

congratulating Mathew Lobas on his election as National Commander of the Polish Legion of American Veterans, U.S.A. I thank him on behalf of the Cleveland community for his lifetime of commitment to service and volunteerism.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GREATER
PHILADELPHIA HEALTH ACTION,
INC.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2000

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Greater Philadelphia Health Action as it celebrates three decades of providing dedicated health and human services to economically disadvantaged and medically underserved Philadelphians.

Founded in 1970, GPHA has grown to offer a full spectrum of accessible and affordable medical and behavioral health care services.

In 1990, GPHA opened the Woodland Academy Child Development Center. Today it offers quality comprehensive day care for more than 100 infants and pre-school and school-age children. It also offers low income and child development programs for teen parents, working families and those enrolled in vocational training programs.

Currently GPHA has five full service medical centers, an expanded behavioral health care program, and a day care and child development center. It serves over 28,000 patients as it continues to expand. That expansion includes plans to launch a new youth program that would provide music, arts and computer instruction and life skills instruction.

As it celebrates 30 years of service, GPHA remains committed to continue its tradition of providing outstanding service to the Philadelphia community.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
POLLUTION PREVENTION WEEK

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2000

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of National Pollution Prevention Week, which is being observed this week, September 18–24, by many in the Second District of Ohio and across the nation.

Originating in California in 1992, Pollution Prevention Week gained widespread popularity in states like Ohio before becoming a national effort in 1995. This week it continues its valuable role in raising awareness about pollution prevention.

Stopping pollution before it starts is one of the most cost-effective ways to conserve resources and keep our environment clean. Often, these goals are best achieved locally, and, for a number of years, the Greater Cincinnati Earth Coalition has recognized the environmental and economic benefits of preventing pollution at its source. The Coalition strives to protect our environment with cooperative action between businesses, individuals, environmental and community groups and

government agencies. This past year, the Coalition successfully worked with a number of groups through the City of Cincinnati Office of Environmental Management to increase the use of recyclable material at public events.

Mr. Speaker, Pollution Prevention Week reminds us that the best way to conserve our resources and have a clean environment is to keep problems from developing in the first place. It encourages us to work for a cleaner environment while maintaining a competitive, prosperous business climate. These are goals we can all support. I hope my colleagues will join me in recognizing Pollution Prevention Week.

HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES
AND UNIVERSITIES WEEK

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 19, 2000

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to join with my colleagues in honoring this country's Historically Black Colleges and Universities, three of which are located in my district, the 5th district of Tennessee. These schools are: Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Tennessee State University. For well over a century, HBCUs have made their mark as vital institutions of higher learning. After the Emancipation Proclamation, the continuing legacy of racism in the 19th century barred African Americans from most higher education opportunities. As a result, colleges and universities devoted to educating African Americans were established, mostly in the South, where the majority of freed slaves remained after the Civil War.

Generations of African American educators, physicians, lawyers, scientists and other professionals found at HBCUs the knowledge, experience and encouragement they needed to reach their full potential. Over the years, HBCUs have compiled an enviable record of achievement, educating almost forty percent of our Nation's black college graduates. They have educated millions of young people and have prepared African-Americans students for the challenges and opportunities of this new century.

The faculty and staff of HBCUs have created a nurturing environment for their students, set high academic standards and expectations and served as inspiring role models for the young people around them. HBCUs have accomplished this in the face of daunting challenges including limited financial resources.

HBCUs' limited pool of private financial contributors have denied many of the institutions the opportunity to meet their capital needs. That is why I was pleased to join with Congressman JAMES CLYBURN in 1996 to secure the authorization of \$29 million for HBCU historic preservation.

Historic structures that attest to the contributions HBCUs have made in education our students are at risk of being lost forever. At the close of the 104th Congress, the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act was signed into law. This legislation earmarked twelve schools to receive desperately needed funds to preserve their campus' historic struc-

tures. These funds have been used to repair numerous buildings on Fisk University's campus in Nashville and return the campus to its former beauty. This is the last year of that authorization and I am hopeful that we will be successful in securing the remaining \$7.2 million in appropriation funding in this year's Interior appropriations bill.

I am extremely proud of the success Nashville's HBCU's have had in educating African-Americans from across the country. Fisk University, Meharry Medical College and Tennessee State University have all made deep marks on the Nashville community and have enriched all of our lives.

In addition to educating many of our Nation's most distinguished African American professionals, HBCUs reach out to improve the quality of life in surrounding communities. Fisk's world-famous Jubilee Singers originated as a group of traveling students in 1871. The singers struggled at first, but before long, their performances so electrified audiences that they traveled throughout the United States and Europe. The Jubilee Singers introduced much of the world to spirituals and, in the process, raised funds that preserved their University and permitted construction of Jubilee Hall, the South's first permanent structure built for the education of black students.

From its earliest days, Fisk has played a leadership role in the education of African-Americans. Fisk faculty and alumni have been among America's intellectual, artistic and civic leaders in every generation since the University's beginnings. Among currently practicing black physicians, lawyers and dentists, one in six is a Fisk graduate.

Today, Meharry Medical College is the largest private, historically black institution exclusively dedicated to educating health care professionals and biomedical scientists in the United States. Meharry has graduated nearly 15 percent of all African American physicians and dentists practicing in the United States. Since 1970, Meharry has awarded more than 10 percent of the Ph.D.'s in biomedical sciences received by African Americans. Today, the majority of Meharry's graduates practice in medically underserved rural and inner city areas. As Meharry takes its place among the leading institutions preparing health professionals to meet the challenges of the 21st century, the College remains true to its heritage of serving the underserved of all origins, while maintaining an uncompromising standard of excellence.

Tennessee State University, which is also located in Nashville, continues the tradition of educating African-Americans and preparing future leaders of our communities and country. Oprah Winfrey and the late Olympic track star Wilma Rudolph are among its long list of distinguished graduates. TSU has recently been acknowledged as one of the 100 "most wired" universities, ranking 55th this year. I applaud TSU's achievement in bringing 21st century technology to all of its students and classrooms. This is quite an accomplishment and one of which the entire TSU community should be proud. TSU is doing its part in closing the digital divide by ensuring that all of our students, regardless of socio-economic class, have access to computers and the Internet. This training is vitally important to ensuring their academic success in the future. TSU continues to meet the challenges and demands of a 21st century education.

As TSU, Fisk and Meharry demonstrate, HBCU play an array of roles in educating our African-American students. They, along with the many other HBCU's across our country are to be commended for their dedication to academic excellence and commitment to educational opportunity for all. I look forward to working with my colleagues in supporting HBCU's and ensuring that they receive the resources and support necessary to continue their mission.

PARTICIPANTS IN THE STUDENT
CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 21, 2000

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this summer. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see the government do regarding these concerns.

I submit the following statements into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

BRIAN LINDSTAM REGARDING HOMELESS TEENS

Brian Lindstam: My subject is on homeless teens. Over 500 Vermont teens become homeless every year in Vermont. That is about two teens a day, and 300 of those teens of that 500 are from Burlington. Why do teens become homeless? Here are several reasons: Abuse, negligence, and one-parent households where the teen is not getting the support because the parent is consumed in his or her own life. Sex abuse and drug and alcohol addiction can be a problem.

Spectrum is a teen shelter in Burlington where troubled teens can get support, counseling and get back into some kind of schooling. Burlington Youth Build is a nine-month program where they get paid \$250 every two weeks and got their GED at the end of program. They run this program as if it was a job. If you miss a day, you get no pay. If you have a drug or alcohol addiction there is a program, it is a three-month program at a rehabilitation clinic called Mountain View in Huntington. This is where Spectrum sends you if you have an addiction or if you need help.

I have an idea for—I have an idea that if you get a job at a food facility, it is a two-day orientation to get you ready for your job. If you have a job at IBM, it is an eight-day orientation to get ready for your job. So I said to myself, two to eight days can get you ready for a job; then why cannot three months of schooling get a student ready for his or her job? Nine months of schooling or four years of schooling will burn out a frustrated mind, so if you have a teen pick one class to excel in for three months and get a \$300 to \$500 bonus at graduation, fee or bonus to help pay for utensils or a wardrobe to get them going in their job. I feel that this problem will help teens that do not like school and it will open new doors to them for a better life.

MATT KOZLOWSKI REGARDING AUTO
INSURANCE FOR TEENS

Matt Kozlowski: Congressman Sanders, I have reached the point in my life where I am

a young adult and I have many obstacles to overcome, one of them being car insurance. I will be turning 17 in a month and I am going to get my license. Recently I moved from Toronto, Ontario, Canada where I had gotten around the whole city with buses, subway, streetcars and trains to get to mandatory destinations like school and work.

Now that I am living in Vermont, all my destinations are far apart and cannot be reached by buses, subways, et cetera. Therefore, I need to make a new investment, that being a car.

Purchasing a car is not a problem for working teens. You can save up a couple thousand dollars to purchase it, but what is very expensive and hard to do is maintaining it on the road by paying extremely high car insurance rates. A single male age 16 to 18 pays on average \$2,567.97 annually for car insurance, compared to a single 23- or 24-year-old male who only pays \$994.63 annually.

Just because we fall under the dangerous young drivers category of the insurance companies, I do not feel that we all belong there. I am aware that these insurance rates are based on statistics, but not all young drivers should have to pay high rates due to others' mistakes. The younger we are, the more time we want for sports, school and our social life. We do not want to have to work the majority of each week having to pay a monthly insurance bill of over \$200 to get from one destination to another.

One of the solutions that I would like to propose is giving young drivers a regular 23- to 24-year-old single male insurance rate of approximately \$1,000 annually. If one were to get a speeding ticket, have an accident or be cited for violation or along those lines, then they should fall into the dangerous young driver category. I feel that we all deserve at least one chance before we fall into such a category because we all are not dangerous drivers.

I think that my proposal would be successful in making teens have more time for sports in school as well as resulting in insurance companies having to pay fewer claims. If I knew that I had one chance before my insurance rate went up from \$1000 to \$2500, I would definitely be a very much more cautious driver. I also think that car insurance companies make enough money as it is and shouldn't be taking great amounts of money from minors, most of whom just make enough to keep their cars on the road.

Thank you much for your time and consideration.

MATT CYR REGARDING EMANCIPATED MINORS

Matt Cyr: Sir, I am here to tell you about the lack of knowledge people have on emancipation, and if you all do not know what emancipation is, it is when a minor under the age of 18 is able to move out of the house with your parents consent legally and you get a legal document that says you are on your own, you can sign your own, so they consider you 18 so you can live on your own and manage your own stuff.

And just a little while my dad thought I would be better off at the age of 17, and I thought I would too, but it is kind of hard even though I am fighting through it, but that is not what I am here to tell you about is my money problems. It is about the lack of knowledge people have on this topic, because when I am trying to get my phone, electricity and cable hooked up to my place, they said I needed my parent to do it.

How can I do things on my own when and if they do not let me be on my own? They need to give me a chance for me to do it on my own. The law says I can sign on my own and do all the things that an 18-year-old could do, but the public does not know about

this law and if they did they would be able to say yes to the things that I need to do on a common basis.

There are some people that do know about the law and they are not sure as to what the rights I would get or you would get. The only thing I ask is for you to show people about this law and not just this one but other laws as well as what they also mean. There are many places you can do this, like on TV commercials or visits in the schools and tell them about the laws. I do not see things that you guys—I do not see things that people do to inform about the laws because I never heard about it and I never knew about it. Why I think you need to inform a lot more people about the law and others is because I have hardly ever heard of this law or anything about it until it happened. Thanks.

ELIZABETH BOMBARD REGARDING SCHOOL
SAFETY

Elizabeth Bombard: My topic is safety in schools. Safety in schools has become a hot topic these days after all that has happened in school in the past few years. Many schools around the nation have heightened security to try to prevent any more tragic events from occurring. The bottom line, the shooting at Columbine really changed how safe students feel at their school.

Colchester High School had to take safety measures last year when repeatedly we got bomb threats. For about a week we had to enter the school from the front doors and go through metal detectors. That goes to show even small schools in small towns are affected by this. Schools throughout the country have started programs to try to prevent things like Columbine from happening.

A school in Ashtabula, Ohio put together a group called the Positive Education Program which helps develop social skills and trust activities. This is a program that school officials think could help include more students and prevent violence from entering their school. Many people think they have more opportunities for children to get involved to help lift the students that do not feel included and may be the violent ones.

Many other schools have also started programs including a school in Tampa, Florida which awarded "Stop and Think" stickers at their own elementary school to children who show exceptional good behavior. Many think this is more effective than metal detectors and security guards. Even though nothing extreme has happened close to Vermont, I do not think it is too early to take safety measures to make sure our schools stay safe for learning.

CHS has done a little to help open more doors to students or things to do, some of which are CHS Cares and Through Helpers. CHS Cares is a group of students who raise money and goods to make baskets for people in our town that need help around the holidays. This year we supplied turkey dinners to many families in the community for Thanksgiving. Through Helpers are sophomores, juniors and seniors who offer to help under classmen with problems they have in school or socially.

I do agree with the many people who think more involvement may help kind students. I also think that many problems with children start right at their own home, but there are little we can do about that. I think the schools around here do need to make more programs and activities open for children to do so they do not have so much free time. It should also include transportation home afterwards for the students who do want to do the programs but do not have parents home until late to pick them up. Often the children who are causing trouble are also the ones who do not have parents home until