

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

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

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

McGOWAN INSTITUTE FOR  
REGENERATIVE MEDICINE

**HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 2002*

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

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

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

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

MEMORIALIZING DR. ROY E.  
YOUNG

**HON. MICHAEL M. HONDA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 2002*

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

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

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

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

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

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

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, October 2, 2002*

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

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

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

SPEECH OF

**HON. STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 1, 2002*

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

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

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

Representative MINK's ability to build coalitions for progressive legislation continued during her tenure in Congress. She introduced