

and their population begins to stabilize," he said.

Since 1992, the year he was chosen to be President Clinton's running mate on the Democratic ticket challenging President Bush, he has promoted population control as a means to combat global warming—even though the scientific community remains divided about the seriousness of the global warming threat.

That year, for example, he authored the popular book "Earth in the Balance."

Chapter 15 of the book details elements of a "Global Marshall Plan" that promotes education, birth control and reductions in child mortality rates.

"No goal is more crucial to healing the global environment than stabilizing human population," he wrote.

[From the Washington Times, October 2, 1997]

THIRD WORLD BIRTH CONTROL TOPS GORE'S LIST OF 'GREENHOUSE' CURES

(By Paul Bedard)

Vice President Al Gore, warning that overpopulation fosters global warming, yesterday suggested expanding abortion programs in developing countries to help reduce the environmental threat.

Noting that Third World nations are producing too many children too fast—in addition to too much pollution—Mr. Gore said it is time to ignore the controversy over family planning and cut out-of-control population growth.

WARMING BLAMED ON OVERPOPULATION

While hosting about 100 TV weathermen at a White House global-warming conference, Mr. Gore was asked how to reduce population surges in developing countries that experts say will lead to a doubling of Earth's current 5.5 billion population within 40 years.

After highlighting President Clinton's early decision to kill the Bush administration's so-called "Mexico City policy" that prohibited U.S. funding of overseas birth-control programs that include abortion, Mr. Gore focused on family planning and child mortality rates.

"This doesn't have to be as controversial as some people make it out to be," Mr. Gore said, offering three solutions to overpopulation.

First, he said that cutting child mortality rates will encourage families in developing countries not to have so many children.

"They count on the fact that at least some of their children will survive into adulthood and take care of them when they're old. If you have a very high child mortality rate, and a high percentage of the children die in infancy or in childbirth, then you've got to have a lot of children in order to guarantee stability and—I mean, you know, in your old age," he explained.

The second factor is "availability of birth control information and culturally appropriate and acceptable techniques. And that's the controversial part," he said.

"The third factor is the empowerment of women, socially, politically, and in the context of the family, to participate in the decisions about childbearing," said Mr. Gore, who is pro-choice.

The issue was the first of several Mr. Gore and Mr. Clinton touched on as they tried to persuade the weathermen to warn viewers of the threat of global warming.

White House spokesman Michael McCurry explained the conference goal: "Maybe they can make the subject of global warming a little more lively for their audiences."

He added that the weathermen "appreciated being treated as something other than airheads."

Mr. Gore, using an easel and four different colored markers, tutored the forecasters on the issue, and suggested that changing weather patterns are due to global warming.

At one point he seemed to suggest that global warming was linked to weather-related deaths, plane crashes and unusual outbreaks of malaria, but he later said the cause wasn't clear.

Several of the forecasters said they believe that weather patterns have changed, possibly because of the warming of the earth due to overpopulation and pollution.

But most weren't ready to make the link as quickly as the vice president was.

Doug Hill, weatherman for WUSA-TV (Channel 9) in Washington, said, "I recognize that we are probably in the threshold of having a problem" with global warming.

But he said that he was not ready to make "the giant leap" that changing weather conditions are due to human-generated global warming rather than the product of weather cycles.

"I didn't see [the conference] as sounding alarm. I see it as raising awareness" to the issue, he said.

While Mr. Clinton said he believed the vice president's claim that global warming from pollution and "greenhouse" gases exists, he was more anecdotal in explaining the effects.

"You'd be amazed how many people just sort of from their anecdotal, personal experiences have this sense that there is more instability in the climate than there used to be," leaving the scientific language for Mr. Gore, author of a best-selling book on the environment.

The administration is preparing to attend a worldwide global-warming conference in Japan to set a goal for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, but Mr. Gore refused to reveal the U.S. bargaining position.

And while the goal of the conference was to alert the nation that environmental changes could lead to hotter temperatures and flooding due to snow and ice melts in the North and South poles, he offered few initiatives Americans could undertake to reduce the threat.

Mr. Gore also said it would be "crazy" to ignore global warming just because there isn't universal agreement in the scientific community about its existence.

He compared naysayers to tobacco industry executives who claimed for years that cigarettes weren't harmful—even after the 1964 surgeon general's report linking tobacco to lung cancer.

"I can't imagine that we would allow this to happen," he said.

KIMBERLY TRANEL, WINNER OF D.A.R.E. ESSAY CONTEST

(Mr. MANZULLO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material.)

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to offer my sincere congratulations to Kimberly Tranel for being selected the student D.A.R.E. essay contest winner for Jo Daviess County in the 16th Illinois Congressional District, which I am proud to represent.

Kimberly's essay, which will be printed in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, was chosen from among hundreds of others written by students from around the county at the conclusion of their D.A.R.E. classes.

D.A.R.E., which stands for Drug Abuse Resistance and Education, is a

nationwide effort which helps kids become aware of the dangers of drugs and offers advice and assistance on how they can avoid using drugs.

I commend all who are involved with D.A.R.E., who are making a difference in the lives of young people, and especially Kimberly. I am proud to take this moment to recognize Kimberly and her determination to take a strong stand against drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following for the RECORD.

The lessons she learned which she writes about in her essay will help her peers resist illegal drugs and remain drug-free. I congratulate Kimberly and all the students who submitted essays on this vitally important issue.

D.A.R.E.

(By Kimberly Tranel)

D.A.R.E. stands for drug, resistance, abuse, and education. During D.A.R.E. this year I learned that it means learning to say no to misuse of drugs. Also it is a class that is taught all over the world telling kids that drugs are very harmful to you. Some things to do when you're asked to take drugs is to give them the cold shoulder, change the subject, say no and walk away, give a reason or excuse, say no as many times as possible, say no thank you, avoid the situation, and show strength in the word NO. I learned the difference between clubs and gangs. The difference is that clubs are more like activities and that gangs have drugs and guns; sometimes you have to wear certain clothes to be in a gang. Be careful how you dress so you don't look like a gang member.

I learned that we have to have three things: they are recognition, affection, and belonging. If you don't have these things you have to remember never to do drugs. Also, I learned about the different kinds of pressure: they are personal pressure, family pressure, media pressure, and peer pressure. There is also friendly pressure, teasing pressure, indirect pressure, and heavy pressure. Some words I learned are Risk, Media, Stress, Consequences, and Self-Esteem. Risk is taking a chance, media is any means of communication that reaches or influences large numbers of people, stress is any strain pressure, or excitement about a situation or an event, consequences are the results of something you do or choose not to do, and self-esteem is the way you feel about yourself.

I feel that this D.A.R.E. program has helped me out a lot and that I can be whoever I want to be and stay drug-free.

I can avoid violence by not taking drugs and to stay drug-free I can't take drugs. All I have to do is be confident in myself and stand up to say no.

I think it's important to stay drug-free and to be who you want to be. I want to live as long as I can and I want to have a good life. That's why it's important to me to stay drug-free. If you don't stay drug-free you can get cancer, lung disease or have other bad things happen to you.

The choice for me is to stay drug-free.

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SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BRADY). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.