

increase in college costs. And what are we suggesting? Putting more risk in their retirement plans. Public servants such as teachers, police officers, fire fighters are being pressed out of the housing market. American families face more risk today, not less; and they do not want the risk they are selling.

With a savings rate at a historic low, falling to just 1 percent last year, we can pass the right legislation now to help people save for their retirement. Privatization stands in the way. Privatization of Social Security has become the poison pill to progress.

The truth is both Republicans and Democrats have good ideas on retirement savings, and we could take several steps right now to help Americans save for their retirement outside of Social Security. First, Congress should appoint a commission like in 1983 that said no to privatization and we developed a plan that saved Social Security for 75 years and in the meantime developed a bipartisan consensus on how to help Americans save for their retirement.

I have a couple ideas on what to do. First, I have introduced legislation on the automatic enrollment into 401(k)s so people are automatically enrolled in 401(k)s. My employees at RR Donnelley did that, a Fortune 500 company; and their participation of savings went from 62 to 92 percent of employees participating. The Wall Street Journal reported today that 21 percent of all companies have implemented automatic enrollment, up from 14 percent last year. This is good news, but we can do more.

Second, at tax time, when people are filling out their taxes, allow direct deposit of tax refunds into the savings account. Once a year about \$215 billion gets moved. It should not be moved to consumption, but to savings. And if people pick 10 percent, 50 percent, 100 percent of their tax returns to go to savings, we would add not only who saves but the amount of money that is saved in this country. A report by the Retirement Security Project of the Brookings Institute found that for every year, 100 million people receive a Federal income tax on average of \$2,000. We can have that directly deposited into their savings accounts like companies do today, and more and more Americans will not only save for their retirement, but more dollars will be added to savings.

Third, the Retirement Savings for Working Americans Act of 2005 makes the saver's credit; so people who are earning \$60,000 or less, the first \$2,000 that they save would be matched by \$1,000 by the Federal Government. It would help 50 million families with new incentives to saving.

Fourth, we should consolidate the confusing "alphabet soup" of 16 different savings plans into one portable pension.

Mr. Speaker, the vast majority of Americans have rejected the idea of privatization of Social Security. By

taking these steps, we can boost savings outside of Social Security and provide Americans with a real savings plan.

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

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

IN SUPPORT OF WEST PAPUA NEW GUINEA'S QUEST FOR FREEDOM

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

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I take this Special Order time to address a most serious problem pertaining to the colony of West Papua New Guinea, as it is noted and made part of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for fiscal years 2006 and 2007.

Mr. Speaker, the House has just passed this important legislation by a historic vote of 351 to 78 in favor of this bill, and I certainly want to personally commend the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE), the honorable chairman of our Committee on International Relations; the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS), our senior ranking member; the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), distinguished chairman of the Asia and the Pacific Subcommittee; and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE) for their tremendous help and leadership in getting this provision included in this year's authorization bill.

At the outset, Mr. Speaker, I want to first extend my congratulations, and I do commend the good people of Indonesia for having achieved this new milestone of their political development into a democratic form of government. I commend the newly elected President of Indonesia, President Yudhoyono, and I wish him well in all his efforts to fight corruption and bring about democratic reforms in the new government.

I also note, Mr. Speaker, with interest that the honorable Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. John Howard, is visiting us here in Washington. It is my sincere hope that the Prime Minister will seriously rethink again Australia's policy towards West Papua New Guinea, and I urge all Pacific nations of the Forum Organization not to turn their backs on West Papua New Guinea.

As former colonies themselves, the Forum nations should seriously take the matter of West Papua New Guinea before the United Nations for reexamination, especially on the faulty policies that were implemented by the United Nations towards West Papua New Guinea in the years past.

Mr. Speaker, history has not been kind neither to the people of Indonesia nor to the people of West Papua New Guinea. Under the military dictatorships of Presidents Sukarno and Suharto, some 1 million Indonesians were brutally murdered and killed similar to the killing fields in Cambodia under Pol Pot. And by the same token, since the military takeover of West Papua by the Indonesian Army in 1969, approximately 100,000 West Papuans were murdered, tortured, killed; and it continues even as I speak today, Mr. Speaker.

In actual fact, Mr. Speaker, according to human rights reports and West Papuans themselves, actually approximately 300,000 to 400,000 West Papuans have been murdered, tortured to death, and disappeared at the hands of the Indonesian military.

Mr. Speaker, the United States mediated an agreement in 1962 between the Dutch and Indonesia regarding West Papua, but totally without Papuan representation. Under the terms of the agreement, the Dutch were to leave West Papua and transfer sovereignty to the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority for a period of 6 years, after which time a national referendum would be held to determine West Papua's political status.

This shift, however, did not come to pass. In fact, shortly after the sealing of this agreement, Indonesia violated the unambiguous terms by military force of arms, under President Sukarno, and seized control of West Papua from the United Nations.

□ 1945

Thereafter, in 1969, Indonesia orchestrated an election that many regard as a brutal military operation. Known as "an act of free choice," 1,022 Papuan elders were "selected" under heavy military harassment, and intimidation of their families, and to no one's surprise, every elder voted in favor of Indonesian rule.

Under the ensuing decades of Indonesian military rule, West Papuans have suffered as victims of one of the most repressive and unjust systems of colonial occupation in the 20th century. Brutal treatment by the Indonesia military has resulted in the deaths, as I said earlier, of some 100,000 West Papuans.

I am delighted to say that this bill requires Secretary Rice and the Department of State to reexamine the special autonomy law that was supposed to give autonomy to West Papua. It is my understanding, Mr. Speaker, that the provisions of the autonomy law that was passed by the Indonesia parliament, while substantive, is nothing but the paper that it was written on. The autonomy law, Mr. Speaker, I respectfully submit, is nothing but a sham, a complete farce, and the Indonesia government should be ashamed for doing this.

Mr. Speaker, President Bush during his speech in his inauguration and his