

my colleagues to support it. I would also, however, like to urge this body to take up a far more urgent piece of legislation on the subject of genetics: the Genetic Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act. The resolution before us today recognizes the immense benefit which the mapping of the human genome may have for us. The Genetic Nondiscrimination Act would forestall the darker consequences that could arise from this new technology. We must not allow the potential advances in human health to be stifled because Americans fear that their genetic information will be used against them. I urge the leadership to take up and pass the Genetic Nondiscrimination in Health Insurance and Employment Act as quickly as possible.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers; and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. NETHERCUTT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 110.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK POST OFFICE BUILDING

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2030) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 Baldwin Avenue in Paia, Maui, Hawaii, as the "Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2030

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

SECTION 1. PATSY TAKEMOTO MINK POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 Baldwin Avenue in Paia, Maui, Hawaii, shall be known and designated as the "Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Mem-

bers may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2030.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be part of the consideration of H.R. 2030, a bill introduced by the distinguished gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), that designates the postal facility in Paia, Maui, Hawaii, as the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building.

Mr. Speaker, Congresswoman Patsy Mink was a devoted public servant and a friend to all who served here in the House. She was a passionate representative for her Hawaiian constituents for 26 years, despite having to make the 10-hour flight home almost every weekend. For that alone, she deserves commendation.

Congresswoman Mink was a particular advocate of health, education, and civil rights issues during her tenure in the House; but her career was perhaps best known for her tireless work for gender equality. Congresswoman Mink authored the Women's Education Equity Act, and she was a coauthor of the original title IX legislation. She was an esteemed member of the Committee on Government Reform, the committee that just last month passed by voice vote this bill that honors her. I am pleased that this bill has now come up for consideration by the whole House.

Congresswoman Patsy Mink sadly passed away last September 28 during her 13th congressional term. Patsy Mink won her first election to the House in 1964 and only two current Members of this body were first elected earlier. A long congressional career never took the spring out of her exuberant step or the warmth from her caring heart; and even after her passing, her remarkable service in this House for the people of Hawaii and this entire Nation will certainly never be forgotten.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the passage of H.R. 2030 that honors the life and career of Congresswoman Patsy Mink. I congratulate my colleague, the gentleman from Hawaii, for introducing this meaningful and important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I might consume.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Committee on Government Reform, I am pleased to join my colleague, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN), in consideration of H.R. 2030, which names a postal facility after the late Congresswoman Patsy Mink.

H.R. 2030, which was introduced by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE)

on May 8, 2003, has met the committee policy and has been cosponsored by more than just the State delegation. The bill currently lists 115 cosponsors, truly a testament to the accomplishments of our late colleague, the Honorable Patsy Mink, who sadly passed away on September 28, 2002.

Congresswoman Mink was first elected to Congress in 1964 and served until 1976. She took a 14-year hiatus from national politics and returned to her congressional seat in 1990, where she remained unto her death in 2002.

Congresswoman Mink served on the Committee on Government Reform for a year in 1991 before being assigned to the House Committee on the Budget. She returned to our committee in 1999 where she served until her death last year. As a distinguished member of the Committee on Government Reform, Congresswoman Mink was committed to writing important legislation, such as the bill that would increase the mandatory retirement age of law enforcement officials.

As a member of the House Committee on Education and the Workforce, Congresswoman Mink fought hard for the rights of women and children. She cosponsored title IX, the Early Childhood Education Act and the Women's Educational Equity Act.

During her last few years in Congress, Congresswoman Mink continued to work on such important issues as immigration, Social Security, and health care. Throughout her brilliant career, the Congresswoman provided the strong voice to those who needed one. Her accomplishments will continue to benefit Americans for generations to come. It is only fitting that we share our gratitude by honoring her in this manner.

I would also urge my colleagues to remember our late colleague as a fighter for children and the working class. I note she would have joined us in our push to bring the child tax credit bill to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend my colleague, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), for honoring Patsy Mink with the postal designation. I would also like to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. TOM DAVIS), the chairman, and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), the ranking member, for moving this bill to the House floor and Anne Stewart of the gentleman from Hawaii's (Mr. CASE) staff for her hard work.

I urge swift passage of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers at this moment. Therefore, I will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), the author of this legislation.

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

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I thank both of my colleagues for their very fine comments.

Mr. Speaker, just 9 months ago, in the middle of her campaign for a 13th House term, a campaign which she most certainly would have won resoundingly and, in fact, did win posthumously, the late United States Representative Patsy Takemoto Mink was tragically lost to her beloved Hawaii, this Congress, our country, and our world.

The days, weeks, and months that followed witnessed a massive outpouring of first shock and disbelief, then sorrow and regret and, finally, remembrance and gratitude for this singular life.

As just a few representative examples, we had a deeply moving memorial service in the U.S. Capitol here as well as in the Hawaii State capitol back in Hawaii attended by many of our colleagues here.

This House published a beautiful memorial volume that memorialized the many eulogies given to Mrs. Mink on this floor and a volume for which I want to relay the deep gratitude of the Mink family, husband John, daughter Wendy, brother Eugene.

The students at the University of Hawaii Law School Richardson School of Law, on their own initiative, created and funded the Patsy Mink Memorial Fellowship for the purpose of providing an internship here in the U.S. Congress each year to a person in Mrs. Mink's liking.

□ 1415

I am very proud to say the first Mink fellow, Van Luong, joined my office last week, and she reminds me a lot of Mrs. Mink.

There also were and continue to be a multitude of testimonials on her lasting legislative accomplishments, and I want to leave to the colleagues that come after me to document those one more time because they know better than I do what she accomplished here.

But maybe what struck me the most, when I went out to campaign to take over the representation that she had so well provided to the Second Congressional District in what is still to this day referred to as Patsy Mink's seat, the testimonials from the ordinary people, the people that she touched during her life, the people that she represented, like the longtime friend in Lihue who was sick and who Patsy visited in the hospital just 2 days before she went into the hospital herself; like the taro farmers in Kipahulu on Maui, they wanted to show her their lo'i, and the only way for her to do that was to put on boots and walk out there in a very remote part of our district, and she did that. And the pig hunter in Waimen on the Big Island; he had an issue, and the only way to show her what that issue was was to take her into the forest where he lived. She went.

These testimonials are the testimonials that really count, but they can

really only give testament to the fact that her remembrances are her best legacy. But it is entirely appropriate that we honor her with a more tangible reminder that will serve as a constant physical remembrance of her and cause us to reflect on what she stood for.

So as I talked about this with John Mink after my election, he relayed his wish, later endorsed by others such as the Maui County Council, that the U.S. Post Office at Paia be renamed the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office. I want to tell Members about Paia very briefly. Paia is on the north shore of Maui on the slopes of Haleakala. Near Paia, only about a mile away, is a town called Hamakuapoko. It used to be a thriving plantation village. It is not quite that anymore, a time when sugar and pine were prevalent, and this is where Patsy Takemoto Mink was born in 1927 and was raised in all of the good and not so good of Hawaii in the 1930s and the 1940s, the community where the old Maui High School is located where Mrs. Mink's political career began when she ran successfully for student body president, the first woman to accomplish that position, the first of many firsts along those lines.

In short, this is where she came from, where her values were forged, where her spirit was lit, and it represents the people's traditions and beliefs that she never forgot. This is a fitting memorial for Patsy Takemoto Mink, and I urge my colleagues' full support, and I thank them for further consideration of a great Hawaiian and a great American.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. TIERNEY).

Mr. TIERNEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud cosponsor of this legislation here today, a bill to commemorate the remarkable life and tremendous achievements of a woman who served with great distinction in the House of Representatives. To Patsy's friends, to her husband John, her daughter Wendy, and her brother Eugene, I offer my condolences as we remember her today.

Over the past few months, we have all missed the presence of her in our lives, and we know if she was still with us today, Patsy would be fighting for the rights of women and girls through Title 9, and fighting to see that this country lives up to its responsibilities to provide economic opportunity for all Americans, and she would be promoting democratic values and human rights and international cooperation abroad in Iraq and throughout the world.

She leaves a powerful legacy, and I will leave it to others to go on, item by item, but we know she broke down many, many barriers, first for herself and then for others. She left a legacy for millions of working families that she helped lift out of poverty with education and job training programs, ranging from the war on poverty to welfare reform. And she helped a whole genera-

tion of female student athletes for whom she drafted and implemented title IX.

I was proud to serve with Patsy on both the Committee on Education and the Workforce and on the Committee on Government Reform where she gave voice to the voiceless every day that she served. Patsy provided vision, courage and leadership, speaking out on all of the vital issues of the day and inspiring those of us who served with her with her fiery oration and a mastery of education, economic, and labor issues.

Mr. Speaker, she mixed her persuasive powers with the chocolate macadamia nuts that she used to pass out to all. Her memory will long remain here and in Hawaii for another generation of young women and Americans for the work she did.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

(Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030, the legislation to designate a Post Office in Hawaii for Patsy Mink. I know I am not alone in support of honoring our dear friend and former colleague, Congresswoman Patsy Mink.

Mr. Speaker, Patsy Mink fought tirelessly during her career for improved education. Ms. Mink's coalition-building ability for progressive legislation continued during her tenure in Congress. She introduced the first comprehensive Early Childhood Education Act and authored the Women's Educational Equity Act. Patsy was knowledgeable and courageous and she was committed to people. I am certainly proud to have had the opportunity to serve with her and learn from her example. I miss her, and the people of Hawaii miss her, and her colleagues fondly remember her commitment and devotion to public service.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030, legislation to designate a post office in Hawaii as the Patsy Mink Post Office Building. I know I am not alone in support of honoring our dear friend and former colleague, Congresswoman Patsy Mink.

Throughout her career, Patsy Mink was a trailblazer among Asian-American women. Born in Maui in December of 1928, she was encouraged to excel in the world of academia. Her life was a continuous breaking down of barriers: the first woman to be elected to the Territorial House, the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, and the first woman of color elected to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, there was no hurdle our dear friend Patsy could not overcome. After obtaining her law degree from the University of Chicago in 1951, she decided to open her own law practice when no one was willing to hire her. During this time, getting a job in the legal field for women was very difficult. She seamlessly combined her work, marriage, and life as a new mother.

In 1965, Patsy Mink was elected to Congress and began the first of six consecutive terms in the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker, Patsy fought tirelessly during her career for improved education. Mink's coalition-building ability for progressive legislation continued during her tenure in Congress. She introduced the first comprehensive Early Childhood Education Act and authored the Women's Educational Equity Act.

Patsy Mink was a trailblazer and fighter for her constituents in Hawaii, as well as the rest of the nation. She was a solid supporter of the Congressional Black Caucus and for that I am grateful. As a disciplined and focused advocate for the voiceless, she will be forever etched in our hearts and commitment to this body.

Patsy was a knowledgeable, courageous woman—committed to people. I am certainly proud to have had the opportunity to serve with her and learn from her example. I will miss her, and the people of Hawaii will miss her and her colleagues will fondly remember her commitment, determination, and devotion to public service.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATSON).

(Ms. WATSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WATSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 2030 that will designate the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building in Hawaii. I want to thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) for introducing this bill so we may once again pay tribute to an outstanding United States Congresswoman.

I was deeply saddened by the passing of Patsy Mink last year. Working with Patsy has been one of the highlights of my short time in Congress. As the first minority woman elected to Congress, Patsy Mink has always been an inspiration to me as an elected official. I learned firsthand the remarkable work Patsy was doing 30 years ago when title IX was passed, and as a member of the Los Angeles Unified School Board at the time, I was charged with implementing a title IX plan for the Los Angeles Community College system.

Ever since then, I followed Patsy Mink's public service career closely, including her tireless fight on behalf of the Economic Justice and Civil Rights for All. During the 107th Congress, I had the opportunity to work with Patsy in putting together a comprehensive welfare reform program. I was able to spend quality time with her during a trip to Sacramento to collect data on our welfare reform program we had written in California. During the process of putting her legislation together, Patsy never backed down and never compromised on protecting and addressing the needs. Although our efforts were unsuccessful, it was a great honor to work with a true champion for American values and ideas. Thank you, Patsy, for all you have done for all of us.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, it is kind of an amazing thing that all of

us are coming down to the floor with 1 minute or 2 minutes to try to summarize our feelings about Patsy. I could not possibly even begin to do that. Forty-three years of my life was involved with Patsy when I was a student and supporter of hers, and then as a colleague. To say that the people coming down to this floor loved Patsy, admired her and respected her, hardly does justice to those words.

There will never, ever be another person on this floor like Patsy Mink. When the history of the House of Representatives is written, she will be in the pantheon of heroes, those who exemplify the People's House. If there was ever anyone who embodied what it was that made this country great, someone who came from immigrant circumstances to the highest echelons of government, and never forgot where she came from and who she was and what and who she represented, it was Patsy Mink.

She was more than a friend and more than a colleague. She was a beacon to all of us who serve here hope to be. We all take our oath of office here to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States, and we are only here because of the faith and trust of the people in our districts. Never, ever, has anyone upheld better that faith and trust that our constituents have given to us than Patsy Mink. Patsy, you live with us and you live in this House, the people's House, forever.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute 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 thank the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for yielding me this time, and I thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) for the generosity and attitude that you have brought to this House following such a giant legacy, and of course to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) who has always been a champion on the issues of social justice, alongside his very dear friend, Patsy Mink.

We have been honored by allowing us to have an opportunity to say a few words again about the Honorable Congresswoman Patsy Mink. We were honored to have shared in her home-going service in Hawaii, getting to see her family members and all of her friends. But more importantly, you have given us an opportunity once again to tell America what a champion, what a hero, what an enormous giant of a woman, the first minority woman who served in the United States Congress.

I close simply by saying this is the appropriate honoring. I hope we will honor her more, not only with Post Office buildings, but with legislation commemorating her valiant service. Finally, we would not be here, equal as women and equal as athletes in performance, if it had not been for Patsy Mink, title IX, her love of women's

causes and her love of education. This is an appropriate tribute.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030 to pay tribute to a great colleague and personal friend, the Honorable Patsy Takemoto Mink. Congresswoman Mink passed away on September 28, 2002, after serving 12 terms in the House of Representatives. She was posthumously re-elected in November 2002 for a thirteenth.

Congresswoman Mink was a remarkable woman in this chamber and throughout her life. Her interest and activism in politics started early, at the University of Nebraska, where she fought and won a battle against race-segregated student housing. After gender discrimination kept her from prestigious medical schools, she was accepted to the University of Chicago Law School. Congresswoman Mink joined the NAACP in the early days of the civil rights movements in the 1960s. She was one of the few Asian American members of the organization. Then, in 1965, Hawaii elected her the first woman of color in Congress.

Congresswoman Mink was an outspoken advocate for women, children, laborers, minorities and the poor. Her visions of bettering this country lead to legislation supporting early childhood education and family medical leave. She also authored and ardently supported the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) bill that provided special protections for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.

One of Congresswoman Mink's most significant actions in this House was her role as co-author of the Title IX legislation, prohibiting gender discrimination. Title IX requires equal support for men and women in academics and athletics at any institution receiving federal money. This legislation has affected every school and college campus across the country for the better.

Recently, the Administration has threatened to dismantle Title IX and the progress that has been made to create equal opportunities for women and girls. We have come too far in the struggle for fairness to turn back now. Congresswoman Mink not only helped to create the Title IX legislation but she fought to maintain it. Consequently, after her death, Title IX was renamed the "Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act."

Congresswoman Mink was a fighter. She knew what it was to knock down doors and worked to keep them open for the women who would follow her. She changed the course of history and caused transformation in the lives of millions of men and women, boys and girls. For that reason, it is my privilege to stand in support of this bill to name a post office in her honor.

Many of us have witnessed Congresswoman Mink's fiery style, particularly when she spoke out about social causes. Patsy Mink wanted to see society become more equitable. She worked tirelessly to promote policies that truly addressed the realities of poverty and to promote education that would allow individuals to attain self-sufficiency.

Without question, she was an effective leader. In 1992, McCall's magazine named Congresswoman Mink one of the 10 best legislators in Congress. Recently, in 2002, the National Organization for Women (NOW) named her a "Woman of Vision."

I wish Congresswoman Mink were here with us today, still leading the crusade to help children and the working poor. She would not

stand idly by while those on the other side of the aisle exclude millions of low-income families from the Child Tax credit while giving away tax benefits to the wealthy. In this chamber, we could only benefit from her wisdom and her voice on this issue, to protect the real interests of all Americans, and not simply the wealthy elite.

Congresswoman Patsy Mink is dearly missed, not only as a Congresswoman and friend, but also as a tireless advocate for positive change in this country. We must not lose sight of her vision to promote equity among the differing segments of society.

I support H.R. 2030 to honor Congresswoman Patsy Takemoto Mink. I will work to continue her legacy. I will start now, by working to prevent the Administration from trying to pry open the gaps in equity that Congresswoman Mink worked so tirelessly to close.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO).

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2030 authored by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) honoring the late Congresswoman Patsy Takemoto Mink and naming the Post Office in Maui for her.

□ 1430

My association with, and admiration for, Patsy Mink goes back many years to the time that her husband, John, had done some work on Guam. Those of us living in the Pacific islands heard many stories of the legendary Patsy Mink, and it was my good fortune to know her as a friend and a role model. She blazed trails as a woman leader and Pacific Islander that we have eagerly followed and showed us that women can make a huge difference for children and families in our islands. She endorsed my candidacy for Congress just before the November election, 2002. Guam will always remember Congresswoman Patsy Mink, and we will always be grateful for all the causes that she championed on our behalf.

Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in honoring her for her service and for being a true inspiration for women throughout the Pacific.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS).

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Illinois for yielding me this time and thank the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) for offering this important and very well-deserved tribute.

Patsy Mink was a friend of mine. We worked on many projects together long before I was ever elected to the Congress of the United States. Mr. Speaker, our dear departed friend and colleague, Patsy Mink, was a giant. No one among our elected officials stood taller in addressing the needs of the poor, the disenfranchised, and the workers of this country than Patsy Mink.

As the first minority woman elected to the Congress and the first Japanese-American woman admitted to the bar

in Hawaii, Patsy was a pioneer who shattered the glass ceiling, a trailblazer who cleared the path for women and minorities to take their rightful place in all aspects of public life.

As always, had she been here with us, Patsy would be leading the fight to restore the child tax credit for low-income working Americans and to reorient our priorities to protecting the vulnerable, not rewarding the privileged. We Democrats will fight this battle for a child tax credit for low-income working Americans and their children in Patsy's memory and we will not rest until it is won.

While she probably would have been embarrassed by the attention, it is wonderful that this House will take time to honor Congresswoman Mink and her constituents by renaming the post office for her.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is now my pleasure to yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WOOLSEY).

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here and recognize the many contributions that Patsy Takemoto Mink made to the people of this country, particularly to the girls and women of this country. And I am equally proud that she will be honored by a post office in her home State named after Patsy Mink. I was privileged to serve with Patsy on the House Committee on Education and the Workforce from the beginning of my tenure in 1992. She was my mentor and my friend, and I miss her every day.

Besides being the first woman of color to serve in the House of Representatives, Patsy Takemoto Mink helped craft landmark legislation for girls and women across the country during her 24 years in Congress. In the early seventies, Patsy played the central congressional role in the enactment of title IX, prohibiting gender discrimination by federally funded institutions.

But title IX was not Patsy's only contribution to girls and women of America. Patsy also authored the Women's Educational Equity Act, WEEA. WEEA remains the primary resource for teachers and parents seeking information on proven methods to ensure gender equity in their schools and their communities. In fact, while this Congress is reauthorizing Head Start, I can hear Patsy's passionate and intelligent voice demanding that we not decimate this successful program by block granting any or all of it to the States. Her voice is missed. I hear it in my ears. I hope the people on the other side of the aisle can hear it in their ears so that we will do the right thing.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. SOLIS).

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today also to join with my colleagues in celebrating Patsy Mink. We are going to honor her by naming a post office after her, but she deserves so much more. She was a wonderful human being whom I had a chance to know in my first term here in Congress. She was a warrior, a warrior in the sense that she fought for those who were voiceless. She was a champion for women's rights, equality, civil rights and environmental justice, someone whom I believe will always be remembered in the halls here of Congress. She was a role model not only to women of color but also to the many, many young women who were striving for equality in the sports field, to even the playing field. Today with much honor, I wear a symbol of shattering the glass ceiling. This pin that I am wearing, this brooch, symbolizes women breaking through and challenging and shattering the glass ceiling. Patsy Mink was one of those warriors, someone who was always constantly testing our tenacity, encouraging us as women and new Members here in the House to step forward. She was tremendous in the arguments and debates that occurred on welfare reform. Even though we did not get what we wanted, she was there.

I commend the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE) and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE), who are paying tribute to her. She is a wonderful individual. I would ask our colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), the first African American woman on the Committee on Ways and Means.

(Mrs. JONES of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I am so pleased to have an opportunity to join with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to celebrate Congresswoman Patsy Mink. As a trial lawyer, I used to litigate equal employment opportunity cases. One of the cases I had involved a school system wherein the women coaches were claiming that they were not paid the same amount of money as male coaches for doing lots of work. I remember doing some research and learning about Patsy Mink. Little did I know that I would ever have the opportunity to serve in the House of Representatives with such a great woman.

Patsy, I want you to know that I am keeping the faith and working on your behalf and working to keep your name in high regard. I hosted previously the NCAA women's volleyball championships in the city of Cleveland back in 1998; but I want you to know that in 2006, your girlfriend will be hosting the NCAA women's basketball finals in the city of Cleveland. I am going to do it in your name and in your support. Thank you, Patsy, for all you do.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have left.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). The gentleman from Illinois has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentlewoman from Florida if we might be able to use some of the time on her side.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad to yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Illinois will control an additional 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard speaker after speaker take to the floor and talk about the virtues and attributes of Patsy Mink. To a person, they have all talked about how fiery, how dynamic, how pointed and how relevant she was and how much she meant to this institution.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. I thank the distinguished gentleman from Illinois for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, in 1 minute I cannot possibly do justice to our dear colleague and friend, Patsy Mink. But the other day in Ohio I had an experience; and I said, Patsy, if your amendment had passed, we would not be in this situation where we have hundreds, indeed thousands, of students lined up in our community awaiting admission to nursing school and they cannot be admitted because the Workforce Investment Act does not allow the funds to be used for education for career training, only for storage of people at bottom feeder jobs in this economy. I thought, Patsy, if your amendment had passed, thousands and thousands and thousands of people across this country who are in the unemployment lines, who are unable to advance their careers, would already be in the workforce. I thought, I miss you so much. You tried so hard.

What a great woman. She accomplished so much—Title IX, her leadership here on education issues, the first woman of color ever elected to the Congress of the United States. What an incisive intellect, what an intelligent and persevering woman and someone who made a difference in the lives of people across this country. It is my deepest, deepest privilege to say I support the proposal to name the post office in Hawaii in her name. She is missed every day here. We thank her, and we thank her family for her devoted service to our country.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) for some further reflections.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I indicated in my previous remarks that

we were limited in our opportunities to be able to speak about Patsy and I thought perhaps that it might offer an opportunity had we been able to extend our time, and I want to say how much we appreciate that we have had this opportunity to have a few more minutes to do it.

Not everyone may recognize the side of Patsy that was so familiar to us in Hawaii, because obviously we saw her as the dynamo of legislative activity here in Washington. But I think perhaps not everyone recognized or understood until they came to Hawaii and had the opportunity to see from whence Hawaii Patsy came as to what molded her as a person.

For the young people that are here today observing the remarks here on the floor, they may not fully comprehend what it was to be female and Japanese-American and smart and have to try and come up. We take a lot of these things for granted. She was in fact the pioneer, not just in Hawaii but throughout the Nation, for indicating what could be accomplished with those kinds of strikes against her. She turned that adversity into accomplishment. For that reason, if for that reason alone, she stands as the standard for which every young woman and every young man who comes from humble circumstances can aspire. With Patsy Mink, you had someone who was not just a friend, not someone who was just a standard bearer, but you had someone who set the foundation for all those who came after.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure now to yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Democratic leader and a longtime friend and associate of Patsy Mink's.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) for yielding me this time and for his leadership in bringing this to the floor. I want to commend the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), the author of this legislation, and the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE). I am pleased to join both of them in honoring Patsy Takemoto Mink.

I rise in support of naming the post office on Maui, Hawaii, as the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building. Everyone who knew Patsy or worked with her on a daily basis had his or her day brightened by her presence. With her wonderful family and her magnificent education, Patsy could have led a comfortable life, away from the rough and tumble world of politics. But as has been said of Eleanor Roosevelt, Patsy had a "burdensome conscience." She dedicated her life to helping people and challenging our consciences.

Our colleagues have spoken, as I heard the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE) speak, to the obstacles that Patsy Mink had to overcome, as she was the first woman, the first Japanese-American in her law school, in her class; the first Asian-American

woman attorney in Hawaii. She broke so many barriers. She was a pioneer.

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As I said, she considered public service a noble calling, and her public service was distinguished by deep patriotism and love of America. She loved America because of our freedoms, which are the envy of the world. She loved America because of its people, whose diversity is the strength of our country. She loved America because of the beauty of our country, which she worked so hard to preserve on the Committee on Resources.

Patsy worked on the Committee on Education and the Workforce and was dedicated to improving the quality of education and the quality of life for children. When Patsy said "It is not right" about something, Members would follow her anywhere.

I had the privilege of speaking at Patsy's funeral service, and I told a story then that I think speaks to how irresistible she was and how she would never take no for an answer and how we were all at the mercy of her smile and the twinkle in her eye.

She had said to me one day, "I need you to come speak in Hawaii at my testimonial dinner, 25 years of service in the Congress." How exciting and honored I was, except it was on the day of my town meeting in San Francisco. It was a Saturday evening for her then.

She said, "What time is your town meeting?"

I said, "It is 10 o'clock in the morning and it lasts 2 hours."

She said, "Fine. You can be on the 1 o'clock to Hawaii."

I said, "I have another town meeting on Sunday."

She said, "Fine. You can be on the red-eye to go back."

So I took the 1 o'clock flight to Hawaii, got there at 5 o'clock, got to the event at 6, left at 9, and was on the 10 o'clock flight home to San Francisco, as Patsy had decided for me. That was sandwiched in between flights to and from Washington, D.C. But there was no way to say no to her, because she had done so much for our country, because she meant so much to all of us. She had championed so many issues. We all loved her, respected her, and miss her terribly.

So I cannot help but think that if Patsy were here today, she would be concerned about the expansion of the child tax credit and saying it is not right for us not to extend it to all the children of our men and women in uniform, as well as our working families in America. I wish she were here today.

I know she would be proud of the representation of Hawaii that is here now, in the person of the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE), and, of course, her close pal and buddy and former colleague for many years, the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. ABERCROMBIE).

Patsy Mink left a powerful legacy. Again, with a twinkle in her eye, her dazzling smile and her wonderful laugh,

Patsy worked her magic on our country, making history and progress along the way. We were all privileged to call her "colleague," and it is an honor to have this building named for the great Patsy Mink, and, important to her family, the Patsy Takemoto Mink Postal Building in Maui, Hawaii.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentlewoman from California for her remarks and comments.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to express my appreciation to you for your accommodation and to the gentlewoman from Florida. Patsy Mink was a great American, a great representative for this body, and thousands of people all over the world were inspired by her. Long before I became a Member of Congress, I was inspired by Patsy Mink.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, in my friendship with the Case family, which includes the recently departed Dan Case, he was a great person in our country and came from a beautiful, magnificent family of leaders, and among them was Dan Case and is Steve Case. But we are blessed in this House for Patsy to have been followed by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE). The Case family is a family I know well, and Hawaii is well represented by the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, again I want to thank the gentleman from Hawaii for introducing this important legislation. We all worked with Congresswoman Patsy Mink and respected her. She will always be in our prayers, and her family as well.

I urge all Members to support the adoption of this important resolution.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege today to come to the podium in support of the measure to honor a truly memorable colleague, the Honorable Patsy Takemoto Mink by naming the post office in Paia, Maui for her.

When I came to Congress as a freshman member, it was 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.

Whenever Patsy took the microphone in the Education and the Workforce Committee, everyone knew that her comments would be principled, measured from the institutional knowledge of years working on persistent issues, and delivered with articulate passion. I admired her penchant for considering strategy—was it better to accept half a loaf this year or wait until next year to try to get the whole loaf. I respected her willingness always to stand up for people who were disadvantaged. Her priorities for education, housing, and health care match mine, and I valued her leadership in keeping that focus clear.

It was an honor for me to join her at this podium on June 19, 2002 in the commemoration of the thirtieth 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, we had to work hard to change the culture of our society to implement the equality embodied in this bill.

As we all spoke that day of the importance of this legislation, little did we imagine that her influence on the national conscience was soon to end. But, surely, she lived the battle for equal opportunity that Title IX codified.

I am awed by the fact that in 1951 she earned a law degree from the University of Chicago, one of the country's premier institutions. Most of us know that the two women members of the Supreme Court who subsequently earned their law degrees struggled to find openings to practice their profession. She, too, demonstrated that equal opportunity was right for women in a field where women were not well appreciated.

It is important that in addition to practicing law, her skills were valued so that President Carter invited her to serve the executive branch in the Department of State.

Naming a post office in her beloved Maui in her honor will remind us all of 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.

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 2030, a resolution designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 120 Baldwin Avenue in Paia, Maui, Hawaii, as the "Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building".

Patsy was an outstanding leader, woman, mother, and friend, and I believe that naming a post office after her is a great tribute to a people's champion.

I believe Patsy spoke not only for the forgotten, the disenfranchised, and the poor, but also to the conscience of all Americans. She was my colleague and dear friend who helped lead the charge on providing real reforms that helped all people across the country.

Patsy stood as the standard for all legislators to rise to. Over the span of her career, she was particularly proud of the leading role she played in 1972 during the passage of Title IX of the Federal Education Act. She helped open many opportunities for women, which reflected a long-standing concern for equality, liberty and justice for people.

I also shared her passion for peace and mediation. She once said, "America is not a country which needs to demand conformity of all its people, for its strength lies in all our diversities converging in one common belief, that of the importance of freedom as the essence of our country."

I loved and respected Patsy for her courage and fortitude.

A great woman in Congress, Patsy Mink was brilliant, full of compassion, and passion; always working tirelessly for equal justice, liberty, and the value of a diverse legislative body.

I'm proud to have served beside Congresswoman Patsy Mink and miss her tremendously. I ask that all of my colleagues support passage of H.R. 2030.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to support H.R. 2030, the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building offered by Representative ED CASE.

Congresswoman Patsy Mink was a trailblazer who fought for the passage of the Women's Educational Equity Act—landmark legislation. This groundbreaking legislation, Title IX, promoted educational equity and opened the playing fields for millions of girls and women. Patsy Mink stood up and spoke up for girls and women.

She was a member of the Government Reform Committee and I am please that I had the opportunity to work with her. She will be missed but her legacy will continue not only in the naming of this post office but in the legislative policies she supported.

I join my colleagues in honoring Patsy Mink for her service and for being a true role model for women and all Americans.

Mr. HONDA. Mr. Speaker, in the nine months since we lost the irrepressible Congresswoman Patsy Takemoto Mink, my colleagues and communities across the Nation have celebrated the incredible "firsts" and the numerous battles that Patsy waged on the behalf of Americans who needed a voice in federal policymaking the most.

Congresswoman Mink's record as an advocate for civil rights is unassailable, a crowing achievement being the passage of Title IX of the federal education amendments in 1972. This landmark legislation banned gender discrimination in schools, both in academic and athletics.

She awakened all of our social consciousness through her tireless advocacy, work and dedication; inspiring students, community leaders, political appointees and especially elected officials of the Asian Pacific American communities and beyond.

Anyone who was fortunate enough to have been touched by her life knows that this nation has lost a true warrior in the constant struggle for justice. We will all miss her counsel and guidance, as well as her friendship.

Patsy Mink was there at the beginning of many things. She was born at the time when women and minorities were not given fair opportunities to achieve their dreams. She remains a role model for countless women, as well as those of us from the Asian American and Pacific Islander community.

Though she is not physically present, her spirit and legacy will live on through those of us who believe that the fight for fairness and equity is never over. I find it a very fitting tribute to pass H.R. 2030. This post office located in Paia, Maui will be a constant reminder to us of our great friend Patsy Mink and is the least we can do to ensure her legacy continues.

Ms. MILLENDER-McDONALD. Mr. Speaker, today I want to speak in favor of renaming the U.S. Postal Service office in Paia, Hawaii the "Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building." We do this in honor of the legacy of a pioneering woman and one of the most distinguished and honorable Members of the House of Representatives, my colleague and my friend—Congresswoman Patsy Mink. I am so pleased to have had an opportunity to know her and serve with her.

Without Patsy's leadership, the passage of the hallmark Title IX of the Federal Education Act of 1972 would never have come to pass. Thanks to Patsy's hard work, Title IX created

opportunities for women and girls in athletics and all operations of college and university programs.

I shall remember her as a giant who spoke in gentle but very fierce and deliberate tones, and whose stature allowed her to tower above the crowds. Patsy challenged us all the time with the question "Does it matter whether women are involved in politics?" Her career exemplifies the answer. Her voice is now stilled, but her ideals and the challenges she left for us will forever be etched in our memory.

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2030, a bill to designate the United States Postal Service facility located at 120 Baldwin Avenue in Paia, Maui, Hawaii, as the "Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building." I want to thank my colleague from Hawaii, Mr. CASE, for introducing this bill, and ask all of my colleagues to join with me in supporting this legislation to ensure that the people of Hawaii and all those who visit there remember this remarkable woman.

I cannot say enough about Patsy Mink. She was a trailblazer—the first woman of color elected to Congress in 1964, the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii, the first woman president of the Americans for Democratic Action, the list goes on . . . By the time I was elected to Congress in 1978, she had already won passage of a major piece of civil rights legislation: Title IX expanded opportunities to female student athletes across the United States. Mindful of the beautiful region she represented, Patsy was also fiercely committed to protecting our natural resources and fought to ensure a healthy environment for all Americans. And her work on welfare reform later in her career reflected her fundamental belief that families living in poverty deserve the opportunity to share in the America dream. The country has benefited tremendously from Patsy's dedication to her values and her devotion to social progress. And those who had the privilege to know her benefited from her warmth, kindness, and friendship.

Patsy Mink's unyielding commitment to issues of social justice and equality will be deeply missed in the House, as will her friendship and leadership. I urge my colleagues to support this bill as a small token of appreciation for all that Patsy Mink gave to this body, the people of Hawaii, and our great nation. As we remember her today, let us hope that naming this building in her honor will inspire others to follow her example of tireless dedication to public service.

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of this bill, which designates a post office in Paia, Maui County, Hawaii as the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building. Patsy Mink served in the House of Representatives from 1964 to 1977 and again from 1990 to 2002. The world lost one of its greatest citizens, and I lost a good friend when she passed away on September 28, 2002.

One of her greatest legislative accomplishments, she felt, was the passage of Title IX, which led to expanded opportunities for women and girls in athletics and academics. In the last decade of her political leadership, she was a tireless advocate on behalf of poor families, working to promote policies that addressed the realities of poverty. During the 107th Congress, she garnered substantial

support for legislation to provide additional educational opportunities for the nation's welfare recipients. Patsy Mink also helped write environmental protection laws safeguarding land and water in communities affected by coal strip mining.

It is certainly fitting that we acknowledge this outstanding woman's accomplishments by naming a post office in her honor, and I thank Representative ED CASE for his stewardship of this bill. Patsy Mink's life of public service spanned six decades, beginning in 1956 when she was elected to the Territorial House in Hawaii. In 1964 she was elected to the House of Representatives and was one of the early opponents of the Vietnam War. President Jimmy Carter appointed her as assistant secretary of state for oceans, international, environmental and scientific affairs from 1977 to 1978, and she served as the national president for Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) from 1978 to 1981. Following her tenure as ADA president, she returned to politics, serving on the Honolulu City Council, and in a 1990 special election, she regained her Congressional seat.

Patsy Mink was an exemplary role model for women and minorities, and it is a pleasure and an honor to pay homage to a cherished colleague, who is no longer here, but certainly not forgotten.

Mr. FALCOMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2030, a bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service in Paia, Maui, Hawaii as the Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building. Patsy served as my mentor, my teacher, my advisor and most importantly, my friend. Congresswoman Mink was a woman of courage and determination who wore the mantle of leader with ease.

Born to immigrant parents in Hawaii, Patsy developed an appreciation for education at a young age. She obtained a Bachelor's degree from the University of Hawaii and, as we all know, it was Patsy's intent to attend medical school upon completion of her bachelor's degree. However, Patsy never realized this dream as none of the 20 medical schools to which she applied would accept women.

Not one to stand idly by, Patsy decided to attend the University of Chicago's Law School. Upon graduating from law school, Patsy returned to Hawaii where she became the first Asian-American woman to practice law in Hawaii. This was just one of many firsts Patsy would accomplish.

Congresswoman Patsy Mink was the first woman of color elected to Congress and introduced the first comprehensive Early Childhood Education Act. Most notably, Patsy was a co-author of Title IX of the Higher Education Act, an Act which has played a pivotal role in expanding women's educational and sports opportunities in colleges and universities throughout our country.

Patsy also faced life's hardships with dignity, integrity and honor. I believe it is only fitting that we now honor Patsy by designating the U.S. Postal facility in Paia, Maui in her name. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 2030.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2030, a bill to designate a post office in Paia, Maui, Hawaii in honor of dear colleague and friend, Patsy Mink.

Congresswoman Mink was an advocate, mentor, and inspiration for Asian American and Pacific Islander communities. Mrs. Mink was the first Asian American woman elected

to Congress, and she served the APA community as chair of the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus. She blazed trails for many of us, and encouraged students, community leaders, and APA elected officials to get involved with the legislative process.

Mrs. Mink's career in public service was defined by her commitment to giving a voice for those who needed it most. A prominent member of Congress, she worked tirelessly on behalf of women and minorities, focusing on issues such as civil rights, education, the environment, and poverty.

I am honored to have served with her, both in the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and in the Education and Work Force Committee. Her endless dedication to public service was a guiding example to all of us. Above all, I will miss her friendship.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 2030.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, just nine months ago, in the middle of her campaign for a thirteenth House term, which she most certainly would have won resoundingly and in fact did win posthumously, the late United States Representative Patsy Takemoto Mink was tragically lost to her beloved Hawai'i, this Congress, our country, and our very world.

The days, weeks, and months that followed witnessed a massive outpouring of first shock and disbelief, then sorrow and regret, and finally remembrance and gratitude for this singular life.

As just a few examples:

A deeply moving memorial service was held in our Hawai'i State Capitol, graciously attended by many of Mrs. Mink's colleagues from this House, including now-Minority Leader PELOSI and Education and the Workforce Ranking Member MILLER, and thousands of grateful citizens of Hawai'i and beyond;

This House published a beautiful memorial volume containing the many eulogies delivered by Mrs. Mink's colleagues on this House floor, and I want my colleagues to know how deeply grateful the Mink family—husband John, daughter Wendy, brother Eugene—are for that gesture; and

The students at the University of Hawai'i Richardson School of Law, on their own initiative, created and funded the Patsy T. Mink Memorial Fellowship for the purpose of providing an internship here in our Congress each year to a person in Mrs. Mink's making; the first Mink Fellow, Van Luong, joined my office last week and, you know, she reminds me of Mrs. Mink.

There also were and continued to be a multitude of testimonials on her lasting legislative accomplishments. My colleagues that will follow me and know of her exploits in this arena can tell this story best.

But perhaps what struck me most amidst this outpouring were the simple testimonials I heard, as I sought election to what is still referred to as "Patsy Mink's seat," from the ordinary people out across Hawai'i's great Second District; the people she represented and lived for, like:

The longtime friend in Lihu'e on Kaua'i, who Patsy, herself sick, visited in the hospital there just days before she herself was admitted;

The taro farmers in Kipahulu, Maui, about as remote a place as there is in Hawai'i, who asked Patsy to come and see their problem personally, and she did, donning boots and walking through their lo'i; and

The pig hunter in Waimea on the Big Island; he was concerned that she understand an issue and the only way, he thought, was to show her the issue up in the forest; she went.

These testimonials, of course can never replace Patsy Mink, although they do demonstrate that our remembrances of her are her own best legacy. But it is entirely appropriate that we all provide a more tangible reminder of her life and times, a memorial that will serve as a constant physical reminder that will cause us to reflect on what she stood for.

And so, as I talked about this with John Mink after my election, he relayed his wish, also endorsed by others such as the Maui County Council, that the U.S. Post Office at Pa'ia, Maui be renamed the "Patsy Takemoto Mink Post Office Building." And when you understand Pa'ia where it is and what it represented to Patsy Mink, you understand how entirely appropriate it is that we take this action.

Pa'ia is a town on the north shore of Maui, on the slopes of Haleakala, a town built on sugar and pineapple. It is located about a mile from what was once the thriving plantation village of Hamakua Poko, a village of immigrants of Japanese, Portuguese, Filipino and other origins; a village where Patsy Takemoto was born in 1927 and raised in all of the good, and not so good, of Hawai'i and our country in the 1930s and 1940s; a community in which bonds were deep but needs were great. It is also the community in which the old Maui High School was located, the school where Mrs. Mink's political career began when she was elected its first woman student body president, the first of many such firsts, and from which she graduated in 1944 as valedictorian and went on to the incredible life she led.

In short, Pa'ia is where this great American was born, where her values were forged, where her spirit was lit. And it represents, both physically and figuratively, the peoples, traditions, and beliefs that she never ever forgot.

There is no more fitting memorial to Patsy Takemoto Mink than that she be remembered by us all here in her hometown. For the Mink family and Hawai'i, I thank my 115 co-sponsors. I thank Chair DAVIS and Ranking Member WAXMAN for moving this bill through the committee so quickly, I thank those who came here to speak, and for Hawaii I thank this House.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DUNCAN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2030.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CESAR CHAVEZ POST OFFICE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 925) to redesignate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1859 South Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, as the "Cesar Chavez Post Office".

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 925

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

SECTION 1. CESAR CHAVEZ POST OFFICE.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1859 South Ashland Avenue in Chicago, Illinois, and known as the Pilsen Post Office, shall be known and designated as the "Cesar Chavez Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Cesar Chavez Post Office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN).

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 925.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 925, introduced by my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), redesignates this postal facility in Chicago, Illinois, as the Cesar Chavez Post Office Building.

This legislation deals with an American civil rights advocate. Cesar Chavez grew up as a migrant agrarian worker after being born in Arizona in 1927. As a young adult he became involved in the Community Service Organization and ultimately rose to the position of general director in 1958.

Four years later, Cesar Chavez left the CSO to join with some of his fellow wine grape pickers and form the National Farm Workers Association. This organization was active in acquiring service contracts from major growers in California. His ambition led him to merge the National Farm Workers Association with the Agricultural Workers Organizing Committee of the giant labor umbrella organization, the AFL-CIO. The upshot group became called the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

In 1972, Cesar Chavez's organization became a member union of the AFL-CIO and he was named president. In this role, Cesar Chavez's influence only expanded, and he coordinated activities on agricultural issues.

Cesar Chavez will be remembered for his stands in support of workers, in support of their wages and their rights, and the difference he has made in the lives of all current and future workers. His advocacy has led to countless

agreements between business and labor on a variety of important issues.

So my colleague from Illinois wants to name this post office for labor leader Cesar Chavez, and, therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support passage of H.R. 925.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my colleague in consideration of H.R. 925, legislation redesignating a postal facility after Cesar Chavez, a fighter for dignity, human rights, and livable working conditions.

H.R. 925, which was introduced by my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIERREZ), on February 26, 2003, has met the committee policy and has been cosponsored by the entire Illinois delegation.

Cesar Estrada Chavez, the founding leader of the first successful farm workers union, was born on March 31, 1927, near Yuma, Arizona, the second of six children. Cesar began working as a migrant worker when the family lost their land during the Depression. When he was 11 years old, the Chavez family followed the crop picking and moved to California, living in the trucks they drove.

Although working in the fields and attending school was difficult, if not impossible, Cesar managed to do both and graduated from the eighth grade. Shortly afterwards, he joined the Navy. After his tour of duty, he began teaching Mexican farm workers to read and write so that they could take the test and become American citizens. This activity marked the beginning of Cesar's efforts to improve working conditions for migrant workers.

Cesar Chavez founded the National Farm Workers Association in Delano, California, and in 1965 joined an AFL-CIO union strike against Delano Table and Wine Growers. This successful 5-year strike led supporters to the United Farm Workers, a national group of unions, churches, students, minorities and others. It became affiliated with the AFL-CIO.

Cesar continued organizing workers, strike after strike. And he produced results. Farm workers gained collective bargaining rights and under union contracts enjoyed higher pay, health care and pension benefits.

In 1984, Cesar called for another grape boycott, to protest the pesticide poisoning of grape workers and their farmers.

Cesar Chavez passed away at the age of 66 on April 12, 1993. Before he died, he received the Aztec Eagle, Mexico's highest award given to people of Mexican heritage who have made major contributions outside of Mexico. On August 8, 1994, President William Clinton posthumously awarded Mr. Chavez the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in America.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleague for seeking to honor the legacy