

St. Louis Dispatch: Serious for a Change

"The Climate Security Act is a good first step toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions. A cap-and-trade system for carbon dioxide emissions would nudge American energy policy toward a more sustainable future."

"Waiting only will increase the impact and cost of global climate change. The Senate should approve the bill quickly."

St. Louis Dispatch (Missouri),  
June 1, 2008.

Concord Monitor: Alaskan Changes Show that Congress Must Act

"Significant steps to limit global warming and its often devastating effects shouldn't wait for a new administration to take power. The Lieberman-Warner bill would show the rest of the world that the United States is finally making a serious commitment to combating climate change. It deserves the support of New Hampshire's congressional delegation."

Concord Monitor (New Hampshire),  
March 19, 2008.

The Star Ledger: Speed a Plan to Fight Global Warming

"Senators must not fritter away the opportunity to end eight years of Bush administration obstructionism and jump-start America's fight against climate change."

Star Ledger (New Jersey),  
June 2, 2008.

Newsday: Time for Cap and Trade

"The longer we wait to take serious action, the more painful will be the steps we'll have to take when we finally start."

Newsday (New York),  
June 2, 2008.

New York Times: The Senate's Chance on Warming

"Mr. Bush can no longer plausibly deny the science. What he continues to resist is the need for a full-throated response. The Senate can usher in a new era of American leadership when it convenes next week."

New York Times,  
May 28, 2008.

The Oregonian: Finally, a path for America to battle climate change

"The legislation, called America's Climate Security Act, would be the nation's first meaningful step toward halting and reversing the buildup of atmospheric gases that are altering the Earth's climate in devastating ways. Congress, after years of empty rhetoric on the subject, should pass this legislation and quickly put the United States on the right path to reducing the pollution that's causing this crisis."

The Oregonian (Oregon),  
June 1, 2008.

The Register Guard: Time to Act Senator Smith

"The Lieberman-Warner bill has impressive bipartisan support, reflecting a growing conviction in Congress and the American public that action is imperative."

"The scientific case for action is beyond compelling."

"It's the sort of leadership that Oregonians—and all Americans—need and deserve to meet the formidable challenges of climate change."

The Register-Guard (Oregon),  
June 1, 2008.

Pocono Record: Don't follow, lead on energy and climate

"The United States can help safeguard its environment and be out in front in the en-

ergy field. The Senate must lead the way to an environmentally responsible, economically sound energy future by passing the Climate Security Act."

Pocono Record (Pennsylvania),  
June 1, 2008.

Harrisburg Patriot News: ACT NOW/Don't let uncertainty rule out steps to meet climate challenge

"... to do nothing until the facts are incapable to even the most avowed critic would be reckless. Donald Brown, associate professor of Environmental Ethics, Science and the Law at Penn State, has written that 'the nature of the risk from climate change is enormous and using scientific uncertainty as an excuse for doing nothing is ethically intolerable.'

So we need to act.'"

Harrisburg Patriot News  
(Pennsylvania),  
May 25, 2008.

Salt Lake Tribune: Climate Security Act Cost of doing nothing is too great

"Clearly, we cannot sit idly by as disasters worsen and economic costs balloon. The Lieberman/Warner act is a reasonable first step."

Salt Lake Tribune (Utah),  
May 31, 2008.

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel: Editorial: The consequences are too dire to remain a bystander

"The science that all three reports looked to doesn't offer much in the way of good news—which is why it's essential for the Senate to provide some by taking the first step this week on the Climate Security Act."

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel  
(Wisconsin),  
May 31, 2008.

Mrs. BOXER. So my friends, the debate will go on. I think I am going to use the rest of my time to read the closing script for the day, but tomorrow, we go on. My friend, Senator INHOFE, is a terrific debater. Tomorrow, we are going to take that list he put up there behind himself and show how what he read off is not new bureaucracies but new investments. When he talked about adaptation and fire-fighting, of course we need to be sure we have the ability to do that. So we are going to show tomorrow how that chart is misleading. We are going to show tomorrow how the statistics that came from the National Association of Manufacturers are wrong.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD proof that they are wrong. We will talk about them tomorrow.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### THE ACCF/NAM MODELING ANALYSIS IS FLAWED:

At a May 20 hearing before the Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Deputy Administrator Howard Gruenspecht of the Energy Information Agency said that ACCF/NAM wrongly attributed costs due to rising world oil prices as impacts of the Climate Security Act, rather than considering those costs as part of the economic baseline for the study.

In addition, ACCF/NAM is based on implausible "constraints"—it basically assumes that new technologies and fuels will not be developed between now and 2030.

Congressional Research Service says NAM "assumes substantial constraints on technology availability, and higher costs than those embedded in EIA's NEMS model."

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, now I am going to go to the script so it is a little less complicated.

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

I assume that would happen after Senator DOLE finishes her remarks; is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Is there objection?

Mr. INHOFE. Yes. Mr. President, it is my understanding we have agreed to give Senator ENZI some time.

Mrs. BOXER. OK.

Mr. INHOFE. First, we will have the Senator from North Carolina. Then I will have 5 minutes of rebuttal.

Mrs. BOXER. Then I ask unanimous consent that when Senator ENZI completes his remarks, the Senate proceed to a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MALAYSIA

Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, I would like to share with my colleagues an important development in Asia with implications for regional security.

Malaysia, a moderate country of 27 million people with an Islamic majority, has long been a major high-tech manufacturing center, producing components of goods that are in personal computers and household items throughout our country, as well as throughout the world. It is encouraging to see economic reforms now complemented by political ones.

In response to a call for change voiced by the people in the March 8 Malaysian elections, in which opposition candidates made gains in Parliament, Malaysian Prime Minister Abdullah Badawi has proposed a series of significant reforms to promote a more independent and effective judiciary and to increase anticorruption efforts across Malaysia.

In the area of judicial reform, Prime Minister Badawi has proposed a new Judicial Appointments Commission to identify, recommend and evaluate candidates for the judiciary based on clearly defined criteria. He has also offered a proposal to improve the quality of judges by reviewing the compensation and terms of service for judges to attract and retain the most qualified judges.

Recognizing the major public concern about corruption in Malaysia, Mr. Badawi has taken steps to make Malaysia's Anti-Corruption Agency, ACA,

become a fully supported and independent commission with an independent corruption prevention advisory board. He has also undertaken action intended to triple the number of anticorruption officers, and to establish a parliamentary committee on corruption prevention that would review annual reports by the ACA.

Mr. Badawi's reform proposals also include greater support and protections for freedom of the press, including issuing one-time—rather than annual—licenses for media organizations and approving a permit for the party of main opposition leader Anwar Ibrahim's People's Justice Party to publish its own newspaper.

Malaysia's pursuit of democracy and its struggle against Islamic extremism are critical for establishing lasting peace, prosperity, and security both for the Malaysian people and for the entire Southeast Asian region. The future direction of countries such as Malaysia is of significant importance to the United States as we work with others to fight extremists.

The relationship between these types of reforms and security in Malaysia and the surrounding region is the subject of a recent op-ed in the *Providence Journal* by Stuart Eizenstat, who served as Undersecretary of State and Deputy Treasury Secretary in the Clinton administration. This editorial, which I am submitting for the *RECORD*, also notes Mr. Badawi's initiative to have Muslim states which are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, commit themselves to a joint plan to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and unemployment in the Islamic world. Attention to that kind of investment in basic social needs in the Islamic world is an essential element of combating extremism. Human security requires protection not only of law and freedom, but of economic security, and I commend Mr. Eizenstat's article for its recognition of how these issues intersect in the current reform efforts being undertaken in Malaysia.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial to which I referred be printed in the *RECORD*.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

[From the *Providence Journal*, May 29, 2008]  
MALAYSIAN DEMOCRACY'S ROLE IN TERROR  
FIGHT

(By Stuart E. Eizenstat)

There is a titanic conflict within the Muslim world pitting modernity against reactionary radicalism.

Muslim leaders who promote modernization and integration with the world economy will only succeed if their policies will lead to a better way of life for their people.

The next U.S. president must determine how best to support the reformers, which will require new approaches, a combination of both hard and soft U.S. power, and most importantly, strong, reliable allies.

That's why it is so important for the U.S. to pay attention to the transformation now occurring in Malaysia, a Muslim nation of

some 27 million people whose prime minister, Abdullah Badawi, has responded to electoral calls for change by introducing sweeping reforms designed to maintain a democratic open society for the long term.

On March 8, Malaysian voters sent a strong message to the government by giving opposition parties solid gains in parliament—even as Badawi's party continued to hold more than 60 percent of the seats.

Instead of heeding the calls of his adversaries to resign, Prime Minister Badawi embraced the call of voters who demanded reform. The results: Badawi's avalanche of proposals has begun positioning him as the 68-year-old "comeback kid" of Malaysia politics.

The reforms have addressed three central foundations for freedom too often not seen in developing nations—and especially those in the Islamic world.

First, Badawi has moved to strengthen the independence of Malaysia's judiciary, by creating a process to create merit-based lists of judicial candidates, similar to the kinds of vetting systems used in the U.S. to rate potential new federal judges.

Second, Badawi is building on strategies adopted in Hong Kong and Singapore to create independent bodies to combat corruption.

Finally, Badawi is opening up historically strict licensing processes to promote freedom of the press, making it possible for the newly empowered political opposition to publish its own newspaper.

These new reforms would fundamentally change the way business—and politics—are carried out in a nation whose political leadership had historically emphasized economic development rather than political freedom. By making the country's institutions more transparent and independent, the Badawi government is promoting a system that is also more likely to be resilient in turbulent economic times.

The stability of this majority Muslim nation through political and economic change has significant implications for the U.S., for whom Malaysia is the 10th largest trading partner.

Malaysia is an important producer for the U.S. of components for high-tech business and consumer goods, like computers and cell phones. It also has provided a steady example of a Muslim government that has been serious about combating terrorism at home. And it has burnished Badawi's reputation as a leader of Islamic moderates against the life-support systems that sustain the dark forces of Al Qaeda, Hamas, Hezbollah and the terror network that stretches from Northern Africa across the Middle East into Southeast Asia.

Other Muslim leaders, including those of some of the opposition parties in Malaysia, have a different vision, one that would reverse Badawi's goal of converting Malaysia into a multi-cultural Islamic-oriented state that is helping to modernize Islam in ways that are compatible with the globalizing challenges of the 21st Century.

For example, Malaysia's Parti Islam se Malaysia (PAS) has called for the imposition of a criminal code of Islamic law, or Shariah, including such cruel punishments as amputation and death by stoning, reversing hard-won women's rights and an end to race-oriented affirmative-action programs aimed at helping improve the lives of Malaysia's minorities.

Malaysia and Badawi have sought to lead by example in the region. During his recently concluded chairmanship of the Organization of the Islamic Conference—an international organization of 57 Muslim states from the Middle East to Indonesia—he led efforts to address the twin challenges of pov-

erty and illiteracy that fuel the spread of Islamic extremism in the Muslim world.

Badawi has challenged his fellow Muslim states, including those which are members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), to commit themselves to a joint plan to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and unemployment in the Islamic world.

His persistence in helping to establish a new economic agenda for the Muslim world represents a critical initiative in the long-term struggle to transform impoverished Muslim states into nations that find their place in a progressive, globalizing world.

In the end, whether Badawi's dexterity will keep him in power to serve a full term is yet to be determined, but what he has set in motion deserves the support of the United States, since his reforms will place Malaysia firmly on the path to modernizing its Islamic society.

Stuart E. Eizenstat was chief domestic-policy adviser to President Jimmy Carter, and held several senior positions in the Clinton administration.

## CHALLENGES FACING WYOMING'S FARMERS AND RANCHERS

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I believe our Nation's farmers and ranchers—free of government interference and redtape—are the best stewards of the land.

Unfortunately in Washington, there are people who don't understand Wyoming. We do not need the Federal Government to regulate mud puddles and wetlands. We know how to manage our lands. We do not take kindly to the "Washington knows best" philosophy. We are westerners. We have been living out here for a long time without the helpful hand of the Federal Government.

A recent editorial printed in the *Wyoming Livestock Roundup* on April 5 really hit home. I recommend to my colleagues the editorial by Jim Magagna as reflecting the feelings of Wyoming farmers and ranchers. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the *RECORD*.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the *RECORD*, as follows:

### THE SOCIETY WE LIVE IN

I am admittedly old-fashioned. I still relish the 60's when resource conflicts were most often resolved by just getting out and kicking a little dirt. I had my share of "cussin' and discussin'" with BLM, USFS and WG&F personnel. I respected their professional expertise and they respected my practical experience. Most often this combination produced a result that was a little uncomfortable for both of us, but right for the resource. Neither of us was particularly concerned that our decisions would be challenged by anyone else.

Fast-forward to the 21st century: Resource managers are no longer respected for their professional judgment, which they can exercise only at peril of the agency being sued. The demands placed upon them to create paper trails leave little time for kicking the dirt. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), has been added to the list of federal agencies known to strike fear into the hearts of ranchers. Resource decisions are driven primarily by often uninformed public opinion and agency efforts to avoid litigation. Many of the threats which once plagued only