

percent, of their manufacturing: Michigan, 210,000 jobs lost; Illinois, 224,000 jobs lost; Pennsylvania, 199,000; New York, 222,000; Mississippi and Alabama, 138,000; South Carolina and North Carolina, 207,000; the gentleman from Ohio's (Mr. KUCINICH) and my State, 217,000 manufacturing jobs lost, more than one out of five manufacturing jobs in our State.

The States in blue have lost 15 to 20 percent of their manufacturing jobs. More than 200,000 in Texas; Florida and Georgia, 178,000. State after State after State. Our trade policy simply is not working, Mr. Speaker.

Now, what the administration's doing, though, what CAFTA supporters in this Congress have done is they have crafted a one-sided plan to benefit multinational corporations at the expense of American and Central American workers, at the expense of American and Central American small business, at the expense of American and Central American farmers.

It is the same old story. Every time there is a trade agreement, the President says three things: It will be mean jobs for Americans, it will mean more manufacturing done in the U.S. and more exports, and it will mean better wages for workers in developing countries.

Mr. Speaker, Benjamin Franklin said 200 or so years ago, the definition of insanity is doing the same thing over and over and over and expecting a different outcome. Every time the President says it is going to mean more jobs for Americans it is going to mean more manufacturing and more export, and it is going to raise living standards in the developing countries. Mr. Speaker, it never, ever does. These promises fall by the wayside in favor of big business interests that send U.S. jobs overseas.

Again, look at this chart. Look at the millions, 200,000, 200 plus, 200, 200, 200,000, 350,000 in California. Millions of jobs sent overseas. The standard of living in the developing world is stagnant, not going up. We are continuing to outsource jobs and the administration says let us pass the dysfunctional cousin of NAFTA. It is pass CAFTA. There is a reason CAFTA and NAFTA rhyme. It is because it is the same old story, the same dysfunctional cousin of NAFTA.

Now, the administration is doing something different. They are linking CAFTA to helping democracy, and helping democracy develop in the developing world. That argument does not sell.

In May, the Chamber of Commerce brought the six Central American and Dominican Republic presidents to the United States on a junket, to Cincinnati, to Albuquerque, to New York, to Los Angeles, to Washington, trying to convince the American people and the American media that this is not working.

The Costa Rican president said they will not ratify CAFTA unless an independent commission could determine

the agreement will not hurt the working families in his country.

Now, the administration has opened the bank in time to cut deals.

Mr. Speaker, when the world's poorest people can buy American products, not just make them, we will know our trade policies are finally working.

IN HONOR OF THE 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUNETEENTH

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

Mr. POE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 140th anniversary of Juneteenth. This is the oldest known African American celebration commemorating the ending of slavery in the United States. This holiday actually started because of an event in Texas history.

Back on June 19, 1856, Major General Gordon Granger led Northern soldiers into Galveston, Texas, to announce the ending of the War Between the States and to order the release of the last remaining slaves. While President Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation occurred over 2 years earlier, on January 1, 1863, in the midst of the War Between the States, the peculiar institution of slavery, as Southerners referred to it, continued until this historic day. No one in Texas had ever heard that the slaves had been freed until June 19, 1865.

Before Texas was a State, it was a free republic, independent Nation, for 9 years. The Constitution of the Republic of Texas of 1836 expressly forbid the importation of slaves from Africa, but slaves continued to come to Texas from the United States. As a result, slavery spread.

Texas was admitted to the Union in 1845, by just one vote. I might add that some say they wish the vote had gone the other way. Nonetheless, the Lone Star State had some 30,000 slaves. In the census of 1850, 27 percent of the Texas population was slaves. In 1860, right before the war started, it was almost 30 percent.

So on that day in 1865, June 19, thus the phrase, "Juneteenth," Major General Granger dramatically declared when he landed in Galveston, Texas: "The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with a Proclamation from the Executive of the United States, all slaves are free. This involves an absolute equality of rights and rights of property between former masters and slaves."

It is interesting to note, Mr. Speaker, that Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation only applied to the Southern States. It took the 13th Amendment to free the slaves in the border States and the rest of the United States.

Now Juneteenth has become not just a Texas holiday but a national event. This Sunday, as thousands of Americans across the Nation celebrate Juneteenth through cultural displays

and various educational activities, let us reflect back on this milestone in this ongoing struggle for equality and freedom. Let us remember the committed, courageous and critical men and women who made tremendous sacrifices to secure the end of slavery.

Our Nation's history is littered with struggles for freedom starting with our revolution for independence from the British empire. World history, too, is filled with great labors for liberty, based on gender, race, religion and ethnicity. Just this January, I traveled to Iraq to observe its historic election, in which young and old, men and women, achieved the opportunity to make a free choice.

So amidst intimidation, threats and actual violence, the people of Iraq spoke out against the past oppression and broke off the chains of slavery from Saddam Hussein. There is something down in the soul of each of us that we have the yearning and the God-given desire to be free.

African American freedom fighters throughout countless generations paid a precious price to deliver equality and freedom for their brothers and sisters and their posterity. Overcoming many dangers, toils, and snares, civil rights activists like Texan Barbara Jordan, the first black woman to serve in the United States Congress from the South and Craig Washington, a masterful criminal defense attorney and the first black State senator in the State of Texas. He was an attorney and former Member of the United States House of Representatives. James Farmer, another Texas and principal organizer of the "Freedom Rides." Dred Scott, Frederick Douglass, Sojourner Truth, Rosa Parks and Dr. Martin Luther King and some colleagues in this House, as well as many more, helped in the fight for equality in America.

Although we have made significant strides in ensuring that this country fulfills the words of our national anthem, "land of the free and home of the brave," we must always remain ever vigilant and also make the Declaration of Independence a true reality for all peoples.

As that Declaration of Independence says, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

CENTRAL AMERICAN FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

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

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, soon the House of Representatives will bring before it legislation to clear the way for the Central American Free Trade Agreement to not only be discussed but, in my view, to be challenged.

Earlier my colleague the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) spoke about the

loss of manufacturing jobs. I come from the Cleveland area, where we know that these trade agreements, NAFTA, GATT, the WTO which followed, have all worked against the American working people. We were told when these agreements were formed that it would mean more jobs in the United States because people in other countries would be buying our goods.

Well, let us look at the facts. Let us look at what the actual wages are and the purchasing power of people in various countries.

How, for example, can people in Honduras, \$2,600 a year, be able to buy something that is made in the United States that has any powerful commercial value, like a car or like a washing machine? How could someone living in El Salvador, \$4,800 a year, be able to purchase something, some manufactured product in the United States, that costs hundreds or thousands of dollars?

What is happening is that trade agreements are seeking cheaper labor where they can go to countries where the labor is cheap, but they are not selling American goods there. So we are seeing that we are not finding new markets for our goods; yet, we are finding markets for cheap labor. That is what these trade agreements do. They open up markets for cheap labor.

Keep in mind, the workers in Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua and others represented on this chart, they do not have any rights. They do not have a right under these trade agreements, an inherent right for collective bargaining, a right to organize, a right to strike, a right to decent wages and benefits.

No. As these corporations get more power, they force upon the workers a take-it-or-leave-it proposition where people are basically left to accept working under conditions that are awful, for wages that are miserably low, and if they do not like it, they do not have any kind of a job at all.

Meanwhile, what happens in the United States? We are losing jobs by the millions. The trade agreements, which we have seen this country pass over the last 12 years, have resulted in a destruction of America's basic manufacturing capability.

Remember, our national security has depended on our strategic industrial base of steel, automotive and aerospace, and yet, we are seeing that base decline because of these trade agreements. We are giving away our ability to even defend our country. We are giving away our ability to create good-paying jobs.

Henry Ford understood more than 100 years ago that you had to be able to pay people a good wage so they could buy the things they make. These trade agreements turn all that on its head. Now, American workers are seeing their jobs exported to countries where people make low wages and countries

where people cannot buy American goods. That is where we are.

CAFTA is another in a long series of trade agreements which have worked against the interests of the American people. We have welcomed representatives of Central America to this Congress in the last week. They have communicated to us. These Members of Congress have communicated to us that this trade agreement was passed in the dead of night in their countries; that this trade agreement was passed without the representatives even knowing what was in the bill; that this trade agreement was passed and set the stage for the privatization of public services. This trade agreement was passed and set the stage for higher taxes, with people already living very humbly with the lowest wages.

We are here to stand up for the American worker, stand up for American manufacturing, to stand up for the future of this country and to stand up for international solidarity on questions of human rights, workers rights and environmental quality principles.

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It is time for us to say that CAFTA must be defeated; that we must go back to a whole new trade structure that is based on workers' rights, that is based on human rights, that is based on environmental quality principles.

Commerce essentially depends on the agreements which we come up with in this House of Representatives. But commerce without economic justice is tyranny. Commerce without morality is a degradation of the human spirit. Commerce without basic principles which can strengthen a society is commerce that erodes the social compact of a society.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate having this opportunity to share with the American people the urgency of seeing CAFTA defeated.

JUNETEENTH

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

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, June 19th, Juneteenth as it is called, is a unique people's holiday. It is the oldest known celebration of the end of slavery in the United States. It marks the day that union soldiers arrived in Galveston, Texas, in 1865, with news that the war had ended and that all slaves were now free, 2½ years after the Emancipation Proclamation.

We do not know why it took so long for the news to get to Texas, but we do know that the military general order which was posted that day read in part, and I quote "The people of Texas are informed that in accordance with the proclamation from the executive of the United States, all slaves are free."

The news spread like wildfire, and spontaneous celebrations sprang up

throughout the State and were repeated each June 19th of each following year. We continue to celebrate Juneteenth because of the importance of slavery in American history and because the lingering effects of slavery remain a part of the legacy of our country.

The legacy of slavery continues to play a role in our daily lives and politics. The vast racial disparities in employment, income, home ownership, education, voter registration and participation, health status and mortality all continue to exist. The great historian John Hope Franklin wrote, and I quote, "Much history occurs of which some historians decide to take no notice."

Juneteenth is the people's answer to the obscuring and distortion of much of the history and experience of African Americans in this country. It is an enduring statement that the truth cannot be suppressed forever, and that the struggle for justice and equality will and must continue.

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.)

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

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

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

(Mr. NORWOOD 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 Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. CUMMINGS 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 California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. SCHIFF 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 Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

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