

few female vice presidents. She then went on to work for Chase Manhattan for nine years and most recently worked for Callixa, a San Francisco based software company, where she was Vice President of Business Development. Naomi was attending a conference in the North Tower of the World Trade Center on September 11th when the terrorists viciously attacked our Nation.

Naomi was committed and found great joy in her professional life, but her greatest devotion was to her family. No matter where she was in the world she always made time to call her mother every day. She loved her brother Jed's children as though they were her own, calling them several times a week just to chat. Her brother Mark and his wife recently welcomed their first child into the world and while he will never know his Aunt Naomi, he has been named Nathaniel after her.

Mr. Speaker, Naomi Solomon enriched the lives of everyone she knew and loved. We grieve with her family, one of the finest families I've ever known and whom I have an enduring friendship, and who I have the privilege of representing.

I ask my colleagues to join me in offering our deepest sympathy and that of our entire Nation to the Solomon family. We give gratitude for her all-too-brief life and we commend her into God's hands.

TRIBUTE TO SWIFT AND COMPANY

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 12, 2001

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today to express gratitude and congratulations to Swift & Company of Greeley, Colorado. Swift & Company is the distinguished recipient of a major contract providing high-quality pork products to the U.S. Military.

Through this contract, Swift & Company will supply fresh pork products to Defense Commissary Agency Stores in California, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. For this, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the company. This exemplary company was chosen by the Defense Commissary Agency out of twenty different competing firms. The pork it supplies the armed forces will be produced in Swift's Greeley, Colorado plant.

Swift & Company has been a shining example of what every company must strive for, producing a quality product while maintaining reasonable prices and high safety standards. I applaud the company for its noble effort to become a supplier of the U.S. Military.

As a company located in Colorado's Fourth Congressional District, Swift & Company not only makes its community proud but also those of its state and country. It is a true honor to have such an extraordinary company reside in Colorado and we owe it a debt of gratitude for its service. I ask the House to join me in extending wholehearted congratulations to Swift & Company.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. LEE. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in strong opposition to the Istook Amendment.

This Amendment will increase federal spending for abstinence education only. It is imperative that we continue to support not only abstinence, but comprehensive sex education as well. 82% of American parents support a comprehensive approach to sex education being taught in our schools, including birth control, safer sex and abstinence.

We should not just spend taxpayer dollars on abstinence only programs while censoring information and access to information about contraception, which prevents unwanted pregnancies, decreases abortions and prevents sexually transmitted diseases, including the deadly HIV/AIDS virus.

According to Advocates for Youth, 93% of Americans support teaching comprehensive sex education in high schools, while 84% of Americans support sex education being taught in middle/junior high schools.

Also, seven out of ten Americans believe teaching abstinence only prohibits education on the use of condoms, preventing HIV/AIDS, and other sexually transmitted diseases.

In the United States more than 4 million teens acquire a sexually transmitted disease each year. The Centers for Disease Control reported that almost 3000 adolescents between the ages of 13-19 had been diagnosed with AIDS between 1995 and 1997.

We must act responsibly and not fail our children, parents, educators, and medical professions who oppose this amendment.

Research has also shown that 75 percent of the decrease in teen pregnancy between 1988 and 1995 was due to improved contraceptive use, while 25 percent was due to increased abstinence.

Soon, I will be introducing the "Family Life Education Act of 2001," which would reform the abstinence only provision in the 1996 Welfare Reform Act to allow states to receive money for both abstinence and comprehensive sexual education, including contraception. Currently, states are only allowed to receive this money if they teach abstinence only.

Other supporters of teaching comprehensive sex education in schools include the American Medical Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, and the Society of Adolescent Medicine.

I strongly urge my colleagues to join with me in voting no on the Istook Amendment. We must support our young people by providing them with the education necessary to prevent unwanted pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR,
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES,
AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS
ACT, 2002

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 11, 2001

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3061) making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2002, and for other purposes:

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I rise to bring attention to the need for an additional \$5.1 million to the Office of Civil Rights.

The mission of the Office for Civil Rights is to ensure equal access to education and to promote educational excellence throughout the nation through vigorous enforcement of civil rights. They serve student populations facing discrimination and the advocates and institutions promoting systemic solutions to civil rights problems. An important responsibility is resolving complaints of discrimination. The Office for Civil Rights enforces five Federal statutes that prohibit discrimination in education programs and activities that receive Federal financial assistance. Discrimination on the basis of race, color, and national origin is prohibited by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; sex discrimination is prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; discrimination on the basis of disability is prohibited by Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973; and age discrimination is prohibited by the Age Discrimination Act of 1975. The Department of Justice also has delegated OCR responsibility for enforcing Title 11 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. The civil rights laws enforced by OCR extend to all state education agencies, elementary and secondary school systems, colleges and universities, vocational schools, proprietary schools, state vocational rehabilitation agencies, libraries, and museums that receive U.S. Department of Education funds.

Though the Office of Civil Rights is so important, the current budget does not increase its funding.

While public schools remain more integrated today than they were prior to the civil rights movement, they are resegregating at accelerating rates and this spells trouble for minority students. A recent study by The Civil Rights Project of Harvard University found that segregation within the nation's schools has returned. During the 1990s, classrooms grew more segregated. Now, more than seventy percent of Black students attend schools with predominantly minority student bodies, which is a sizable jump from sixty-three percent in 1980, and nearly a third of Black children attend schools that are ninety to one hundred percent minority.

Mr. Chairman, this new segregation certainly undermines the educational prospects of not only Black, but all American children. Now is not the time to allow a retrenchment of segregation in education. I implore that we appropriate more funding to the Office of Civil