

Let this be our challenge—to vocally oppose those who cast lies as truth. Today we speak for our country in condemning false charges based not on fact, but on hatred alone. This challenge demands our eternal vigilance, a duty from which we as Americans must never shrink.

H.R. 1804: GOALS 2000

HON. JAMES M. INHOFE

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr INHOFE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Tennessee for his foresight in seizing upon this opportunity to address the 1963 Supreme Court decision that attempted to extract God from our public school system. This 1963 travesty may have gone unnoticed by many of the American people, but it did not go unnoticed by God.

We have a very famous young Oklahoman by the name of Charles David Barton. David has written a number of books on the behavioral history of Americans. He is a Ph.D, an intellectual type, and, although he is a stray Christian himself, his message is not so much for Christians and believers as it is for nonbelievers and agnostics. His books, one of which is "America: To Pray or Not To Pray," are filled with charts and graphs. He traces the behavioral history of Americans in such areas as teenage pregnancy, drug addictions, violent crimes, divorce, suicide, and other perversions. You do not have to accept his conclusions by faith, but by logic. These perversions chart horizontal for 200 years until 1963 when they shot up and off the charts. Can it be just a coincidence that 1963 was the year that the U.S. Supreme Court made their decision on school prayer?

We spend a lot of time around here attempting to legislate youth morality. What Mr. Duncan is attempting to do is go back to the source. For our children's sake and for God's sake, support the Duncan amendment.

**PREVENTING ILLNESS CRITICAL
TO MINORITIES**

HON. BARBARA-ROSE COLLINS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Miss COLLINS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill authorizing model projects to provide what are called preventive health services for minorities. Preventive services are those designed to prevent or delay the onset of a health problem, in contrast to therapeutic services which treat a disease or condition.

I am proposing this bill because the need for preventive services is greatest among minorities because of the alarmingly high rates of preventable disease and premature death. For example, black men have the highest rate of stroke among all population groups, with a death rate twice that of white men. Black women have three times the cervical cancer death rate of white women. Low-income and teenage women, a disproportionate number of whom are minorities, are at particular risk of having a low-birth-weight baby.

This bill also recognizes that many preventive services do work. A recent Office of Technology Assessment study found the following, among others, to be effective: mammography in women over age 50; Pap smears for sexually active women; cholesterol and hypertension screening for certain individuals; and prenatal care for poor women.

I offer this bill because minorities face far greater stresses than others and a successful demonstration in the minority community would offer hard proof of the viability of prevention programs in other populations.

As the Congress debates health care access for all, I look forward to working with my colleagues toward enactment of this important measure, one that offers great hope to millions of minority Americans.

SUMMARY OF THE MINORITY HEALTH PROMOTION AND DISEASE PREVENTION ACT OF 1994—FEBRUARY 24, 1994

The Minority Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Act would authorize the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to award grants for demonstration projects to provide preventive health and health promotion services to minorities.

Preventive health and health promotion services are defined to include "medical and medical-related services intended to promote health maintenance, prevent illness, eliminate health hazards, produce early detection of disease, and inhibit deterioration of health."

The bill would require the Secretary to award grants to entities serving at least 2 urban, distressed communities and one rural community; the Secretary to evaluate projects on the basis of their effectiveness in reducing the incidence of disease and death, for renewal of grants; grantees to develop a health assessment and health promotion/disease prevention plan for each person served, in consultation with the person; and grantees to contribute 30 percent of the total cost of the project, unless waived by the Secretary upon demonstration of extreme hardship.

The bill authorizes \$15 million for fiscal years 1995, 1996 and 1997.

**HONORING JAMES M. "MIKE"
LAMBE ON A DISTINGUISHED CAREER WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

HON. BRUCE F. VENTO

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. VENTO. Mr. Speaker, the common public perception of a National Park Service [NPS] employee is that of a ranger in a smokey bear hat and green and gray uniform working among some of America's great natural and historic resources. In reality the men and women of the NPS perform a wide variety of important jobs that further the mission of the NPS. One such NPS employee who I believe deserves public recognition and thanks is James M. "Mike" Lambe. On March 1, 1994, Mike will retire after a distinguished 34-year career with the NPS, including 30 years dealing with legislative affairs for the agency.

The various statutes governing the NPS and its associated programs make up a significant and important body of law. Nowhere in those laws will you find Mike Lambe's name but, nevertheless, he leaves a significant imprint

on many NPS laws of the past 30 years. As chairman for the past 9 years of the subcommittee with responsibility for the NPS, I, as well as other Members and staff, have benefited from Mike's expertise and knowledge of NPS law. Whether providing legislative drafting service to individual Members or developing legislative positions for the NPS, Mike has carried forth his duties in a highly professional manner that has earned him the respect of many. Working in the legislative arena can be a very difficult and demanding task. To do so for 30 years under both Democratic and Republican administrations is an impressive achievement. Such is his knowledge of NPS law that it is said that Mike has forgotten more NPS law than most people ever learn.

Mike Lambe's work has been recognized within the Department of the Interior and the NPS as well. In every year since 1985 he has received Performance Awards. Three times he has received Special Achievement Awards, capped by the award of the Department of the Interior Citation for Meritorious Service in 1989. Mr. Speaker, in certain quarters it has become fashionable to denigrate Federal employees as nameless, faceless, uncaring bureaucrats. Mike Lambe's career proves how erroneous this view is. Dedicated and competent, Mike has set an example of what it means to be a public servant.

I understand that following his retirement, Mike plans to move to Delaware, where he has spent time annually pursuing his avocation with ornithology. Mike has also let it be known that he plans to enjoy using his retirement enhancing his photography skills. I hope his photographic pursuits will take him to our national parks, where, as a visitor, he can enjoy some of the fruits of his labor. Mike should be proud of his work on legislation dealing with our national parks. The staff of the Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Land and I wish Mike all the best in his retirement.

COMMITMENTS MADE BY PRESIDENT CLINTON DURING HIS RECENT TRIP

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, February 24, 1994

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I asked Ambassador Strobe Talbott on January 25, 1994, to provide me a list, in writing, of every promise and every commitment made by President Clinton during his recent trip to Europe, secret or not secret.

On February 18, 1994, I received an unclassified response from the State Department. The text of that document follows:

Question. What commitments were made to the Russian Government at the recent summit?

Answer:

AGREEMENTS AND JOINT STATEMENTS OF THE MOSCOW SUMMIT

Documents signed by the Presidents

Trilateral Statement by the United States, Russia, and Ukraine on transfer of nuclear weapons from Ukraine to Russia with Ukraine to receive compensation, security assurances, and assistance in safe and secure dismantlement of nuclear weapons.