

COMMEMORATING THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUDDICK TROWBRIDGE POST NO. 73 OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

**HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the Ruddick Trowbridge Post No. 73 of the American Legion, based in Monticello, New York, which is commemorating the 80th Anniversary of their Post. It is with great pleasure that I join the Post in honoring their present and former commanders and auxiliary presidents on the occasion of this significant milestone.

Named in honor of Ruddick Trowbridge, who was killed in action during World War I in France on August 10, 1918, the Ruddick Trowbridge Post was established in 1923, when its first commander, Sylvester Smith, entered office. The Post was later chartered on June 7, 1930. Since the Post was established, forty-five men have served as commander.

The Ruddick Trowbridge Post has continued to work to ensure that the tremendous contributions and sacrifices made by this nation's veterans are remembered and recognized. In addition, the Post has maintained an active role in the community. The Post has provided scholarships to deserving local students, recognized scouts for their achievements, donated flags to community organizations and municipal governments, and honored deceased veterans by decorating their graves. The Post also holds and participates in ceremonies for Memorial Day, National POW/MIA Day in September and Veterans Day.

As part of the American Legion, which boasts a membership of more than three million veterans and currently includes approximately fifteen thousand posts worldwide, the Ruddick Trowbridge Post has actively promoted the values and focus on community service that define the American Legion organization. I am proud to express my appreciation and great respect to the members of the Post for their distinguished record of service to this great nation as well as the significant contributions they have made to our local communities.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to submit these remarks in honor of the 80th Anniversary of the Ruddick Trowbridge Post No. 73 of the American Legion.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. GENE GREEN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on Friday July 25, 2003, I had to return to Houston for urgent business, and missed a number of votes.

I would like the RECORD to reflect that, had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

On rollcall No. 447, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 448, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 449, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 450, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 451, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 452, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 453, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 454, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 455, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 456, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 457, I would have voted "aye."

On rollcall No. 458, I would have voted "nay."

On rollcall No. 459, I would have voted "aye."

**CONGRATULATIONS TO MISSOURI FARM BUREAU FOR REACHING 100,000 MEMBERS**

**HON. IKE SKELTON**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, let me take this means to congratulate the Missouri Farm Bureau for reaching an all-time membership high of 100,000 Missourians. During the last decade, Missouri Farm Bureau membership has grown steadily and will exceed 100,000 by the end of its membership year on August 31, 2003.

Missouri Farm Bureau was first organized in 1915 and was the first such state Farm Bureau to be organized in the Nation. Today, Missouri Farm Bureau is the state's largest farm organization and has offices in each of Missouri's 115 counties. Missouri Farm Bureau also plays an integral role in working with its partners around the country as a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Through the years, Missouri Farm Bureau members have worked to develop grassroots agriculture policy. Their advice is critical to Members of Congress' developing an agriculture strategy that will most benefit Missouri producers. Reaching a milestone of 100,000 members is truly an outstanding accomplishment and is the result of a lot of hard work on the part of Farm Bureau leaders throughout the Show Me State.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud Missouri Farm Bureau President Charlie Kruse and all 100,000-plus members of this farm organization for their work on behalf of American agriculture. I know that all my House colleagues will join me in congratulating them on a job well done.

**UN CAN PICK UP PIECES IF U.S. WILL LET IT**

**HON. BARNEY FRANK**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, upon my return to the United States after a

week in the Republic of Cape Verde, which is the ancestral home of many of my constituents, I was pleased to read that the President, in a long overdue move, is seriously thinking about significant UN involvement in our administration of Iraq. Unfortunately, both past history and the description of current efforts fail to give me confidence that the administration is ready to do this in the serious way that is required for success.

The importance of this being done appropriately was recently underlined in an extremely cogent article from one of our most experienced foreign policy experts. Jonathan Moore is a man who began his career working as a key aide to the late Eliot Richardson, himself one of the most distinguished and thoughtful practitioners of foreign policy in recent history. Jonathan Moore has broad firsthand experience in international affairs, and has also been a thoughtful scholar. He served America at the UN under President George H.W. Bush, and he is now an advisor to the UN Development Program on Post Conflict Reconstruction. On Tuesday, August 26, as I was leaving the country, I read the attached article by him in the Boston Globe and I was struck by how well he put the case. As might already be clear from his having begun his work with Eliot Richardson, Jonathan Moore's active political career was as a Republican, which is relevant only to refute any suggestion that there is even the slightest hint of partisanship in his strong critique of the administration.

Few Americans have earned a right to a hearing on this subject more than Jonathan Moore, and I know of no one who has made the case for the appropriate policy to be followed in this difficult situation more cogently. I ask that Jonathan Moore's incisive article be printed here, and I earnestly hope that the administration will heed him.

[From the Boston Globe, Aug. 26, 2003]

**UN CAN PICK UP PIECES IN IRAQ IF U.S. WILL LET IT**

In the aftermath of last Tuesday's bombing of United Nations headquarters in Baghdad, the United States finds itself in a terrible bind largely of its own making.

Following the successful fighting and takeover, the United States held the initiative as it turned to the immediate postwar challenges of occupation: establishing security, tending to humanitarian relief, getting basic public services functioning, and undertaking efforts to build a democratic nation and to begin serious reconstruction. Now the momentum may have shifted against the United States, putting it in a perilous position.

In all the time building up to the war, the United States insisted on its objective of regime change and its vision of a stable, democratic Iraq exerting a salutary influence on peace and progress in the Middle East. The problem is that the administration did not heed sensible, professional warnings of the inherent dangers and obstacles that would be faced and cautions about the enormous investments that would be required to pull it off. Instead, the administration proceeded by itself in an arrogant and ill-prepared manner.

While the problems the United States has encountered since the war was declared over could not have been predicted with certainty (and who would have wanted to), some were probable, all were possible, and none, even occurring together, should have come as a surprise.

Two factors in the current situation are predominant: establishing and maintaining security in Iraq and the role of the United

Nations. The United States is in the process of botching both of them, and they are intertwined. The administration has failed to control security in Iraq by underestimating the problem and by refusing to take the measures required to achieve it.

When the Security Council refused to give the United States *carte blanche* for both its war-making and its nation-building, the administration dismissed the United Nations and proceeded unilaterally. (The "coalition" is us. Our biggest and best ally, the British, have 11,000 troops in Iraq compared with our 150,000.)

Security is the *sine qua non*. Nothing else in the administration's ambitious agenda can happen without it. Not only does adequate security in Iraq not exist and is diminishing but the United States, in its insistent monopoly, is exclusively responsible for it and therefore for its failure.

As Washington now casts about for help both in recovering security—with peacekeeping troops from other countries—and in reconstruction—with financing and expertise also from international actors—other nations neither want to participate as U.S. vassals nor are they entirely confident the United States is up to doing a good job.

Two weeks ago the United States scrapped a possible UN resolution designed to attract such help and provide greater credibility for the whole enterprise because the administration didn't want its own authority to be diluted in either realm.

We've been there before and should know better, most recently in Afghanistan. We try to do it on the cheap and alone, stubbornly and churlishly. Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, who months ago brutally put down our Army chief of staff for having suggested the need for up to 300,000 troops to secure postwar Iraq, indicated after the bombing of the UN headquarters and amid other security breakdowns that the current level of U.S. troops envoy to Iraq chided the Iraqis to exert more authority over the situation. This won't work.

Perhaps a strategy would be for the United States first to deploy substantially more troops to Iraq and also support a new Security Council resolution reconfirming coalition authority for the security job but switching principal responsibility to the UN for the reconstruction job—a dual model somewhat similar to the one used in Afghanistan.

This would allow the United States to do what it can do best and the UN to do what it can do best. The United States would still exercise enormous influence in the nation-building arena but with more international involvement in money, experience, and political capital. There would be greater credibility and broad acceptance for such an arrangement, more sharing of credit and blame (the United States would not be exclusively exposed and targeted), and such a regime would be likely to attract more troop contributions to the United States-led security effort.

The administration would still face huge odds. But it would strengthen the prospect and improvement is desperately needed. The United States can't go it alone, and it must not go down and out in Iraq.

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INLAND EMPIRE UTILITIES  
AGENCY

**HON. DAVID DREIER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Inland Empire Regional Water Re-

cycling Initiative. This bill seeks to authorize \$30 million total for the Inland Empire Utilities Agency (IEUA) and the Cucamonga County Water District (CCWD), to assist in constructing two water recycling projects which will add 75,000 acre-feet of new water annually to the area's water supply.

Earlier this year, the U.S. Department of the Interior announced a new initiative—Water 2025—Preventing Crisis and Conflict in the West—aimed at preventing chronic water supply problems in the Western United States resulting from drought, growth or other challenges. In addition to the federal strategy, California, more than a year ago, established a special Water Recycling Task Force, managed by the State Water Resources Control Board. The Task Force concluded that by the year 2030, California should develop 1.5 million acre feet of new recycled water.

Water supply issues in California and other Western states are of paramount concern, especially in light of ongoing challenges with the Colorado River Quantification Settlement Agreement. In order to meet the water needs of the Inland Empire, and to help alleviate California's overdependence on the Colorado River, I see this legislation as a key federal-local partnership to bring a significant amount of new water supply to the region.

The Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Initiative includes two projects, the first of which will be constructed by the IEUA and will produce 70,000 acre-feet of new water annually. This project is expected to be fully constructed and on-line by 2008. The second of these projects, to be constructed by the CCWD, will produce an additional 5,000 acre feet of new water annually. This project is expected to be fully constructed and on-line by 2010. Between these two projects, 75,000 acre feet of new water will be produced annually before the end of the decade.

I am pleased that the Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Project has the support of all member agencies of IEUA, as well as the water agencies downstream in Orange County. It is also consistent with regional watershed plans, the California Department of Water Resources water recycling task force, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's comprehensive water study, and the Department of Interior's "Water 2025" plan.

I also want to recognize the hard work of IEUA and CCWD, which serve the Cities of Rancho Cucamonga, Upland, Montclair, Chino, Chino Hills, Ontario, and Fontana. Their dedication to providing the water needs of the region is commendable, and I urge my colleagues to support the Inland Empire Regional Water Recycling Project.

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TRIBUTE TO MAX FINESTONE

**HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the accomplishments of my friend and constituent Max Finestone, who recently celebrated his 81st birthday. I am proud to say that Max has remained an active member of his community in Ulster County, New York and has dedicated himself to improving this nation and the lives of the people who reside in it.

For the past 60 years, Max has fought for social justice, equal opportunity, education, protection of the natural environment, and the preservation of individuals' rights of free expression. Nearly 50 years ago, Max was called to testify in this building by Senator Joseph McCarthy to defend his own rights of free speech, free thought and free assembly. He was quite wrongly accused of being un-American. To me, and to many others, he represents the finest qualities of an American citizen.

Every day of his adult life before those hearings, and indeed, every day since, Max has exemplified the characteristics of true citizenship—those very characteristics that make our nation great. He was a successful entrepreneur who attended to his customers with the utmost integrity. He epitomizes the values of volunteerism and activism. He tirelessly contributes considerable effort and time to the betterment of his community, advocating for the homeless, feeding the hungry, striving for better quality education and affordable health care and working for a more peaceful and tolerant world. He has been a loving husband to Annette, his wife of 50 years, a proud and devoted father to his two daughters, Laura and Lisa, and a doting grandfather to Eva and Michael.

Mr. Speaker, in this day, when so many people question other people's motives and when voices of disagreement are dismissed as being unpatriotic, we must remember that it is men like Max Finestone, who fight diligently every day for the rights with which we have been blessed and which we must never take for granted. I ask my colleagues in the House to join me today in honoring Max Finestone for his commitment to improving the world around him and for his dedication to his country.

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TO POSTHUMOUSLY HONOR JAMES COLLEY, RECIPIENT OF THE ED PASTOR CULTURAL AWARENESS AWARD

**HON. ED PASTOR**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 3, 2003*

Mr. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute to a man whose tireless dedication to our community has enriched the lives of our citizens, and especially our youth, in the City of Phoenix. For his contributions, Mr. James Colley has recently been posthumously awarded the Ed Pastor Cultural Awareness Award.

The Ed Pastor Cultural Awareness Award provides an opportunity to highlight innovative culturally sensitive programs and the visionary, creative leaders who design and implement them. This award also recognizes any research related to the promotion of diversity issues in parks and recreation.

It is fitting that this initial award is awarded to a man who directed and created innovative programs and services throughout his career in parks and recreation. The Ed Pastor Award represents the late Mr. James Colley's commitment to all citizens regardless of ethnicity, gender, or age.

Minority youth have long suffered at the hands of gangs, drug abuse, teen pregnancy, and other social ills. Jim dedicated significant