannot imagine that world without her.

Marilyn Moniz-Kahoohanohano. Today we are here to celebrate the extraordinary life of a remarkable woman—a woman ahead of her time, of the generation of my parents (my dad was a Maui boy), growing up in the forties during war time, experiencing first-hand discrimination when pursuing her dream to become a physician. Instead PATSY TAKEMOTO went to law school and became an attorney, prac-

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ticed law, became politically active, became a State legislator, and then Congresswoman and the rest of her life is history in the making.

Over 30 years ago Congresswoman MINK played an instrumental role in the passage of Title IX of the Education Amendments which simply states “No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving financial assistance.” She labored long and hard to get it to pass the House and as recently as the late nineties continued to champion the cause of Title IX fighting of any amendments attempting to weaken its impact in the athletic arena. In order to combat this move Mrs. MINK asked GAO to review and report on Title IX contributions to changes in higher education academically and athletically focusing on men’s and women’s participation in higher education. She wanted to document the positive impact that Title IX had on women and try to combat those who emphasize the negative impact on men’s participation. She was ever vigilant.

No other law has impacted the lives of girls and women more, as Congresswoman MINK knew how important access to higher education was. Title IX is known as the equal opportunity law and was borne out of her strong sense and passion for fairness, equality and justice. As a result of participating in sports, girls and women have changed their life view, their confidence in their abilities has risen, and their horizons have broadened.

I am a living example of Mrs. MINK’s vision of equality for women and I represent almost 1,000 Rainbow Wahine athletes over the past three decades who received the opportunity to play. I graduated from high school in May 1972. Title IX passed in June and in fall 1972 the Rainbow Wahine athletics program was born. In 1975 the team played at Princeton. PATSY honored the team at the State Capitol. Mrs. MINK’s destiny was to change the world and her legacy will live on forever. My role models were Dr. Donnis Thompson, the first women’s athletic director who implemented Title IX and Mrs. MINK who coauthored Title IX. Both worked together to ensure the athletics program got off to a good start and ever since Mrs. MINK has been our program’s guardian angel, taking pride in our growth and accomplishments. She is and will always be an honorary member of our Rainbow Wahine Hui—our support group—in fact she was always interested in our progress gender-equity-wise and

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made it a point to review our Annual Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act Report to make sure we were making progress. It is part of my job to ensure we are complying with Title IX and providing equal opportunity for our athletes.

She has long been an advocate for girls and women in need, and those who have been treated unfairly at the local and the national level. She is truly an exceptional leader—bold, strong, and tough. In November 1999 she wrote me after the reauthorization of the Women’s Educational Equity Act, which she was fighting the fight to retain the gender equity provisions and said “this victory will ensure that a girl’s future is determined not by her gender but by her own aspirations and abilities.”

Through her life accomplishments, she has empowered, strengthened, inspired, and encouraged us so we can continue to do our good works, to take a stand, to fight, to persevere ... there is still a lot of work to be done before we achieve equity. Congresswoman MINK’s original dreams have come true for countless little girls and how many lives have been improved because she cared ... because she dared to make a difference for generations to come. In the twinkle of a little soccer player’s eye, PATSY’s legacy will go on.

We will miss you terribly, our fearless leader, our advocate, our role model, our champion. Because of you we can play the game. You have left our world a better place and we are comforted to know that you will continue to be our guardian angel ... we love you PATSY!

John and Gwen—Our heartfelt thoughts and prayers are with you from the athletic department and the Rainbow Wahine. Aloha.

George Miller. We are here today to pay tribute to a trailblazing legend in the history of women’s rights and the Congress, PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK. I am one of a delegation of her colleagues and friends in the House of Representatives who flew here from Washington to honor her for her many years of leadership, of service and of example.

Before just about any of us was elected to the Congress, PATSY MINK was not only a Member, but a star. A fearless, outspoken, intelligent legislator who knew what she wanted to do, and knew how to do it. And like the best of legislators, she never lost her enthusiasm or her faith that she would prevail.

And she did prevail, more often than most. Her victories were victories not just for PATSY MINK, but for millions of

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women past, present and future, whose opportunities in school, in sports, in the professions, and in politics are fundamentally greater because Hawaii shared PATSY MINK with the Nation for a quarter century of service.

And because she retained her drive and her dedication to the end, her sudden passing last weekend stunned the Members of Congress and especially the members of the Committee on Education and the Workforce where she served so long. It is no exaggeration to say that it is difficult for many of us to conceive of either the Congress or the committee without the commitment, energy, and wisdom that PATSY MINK brought to work every day.

It is difficult to summarize her life and achievements in this sad moment. But earlier in the week, our committee found a bipartisan way to pay tribute. When future generations see a young woman win a gold medal, or a girls' soccer team win the city trophy; when a young woman gets her law degree, or convenes a board meeting, or takes her oath of office—the spirit of PATSY MINK is standing next to her because PATSY not only broke through barriers, but she held the door open for others, too.

And that is why our committee voted unanimously to name the Title IX Equal Opportunity Program for Women in honor of PATSY MINK, and I am very hopeful the full House and Senate will follow suit before the 107th Congress adjourns.

No person was more closely associated with enactment of that landmark legislation which has changed the lives of tens of millions of women. When you look at the faces in Congress today and compare it to the day PATSY took her seat in 1964 as the first Asian-American woman ever elected to that body, it is a very different institution. Women and minorities are not only Members, but senior Members with legislative power and leadership skills. And PATSY MINK stood at the fore.

But people in Congress did not look to PATSY simply because she was a woman or an Asian-American. Whether on the environment, or education or labor issues, PATSY was a moral filter for the Congress, a questioning and unflappable inquisitor of whether an initiative moved justice forward in America and the world, or did not. And woe to the proposal that she judged if it failed to meet that test. Her questioning and determination made people uncomfortable and maybe frustrated; but in the end, she forced us closer to the ideal

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goals of economic and social justice in this country, and we all owe her an unrepayable debt of gratitude.

To John, her partner since graduate school, and to Wendy, whose scholarly work on welfare reform and women's history both continued her mother's tradition and expanded on our understanding of these important topics, we thank you for the sacrifices that come with being the family of a Member of Congress.

To the people of Hawaii, to her colleagues Dan Inouye and Danny Akaka, and Neil Abercrombie who serve your State so well, we thank you for sending us one tough lady whose leadership will not be forgotten, and who assuredly has changed our Nation for the better forever.

Maxine Waters. Aloha. To John and Wendy and all of Congresswoman PATSY MINK's relatives, friends and family. To all of our elected officials who are here today, the appointed officials, leaders of groups and organizations and especially to my friend Neil Abercrombie who has kept us connected with these last difficult days of PATSY MINK's existence. I have traveled to PATSY's beloved Hawaii to pay my respects to a tremendously accomplished woman of grace and substance. I am here today to add my voice to the voices of her many friends, colleagues, and constituents as we memorialize a pioneer, a leader and one of the finest and most respected public policymakers that ever served in the Congress of the United States of America.

I am so proud to have had PATSY MINK as one of my friends and colleagues. I first met PATSY MINK in the early 1970s when we had the opportunity to assist in the organizing and founding of the First International Women's Year Conference in Houston, TX, in 1977. This conference brought together the giants of the women's movement who were leading this Nation toward justice and equality for women. Congresswoman PATSY MINK was there. She negotiated with then-President Carter along with Bella Abzug, Gloria Steinem, Barbara McKowsky and others to help create the National Women's Commission to advise and lead the President on women's issues. Well, we encouraged President Carter to appoint Bella Abzug to chair that commission. It was not long after that he invited her to resign. And we got together and decided we would all resign with Bella Abzug. And we did that because we were on a mission and PATSY MINK was playing a leading role in the advocacy of the equal rights amendment. She helped to forge the fight for pay equity and freedom of choice and developed all of the important

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strategies that were moving women forward in this country. Her work is well documented in so many ways. Her signature is recorded in history on the celebrated Title IX of the Federal Education Act.

This year, I sat in the great Oracle Center in Washington, DC, and PATSY was honored at the Women’s National Basketball Association’s All-Star game in recognition of the 30th anniversary of Title IX. PATSY MINK was called to the center of the arena where young women basketball players some standing 6’7” tall learned for the first time that their dream to play professional basketball was realized because a woman small in physical stature but with a giant vision for women’s equality had paved the way for them to have programs, training and development that help them realize their potential. PATSY MINK the trailblazer. The first Asian-American woman lawyer in Hawaii. PATSY MINK—the first minority woman elected to Congress. PATSY MINK—a woman of courage who became a leading voice for civil rights, an uncompromising spokeswoman for poor people and children, education and the environment. PATSY MINK—a woman of impeccable integrity lived a life of commitment to public service. She truly believed that indeed we are all created equal and endowed by our creator with certain inalienable rights. And when PATSY took the floor of Congress to debate the issues of justice and equality, her sincerity and her passion defined her character and her values. Her legacy is embodied in her tremendous work and her accomplishments. She never shied away from the difficult issues. As late as May of this year her remarks are recorded in the *Congressional Record* because during that debate on the Personal Responsibility, Work and Family Promotion Act of 2002, PATSY MINK took time to remind all of the Members of Congress not to politicize welfare reform. She said, “welfare should be about children but sadly this debate is not about what is good for children in poverty. Congress and the White House have turned welfare into a hardball game aimed at single moms.” Now that’s the stand-up woman I’ll always remember. That’s the woman whose integrity and passion has inspired me on so many occasions. That’s the woman we all love. That’s the woman we shall always remember.

James Sensenbrenner. John, Wendy—I am here as the representative of Speaker Dennis Hastert, who unfortunately could not make it today. I am here to express his personal condolences and that of the entire U.S. House of Representa-

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tives on the loss of your wife, mother and most of all, your best friend.

From my perspective sitting on the opposite side of the aisle that PATSY sat on, I perhaps can give you a little different insight than my democratic friends who have been extolling PATSY's virtues. And as one who has been on the receiving end of the fiery features that PATSY was so famous for giving, I can tell you that even though I disagreed quite often with the positions that PATSY took there were two things that came through loud and clear whenever she took the microphone in the House of Representatives—sincerity and integrity. When PATSY got up to speak you knew she meant what she said and you knew that she was prepared to give every favorable argument on behalf of her position that there was to give. And that's why she had an impact far beyond those words that were written in the *Congressional Record* and are sent off to the Library to gather dust with so many other speeches that many of us give.

And the second trait that PATSY had was she was a woman of unimpeachable integrity. She never tried to game the system either for personal advancement or for the advancement of the point of view that she expressed. But she was also a wife and a mother. And one of the things that many of us who serve in public office frequently forget is that we are human beings, we have obligations to our family and to our friends. Long before I got to Congress 24 years ago, PATSY did something that I think showed her character. There was a big debate going on in the House of Representatives, and I was told about this several years after it happened. And it was on an issue of great importance to her. It involved the rights of women and the place women played in modern American society. And during that debate, it was about the time that roll was being called, she got the word that her daughter had been seriously hurt and she walked out of the Congress to do her responsibility as a family member and as a mother, and she was criticized for it by some of the groups that were the biggest supporters of her particular point of view. Then-Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, called a press conference and said, "Look, we are human beings. We have family obligations and just because some Governor signs a certificate of election doesn't mean that we have to forget about all the votes." So when there is a family crisis, our public officials expressed their family values by doing what any other family member would do and that's exactly what PATSY did even though she cherished the

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issue that was being debated and voted upon. Since the First Congress met in 1789, over 14,000 men and women have been chosen by the citizens of their communities to represent them in the U.S. House of Representatives. Fifty years after most of us leave Congress, very little of what we have done while in Congress will be remembered by anybody. PATSY MINK is an exception because what we have been hearing today about her accomplishments, the ideas that she helped shepherd into law and most important, help implemented once the bill signing ceremony in the White House Rose Garden was over will shape American society. PATSY, whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, a liberal or a conservative, you've made your mark on this country. God bless you.

Neil Abercrombie. Aloha everyone. Aloha John and Wendy, Eugene, all the family, staff and dear friends of PATSY throughout Hawaii.

We are engaged in a great ritual as my dear friend George Miller has indicated or perhaps at a time in the program taking place today when the words begin to blend into one another. The atmosphere becomes perhaps a bit trying upon us, but ritual is the great conserver of value. All creatures pass from this Earth, but our species has the capacity of no other creature on this Earth—the capacity to reflect. We pass judgment on ourselves in our lives. The fact that we know that we are passing from this Earth does not make us morbid. It does not make us despair. On the contrary, it gives meaning to our lives. It gives us the understanding that what we are and who we are accounts for something. It's not a question of accomplishment. It's not a question of achievement. It's a question of respect for ourselves in our knowledge that what we do and who we are and how we act and what we say and what we think has meaning and has consequences for others. We are an island people. We know where the edge of our existence is. We know that these islands were thrust up out of the ocean by great forces of nature and that no one and no thing was on these islands and that everything that we have and everything that we are and all that we mean to one another comes as a result of the humans who came from afar starting with our Polynesian ancestors who came over the ocean to people these islands and all those who have come since including as we speak now as we share our grief with one another today someone is coming to Hawaii today seeking justice, seeking opportunity, seeking freedom hoping to make a better life. And that person as humble as their circumstances might have

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been upon their origin on this Earth will be the direct beneficiary of the life of PATSY MINK because she embodied all of those things that we cherish among our island people.

This morning as I went to pick up my dear mother-in-law, Ellen Caraway, Nancy and I stopped up at Manoa Gardens where many of our seniors are spending their retirement years. Joseph Martin came up to the window of the car, reached in and grabbed my hand. He knew I was coming here today and asked me to express on his behalf, not the behalf of those of us who are privileged to sit on this platform and reflect upon her life or be given the privilege to speak, but on behalf of all the people of Hawaii. I hope these cameras have played upon the crowd that's gathered here today and is representative of the Joseph Martins all across these islands. As he said to me holding my hand she was our voice she was our voice and this voice will not be still because everything that she represented and everything that she was will be carried on by those of us who have not only respect for that but the understanding that if we truly loved her, if we truly want to honor her that we will live everyday and bask in the reflective light of the glory that was PATSY MINK.

June Motokawa. To John, Wendy, Eugene. There is so much sorrow and sadness in me; my deepest condolences to you. My heart is heavy as I stand humbly honored to speak to you about PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK, a woman I loved and looked up to. A woman of such clear vision, passion, courage and commitment for the quality of life for all of Hawaii's people. You know the story of her work for justice for all. I'd like to share with you her work for education for schools, public schools where 90 percent of America's children are educated. PATSY's focus in the U.S. Congress was working in the Education and Workforce Committee. She sat on the committee from 1965 to 1977 and then from 1990 to this past Saturday for 24 years. She was the ranking member of the many subcommittees from Early Childhood to Post Secondary Education. PATSY believed that education, public education, is a major vehicle for shaping our society—a place to educate all children and a place to enable them to become responsible contributing participants in our democracy. Her energies and contributions from the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Act, a primary vehicle for funding to support public education, her 1972 landmark Title IX legislation, and I heard that they will be renaming Title IX. I'm so pleased to hear that. We have heard of those two issues over and over. We're so

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proud, but let me tell you about some other issues that we educators are very concerned about and that she championed. She stood up for us. She championed the battle against school vouchers, the use of public dollars for private schools. She championed the battle for targeted funds for the poor and disadvantaged students instead of block grants to States where funds could go to other uses. She championed and battled for Americans to gain access to college education by improving student aid. She championed to keep provisions for unbiased teaching materials, programs and projects such as drop out prevention programs designed to help pregnant teens and parenting teens to stay in school. She championed shifting the focus on reducing welfare to reducing poverty. As you know a very large percentage of our children are in poverty. And last, out of the long long list, I really wanted to say this. She was a champion and helped tremendously to defeat at least the movement called English only. All schools, preschools to graduate schools have lost a champion. It's truly a sad time for us. We will miss PATSY's voice for us. Aloha.

Norman Mineta. Each of us faces tests in life. We are tested by adversity, both from the circumstances of our lives and sometimes from the attitudes of others.

PATSY encountered adversity in ways that many Americans today have forgotten.

She was born into a Nation that thought an American of Japanese ancestry was a contradiction in terms. She was born into a Nation that, far too often, barred women not only from achieving their dreams, but even from the right to try.

She witnessed the internment of Japanese-Americans on the mainland during the Second World War, and she saw the discrimination and distrust to which our community was subjected here in Hawaii.

She was denied entry to medical school because of her gender. And she was discouraged early in her career as a lawyer and as an elected official, both because of her gender and as an Asian Pacific American.

If many Americans today do not remember the kind of discrimination that PATSY faced in her life, it is because she dedicated her life to removing it.

If many Americans today do not remember the barriers that she encountered, it is because she dedicated her life to removing them.

The world had a set way of doing things when PATSY came into the world.

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And PATSY didn't like it.
Guess who won?

She had a talent for making people rethink the boundaries of possibility—something she did in a very direct way—by simply exceeding them herself.

She was the first Japanese-American woman admitted to the bar in Hawai'i. She was the first Japanese-American woman elected to the Territorial (State) legislature. In 1964, she became the first woman of color elected to national office in the history of this Nation when she was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

And she became the first woman to run for President on a major party ticket.

Of all the battles she fought and won, there is one that will always stand out—one that she rightly considered her proudest legislative achievement: and that was Title IX of the Education Act.

Her contribution to that act—its ban on gender discrimination in education—was nothing less than an emancipation proclamation for the women of America—because it gave them the right to pursue their dreams.

We may never know exactly how many Americans were inspired by her achievements, or how many were prompted to reconsider the limits of what they thought they could achieve.

But there is one standing here at his podium today.

PATSY had already served in the U.S. House of Representatives for a decade when I arrived on Capitol Hill in 1974. She was already a role model. I was privileged to call her a mentor, and was honored to call her a friend.

Throughout her public life, she used her voice to call for the best from the people of Hawai'i and the people of the United States. And she never gave us any less than her best.

John and Wendy, there are no words to express the depth of our sorrow at PATSY's passing.

PATSY's loss is one that can never be replaced.

But her legacy will be that she left the United States a better and more noble Nation than she found it.

Each of us, as Americans, will forever be in her debt.

Richard Port. We have heard today from many distinguished elected officials. What have Hawaii's ordinary citizens had to say about Congresswoman PATSY MINK. Here's just a sample.

A citizen from Kalaheo, Kauai, wrote:

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The State of Hawaii and our country mourn the passing of our beloved Congresswoman PATSY T. MINK. Her unquestioned resolve, integrity, honesty and ethics are examples for all who serve and wish to serve in public office. There was no one better than PATSY.

A citizen from Wailuku, Maui, wrote:

PATSY was concerned about the needs of people who had disabilities. We will miss her at this year's annual Maui Disability Alliance Legislative Forum. She was truly an inspirational and remarkable woman.

Still another citizen from Maui wrote:

My admiration for PATSY MINK started in the late 1960s when I became aware of her political contribution, one of which was her sponsorship of education bills that significantly help kids get money for college. I was one of them.

A citizen from Oahu wrote:

Thank you, PATSY MINK, for the many years of passionate, dedicated service you have given the citizens of Hawaii and in particular the women of Hawaii. You were brave enough to follow your instincts as the humanitarian that you are. Thank you for being you.

Another citizen from Oahu wrote:

PATSY made a mark not only on our society and our history, but in our hearts.

And this from a former staff member in Long Beach, CA:

How many heroes do we get in a lifetime. Saturday I lost one of mine, but I know she will always be with us so long as I and the many others whose lives have been influenced by her are able to live up to the standards she set as an individual, as a member of the community, and as a public servant.

And one of our two daily newspapers, the *Honolulu Advertiser*, wrote:

Hawaii has lost a true champion of the people. In a day when politics appears driven by polls and focus groups PATSY MINK stood out as a politician who was true first and foremost to herself and the people she served. Hawaii will miss her greatly.

And finally, the *Honolulu Star Bulletin* wrote:

PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK forged an outstanding career in politics with her tenacious battles for civil rights, education, and environmental protection by breaking through the walls of an arena that women and minorities had not penetrated before. Hawaii has lost a dedicated public servant whose string of firsts marked the opening of the halls of power to those who had previously been denied entry.

At this time, I call forward Reverend Efurd for a message of comfort.

[Reverend Efurd gave the message of comfort.]

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Calvin Tamura. Aloha. I have been asked to deliver the thank you's from the family. So let me begin by first telling you a little bit about that family.

It began on Maui. A couple—farmers. They lived in a dirt floor house and they had 11 children, and within 2 generations that family couldn't have imagined that they would have doctors, engineers, accountants, school teachers, computer programmers, museum curators, rock musicians, hotel workers and of course, yes, one U.S. Congresswoman.

So let me begin with the thank you's. To the worthy opponent whether it be Republican or Democrat, Libertarian or Green, thank you. For if you fought for what you truly believed in then you raised the level of discussion and understanding and my cousin would like that.

To her supporters on all of our islands. You have been called upon to silk screen, stuff envelopes, lick stamps, knock on doors, wave signs and in fact even make sushi. Thank you for no matter what you were asked to do you were there because you believed in the message and yes you believed in the messenger.

To those who have traveled far to get here today, whether it be from Waipahu or Waianae, Maui, the Big Island, California or Washington, DC, we appreciate your effort that you have come to honor this woman. Your words of support will echo with us forever.

To the office and campaign staff past and present from each of our islands and from Washington, DC. To Laura, Joan and Helen. I know it was never easy, but you accomplished miracles and PATSY was always grateful for your tireless grasp of the minutia. Thank you for always being brilliant.

To John and Wendy and Eugene. Thank you for sharing PATSY with us. She will always be remembered as a firebrand, a lightning rod, a rebel. But we know that she was really a very shy, private person in a very public place. And away from the public arena she was soft spoken, funny and really loved to laugh.

And finally, to the voters of Hawaii. As a politician, PATSY always asked at each campaign for you to leave the comfort of your home to express your opinion by casting your vote. Sometimes she lost, or PATSY would have been Mayor, Governor, or the President of these United States. She won often enough however to serve over 50 years.

Thank you for your vote of confidence. And if I may be allowed to paraphrase my cousin, get out there and vote. We

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must fight, fight, fight, for what we believe in so we can all win.

And so a story has been told in the great Pacific Ocean. A stone has fallen into the deep blue water. And even as it comes to rest, the ripples from the journey will shape our future forever.

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