

presentation in February of this year before the Joint Session of Congress I believe gave one of the best speeches that I have ever heard concerning democracy and the need as a commitment from our Nation to promote democracy throughout the world among the countries of the world.

Since the passage of the special autonomy law 3 years ago, four key measures under the law remain unimplemented or actively violated. The Papuan People's Council remains nonexistent, cheating indigenous West Papuans of their right to representation; the funds for West Papua are unallocated or are allocated late, threatening their ability to meet their basic human needs; transmigration continues, overwhelming culturally distinct indigenous West Papuans with Indonesia migrants; and key governance provisions were violated when West Papua was divided now into two provinces.

We cannot allow the repeat of history, Mr. Speaker. Rather, we must work to ensure that the central government acts in concert with the needs of the indigenous people of West Papua.

Mr. Speaker, human rights abuses committed by the Indonesia military over decades, including those related to environmental degradation, still continue today. Under the repressive regimes of Presidents Sukarno and Suharto, military brutality continues. The Indonesia military and special forces have in the past 3 years alone murdered 81 indigenous Papuans, tortured, beaten and jailed 34 more Papuans, displaced some 6,393 families from their homes, burnt down 23 churches and 370 traditional houses.

This violation threatens to escalate. The Indonesia central government is responding swiftly to a West Papuan announcement that decisively rejects the special autonomy law, and as I speak, Mr. Speaker, the Indonesia army of the government is currently transferring over 15,000 troops to West Papua, which is already occupied by some 10,000 troops, composed of six army battalions, one air force battalion, one battalion of mobile brigade police, which totals some 25,000 soldiers, by far the heaviest military presence in all of Indonesia.

Mr. Speaker, these human rights issues transcend national borders. It is time for the Congress to no longer tolerate the human rights abuses threatening the military violence and the denial of a voice under which the people of West Papua have suffered for so many years.

Mr. Speaker, for too long, the cries of the West Papuans have fallen on deaf ears, and I pray that with the concerted attention of the Congress the international community will support this effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KAPTUR addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

OPPOSING THE SO-CALLED CENTRAL AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the so-called Central American Free Trade Agreement, also called CAFTA.

Mr. Speaker, I address this House from the perspective of the American worker. Prior to my election to Congress, I had a chance to view the effect of U.S. trade policy at its most basic level, that of the American worker.

Prior to coming to this Congress, I worked for about 20 years as an ironworker and a welder. I worked at the General Motors assembly plant in Framingham, Massachusetts, prior to GM's decision to close the Framingham plant and several Michigan plants and instead expand their plants in Mexico.

I also worked as a welder at the General Dynamics shipyard in Quincy, Massachusetts, before foreign competition and misguided trade policy moved that work overseas.

I worked at the U.S. steel mill in Gary, Indiana, and at the Inland steel plant in East Chicago, Indiana, as an ironworker prior to the steel industry moving to Third World countries in order to escape responsible labor and environmental standards.

I have seen firsthand the effect of anti-worker trade policies on the American workers and their families. I have seen the devastation that occurs in American cities and towns when we adopt trade policies that encourage U.S. companies to relocate jobs overseas. And I have seen what the impact is on our schools and the fabric of our very communities when large employers shut down the largest plants in town.

I have been impressed since coming to Congress with how people talk about job loss. People in Washington talk about job loss like they are talking about the weather or some natural occurrence, like a giant cold front moved through here and took about 3 million American jobs with it.

Well, American job loss is the result of deliberate policies that have been misguided and have encouraged U.S. employers to locate their jobs overseas. It is time to stop these U.S. policies that simply exploit foreign workers by adopting trade agreements and that have no labor or environmental standards.

Our experience with NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, should inform our decision today. At the time of NAFTA's passage in 1993, the U.S. trade deficit was about \$39 billion. Since then, it has soared to about \$617 billion in 2004. That is a

whopping 1,600 percent increase and more than 5 percent of our national GDP.

It is ironic indeed today when we talk so much about exporting democracy because of our situation in Iraq, that what we are doing here is exporting U.S. jobs, and at the same time endorsing the creation of \$2-a-day jobs in Central America.

I think we have a fatal flaw in our foreign policy, in our trade policy. First of all, you do not export democracy through the Defense Department, you do it through the U.S. Trade Representative and through our trade agreements; and you do not export democracy by forcing workers to work for \$2 a day. For if you follow the path of exploitation fostered by mercenary and winner-take-all trade agreements that set worker against worker in a race to the bottom, in the end you will in those countries see a retrenchment of hope and a rejection of democracy.

I have seen firsthand the effects of an errant trade policy. It is time today to reject this current CAFTA and to ask our U.S. Trade Representative to go back to the drawing board and come up with a CAFTA that is truly good for the American worker and good for the workers in Central America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WELDON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. WELDON of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mrs. BLACKBURN addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL JAMES STOCKDALE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUNTER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rose with my colleague the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) a few minutes ago to talk a little bit about Admiral Jim Stockdale, a Medal of Honor winner; Jim Stockdale, POW; Jim Stockdale, an overall great American, who passed away leaving a wonderful family, but leaving also a family of Americans, all those people who have flown aircraft in the skies of the world, projecting American air power and protecting American freedom.

I thought it was appropriate that I stand here tonight talking about Jim Stockdale with another great Navy pilot, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), who on 10 May, 1972,

south of Hanoi, was shot down by a SAM missile after he had shot down his third MiG. He ejected and, thankfully, was picked up by a Marine rescue helicopter and so therefore did not have to suffer the 7 years of imprisonment that Jim Stockdale suffered.

I thought, Mr. Speaker, it would just be important for us to once again recognize this enormous hero of the United States, a leader, a hero, a great model for all of us and for all those fighting in the war against terror right now, a wonderful figure for us to emulate in terms of following duty, honor and country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to my friend, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), and will listen to his memory of Jim Stockdale.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I thank the gentleman from California (Chairman HUNTER).

Mr. Speaker, Admiral Stockdale died on July 5 of this year. Some people may not remember the name Admiral Stockdale, but millions of people watched as the TV program portrayed the book that he and his wife Sybil wrote called "In Love and War." It told about the plight of our POWs and how their families suffered. Millions of people saw that.

They also may remember that Admiral Stockdale was Ross Perot's running mate one year in an alternative party, and then the following year Admiral Stockdale supported JOHN MCCAIN in his run for presidency, also a prisoner with Admiral Stockdale himself.

Admiral Stockdale was a prisoner for 7 years. He was awarded the Medal of Honor, not for just being a prisoner of war, but for his leadership and what he had to suffer through. He refused to capitulate to the enemy. That sounds like a big word, but not when you know what Admiral Stockdale went through.

Admiral Stockdale was tortured because of his leadership and the communication system, the tap code that he set up for the other prisoners. He was tortured. His shoulders were ripped out of their sockets. For six months he was tortured until he was almost unable to speak.

He was put in a cell then with our Member of Congress, SAM JOHNSON, who was a prisoner of war for 7 years. Admiral Stockdale through the tap code turned over the leadership of all the prisoners of war to then former Senator Jeremiah Denton. At that time, JOHN MCCAIN, SAM JOHNSON, Jeremiah Denton and Admiral Stockdale were responsible for the organization of all of our prisoners of war.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for laying out that great description of Admiral Stockdale. It has been repeated many times, but I thought one of the extraordinary circumstances, he was asked why he was able to be such a great leader, and he said he learned from his mother. He went to drama classes or helped her in little theat-

rical shows where she led local drama shows and he learned to act spontaneously and also to think quickly.

I thought that was reflected when the North Vietnamese told him they were going to parade him, use him for television, and were going to put him out where he knew he would be used for propaganda purposes. He had a stool in his cell. He tore it apart and took part of that stool and beat himself in the face with it until he was unrecognizable. What a surprise the North Vietnamese guards must have had when they came to take Admiral Stockdale from his cell for his TV appearance and he had beaten himself.

Also when he saw that other prisoners had been tortured and were being tortured and some of them had been killed, and the Vietnamese were pressing him extremely hard, he took a razor and slit both of his wrists to show that he would rather die than break before his North Vietnamese captors.

Part of that toughness he attributed to his commitment to his dad when he went off to the Naval Academy to be, as he said, "the best midshipman ever."

□ 2000

I thought I would mention that Admiral Stockdale, besides being survived by Sybil, a wonderful, wonderful lady who then started, while he was a POW, she started the League of American Families of Prisoners of War and MIAs and, at the same time, she raised four sons. Those four sons are James of Pennsylvania; Sydney, who is in New Mexico; Stanford of Denver, Colorado; and Taylor, who is living in Claremont, California, and, of course, Admiral Stockdale left eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman who is talking with me, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM), has won the Navy Cross, was nominated for the Congressional Medal of Honor and the recipient of many other combat ribbons, and the Purple Heart. But I have never seen a list of service decorations as extensive as Admiral Stockdale's, who had two Distinguished Flying Crosses, the Medal of Honor, three Distinguished Service Medals, two Purple Hearts and four Silver Stars, and was the only 3-star admiral in the history of the Navy to wear both aviator wings and the Medal of Honor.

Interestingly, he went back, he wrote a number of books: "The Vietnam Experience: 10 Years of Reflections and Thoughts of a Philosophical Fighter Pilot." So he continued to give to this country, I would say to my colleague, before I yield to him, he continued to give to this country after he came back the value of his philosophy, and it was that tough philosophy, that great patriotic philosophy that got him through these extraordinarily difficult times as a POW.

TRIBUTE TO ADMIRAL JAMES BOND STOCKDALE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. POE). Under a previous order of the

House, the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, let me read the citation of Admiral Stockdale's Medal of Honor, just so people understand. "By his heroic action, in great peril to himself, he earned the everlasting gratitude of his fellow POWs and to his country." This was Admiral Stockdale. He was our friend, and he died.

Mr. Speaker, it is time that this Nation honor both Admiral Stockdale and his wife Sybil for the sacrifices that they gave to this country. Every dog face pilot, enlisted and officer, knew about the courage, not only of Admiral Stockdale, but the rest of our POWs. Sybil organized, not just for the MIAs, but for the POWs together, the entire program that supported the families of the MIAs and the POWs, and for that we honor them.

We know what the family is going through, even from July 5, the sadness that they have. But they can go to sleep at night knowing that Admiral Stockdale and Sybil, that this country owes a great, great deal to those individuals.

People in San Diego and around this country, it is time to remember Admiral Stockdale and Sybil for not only their patriotism, but the sacrifices of men like SAM JOHNSON, like JOHN MCCAIN, like Jeremiah Denton and the other POWs and some of those that did not come back.

I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HUNTER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I was just looking at the price tag of some of our high performance aircraft that we are going to be buying. You look at it and you say, we do not want to pay that, and then you reflect on the prisoners of war and that incredible defensive barrier that our pilots had to fly in, fly through to get into their targets in North Vietnam, and you say to yourself at that point I only want our pilots to have the very best.

So while I guess I am like everybody else, I get a little sticker shock when I look at the price of an aircraft. Of course, we get the same thing when we look at the price of a new car today in this country. I reflect when I see the incredible courage of those who strap themselves into that cockpit and fly out to protect American freedom and to protect our country, that they need the very, very best.

I would just ask the gentleman, because I know that he is familiar with the MiG aircraft, the latest high performance MiG aircraft, and I think one of his jobs, because the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) knows aircraft, one of his jobs is to make sure that we keep high performance capability in the skies. I would just ask him for his reflections on what he thinks we need to do to maintain a strong American air power.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am a Navy guy, but the F-22 is the only