

Elks Ladies Auxiliary, who have served their community in Colorado for over 50 years. The women of the Hotchkiss Elks Ladies Auxiliary have worked hard to create a friendly, positive atmosphere in their community and I am proud to pay tribute to them here today.

Through many years of distinguished service, the Ladies Auxiliary have contributed to all aspects of their community, raising and contributing money to Laradon Hall, the Sunshine School, various clothing drives, the March of Dimes, a cancer fund, a polio fund, the AIDS project, and the Hotchkiss High School Band. They also put on several community parties, allowing citizens the opportunity to relax and have some fun over the holidays.

The ladies have done more for their community than raise money; they have provided the town of Hotchkiss with the opportunity to have fun. Their hard work and dedication produces events that entertain the community, helping to bring joy into the lives of its residents. They are famous for their Christmas and Halloween parties. They have Easter egg hunts, Chili cookouts, and a Charity Ball.

Mr. Speaker, the Hotchkiss Elks Ladies Auxiliary has provided my district with over 50 years of selfless service. Their distinguished efforts in the Hotchkiss community are certainly deserving of praise before this body and this nation. I am honored to offer my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Hotchkiss Elks Ladies Auxiliary and congratulate them on 50 years of outstanding contribution.

RESULTS OF THE ATTACK ON IRAQ: WHAT HAVE WE DISCOVERED?

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, (1) After more than two months of searching, no Weapons of Mass Destruction have been discovered in Iraq. While it is not impossible that something may be discovered, the fact that no WMD were used during the war and none have yet been discovered afterward indicates that Iraq did not pose a threat to the United States.

(2) Assuming that no WMD are discovered in Iraq, it appears that Iraq may have actually been following the various UN resolutions that demanded the destruction of this weapons material.

(3) Before the attack on Iraq, it was claimed that Iraq would destroy its oil wells. Though some explosives may have been found at some sites, it is clear that there was no co-ordinated Iraqi effort to demolish its oil facilities.

(4) Before the attack, it was claimed that the Iraqi government would blow up dams to slow down invading troops. It did not do so.

(5) Despite claims before the attack, there is no evidence of sustained, high-level contacts between the Iraqi government and the Al-Qaeda terrorist network.

(6) US troops and defense planners were shocked that the Iraqi army simply melted away as the US attack pressed toward Baghdad. An army that cannot even defend its own territory is hardly a threat to its neighbors—or to the United States 6,000 miles away.

(7) Considering the apparent lack of WMD and the total failure of the Iraqi army, claims

that Iraq was a threat to United States national security appear to have been inaccurate. I publicly doubted such claims before the attack.

(8) Ending Saddam Hussein's rule over Iraq hasn't solved much. Even with Saddam removed from power, we are told that that "regime change" as such is not enough: there must be a "process" of regime change where the end-goal is to remake Iraq and Iraqi society in our own image. This is otherwise known as "nation-building."

(9) Chaos and lawlessness prevails across Iraq. There is no functioning police force other than American troops. Anger toward the United States occupying force continues to increase.

(10) There is little chance of anything resembling democracy emerging in Iraq any time soon. Any real "democracy" that emerges will likely have a fundamentalist Islamic flavor and will be hostile to other religious and ethnic groups in Iraq.

(11) American soldiers are still getting killed on a regular basis. More organized forces seeking to kill American troops appear to be springing up across Iraq. Frustration with the American occupation of Iraq seems to be adding to the ranks of these organized anti-occupation forces, multiplying the threat to American troops.

(12) There are more US troops being sent to Iraq now that major hostilities have ended. Troops that were supposed to be coming home have been told they must remain in Iraq because of the continued chaos and danger to American forces.

(13) Though it was claimed before the US attack that proceeds from the sale of Iraqi oil would be sufficient to rebuild the country, it is now obvious that this will not be the case. The brunt of the burden of Iraqi reconstruction will therefore fall on the American taxpayer. Much of the damage is the result of our own bombing of that country.

(14) At a time when the US economy continues to falter, costs of occupation and reconstruction of Iraq have skyrocketed. Money spent rebuilding Iraq is money not available to help the US economy recover.

(15) The credibility of the United States overseas is at an all time low.

(16) The US intelligence community is being increasingly questioned over the quality of intelligence provided, while others suspect that the intelligence provided had been manipulated somewhere in the process to support a pre-determined policy.

(17) Hatred toward the United States is on the increase in the Arab world, making terrorism more likely against us than before the attack—as the CIA predicted.

(18) Nation-building—from creating a health-care system to organizing trash pick-up to running the Iraqi media—has become our number one goal in Iraq.

(19) Yet, supporters of this war are already planning for the next war—possibly against Iran, Syria, North Korea, Cuba . . . or who knows where . . .

(20) In Washington, a foreign policy of non-interventionism, as advanced by the Founders and supported by the Constitution, is not considered a reasonable option, though millions of Americans would welcome it.

SENSE OF CONGRESS THAT CONGRESS SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN AND SUPPORT ACTIVITIES TO PROVIDE DECENT HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 17, 2003

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. Con. Res. 43, expressing the sense that Congress should participate in and support activities to provide decent homes for working Americans.

As we recognize National Home Ownership Month this June, I believe that the "Congress Building America" program will go a long way toward improving the lives of our constituents. In the spirit of President Carter's Habitat for Humanity, this legislation inspires volunteerism. When people see their public servants living up to that title and building houses side by side with the people who will be living in them, they will want to help others provide decent housing for those in need.

My wife, Amy, and I look forward to leading by example and showing our children how working together can make a meaningful difference in the lives of our fellow Americans. Expanding the "Congress Building America" program beyond Washington to each of our districts is an important goal toward helping Americans find decent shelter and owning their own homes.

My district is home to thousands of historic bungalows, many of which, sadly, are in disrepair. I am working with public and private agencies to provide bungalow owners with both financial and technical assistance to restore their homes. These bungalows are not only a national treasure, but also one of few affordable choices for thousands of homeowners.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly encourage my colleagues to vote in favor of S. Con. Res. 43 and continue supporting improved access to affordable housing in America.

TRIBUTE TO MILLIE HARMON

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise before this body of Congress and this nation today to pay tribute to Millie Harmon of Lake City, Colorado. Millie will soon retire from the National Weather Service, where she has been a distinguished volunteer for the past 30 years. As she nears her retirement, I would like to recognize her many years of service to her community.

Millie began her career with the National Weather Service at the same time that her husband Hal was embarking on his position as the Superintendent of Santa Maria Reservoir. At the Weather Service, Millie was responsible for measuring and reporting several important weather statistics, including precipitation amounts and snow depth. Millie then began to measure the depth, runoff, and water speed of the Lake Fork River. Millie always worked her hardest to provide the Weather

Service with accurate information. She was known to snowshoe into the mountains to get her readings, a difficult task at well over 9,000 feet. For her dedication and many years of hard work, she was recently honored with a certificate of achievement from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to stand before this Congress and this nation to recognize the accomplishments of Millie Harmon. Her hard work and dedication provided the Weather Service with important, accurate information. Volunteering is a noble calling, and Millie's 30 years with the Weather Service is truly a very impressive accomplishment. Thank you, Millie, for the service you have provided our community.

JUNETEENTH, 2003

HON. TOM DELAY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, on June 19, 1865, Major General Gordon Granger of the United States Army rode into Galveston, Texas and issued General Order 3, informing the state of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Thus, more than two months after the surrender at Appomattox, the last slaves in the Confederacy were granted their freedom. The Civil War was over, America was one nation again, and Lincoln's rebirth of freedom was realized.

Every year since, Americans of all races have celebrated the events of that date, a holiday that has come to be known as Juneteenth.

Though more than 200 cities across the nation commemorate Juneteenth, the largest celebration is in Galveston, where festivities have been going on all week.

Texas is the only state in the Union that recognizes Juneteenth as an official holiday, so our citizens and students are better informed about its history and legacy.

But that legacy warrants greater appreciation because of its relevance today.

For despite generations of progress, the dark scourges of oppression, hatred, and human cruelty survive . . . but they will not win.

Juneteenth teaches us one thing above all else: mankind will live in freedom.

The people of the United States—of all races, religions, and ethnicities—have sacrificed too much and won too many victories to turn our backs now on the universal hopes of man: peace, justice, and freedom.

Just as the oppressed now are powerless and voiceless, so too were one in eight Americans not so long ago.

Yet now African Americans thrive. They contribute daily to the American experiment, and to the cause of freedom around the world, fulfilling the promise of Paul Laurence Dunbar, one of the first prominent African American poets:

Never again shall the manacles gall you
Never again shall the whip stroke defame!
Nobles and Freemen, your destinies call you
Onward to honor, to glory and fame.

That is the legacy of Juneteenth: a universal commitment to human freedom.

It's a legacy Americans should honor all year around, and I offer my best wishes to

those in Galveston—and across the country—celebrating that legacy today.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF OFFICER TONY ZEPPETELLA OF THE OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to remember the life and service of Officer Tony Zeppetella of the Oceanside Police Department. Tony was killed in the line of duty this past Friday, June 13, just two days before he would have celebrated his first Father's Day with his six-month-old son. My heart goes out to Tony's wife, Jamie, and his young son, Jakob, who will never have the opportunity to play catch or go fishing, or learn to ride a bike with his father. Jakob will only know of his father as a hero, who died in service to his community and his country. This is a tragedy.

It is unfair that such a good young man like Tony should have his life taken by a violent gang member with a long history of criminal behavior. Tony was a well-respected and promising young member of the Oceanside police force. Friends and relatives of Tony say that he was a terrific father, a man deeply committed to raising his son well, and looking forward to his first Father's Day.

After graduating from high school, Tony enlisted in the Navy for six years, serving as a Fire Controlman 2nd class. Tony also attended college while serving in the Navy, and then graduated from the Police Academy in October, 2002. Tony's friends describe him as a man deeply committed to community service, with a strong passion for police service. Capt. David Heering of the Oceanside Police Department said of Tony: "[He] had said it was his lifelong dream to become an officer—it's unfortunate his dream was cut short and ended so tragically."

This murder has not only split apart a family—it has terrorized a community. Tony Zeppetella was the first police officer to be killed in the line of duty in Oceanside since 1916. This Friday, June 20, Tony's friends and family, the Oceanside Police Department, and the community of Oceanside, will come together for a memorial service to honor the life of Tony Zeppetella. I join with them in remembering this fine young man. Tony's murder has hurt all of us. He gave the ultimate sacrifice as a public servant and protector of our freedoms.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPACT IMPACT RECONCILIATION ACT

HON. MADELEINE Z. BORDALLO

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 19, 2003

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to amend the Organic Act of Guam to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to reduce, release, or waive amounts owed by the Government of Guam to the United States Government to offset unreimbursed Compact

impact expenses. This bill is cosponsored by my colleagues, Mr. GALLEGLY, the Republican Co-Chairman of the newly established House Caucus on Insular and International Affairs, Mr. RAHALL, the Ranking Democratic Member of the House Committee on Resources, Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA, the Ranking Democratic Member of the House Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific and the Democratic Co-Chairman of the House Caucus on Insular and International Affairs, Mr. REHBERG, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, and Mr. CASE. I am also pleased to have the support of the Governor of Guam, The Honorable Felix P. Camacho, for this legislation.

Guam is the closest neighbor to the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau, two former trust territories of the United States, who as a result of the Compacts of Free Association with the United States established independence and became sovereign states.

One of the major concerns for Guam is the reimbursement of costs incurred by Guam due to the Compacts, which were entered into force in 1986. In enacting the Compact of Free Association Act (Public Law 99-239), Congress authorized unrestricted migration from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau to the United States, including its territories. This law states that if any adverse consequences to Guam resulted from implementation of the Compacts of Free Association, the Congress would act sympathetically and expeditiously to redress those adverse consequences.

The Government of Guam has incurred significant costs over the past 17 years due to this migration and the Government of Guam has been inadequately reimbursed by the United States Government. The General Accounting Office has reported that such migration permitted under the Compacts of Free Association has had a significant impact on Guam. But placing demands on local government for health, educational, and other social services, migration under the Compacts of Free Association has adversely affected the budgetary resources of the Government of Guam. The Government of Guam has provided health, educational, and other social services to the citizens of these Freely Associated States in good faith with the expectation that such incurred costs would be reimbursed by the United States Government.

Guam has experienced a severe economic crisis in recent years which has been exacerbated by Compact impact expenses. During this time, the Government of Guam has accrued significant obligations to the United States Government, including \$9 million to the Department of the Navy for water consumption, \$3 million to the Department of Education for the construction of a student housing facility at the Guam Community College, \$40 million in local matching funds to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for disaster assistance in the aftermath of Typhoon Chata'an and Supertyphoon Pongsona, and \$105 million to the Department of Agriculture for telephone infrastructure improvements. These are some of the few obligations that the Government of Guam has been unable to meet in part because of budgetary commitments it has fulfilled in providing health, educational, and other social services to citizens of the Freely Associated States.