

Little Brown Bear has become a celebrity in the Monroe County Community. Monroe County libraries have organized a sign-up for residents who want to take Little Brown Bear along on their travels. This program has been very successful; in fact Little Brown Bear has traveled to countries such as England, Germany, Finland, Korea, Sweden, Thailand and Australia with Monroe County residents. In Germany he received an honorary pilot's license and German visa. Little Brown Bear has compiled an interesting collection of worldwide library cards for the Monroe libraries.

A pride and joy of Monroe County, Aunt Bett is admired and loved by all. Today Monroe is honoring Aunt Bett with this 900-pound bronze statue of Little Brown Bear, to be placed outside the Dorsch Memorial Library. The statue is a tribute to Aunt Bett and will remind residents of her legacy for decades to come. A community based event, more than fifty percent of the work on the statue was donated. Built to last centuries, the statue will undoubtedly remain an honorable Monroe County fixture.

Mr. Speaker, I would like you to join me in commending Elizabeth Upham-McWebb for her leadership in both her community and her country, as we dedicate this statue and celebrate her 98th birthday.

McGOWAN INSTITUTE FOR
REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call the House's attention to an important event that took place in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, September 26. On that day, the McGowan Institute of Regenerative Medicine of UPMC Health System and the University dedicated a new building that will be used for important medical research.

The next-generation medical therapies that will be designed and tested in this building will be used to wage war on disease and suffering. In this new facility a coordinated partnership effort will enable Pittsburgh to make impressive advances in artificial heart technology, in designing artificial lungs for wounded soldiers, and producing artificial blood.

This new building has been made possible by the leadership of the McGowan Foundation, the McGowan family, Pittsburgh's dynamic local leadership, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The excitement about this new facility is enhanced, Mr. Speaker, by the fact that it is also a remarkable "green building." Designed at every step with the protection of the environment as its first and foremost concern, this building is achieving national recognition for its combination of cutting edge research space with environmental sustainability.

Mr. Speaker, the McGowan Institute for Regenerative Medicine will lead the way in artificial organ design, cell therapy, and tissue engineering. The research accomplished there will touch the lives of many of us in the years to come. I join the scientific community and the constituents of Pennsylvania's 14th Congressional District in congratulating the McGowan Institute on this important milestone.

MEMORIALIZING DR. ROY E.
YOUNG

HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Dr. Roy Young of San Jose, California. As a devoted husband, father, and professor, Dr. Young deeply influenced the lives of thousands of Californians.

On July 26th, 1925, Dr. Young was born in San Angelo, Texas where he was raised. He studied theater at Cornell University and earned his Ph.D. at the University of Texas at Austin. During World War II, he served as an ensign on the battleship USS *West Virginia*. Eventually, Dr. Young moved to San Jose where he served as professor and chairman of the political science department at San Jose State University for 30 years. During his tenure, his research focused on American politics and elections. He created two new courses at San Jose State University on public opinion and ethnic politics.

The University and Bay Area were fortunate to be recipients of his work. He gave to his community as a professor and as an active community member. Twice elected chair of San Jose State University's Academic Senate, he challenged the University's governance policies. He was a proud democrat and an active member of the San Jose Board of Ethics and Campaign Finance. The University's College of Social Sciences presented him the Distinguished Service Award. In each position, he took seriously the responsibilities placed on him, often challenging the status quo.

His teaching was what he was most proud of. His passion for education overflowed into every aspect of his life. His dedication to his students went far beyond the prescribed role of a professor. If a student needed a book, he would purchase it with his own money. His love of learning extended beyond the classroom and into his home. A lover of books, his house is filled from floor to ceiling with texts covering a broad range of subjects. As testimony to his devotion to education, Dr. Young chose to be buried on a hill overlooking San Jose State University and the students of tomorrow.

In the last years of his life, Dr. Young recovered from a heart attack and battled Parkinson's Disease and cancer. Though his last years were difficult, they slowed his busy schedule giving him cherished time to spend with friends and family. In passing, he leaves his loving wife Linda and his two sons Jason and Joshua. He succumbed to pneumonia on August 8th at the age of 77.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my deepest condolences to Dr. Young's wife, children, and friends. Please join me in honoring a truly exceptional individual, Dr. Roy Young, who dedicated his life to the service of others. I want to give thanks for all he did throughout his life to make his community and our country better for human kind.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, October 1, 2002, I was unable to cast my floor vote on rollcall numbers 424, 425, and 426. The votes I missed include rollcall vote 424 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended S. 434, providing Sioux Tribe Compensation; rollcall vote 425 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass, as Amended H.R. 4125, the Federal Courts Improvement Act of 2002; and rollcall vote 426 on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Agree to H. Res. 538, Honoring Johnny Unitas.

Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 424, 425 and 426.

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

SPEECH OF

HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2002

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 twelve 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 1800's to work as contract laborers in Maui's sugar plantations.

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 twenty 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 1970's, 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 the legacy of my dear friend PATSY MINK. Congresswoman MINK will be remembered for her deep concern and support of education, women rights, and Pacific Islander issues. Her struggles and accomplishments bear witness to the strength of the American Spirit.

HOUSES OF WORSHIP POLITICAL SPEECH PROTECTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 1, 2001

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 2357, the Houses of Worship Political Speech Protection Act, and I urge my colleagues to vote no on this measure. This bill, which would allow houses of worship to participate or intervene in political elections and still maintain tax-exempt status, is unnecessary, unwanted, could have far-reaching and unintended consequences on the tax code, and goes against our constitutional value of the separation of church and state.

Current law does not hinder a religious leader's right to free speech; it simply limits groups from being both a tax-exempt ministry and a partisan political entity. Numerous faith-based organizations have spoken out against this bill because they feel it would lift important safeguards that protect the integrity of both religious institutions and the political process. Some of these organizations include the Interfaith Alliance Foundation, the National Council of Churches, the Congress of National Black Churches, the General Board of Church and Society—United Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church (USA), the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, and the Central Conference of American Rabbis. Many religious leaders feel this bill could create division among their members and would compromise their position as religious and moral leaders.

In addition, this bill was not approved by the Ways and Means Committee, in part because there are concerns about its unintended consequences. Churches receive preferential tax treatment as 501(c)3 nonprofit organizations and receive very little oversight from the IRS. If this bill were to become law, not only could people's tax deductible contributions be used for political purposes, but there would be sig-

nificant campaign finance implications. Religious entities would be able to undertake substantial amounts of partisan campaign activity, including contributing soft and hard money to federal and state races and national parties. This bill would effectively create a significant new loophole in our campaign finance and tax laws with serious ethical and legal implications.

Finally, this bill stands in stark contrast to our time tested constitutional principle of the separation of church and state. Religious organizations hold a special place in our tax code because it is believed that their work is contributing to the common good of society, not a political party or a partisan campaign. This bill seeks to remove that special and appropriate place.

I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on H.R. 2357.

HUMAN RIGHTS CENTER, H.R. 5528

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 2, 2002

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, at the present, there is no independent institution or resource which focuses exclusively on international human rights. Although there are hundreds of private, nongovernmental entities concerned with international human rights, the community of organizations is often divided on issues of great importance. Accordingly, it is vital to have an entity that transcends the particular ideologies of the human rights groups and fosters the development of a consensus on U.S. human rights policy. Moreover, U.S. human rights policy requires legitimacy and direction as it competes within the broader foreign policy agenda for the resources and attention of policy-makers in Washington.

To that end, I am introducing legislation that will create a center for international human rights which will focus on the role of human rights in U.S. foreign policy and improve the intellectual resources available to professionals and scholars working on human rights policy. The center will involve the participation of U.S. government and non-government policy makers, activists and scholars as well as individuals from other countries. The center will sponsor fellows, activists and thinkers from the U.S. and abroad for integrated research projects as well as conducting seminars that will assist Washington officials in the policy-making process.

Moreover, since the center for international human rights will be the only independent institution that will have human rights as its primary responsibility in Washington, it will complement the work of other institutions that have a slightly different focus such as regional institutions like the East West Center or functional institutions like the National Endowment for Democracy. Accordingly, the center will serve not only as a coordinating organization but as a motivating vehicle for enhancing U.S. government human rights policies.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support this human rights measure, H.R. 5528.

H.R. 5528

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Center for International Human Rights Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CENTER.—The term "Center" means the Center for International Human Rights.

(2) BOARD.—The term "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Center.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTER; PURPOSES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Congress finds that there has been established in the District of Columbia a private, nonprofit corporation known as the Center for International Human Rights which is not an agency or establishment of the United States Government.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the Center, as set forth in its articles of incorporation, are—

(1) to establish programs devoted to the promotion of human rights throughout the world;

(2) to independently monitor and analyze the status of human rights in Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, Europe, and throughout the world;

(3) in conjunction with both private and governmental organizations, to investigate allegations of human rights violations, particularly torture, genocide, extrajudicial killing, imprisonment due to expression of political or religious beliefs, and other gross violations of fundamental human rights;

(4) to sponsor fellows from the United States and other countries who desire to study current issues related to international human rights at the Center's headquarters in the District of Columbia;

(5) to establish and carry out a conference series to bring together experts in the field of international human rights from the United States and other countries to discuss and disseminate information regarding human rights; and

(6) to make grants to, and enter into co-operative agreements with, nongovernmental organizations to promote human rights, with priority on making grants to, and entering into co-operative agreements with, indigenous human rights organizations in countries the governments of which engage in torture, genocide, extrajudicial killing, imprisonment due to expression of political or religious beliefs, or other gross violations of fundamental human rights.

SEC. 4. GRANTS TO CENTER.

The Secretary of State is authorized to make an annual grant to the Center to enable the Center to carry out its purposes as specified in section 3(b). Such grants shall be made with funds specifically appropriated for grants to the Center.

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION; OVERSIGHT; RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.

(a) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to make the Center an agency or establishment of the United States Government or to make the members of the Board of the Center, or the officers or employees of the Center, officers or employees of the United States.

(b) OVERSIGHT.—The Center and its grantees shall be subject to the appropriate oversight procedures of Congress.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS; AVAILABILITY.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2007. Amounts appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under the preceding sentence are authorized to remain available until expended.