

Hospital Foundation's annual gala in November, of which the proceeds will support seminars, support groups, community outreach and diagnostic testing at The Women's Center of St. Helena Hospital.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we acknowledge and honor Mr. Joseph Phelps for his continued support and tremendous contributions to the communities of Napa Valley.

PHYSICAL SECURITY OF
NATIONAL DEFENSE INFORMATION

HON. BOB RILEY

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. RILEY. Mr. Speaker, I enter into the RECORD the following letter associated with my remarks of October 17 contained on page E1808 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FOR COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS, AND INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, September 29, 2000.

Hon. BOB RILEY,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE RILEY: This is in response to your letter to Secretary Cohen concerning the \$10 million that Congress appropriated in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-79) to be available only for retrofitting security containers that are under the control of, or that are accessible by, defense contractors. Secretary Cohen has asked me to respond since this is a matter under my direct purview. Thank you for your letter.

As you may be aware, the Joint Security Commission II, led by retired General Welch, addressed this issue in the Commission's report dated August 24, 1999. The Commission found that a program calling for industry to convert to the electronic lock would be potentially expensive with little commensurate benefit in terms of improved security. The Commission estimated that the cost of such a program for only 5 of the many Defense Contractors would exceed \$100 million. The Commission further recommended that these funds would be better spent to augment the Defense Security Service's National Industrial Security Program and to provide at least some of the wherewithal for expediting the personnel security process for industry. The threats we face are not from people breaking into locked containers, but rather from computer network attacks, signal intercepts, and security cleared insiders who compromise national security.

After careful consideration, Secretary Cohen earlier this year concluded that "retrofitting industry locks would impose a large expense on taxpayers without a commensurate security benefit," and so advised Congress in his letter of January 18, 2000.

We understand and share your desire to improve the physical security of national defense information and will continue to work toward that goal.

Sincerely,

(*For Arthur L. Money.*)

WEST PAPUA, INDONESIA; THE
NEXT EAST TIMOR TRAGEDY

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, October 18, 2000

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I come before our colleagues and our great Nation tonight to discuss a disturbing matter I have raised before—the bloody struggle for freedom and democracy that is being waged halfway around the world in the Pacific by the courageous people of West Papua, a province subjugated by Indonesia and renamed Irian Jaya.

Although many of our colleagues are familiar with Indonesia's atrocious and despicable record of human rights violations in East Timor and West Timor—the world has neglected to address the parallel tragedy that is being played out as we speak in West Papua.

Indonesian President Abdurrahman Wahid, to his credit, has attempted to engage the people of West Papua, in a national dialogue to defuse the incredible tensions arising from four decades of military repression and violence perpetrated against the Papuan people. As part of his peace initiative, President Wahid expressly authorized Papuans to raise their Morning Star flags, a deeply emotional symbol of the Papuan people's desire for justice and self-determination.

In recent weeks, however, armed Indonesian security forces have violated President Wahid's order, perhaps based upon a conflicting directive from Vice President Megawati Sukarnoputri, and forcibly taken down Morning Star flags in the mountainside town of Wamena. This touched off a massive riot resulting in upwards of 58 deaths and dozens of injured citizens.

On Monday (October 9, 2000), Amnesty International reported that, "Indonesian security forces opened fire during attempts to forcibly remove Papuan flags flying in several locations in Wamena town." With hundreds of people taken into custody, Amnesty International stated that, "some of those released told local human rights monitors that they witnessed other detainees being tortured by the police. The police reportedly beat, kicked and used razor blades to torture those who refused to renounce support for Papuan independence." Amnesty International, in particular, took note that 15 individuals have been denied total access to their attorneys and families, raising fears that these Papuans are being tortured or subject to extrajudicial execution.

Mr. Speaker, these recent developments in Indonesia's campaign of violence against the Papuan people are shocking and reprehensible. However, I am not surprised by this ugly show of brutality, for it is nothing new. It is part and parcel of a long history of Jakarta's oppression of the native people of West Papua.

The first chapter in this tragic story began in 1961, when the people of West Papua, with the assistance of the Netherlands and Australia, prepared to declare independence from the Dutch, their former colonial master. This enraged Indonesia, which invaded West Papua and urged war against Holland. Skillfully playing the Communist card against the United States, Indonesia simultaneously threatened to become a Soviet ally, prompting

the United States to take Jakarta's side in the West Papua issue. Once the Dutch were advised by President Kennedy's administration that they could not count on United States backing in a conflict with Indonesia, the Netherlands ceased support for West Papua's independence and deserted the Papuan people. Indonesia was thus given a green light to ravage West Papua in 1963, destroying the Papuan people's dreams of freedom and self-determination.

In 1969, the second chapter unfolded, when the United Nations supervised a fraudulent referendum called the "Act of Free Choice", which, upon review, was clearly designed to give cover and official sanctioning of Indonesia's forced occupation of West Papua. West Papuans derisively refer to it as the "Act of No Choice", since only 1,025 delegates hand-picked by Jakarta were allowed to vote, with bribery and death threats used to coerce them. The rest of the 800,000 citizens of West Papua had absolutely no say in the rigged plebiscite. Despite calling for a "one person-one vote" referendum, the United Nations shamefully acquiesced and recognized the defective vote—a vote which, not surprisingly, was unanimous for West Papua to remain with Indonesia.

Since Indonesia and its military subjugated West Papua, the Papuan people have suffered under one of the most repressive and violent systems of colonial occupation in the twentieth century. Incredible as it may seem, Mr. Speaker, as the world witnessed in East Timor, the estimate of West Papuans who have been killed or who have simply vanished from the fact of the earth during the Indonesian occupation numbers in the hundreds of thousands. Papuans project that between 200,000 to 300,000 of their people have disappeared at the hands of the Indonesians.

Mr. Speaker, in recent years our Nation has rightfully intervened to stop ethnic cleansing and genocide, such as in Kosovo, yet for decades in West Papua the Indonesians have been allowed to commit outrageous human rights abuses of the highest magnitude.

Mr. Speaker, the depth and intensity of this conflict spanning four decades underscores the fact that the people of West Papua do not desire and will never accept being part of Indonesia. In all ways, manner and fashion, they are a people and culture dramatically distinct and apart from the rest of Indonesia.

In an attempt to overwhelm the Papuan people, the Indonesian Government has chosen a policy of mass transmigration, not unlike what China is doing in Tibet. The West Papuan people have been inundated with an annual influx of over 10,000 families from the rest of Indonesia. Already, the migrants threaten to outnumber the West Papuans, reducing the indigenous natives to a minority in their own homeland.

Mr. Speaker, the tragic situation in West Papua greatly concerns me. With Jakarta's renewed thirst for blood, I would ask that all of our colleagues join in urging the Indonesian Government to exercise restraint and immediately stop the killings and human rights violations in West Papua.

To that effect, Mr. Speaker, earlier this year, our colleagues—Representatives JOHN LEWIS, CYNTHIA MCKINNEY, LANE EVANS, DONALD PAYNE, ROBERT WEXLER, ALCEE HASTINGS and GREGORY MEEKS—joined me in a letter to President Clinton strongly expressing our deep