

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