study by the Heartland Institute showed that if emissions had to be reduced to 1990 levels—and that is not as low as the Kyoto Treaty would have required—the Ohio state government would lose a minimum of $1.2 billion in revenue annually, and consumers and businesses in our State would pay $3.2 billion and $32 billion, respectively, more for federal and state programs to reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

Furthermore, based on the Heartland Institute study, each household in Ohio would pay over $8,000 per year for just the reduction to 1990 levels, and reaching the Kyoto Treaty targets would cost every Ohio household $14,000 annually. Clearly, these numbers prove the folly of even thinking about agreeing to mandatory carbon dioxide controls in any form.

As for coal, there would be very little production of this fuel in the United States under a Kyoto type regime. The Energy Information Administration of the U. S. Department of Energy, analyzed the affects of a Kyoto Treaty on the energy markets and determined that it would cause a sixty-seven (67%) reduction in National coal production levels by 2010, and a 90% drop by 2020.

In short, by 2020 there would be no coal industry in Ohio, from which eighty-seven percent (87%) of the State's electricity is generated. Furthermore, coal fired electricity costs about one-third (⅓) that from natural gas fired generation, and is even more economical than this over nuclear generated electricity.

A better way to address the climate issue is by the plan outlined by President Bush in February, 2002, which, as I have stated before, is based on science, research, technology, efficiency, and voluntary actions. Such an approach will determine whether carbon dioxide emission reductions are beneficial or necessary, or not. If carbon dioxide reductions are proven to be necessary, we will be on our way. If they are not, we will still be moving well down the road to the more efficient use of coal with new technologies.

There currently are several initiatives in Washington that will directly keep coal in the energy mix. On the Congressional front, the U.S. House of Representatives has just passed H.R. 6, the Energy Policy Act of 2003. This legislation includes two important provisions that we need to get advanced clean coal technologies into existing coal fired electricity generating plants and to build new ones. H.R. 6 also includes authorization for basic coal research and for the President's $2 billion Clean Coal Power Initiative, which will demonstrate advanced clean coal technologies.

The aforementioned two provisions are also included in the Senate Bill, S. 14, that is now being debated on the Senate floor. But, S. 14 includes a third important element that was left out of the House passed legislation. The Senate Bill will include very important production and investment tax credits for a limited number of plants to encourage rapid use of new advanced clean coal technologies. It is important, Mr. Chairman and Congressman Ney, that you support the inclusion of these tax provisions in the final bill that goes to the President's desk.

Another important initiative that the Administration has announced is the FutureGen Program, which is a $1 billion, ten (10) year, demonstration project to create the World's first coal-based, zero emissions, electricity and hydrogen power plant. The plant will capture carbon dioxide emissions and will be coupled with carbon sequestration so that it is literally a zero emissions plant. Over the long term, coal can be the major source for hydrogen energy for our Country.

Mr. Chairman, not only is the coal industry opposed to mandatory reductions of carbon dioxide emissions, we are also opposed to programs that would require mandatory reporting on emissions, as well as schemes that would lead to carbon dioxide emissions trading. The voluntary approach that the industry is supporting will be the best way to preserve Ohio and tri-State area jobs and hold down electric rates for our households and our factories that must compete in the global marketplace.

The coal industry in the United States, at this time, is being economically devastated. Practically all of the major eastern U.S. coal producers are unprofitable or are currently in bankruptcy. This is largely the result of the depressed economy, huge amount of construction of new natural gas fired electricity generating units during the Clinton/Gore years, and importation of cheap coal from South America. This is the worst possible time for some in Congress to be advocating any mandatory requirements regarding carbon dioxide emission measuring, reductions, or trading.

Mr. Chairman and Congressman Ney, we commend you for holding this field hearing on the devastating effects that any attempt to put restrictions on carbon dioxide emissions would have on the people and communities in this tri-State area of the Ohio River Valley. As I stated previously, the Kyoto Treaty and proposed carbon dioxide emission reductions is a human issue with me, rather than environmental, as I know the names of many of the individuals in this area whose jobs, lives, and quality of life would be destroyed under the Kyoto Treaty or any other program for mandatory reductions in carbon dioxide emissions.

WAR IS ALWAYS SHOCK AND AWE

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 21, 2003

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, Secretary Rumsfeld's announcement a few months ago that the war in Iraq would be won by the application of ''shock and awe'' was not the revelation of a new and innovative weapon. Shock and awe has always been the dominant feature of war. Indeed war itself is inevitably traumatic; when there is death and killing there is automatic and excruciating shock and awe. Part of the power of the early witch doctors was derived from the grotesque mask they wore. Roman armor was designed not merely to protect soldiers but also to frighten the enemy. Viking ships had monstrous images carved on their masts to terrify their victims before attacking. Hitler's Luftwaffe planes from the air with bombs slaughtered the Polish cavalry charging forward on their obsolete white horses. The Russians employed a monster tank that made even the cold blooded Nazis cringe with fear. And, of course, nuclear war is the ultimate shock and awe. When we announce shock and awe as a great accomplishment there is a danger that we will grossly mislead our youth. There is nothing glorious and splendid about shock and awe. War is at best a necessary evil. The war against Iraq is an unnecessary evil. The following Rap poem seeks to expose the horror of Shock and Awe:

SHOCK AND AWE

See the devil's claw—
Thunder lightning death!
American Satan certified,
Fiery werewolf's paw,
Welcome the witch's law.
Shock and Awe!
God gave Lucifer
The outrage sign—
No more floods,
Generals in charge this time.
Military hi-tech games
Smoke and flames
Tomahawks never error
Now the screech of terror!
O say can you hear
Like hysterical chickens
Enemy families scrambling
With their foreign fear.
Target with the drone
Then melt the ancient stone;
Ignore the pope
Burn infant hope.
Apologize for the human stew:
Brains fried
Glands crisp dried
Ears toasted
Thighs roasted
Blood and skin
For savage sausage;
Barbecue ageing sages
Too old to flee,
Dracula's banquet served free.
America stands by what it said—
Every Iraqui orphan will be fed;
Salute the red white and blue—
Liberation will surely come true.
With Shock and Awe
We decree new orders—
We reserve the right
To draw new borders.
Bagdad is burning,
For Damascus
We are yearning,
On the table Tehran too,
Salute almighty red white and blue.
Color the sky red
Pray for the collateral dead,
Ingest civilization raw,
Taste unpolluted steaming
Shock and Awe!
Entice priests away from popes,
Humiliate polyglot UN dopes;
Shove Paris onto the track,
Watch Moscow at our back;
Ambitious Shiites should cross no border;
Shock and Awe
Is the new world order!
See the devil's claw
Fiery werewolf's paw
Welcome the witch's law.
Shock and Awe!
Shock and Awe!

HEALTHY FORESTS RESTORATION ACT OF 2003

SPEECH OF

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 20, 2003

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, this bill isn't about wildfire prevention. Fire prevention is being used as an excuse for allowing massive commercial logging in our national forests.

Although its proponents say otherwise, the bill allows more than just ''thinning'' of small trees and brush that are at risk of burning. It allows logging of the largest, most fire-resistant trees which are found in areas of the forest that are the least likely to burn.

Timber companies want special access to these commercial-grade trees and the isolated sections of forest where they flourish. Under the pretext of ''fire prevention,'' this bill rewards the industry with that access.

When this proposal was unveiled by the White House last summer, James Connaughton, the Chairman of President Bush's Council on Environmental Quality, gave the only frank description of the plan to come from the Administration. He said:

''[T]he best place to get commercial grade timber is in the context of these thinning projects. So why not go there? And that's really what this [initiative] is about.''

So the ''thinning'' is simply a Trojan horse to allow massive commercial logging in our forests.

If we're serious about stopping the destructive fires that destroy homes and threaten lives, we need to focus on the borders between forests and populated areas. Clearcutting in isolated areas of our forests, as the bill allows, will not protect lives or property. The slash created by clearcutting undermines forest health and increases the risk of damaging wildfires.

The Miller Substitute focuses on where the greatest threat exists . . . the border between forests and population centers. At the same time, it preserves our ecologically valuable old growth forests. If wildfire prevention is the goal, then the Miller Substitute is the best way to get there. We need to defeat this bill and adopt the Miller substitute.

CONGRATULATING NICOLE BORDALLO NELSON ON HER GRADUATION FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 21, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Ms. Nicole Bordallo Nelson for completing her undergraduate degree in Psychology from the University of San Francisco, for which commencement ceremonies will take place on May 24, 2003.

The Psychology Department at the University of San Francisco is a rigorous and highly regarded program. I am proud of Nicole for her tremendous achievement and for her hard work in order to earn this prestigious degree. However, it is her compassion for other people that is most commendable. Besides her many long hours of study and her hard work as a research assistant with the University of San Francisco Psychology Department, Nicole spent much of her free time volunteering for Bay Area homeless rescue missions. It is no surprise that she has excelled at the college level, and I have no doubt that she will continue to serve the community as she pursues a career in the Psychology.

Before college, Nicole attended the Academy of Our Lady of Guam, a Catholic school for young women on Guam, and later graduated from St. Paul's School. In addition to her coursework and hours of community service, she excelled as an athlete in soccer and basketball.

Today I join Nicole's parents, Deborah Josephine Bordallo and James Earl Nelson in congratulating Nicole on her accomplishment. They were always supportive and responsible parents to Nicole, their only daughter, and they have every reason to be proud of her achievement. But most of all, I want to thank Nicole for making me one very proud grandmother. I know that her grandfather, the late Governor Ricky Bordallo, must be smiling down on her today. God bless you, Nicole, we love you.

COERCED STERIZATION INVESTIGATED IN SLOVAKIA

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 21, 2003

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, the Senate gave its consent to protocols providing for the accession of seven new members to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. I have supported Slovakia's admission to NATO and am heartened that the post–1998 democratic and human rights progress in Slovakia made the Senate vote possible.

Slovak leaders continue to demonstrate in many concrete ways their commitment to the oftcited but not always visible ''shared values'' that are central to the trans-Atlantic community. I was moved to read that several Slovak leaders, including Speaker of the Parliament, Pavol Hrusovsky, with whom I met last year, Laszlo Nagy, Chairman of the Parliament's human rights committee, and the Foreign Ministry have spoken out so clearly and strongly on behalf of the Cuban dissidents victimized by Castro's recent sweeping crackdown on human rights activists.

At the same time, I have continuing concerns about the Slovak Government's ongoing investigation into allegations that Romani women were sterilized without proper informed consent.

Mr. Speaker, I know these allegations are of concern to many members of the Helsinki Commission, one of whom recently sponsored a Capitol Hill briefing concerning the sterilizations. I also discussed the issue with Slovak Ambassador Martin Butora and Deputy Minister Ivan Korcok in March. Eight Helsinki Commissioners joined me in writing to Prime Minister Dzurinda to express our concern, and U.S. Assistant Secretary for Human Rights, Democracy, and Labor, Lome Craner, commented on this abhorrent practice at his hearing on the State Department's annual human rights report.

I was encouraged by the Prime Minister's substantive and sympathetic response, and I commend his commitment to improve respect for the human rights of Slovakia's Romani minority.

At the same time, I am deeply troubled by one particular aspect of the government's response to the reports documenting that sterilizations occurred without proper informed consent.

Shortly after the release in January of a lengthy report on sterilization of Romani women, a spokesperson for the ministry responsible for human rights was quoted in The New York Times as saying: ''If we confirm this information, we will expand our charges to the report's authors, that they knew about a crime for a year and did not report it to a prosecutor. And if we prove it is not true, they will be charged with spreading false information and damaging the good name of Slovakia.''

In other words, if the government's investigation does not find evidence of coerced sterilization, they intend to make those who dared make the allegation pay a price. And if the government's investigation does confirm the allegation, they will still make those who made the allegation pay a price. I believe this is what is meant by the old expression, ''Damned if you do, and damned if you don't.'' This is really an outrageous threat, and it's hard to believe that an official responsible for human rights would have made it.

Mr. Speaker, I had hoped that this was an unfortunate misstatement and not really reflective of the Slovak Government's policies. I had hoped that the fact that almost every newspaper article, from Los Angeles to Moscow, about coerced sterilization in Slovakia has mentioned this threat would lead the Slovak Government to issue some kind of clarification or retraction. Unfortunately, not only has there been no such clarification or retraction, but the threat has now been repeated—not once, but at least twice.

First, in mid-March, the Ministry of Health issued a report based on its own investigation into the allegations. (A separate government investigation continues.) Naming a particular Slovak human rights advocate by name, the ministry complained that she had refused to cooperate with police investigators and this could be considered covering up a crime. Essentially the same point was made by Slovakia's Ambassador to the OSCE in early April, ironically during a meeting on Romani human rights issues.

Mr. Speaker, these threats raise serious doubts about the breadth and depth of the Slovak Government's commitment to get at the truth in this disturbing matter. Can the Slovak Government really expect women who may have been sterilized without consent to come forward and cooperate with an investigation with a threat like this hanging over them? A few brave souls may, but I believe these threats have had a substantial chilling effect on the investigative process.

In fact, it is not unusual for those whose rights have been violated to confide their stories only upon condition of anonymity. And while I realize there has been a very serious effort in Slovakia to improve the professionalism of the police and to address past police abuses against Roma, I certainly can't blame Romani women if they are unwilling to pour their hearts out to their local constables. Simply put, the police have not yet earned that trust.

I hope the Slovak Government will set the record straight on this and remove any doubt that the days when human rights activists could be sent to jail for their reports is over. Doing so is critical for the credibility of the government's ongoing investigation.

RECOGNITION OF ARDELL KIMMEL

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 21, 2003

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize Ardell Kimmel of Jefferson County, Illinois. Ardell was recently inducted into the Senior Saints Hall of Fame of Jefferson County.

Ardell received this honor for his lifelong service to others. He served his country in