

(1) to convene a public meeting of the managers on the part of the House and the managers on the part of the Senate; and

(2) to ensure that a conference report is filed on the bill prior to October 4, 2002.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday I was unavoidably detained and missed rollcall vote No. 423. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) is recognized for 1 hour.

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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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

□ 1945

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.

Mr. Speaker, as an expression of the gravity of the feelings of the Members of this House, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), whom I think has an opportunity for Members of the House to be able to express in a more concrete fashion the feelings that we all have for PATSY.

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, 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 United States 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 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 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 on 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 nonprofit 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.

Mr. Speaker, the text of the letter is as 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 nonprofit 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.

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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MICA), who was Representative MINK's chairman in the 107th 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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. MATSUI).

Mr. MATSUI. I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding me this time.

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 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 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.

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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for bringing this resolution to the floor and for yielding me this time.

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.

□ 2000

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 Ha-

waii'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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

(Mr. TIERNEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

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 here fiery oratory on the House Floor and pol-

icy 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN).

(Ms. BROWN of Florida asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER).

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.

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? 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. 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 waived. 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 waived 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 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD).

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 environ-

mental 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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. OBEY).

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

Ms. WATSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in paying tribute to an outstanding United States 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.

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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. SHAYS).

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

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.

□ 2015

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 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. FARR).

(Mr. FARR of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak of the gentlewoman from Hawaii, PATSY MINK, and especially to her daughter, my constituent, Wendy.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks in support of the pending resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PLATTS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. MEEK).

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS).

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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

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.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON).

Ms. CARSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the honorable gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for yielding time to me.

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 is as 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. Perhaps I can shed a few of those pounds that I kept saying that I was going to do now that she is no longer here. The gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) promised he was going to bring some to us.

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

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

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, Norm said: 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 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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me. 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.

□ 2030

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 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2¼ minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO).

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 bachelors 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 her case, to bring

people together, and make us a better and more understanding Nation for it.

Pushing against the social norms is what trail blazers do, and PATSY MINK was a trail blazer to her core. PATSY changed so many lives during her time here. We will miss her passion and her voice; but what we will most miss is her spirit, her easy-going sense of humor, her laughter, and her eyes 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

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 of 1928, from her earliest years, she was encouraged to excel in academic courses. As a four 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.

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 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.

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.

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 authorized 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-N.Y., 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, International, Environmental and Scientific Affairs from 1977 to 1978.

PATSY MINK returned to Washington, DC in 1991 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

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, 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 time frame 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 immigrated from Japan in the late 1800's 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.

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

I would like to express my heart-felt condolences to the many colleagues, constituents, friends, and relatives of Congresswoman PATSY MINK of the 2nd Congressional District of Hawaii. A coalition builder for greater understanding, the Honorable PATSY MINK served in the House of Representatives for twelve 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 two years ago by a nearly two-to-one margin, and has 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 1800's 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 U.S. didn't 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 everyday would be a struggle

to overcome it. I wouldn't have lived my life differently. But I wish I had known that opportunities 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 (Rep. PATSY MINK).

Toward this end, she shall be remembered life-long 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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HOUGHTON), one of PATSY's oldest and dearest friends.

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 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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2¼ minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ETHERIDGE).

Mr. ETHERIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for yielding and thank him for this special evening for a very special lady that all of us appreciate.

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 trail blazer whose career in Congress spanned 4 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.

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 long-time 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, as she is. 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.

But 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.

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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.

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, people have been memorialized by statutes 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 protection 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

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 cosponsored 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.

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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

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 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.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. 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 United States 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. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the debate time on the resolution honoring PATSY MINK by 30 minutes and that this time be controlled by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REHBERG). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1¼ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. ANDREWS).

(Mr. ANDREWS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Hawaii for yielding me the time.

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 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.

□ 2100

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. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I would like the record to show that I am assuming this responsibility for the next 30 minutes only in that the rules do not allow the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) to remain on the floor for more than 1 hour. He is present in the Chamber and right here at my side. We will continue paying tribute to our beloved friend, Congresswoman PATSY MINK, and send our sympathies to her precious family.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN).

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, 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 right-ly 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 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. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes on behalf of the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) and myself to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS).

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 I that was able to witness her intelligence, her tenacity, her where-withal, 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 and someone that we have to somehow undertake 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 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. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

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.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes and 15 seconds to the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Mrs. CHRISTENSEN).

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for bringing us together.

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 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.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to join our other colleagues to pay tribute to PATSY MINK's outstanding legacy which spanned more than 24 years.

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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 of its residents and to close the wide gaps in service and status for women and people of color.

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.

PATSY gave of herself generously. she was a warrior who never shied from a challenge when the cause was just, and by her life, and her service she has lifted us all.

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.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON).

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, 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.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Mrs. CLAYTON) for those eloquent words.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WU).

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 American Caucus.

PATSY was an absolutely wonderful, 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.

□ 2115

Mr. Speaker, Hawaii is a wonderful place, a great culture, good people and fine Representatives here in the United States 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.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

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.

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 and 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 INOUE 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 442nd 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 profes-

sion 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.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time, and I thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for his leadership on this and so many important issues before this body.

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.

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.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI).

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time and for joining the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for having this resolution on the floor tonight.

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, 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. 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 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.

□ 2130

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank all of those who have participated this evening and give special regard and thanks to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), who has brought us all together, and who has been with us on the floor working to design this resolution and to assure that all Members had an opportunity to speak this evening.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for the next proceeding.

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 ROHRBACHER 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 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, multi-ethnic, 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. 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—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.

But I can well imagine the hardships PATSY had to endure especially after the sudden at-

tack of Pearl Harbor by Japanese war planes—that Americans of Japanese ancestry immediately herded like cattle and place 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 right 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 ten thousand young Japanese-American men—Senator DAN INOUE 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 because of 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 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's commitment to provide greater educational opportunities for the less fortunate—the protection of the rights of women and children throughout our nation was women and children equal no compromise! synonymous with the name of this great lady from Hawaii—Congresswoman PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK.

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—la 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 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 bi-partisan 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 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 also declared war on the oppressors of welfare women. No one was more incensed and outraged that 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 decision-makers 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 ten 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 lead 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.

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 impor-

tant to the American people. I hope and pray 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 Hon. 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 the health, 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, 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, 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 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's 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 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 lead 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, 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.

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.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to honor one of my esteemed colleagues, Congresswoman 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 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 worker's 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. When Hawaii became a state in 1959, PATSY ran for Congress but lost to DANIEL INOUE. 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 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% of medical degrees, 43% of law degrees, and 44% of all

doctoral degrees. In 1972, women received only 9% of medical degrees, 7% of law degrees and 25% 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 sports activities. And, more women are entering the corporate world and holding management positions. Representative MINK's leadership is 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 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 9 of the federal education act, which has opened many opportunities for women athletes in schools and colleges across America.

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 unrelentingly 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—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 two years ago by two-to-one margin. Incidentally, when she arrived in Congress, she wasn't allowed in the House gym because it was a male-only venue.

As a champion for civil rights, family rights, education, civil liberties, and equal rights and opportunities, Rep. 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.

Rep 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."

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 United States House of Representatives.

One of Congresswoman MINK's most important legislative victories opened the doors of collegiate sports to women. She coauthored 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, 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 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 United States 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 2nd Congressional District of Hawaii, to the fullest of her ability. Before being elected to Congress she served in both 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 and veteran issues. She 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 twenty 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 twelve two 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 women to become physicians. Unquestionably, however, her greatest accomplishment came with the passage of Title IX of the federal 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 woman 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 TAKEMATO 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 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 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 namecalling, as she was labeled "Patsy Pink".

After leaving the House to pursue other political opportunities in the 70's, 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 advocate for women 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 Com-

mittee. 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.

Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the resolution.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REREFERRAL OF H.R. 5498 TO COMMITTEE ON RESOURCES

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill, H.R. 5498, be referred to the Committee on Resources.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings this evening on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

REMOTE SENSING APPLICATIONS ACT OF 2002

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (H.R. 2426) to encourage the development and integrated use by the public and private sectors of remote sensing and other geospatial information, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2426

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 "Remote Sensing Applications Act of 2002".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) although urban land use planning, growth management, and other functions of State, local, regional, and tribal agencies are rightfully within their jurisdiction, the Federal Government can and should play an important role in the development and demonstration of innovative techniques to improve comprehensive land use planning and growth management;

(2) the United States is making a major investment in acquiring remote sensing and other geospatial information from both governmental and commercial sources;

(3) while much of the data is being acquired for scientific and national security purposes, it also can have important applications to help meet societal goals;

(4) it has already been demonstrated that Landsat data and other earth observation data can be of enormous assistance to Federal, State, local, regional, and tribal agencies for urban land use planning, coastal zone management, natural and cultural resource management, and disaster monitoring;

(5) remote sensing, coupled with the emergence of geographic information systems and satellite-based positioning information, offers the capability of developing important new applications of integrated sets of geospatial information to address societal needs;

(6) the full range of applications of remote sensing and other forms of geospatial information to meeting public sector requirements has not been adequately explored or exploited;

(7) the Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992, Presidential Decision Directive 23 of 1994, and the Commercial Space Act of 1998 all support and promote the development of United States commercial remote sensing capabilities;

(8) many State, local, regional, tribal, and Federal agencies are unaware of the utility of remote sensing and other geospatial information for meeting their needs, even when research has demonstrated the potential applications of that information;

(9) remote sensing and other geospatial information can be particularly useful to State, local, regional, and tribal agencies in the area of urban planning, especially in their efforts to plan for and manage the impacts of growth, development, and sprawl, as well as in environmental impact and disaster relief planning and management;

(10) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in coordination with other agencies, can play a unique role in demonstrating how data acquired for scientific purposes, when combined with other data sources and processing capabilities, can be applied to assist State, local, regional, and tribal agencies and the private sector in decisionmaking in such areas as agriculture, weather forecasting, and forest management; and

(11) in addition, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, in conjunction with other agencies, can play a unique role