

Snider of Rockville, Maryland, Katherine Barrett Mosely, Russell Long Mosely and wife Erin Saporito Mosely, and Kirk Meredith Mosely, all of Baton Rouge. Nieces and nephews include Marsha McFarland Budz of Boulder, Colorado, Terry McFarland Fluke of Gallatin Gateway, Montana, Rory Scott McFarland of Boulder, Palmer Reid Long Jr. of Shreveport, Laura Long Lubin of Los Angeles, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Burke of Morganton, North Carolina, Clark Bason of North Hollywood, California, W.H. Bason, Jr. of Martinsville, Virginia, Sally Bason and Sarah Bason of Reidsville, North Carolina, Mrs. William Bason of St. Mary's, Georgia, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Burke, Jr. of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Carolyn Cumming of Bethesda, Maryland. He was preceded in death by his parents Huey Pierce Long and Rose McConnell Long.

WINNING THE PEACE IN IRAQ

Mr. EDWARDS. Over a month ago, our military achieved an impressive victory in Iraq—a victory earned by the brave men and women of our Armed Forces, and a victory that serves as a testament to the bipartisan commitment to ensuring that our military remains the best in the world. Through these efforts, we removed a brutal regime and helped liberate a people.

This victory also brought an enormous responsibility upon the United States: to help the Iraqi people rebuild their lives in peace and prosperity. Meeting this challenge is a test of our leadership, a test of our commitment and resolve, and a test of our willingness to engage with the rest of the world.

Unfortunately, the Bush administration has put us on a course to fail these tests. Since that statue of Saddam Hussein came crashing down, America's postwar policy has been confused and chaotic. The American-led civil administration is understaffed, under-equipped and unprepared. Already many of its senior leaders have come and gone. The international community has expressed a willingness to help, but has been kept on the sidelines. Baghdad and other key cities remain unsafe. There has been widespread looting of hospitals, businesses, museums, and homes. Mass gravesites have not been protected. Refugees are fleeing to neighboring countries like Jordan. Radical clerics have begun to fill the power vacuum. Saddam Hussein and many of his senior henchmen are still at large. And most disturbing, nuclear, chemical and biological facilities have been left unprotected and have been ransacked—not only destroying possible evidence about Saddam's weapons of mass destruction, but presenting a real threat that such materials will end up in the hands of terrorists.

Continuing on this path not only hurts the Iraqi people, who have suffered enough and deserve better, but it squanders all that our military achieved in Iraq, threatens our security, and undermines our standing in the world.

I am concerned that we are about to repeat the same mistakes we have

made in Afghanistan, where this administration's efforts to win the peace have been ineffective and weak. The lack of American leadership has left Afghanistan dangerously unstable. We cannot make the same mistake in Iraq.

Last fall, many of us who supported the use of military force in Iraq warned President Bush about this problem. We argued that the United States needed to put the same amount of energy, effort, and creativity into planning for what to do after Saddam was gone.

We supported the use of force to ensure that Iraq complied with its commitments to the international community. But we also called on the President to carefully plan for a new Iraq—a prosperous democracy at peace with itself and its neighbors.

The President obviously did not heed our advice. The administration did not make adequate plans for the situation which now threatens the success of our mission in Iraq—and in some instances, it apparently did not plan at all. It now tries to explain away its failures as the “untidy” realities of postwar Iraq. Rather than make excuses, the administration must act before it undermines all that we have accomplished.

Because the administration failed to anticipate the consequences of victory, we now face the prospect of an Iraq that descends into chaos. We must take action now to stop this.

Almost 6 weeks ago, the day after Baghdad fell to U.S. forces, I outlined four clear and simple principles to guide U.S. policy in postwar Iraq.

First, the U.S. must bring other countries into this effort, as well as institutions like the United Nations and NATO. Including others will not just increase the likelihood of success. It will help create a free Iraqi government with legitimacy and authority in the region and the rest of the world. And by sharing the costs of this massive effort, including others will ease the burdens on the American people.

Second, the U.S. must do more to ensure the safety and security of the Iraqi people. It makes no sense that we did not have enough military forces on the ground to protect critical weapons sites or stop looting from spinning out of control. Clearly, we should have had more forces ready to meet these challenges.

It is good that reinforcements are on the way, but I believe that the best way to deal with this problem now would be to create a multinational peacekeeping force, led by NATO. We all know that many NATO members were deeply divided over the issue of what to do about Iraq. But now that the war is over, I believe that we have an opportunity to reaffirm NATO's importance and relevance—as well as America's commitment to the alliance—by looking for ways to include NATO in providing security today in Iraq.

Third, we have to do better at ensuring that the Iraqi people, not some puppet government, will shape Iraq's future. So far, our efforts to support an open political process have been

unimpressive, raising doubts about our commitment to giving the Iraqi people a voice in the process and a government that reflects their diversity. The administration has not articulated a clear path to help the Iraqi people achieve self-government, preserve basic freedoms, and uphold the rule of law. This process must be seen as legitimate. Therefore we should act now to give the broader international community a role.

Fourth, we have to ensure that the Iraqi people can build a prosperous economy that is theirs alone. Iraq has enormous economic potential, and we have to help the Iraqi people tap into that potential and make clear that the oil is theirs and not for the U.S. or others to exploit. Many of the recent decisions about which companies will help rebuild Iraq have raised doubts around the world about our motives. We need a transparent and open process to guarantee that the awarding of contracts is fair.

While our national interest requires that we make this commitment to help rebuild Iraq, the American people deserve to know how much this is going to cost. This administration has consistently been unclear about the duration and costs of our commitment in a post-Saddam Iraq. We must have a better accounting. How much will it cost the American taxpayer? How much will other countries contribute? What are the signposts for measuring success in a transition to an independent, democratic Iraqi government?

It is in America's national interest to help build an Iraq at peace with itself and its neighbors, because a democratic, tolerant, and accountable Iraq will be a peaceful regional partner. A free Iraq could serve as a model for the entire Arab world. And if done right—with humility, patience, and cooperation—this effort to rebuild Iraq will bring the world together and return America to a place where it is respected and admired.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. BAYH. Mr. President, I regret that I missed last evening's vote on the nomination of Maurice Hicks to be a District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana. My flight from Indianapolis to Washington was cancelled due to mechanical problems with the plane. I would like the record to reflect that had I been present, I would have voted “yea” to confirm Maurice Hicks.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

IN CELEBRATION OF RABBI MARTIN S. WEINER

• Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Rabbi Martin S. Weiner, who is retiring after 31 years of dedicated service to the community.

Rabbi Weiner, a San Francisco native, was educated in the city's public

schools. He received his bachelor of arts degree from the University of California at Berkeley and his rabbinical training at the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati.

In 1964, Rabbi Weiner was ordained from the College-Institute, where he earned a master of arts in Hebrew Letters with honors.

Rabbi Weiner came to Temple Sherith Israel in 1972, where he serves as the Senior Rabbi. Rabbi Weiner also is the immediate past president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Reform movement's rabbinical union. In addition, Rabbi Weiner sits on the board of the Reform Pension Plan and the Bay Area Chapter of the American Jewish Committee.

Among his many accomplishments, Rabbi Weiner has served as president of the Pacific Association of Reform Rabbis and as chair of the San Francisco Interfaith Council. He has also served as vice president, treasurer, and a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis Executive Board, in addition to the Jewish Community Federation, the National Commission on Reform Jewish Education, the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, and the Jewish Family & Children's Service. Rabbi Weiner also bravely offered his services during the aftermath of the September 11, 2001, attack on the World Trade Center. He comforted those in need and aided several traumatized patients at New York City's Beth Israel Hospital.

Rabbi Weiner's service to the Jewish community, both in San Francisco and nationwide, is truly inspiring. I am confident that, even in retirement, Rabbi Martin Weiner will continue to inspire people with his humanity and dedication.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the Committee on Armed Forces.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

2003 COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON U.S. TRADE AND INVESTMENT POLICY TOWARD SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT—PM 35

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with title I of the Trade and Development Act of 2000, I am providing a report prepared by my Administration entitled "2003 Comprehensive Report on U.S. Trade and Investment Policy for Sub-Saharan Africa and Implementation of the African Growth and Opportunity Act."

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, May 19, 2003.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:15 p.m., a message from the House of representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S.330. An act to further the protection and recognition of veterans's memorials, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1018. An act to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 147. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Orphan Drug Act and the National Organization for Rare Disorders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 166. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of Buckle Up America Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 201(b) of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998, as amended by section 681(b) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003, and the order of the House of January 8, 2003 and upon the recommendation of the Minority Leader, the Speaker reappoints the following member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Commission on International Religious Freedom for a 2-year term ending May 14, 2005: Ms. Felice Gaer of Paramus, New Jersey, to succeed herself.

The message further announced that pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 276d, clause 10 of rule 1, and the order of the House of January 8, 2003, the Speaker appoints the following Members of the House of Representatives to the United States Delegation of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, in addition to Mr. HOUGHTON of New York, Chairman, appointed on March 13, 2003: Mr. OBERSTAR Of Minnesota; Mr. DREIER of California; Mr. SHAW of Florida; Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York; Mr. STEARNS of Florida; Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota; Mr. MANZULLO of Illinois; Mr. SMITH of Michigan; Mr. ENGLISH of Pennsylvania; Mr. SOUDER of Indiana.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

S.243. An act concerning participation of Taiwan in the World Health Organization.

S. 870. An act to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to extend the availability of funds to carry out the fruit and vegetable pilot program.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 1018. An act to designate the building located at 1 Federal Plaza in New York, New York, as the "James L. Watson United States Court of International Trade Building"; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

The following concurrent resolutions were read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 147. Concurrent resolution commemorating the 20th Anniversary of the Orphan Drug Act and the National Organization for Rare Disorders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. Con. Res. 166. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in support of Buckle Up America Week; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read, and placed on the calendar:

S. 1079. A bill to extend the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 2002.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 878. A bill to authorize an additional permanent judgeship in the District of Idaho, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SHELBY for the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

*Steven B. Nesmith, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

*Lane Carson, of Louisiana, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2004.

*James Broadus, of Texas, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2004.

*Jose Teran, of Florida, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2005.

*Morgan Edwards, of North Carolina, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the National Institute of Building Sciences for a term expiring September 7, 2005.

*Nicholas Gregory Mankiw, of Massachusetts, to be a Member of the Council of Economic Advisers.