

Mr. Chairman, in Texas we have two Biosphere Reserves that total over three-quarters of a million acres in our State, a significant amount. Under this amendment, we as a Congress are prevented from going back to the communities that include those Biospheres and are adjacent to them. We are prevented from going back to those school districts, those county commissions, and the State legislature, and allowing them to ask the questions that they were not allowed to ask the first time: How does this affect our community and what does this allow us to do? What does it prevent us from doing? How will it affect our tourism? How will it affect our property tax values? How will it affect everything that we have been building in our community and our State?

This amendment prevents those very common sense and basic questions from being asked. And those Biosphere Reserves that have value in support will pass all those tests, and those that do not will at last have a local standard applied to them that we desperately need.

I know some believe the United Nations knows what is best for our communities, but I have a great deal of faith that local communities and counties and school boards and State legislatures, if given an opportunity to ask those questions and have them answered, will come up with the right decision. I have faith in them. This amendment prevents us, prevents them, from having a say. We all deserve to have a say in our property rights.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote, and pending that, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER] will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

Pursuant to the previous order of the House, it is now in order to consider the amendment regarding specific Biosphere Reserves.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I will not offer the amendment.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania] having assumed the chair, Mr. SUNUNU, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole

House on the State of the Union, reported that the Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 901) to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over public lands and acquired lands owned by the United States, and to preserve State sovereignty and private property rights in non-Federal lands surrounding those public lands and acquired lands, had come to no resolution thereon.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill, H.R. 901.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alaska?

There was no objection.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I, the pending business is the question of agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN IS GORE'S CURE FOR ENVIRONMENT

(Mr. SMITH of New Jersey asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, last week the Washington Times reported that, and I quote, "Vice President Al Gore, warning that overpopulation fosters global warming, yesterday suggested expanding abortion programs in developing countries to help reduce the environmental threat."

Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely scandalous and inhumane that the Vice President of the United States is aggressively touting violence against babies to mitigate global warming. The Vice President is blaming the babies of the poor for the consumption excesses of the rich and powerful. How dare he blame the kids.

In a meeting with the weather forecasters, AL GORE gleefully pointed to the administration's repeal of the Mexico City policy, the Hyde amendment for the developing world, as a step towards population control.

Make no mistake about it, President Clinton's action has permitted hundreds of millions of dollars, U.S. tax dollars, to flow to the abortion industry overseas. The Vice President is blaming the problem of global warming on children and suggesting that somehow the world will be a much cleaner place if these innocent children are killed by abortion.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the following article into the RECORD.

[From the Washington Times, Oct. 3, 1997]

GORE'S CURE FOR GLOBAL WARMING JOLTS PRO-LIFE ACTIVISTS
(By Paul Bedard)

Pro-life activists yesterday expressed alarm that Vice President Al Gore's suggestion to curb global warming by slashing population growth could lead to more abortions in Third World countries.

"What he would do is push violence against babies to advance a theory to cure greenhouse gas problems," said Rep. Christopher H. Smith, New Jersey Republican. "You don't use violence to get a cleaner atmosphere."

"Al Gore should not try to impose the immortality of abortion on developing nations," said Carol Long, director of the National Right to Life Political Action Committee.

Mr. Smith charged that the White House was being "elitist" in its effort to curb birth rates by targeting mostly poor, nonwhite populations in Africa, Asia and South America.

"It's elitist because it blames the poor and vulnerable for the problems of the rich and powerful," said Mr. Smith, chairman of the House International Relations human rights subcommittee. "It's very arrogant to persecute anyone to push a theory."

Mr. Gore this week told a White House global warming conference that overpopulation was the top proponent of climate change and, thus, should be a major focus for Government policy. He heralded President Clinton's early 1993 decision to reverse GOP policies blocking U.S. funding of family-planning groups that perform abortions abroad.

Mr. Gore suggested that the industrialized nations have "stabilized" their populations through a three-point program of birth control, abortion and a reduction in child mortality rates, but world populations would grow if developing nations aren't targeted now.

He suggested that pushing his three initiatives could cut 2 billion to 5 billion people from the projected 2050 world population of 14 billion.

"We're actually beginning to experience some good news around the world with the beginnings of a stabilization in world population. But the momentum in the demographic system is such that we're inevitably going to go to 8 or 9 billion. The question is whether these changes will keep us from going to 10, 12, 14 billion," Mr. Gore said.

Mr. Gore has long promoted a "Global Marshall Plan" that promotes birth control and family planning, but his comments at a White House summit of some 100 TV weathermen this week rattled some pro-life advocates.

"This will be the wake-up call," Mr. Smith said.

The National Right to Life Committee also took notice of Mr. Gore's comments and began alerting members, as did the House Pro-Life Caucus.

And Gary Bauer, head of the Family Research Council, said, "The problem with global warming isn't that there are too many people or too many children. That's our greatest asset."

Under the Gore plan, developing nations need three programs to slow population: one to cut child mortality rates so that families don't need to produce numerous children with the expectation that some will die young, birth control and moves to boost women politically and socially.

"When those three conditions are established, those countries make that change,

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.