

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 rereferred 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