

that has had a steady backlog since it began last school year. Teachers bring D.C. students to tour the Capitol, sit in on sessions of the House and Senate as well as a hearing and meet with their congresswoman. Congresswoman Norton's goal is to have every D.C. youngster visit the Capitol as part of this program before graduating from high school. Adult groups also can participate in the program. To make a reservation for DCSC call 783-5065.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, September 2, 1997.*

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Wanted! 100 more Members of House and Senate to host D.C. High School Students until September 19th while D.C. Schools are repaired. These are eager, intelligent, and energetic young people.

This morning 250 Students arrived and we had places for only 170. My special thanks to the 100 Members and Senators who have already volunteered.

For additional information or to volunteer, please call Erin Prangley at 225-8050.

Sincerely,

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, September 2, 1997.*

DEAR STUDENT: Thank you for volunteering your time to help in a congressional office. If you take full advantage of this experience, it should be invaluable to you. We are very appreciative that so many Members of the House and Senate have signed up to host D.C. students during this period when school is not open. Please respond by being on time, doing a good job and dressing appropriately every day. I am very proud to represent you in the Congress, and I want my colleagues in Congress to share my enthusiasm about your energy, intelligence, and willingness to work hard.

Although you have been assigned to a Member of the House or Senate, you should feel free to call my office (225-8050) or come by (Longworth 1424) if we can be of any additional assistance to you or simply to say hello.

Sincerely,

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, September 10, 1997.*

DEAR STUDENT: Enclosed you will find information on different events being offered this week as a part of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Annual Legislative Conference. We encourage you to attend these optional events. Please remember to check with your supervisor before attending any optional programs, as your first responsibility lies with your congressional office duties.

We have also enclosed a form to be completed by those of you who are using this opportunity to complete your community service hours. Please direct any questions regarding this program to the school board at 724-4289. Finally, if your packet includes an application, please complete it and return it to my office at 1424 Longworth or fax it to 225-3002.

Feel free to call my office (225-8050) or come by (1424 Longworth) if we can be of any additional assistance to you or simply to say hello.

Sincerely,

ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
*Washington, DC, September 25, 1997.*

MR. SPEAKER: I rise today to commend Tatiana Naboia and Alexander Prince, two

young citizens of the District of Columbia, who voluntarily offered their services to my office, through my colleague Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton's Internship Program.

They chose to turn a negative situation into a positive fulfilling experience for themselves and well as my Washington staff. They carried out all tasks assigned to them and was always ready to assist in any way they could.

Tatiana and Alex are products of the much maligned DC school system. Obviously, there are some things wrong, but there are a lot of good things happening to our children when they attend the public schools in the district. From my experience with Tatiana & Alex, I know my colleagues who participated in the Internship program, can support me when I say that the students were respectful, knowledgeable and inquisitive. This can only come through the school's reinforcement of values instilled by their families.

As we go about the daily business of instituting laws for our fellow Americans, we must continue to provide opportunities for our younger Americans. We must give them a reason to accept the challenges they will face, make it meaningful and guide them to become productive members of our society. Tatiana and Alex are shining examples of what is possible.

My staff join me in wishing these two outstanding District of Columbia students continued success in the future.

DONNA M. CHRISTIAN-GREEN,  
*Member of Congress.*

#### PRAISE OF D.C. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Ms. HARMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in praise of two outstanding young people who have been interning in my office for two and a half weeks, Christiana Hodge of Eastern High School and Calvin Wingfield of Banneker High School.

Thanks to the internship program for D.C. high school students organized by my colleague, Representative Eleanor Holmes Norton, I have had the pleasure to work with these two bright and dedicated students whose contribution to my office has been invaluable.

Mr. Chairman, I have been so impressed by Christiana and Calvin's willingness to spend three weeks interning on Capitol Hill—and working hard—while waiting for the school year and new challenges to begin. It is my hope that this experience has been as rewarding for them as it has for me.

I know Christiana and Calvin will go far in life, because of their outstanding qualities. I thank them for their help over these past weeks, and I thank Eleanor Holmes Norton for bringing me in contact with them.

#### CLINTON FOREIGN POLICY STATUS REPORT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. Goss] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

MR. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, the President appears set on establishing a legacy for himself as the 20th century peacemaker. Obviously we applaud that, and as chairman of the House Permanent Subcommittee on Intelligence, of course, I share the goal of improving the peace and security of our global community, and, of course, particularly the United States of America.

But I am concerned there is not enough thought given to such crucial

matters in critical places as defining what we mean when we say our national interests. There appears to be precious little long-term planning going on, not enough commitment to understanding exit strategies and contingency plans, things like that that matter. There is no real vision apparently behind this administration's foreign policy; it is day-to-day ad hoc.

Mostly what we see are photo ops, and some of them are the distressing images of our men and women in uniform in harm's way without a clear mission. In Bosnia, for instance, we recently reached an agreement to end funding for the U.S. mission there by June. That would be June of next year. The President could extend the mission if he certified that it was in the national interest, however that might be defined, to do so.

Then, a few days later, NATO and the United States troops we read in the papers unexpectedly seized four television transmitters which had been controlled by the hardliners supporting one of the Bosnian Serb leaders, in this case Radovan Karadzic.

I am troubled that while the administration talks to Congress about wrapping up the mission in Bosnia, it is getting ever more deeply involved in Bosnian politics and affairs, to the point of running the evening news.

What is our mission in Bosnia? Where are we going? Where is this all heading? How much is it going to cost? The Bosnia scenario, though, is unfortunately not an isolated case for this administration. In some respects it reminds me of what has happened in Haiti.

The U.N. mission in Haiti is set to expire on November 30. As that deadline approaches, the administration ought to be talking about ways to get our troops out, to ease the transition, to help the Haitians continue along the path to a stabilized democracy.

Although we have now spent at least \$3 billion of United States taxpayers' dollars in Haiti, it is unclear whether anyone has figured out an exit strategy so the Haitian people can get on with running their own country. In fact, I am not sure what we have gotten for that \$3 billion.

A number of obstacles to democracy remain in Haiti. Investigations into the various politically motivated murders have not gone forward, and those that were responsible have not been brought to justice. These are political assassinations I am talking about.

Not one state-run industry has begun the privatization process, thus there is no foreign investment in Haiti and the economy is in the basket. The leading force for economic reform, Rosny Smarth, resigned his post as Prime Minister because he was unwilling to certify the April 6 elections for one-third of the Senate and local council. In other words, democracy, the ballot box system, has broken down there. The turnout for the elections, incidentally, was a dismal 5 percent.

Many independent observers have charged the elections were riddled with fraud and significant violations of local law. This is not success. The dispute over these elections is yet to be resolved and Haiti is still without a new prime minister.

Sadly, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the man U.S. troops restored to power, you will remember, with 20,000 U.S. troops, is often cited as an obstacle to essential reform these days, and I am not alone in this dire assessment. A leading scholar of Latin American and the Caribbean area has recently stated that "Haitian democracy is heading for a major derailment." Remember, we spent \$3 billion trying to ensure Haitian democracy.

I am troubled that this administration still points to Haiti as a foreign policy success. If this is a success, we are going to be in serious trouble in other places.

As the New Republic recently pointed out, "The Clinton Administration has achieved less than it might have and almost nothing irreversible," a euphemism for saying we have struck out.

It is time for the administration to lay out a realistic and workable Haiti policy that takes us beyond the involvement of United States troops and further along the road to true democracy in Haiti, as we have all repeatedly asked.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinton administration has a number of difficult foreign policy questions that need to be addressed. What is happening in the Middle East? We pick up the papers, we see political assassination attempts, we see uproar going on. The peace process is not working, despite the heroic efforts of some of our folks in their shuttle diplomacy. It is just not happening the way it was supposed to.

What about North Korea? That is not an accident waiting to happen; that is an accident that is happening today. People are starving, it is a country that is in another era, and it is not a friend of Western democracy.

Where do we stand in Africa? Here is a whole continent besieged with incredible grievous obstacles to a future, whether it is starvation, chaos, political problems, genocide, whatever we read about every day in the paper.

So, a legacy is more than just photo ops that declare "Peace in our time has arrived." We need some consistent, long-term foreign policy planning at the White House, and a focused look at what our national interests really are in today's world. When we understand that, perhaps we will be able to effectively protect the United States of America and the peace we want for the world.

#### TRIBUTE TO ORANGE COUNTY, CA; HEAD START

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentlewoman from California [Ms. SANCHEZ] is recognized

during morning hour debates for 3 minutes.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, the recently passed Labor-HHS appropriations bill will provide some of the most cost effective money our Government can spend to protect the health and welfare of all Americans. I am happy to announce that the Orange County Head Start Program just received \$1.3 million in an expansion grant, benefits of the 8-percent increase which the Head Start Program received this year.

This grant will allow additional children to be served through Orange County Head Start programs. Head Start is especially important to me, because I am a Head Start kid. I was one of the first in 1965. My mother and my father, very hard-working parents, working with children and yet below the poverty line, my mother picked up the newspaper one day and read about Head Start and said "This must be a program for Loretta."

I believe that I am the only Head Start kid in Congress. And while I entered that first day into Head Start crying, the fact of the matter was that I learned many things. I learned about peanut butter, I learned about nap time, and, most importantly, I learned how to spell my name and how to speak English.

Head Start helped me to change from a shy, quiet girl, into an inquisitive and eager child, fully prepared to begin kindergarten at the same level as the rest of my classmates. That is why I believe Head Start is one of the best programs that we can help children across the United States with. To this day, Head Start continues to benefit countless children with their mental, their emotional, and their physical development. Head Start also helps families. It helped my mother and my father to understand about parenting, to understand about working with the schools, to understand about helping their children, and they went on to have seven successful college graduated children.

I congratulate Orange County Head Start for their grant award. It is through their efforts that disadvantaged children are getting the Head Start they need.

#### GLOBAL WARMING: DO NOT OVERREGULATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 21, 1997, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. STEARNS] is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the subject of global warming. Today marks the beginning of the White House Conference on Global Climate, a precursor to the Kyoto Conference in December.

The conference, of course, is expected to highlight the usual rhetoric, that the world is heating up, the ice is melting, the oceans are rising, that doomsday is fast approaching. Reality, how-

ever, shows that the global warming is still without accurate data for confirmation.

The great majority of the scientists that the administration parades as proof positive of global warming are not really knowledgeable of atmospheric physics, although some may know a lot about forestry, fisheries or agriculture. In other words, the administration is relying mostly on social scientists, policy experts and government functionaries.

Nevertheless, the White House persists in its claims. In fact, they plan to move towards a costly global climate treaty, armed with questionable United Nations intergovernmental panel information on climate change, the IPCC reports, which make the case that the world is heating up and humans are to blame.

But before we rush to judgment, Mr. Speaker, we should know the facts. The 1995 IPCC report lowered its best estimate for warming by about a third from the 1990 IPCC report. In fact, that shows they were off by one-third. Also, the sea level estimates have been reduced. In the 1970's, scientists estimated a 25-foot rise. Today they estimate a 1.5-foot rise.

Why all the uncertainty? Forecasts of global warming rely on computer models which attempt to simulate the Earth's climate. Climate change proponents have always been quick to point out that the models predict a discernible amount of warming resulting from CO<sub>2</sub> buildup. What they are hesitant to discuss is the relative confidence they have in their own models, and in fact confidence levels are low for two main reasons. One is a lack of computer power.

There are 14 orders of magnitude in the climate system. So far researchers have only been able to model the two largest, the planetary scale and the scale of weather disturbances. To model the third, thunderstorms, would require 1,000 times more computer speed.

Even if researchers could model smaller scales, they would run into the second obstacle, a very sketchy understanding of the Earth's climate. Researchers, for example, are still debating the impact of clouds on the Earth's climate. Until these questions are resolved, it is difficult to build models that make accurate predictions.

Now, many scientists think it will be more than a decade before we have the technology to adequately predict the planet's future. Of course, scientists do accept the existence of a natural greenhouse effect in the atmosphere, which has been known since the 19th century and is not to be confused with any influence from human activity. Another accepted fact is that the greenhouse gasses have been increasing as a consequence of an expanding world population, carbon dioxide from burning fossil fuels, for instance, and methane from raising cattle. But the climate warming of the past 100 years, which