

Due to the large attendance that is anticipated, the Chair feels the rule regarding the privilege of the floor must be strictly adhered to.

Children of Members will not be permitted on the floor, and the cooperation of all Members is requested.

The practice of reserving seats prior to the joint meeting by placard will not be allowed. Members may reserve their seats by physical presence only following the security sweep of the Chamber.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Wednesday, June 5, 2002, and clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 6 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

During the recess, beginning at about 10:50 a.m., the following proceedings were had:

□ 1050

JOINT MEETING OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO HEAR AN ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE JOHN HOWARD, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

The Speaker of the House presided.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms, Richard Wilson, announced the Vice President and Members of the U.S. Senate who entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, the Vice President taking the chair at the right of the Speaker, and the Members of the Senate the seats reserved for them.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the House to escort the Honorable John Howard, the Prime Minister of Australia, into the Chamber:

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. ARMEY);

The gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. WATTS);

The gentleman from California (Mr. COX);

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HYDE);

The gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BEREUTER);

The gentleman from Missouri (Mr. GEPHARDT);

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI);

The gentleman from Texas (Mr. FROST);

The gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS);

The gentleman from American Samoa (Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The President of the Senate, at the direction of that body, appoints the following Senators as a committee on the part of the Senate to escort the Honorable John Howard, the Prime Minister of Australia, into the House Chamber:

The Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE);

The Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON);

The Senator from Mississippi (Mr. LOTT);

The Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. NICKLES);

The Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON);

The Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG);

The Senator from Indiana (Mr. LUGAR);

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the Honorable Jesse Bibiano Marehalau, Ambassador of Micronesia.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seat reserved for him.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Hall of the House of Representatives and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

At 11 o'clock and 2 minutes a.m., the Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms announced the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honorable John Howard.

The Prime Minister of Australia, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives, and stood at the Clerk's desk.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

The SPEAKER. Members of the Congress, it is my great privilege and I deem it a high honor and a personal pleasure to present to you the Honorable John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia.

[Applause, the Members rising.]

ADDRESS BY THE HONORABLE JOHN HOWARD, PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA

Prime Minister HOWARD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President of the Senate, distinguished Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Congress of the United States, may I say how very touched I am by the warmth and generosity of your welcome. I appreciate very deeply the honor that you have extended to me today, but more importantly, the honor you have extended to my country, Australia.

I, on behalf of the 90 million freedom-loving Australians, convey to you their deep affection and warm greetings and their sense of solidarity and friendship.

The bonds between Americans and Australians are as strong as they are genuine; and that is, of course, because we share so many values in common: A belief that the individual is more important than the state; a belief that strong families are a nation's greatest resource; a belief that competitive capitalism is the real key to national wealth; and a belief that decency and hard work define a person's worth, not class or race or social background.

My friends, let me say to you today that America has no better friend anywhere in the world than Australia. Australians and Americans enjoy each other's company. We share a love of sport, and in some of them we are fierce competitors, and we even from time to time share the Academy Awards.

When I last came to this great Chamber of democracy on the 12th of September last year, the smoke still hung in the air over New York and Washington. Brave and courageous policemen and firemen, with no regard for their own safety, searched in the hope of finding survivors. The scale of loss and destruction was yet to be fully calculated. In seeking justice and not revenge, in choosing calm consideration over blind fury, in turning to friends before turning on enemies, the United States of recent months has led a great reaffirmation of all of those great values and principles on which both of our societies are based.

America fought back magnificently, and in the process has won the admiration of the world. You demonstrated to the world that where fundamental freedoms flourish, evil men can do their worst, cause death and devastation, but in the end, they will never win.

In his inaugural address, George Washington spoke of the destiny of the American people to preserve the sacred fire of liberty. That promise has been kept for more than two centuries, but never more so than since the appalling events of September last year. Through these times, Australians have shared your shock and anger, and have been partners in your resolve. We have taken our place beside you in the fight against terrorism because what happened last year in the United States was as much an attack upon our nation and the values that we hold dear as it was upon yours.

And as we meet, Australian and American troops are fighting side by side in Afghanistan. It is our constant prayer that they all return safely home to their loved ones.

In these past months, President Bush has displayed the tenacity, the strength, and the depth of character of a very great leader. And he is also applying those great qualities to the tensions in the Indian subcontinent between India and Pakistan, and in the intractable situation in the Middle East.

It is a special privilege for me to return to this historic place to address the representatives of a great Nation of whose people we hold in such high regard, and for whom we feel great warmth and affection toward.

Like you, Australia enters the new century strong and prosperous. Over the past decade, the productivity and growth of our economy has been ahead of most other developed nations.

Our pioneer past, so similar to your own, has produced a spirit that can overcome adversity and pursue great dreams; where pursued, a society of opportunity, fairness and hope, leaving as

you do, the divisions and prejudices of the old world far behind. Like your own, our culture continues to be immeasurably enriched by immigration from the four corners of the world. We believe, as you do, that nations are strengthened and not weakened, broadened and not diminished, by a variety of views and an atmosphere of open debate.

Most of all, we value loyalty given and loyalty gained. The concept of mateship runs deeply through the Australian character. We cherish, and where necessary, we will fight to defend the liberties we hold dear.

Australian and American forces fought together for the first time in the Battle of Hamel in France in World War I. The date of the attack, the 4th of July, 1918, was deliberately chosen by the Australian commander, General John Monash, to honor your countrymen. One of the Australian units held in reserve for that attack was the Third Pioneer Battalion, and it had a young signalman called Lyle Howard. He was my father.

From that moment to this, we have been able to count on each other when it has mattered most; and let me say, and I know I speak on behalf of all of my fellow Australians, in saying that we will never forget the crucial help that Americans extended to us during the darkest days of World War II. Without that help, our history and our society would have been totally different.

Successive generations of Australians and Americans have fought side by side in every major conflict of the 20th century, in the jungles of New Guinea, in Korea, in Vietnam, in the Gulf, in the skies and oceans around the globe, and now in another new century among the rock-strewn mountains of Afghanistan.

The ANZUS Treaty of 1951 pledged each country to come to the aid of the other if it were under attack.

And so it was that in a United States Air Force plane made available to me for my return to Australia on the 12th of September last year to enable me to return to Australia and high above the Pacific Ocean, I informed the United States Ambassador to Australia, Tom Schieffer, that it was our intention for the first time in the 50-year history of the ANZUS Treaty to invoke that treaty in response to the attack upon America.

America was under attack. Australia was immediately there to help.

My friends, both of our societies are built on a deep respect for the worth of each individual.

“The worth of a state, in the long run,” wrote John Stuart Mill in 1859, “is the worth of the individuals composing it . . . a state which dwarfs its men in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes, will find with small men no great thing can really be accomplished.”

America and Australia are societies which extol the precious worth of each

individual man and woman. Like you, I see family life at the heart of a nation's existence. Not only does the family nurture and educate our children but it provides emotional anchorage for all of us as we travel through life.

The strength of the family, of course, goes beyond the spiritual and the emotional. United, caring families are the best social welfare system mankind has ever devised.

Both of our societies draw great strength from the spirit of volunteerism. The huge, exuberant success of the Sydney Olympic Games in 2000 owed a lot to the warm and infectious dedication of tens of thousands of volunteers. They gave the games a sense of exhilaration and joy which contributed enormously to their success.

Edmund Burke once called voluntary groups society's “small platoons.” They are, in fact, the living tissue between the government and the people.

I think we would all agree that political life in both of our nations is undergoing great change. I find, as I am sure you do, that politics now is a lot less tribal than it used to be. Lifelong allegiances are looser and less frequent. Modern society has given young people infinitely more options than was the case a generation ago. Governments must be decisive but also modest. Grand gestures without practical results help no one. People want outcomes, not political fireworks and constant battles. And above all, they want space from governments to get on with their own lives.

I have spoken much of our common values, our shared history, and our deep respect and affection for each other as peoples. Let me say that we also share a common interest in spreading and better understanding the benefits of globalization. The balance sheet of globalization is overwhelmingly favorable to mankind. We must, however, better understand and explain its advantages to all of our citizens. Trade reform and liberalization have delivered benefits to people in many countries, and I believe they can deliver much more.

I understand that the demands of local constituencies and international responsibilities must be finely balanced. As a true friend, let me say candidly that Australia was intensely disappointed with the passage of the recent farm bill. It will damage Australia's farmers. They are efficient producers with very little government support. I know that the farm and export subsidies of, for example, the European Union are much greater than those of the United States. Indeed, OECD agricultural subsidies are two-thirds of Africa's total gross domestic product. The cost of these subsidies is at least three times all of the Overseas Development Aid to developing countries. This only serves to illustrate the urgent need for global reform of agriculture within the World Trade Organization framework.

The challenge is to achieve a comprehensive Doha trade round. That will require close cooperation and collaboration between Australia and the United States within the WTO. American leadership will be crucial. May I respectfully express the hope that Congress gives the President full authority to negotiate new trade agreements.

At the same time, we in America and Australia have an historic opportunity to give even greater momentum to our bilateral economic relationship. That is why Australia has proposed the negotiation of a free trade agreement between our two countries. A comprehensive free trade agreement by boosting trade and investment between us would add a stronger economic dimension to the very deep bilateral ties that are already there.

Turning for a moment to the strategic challenges of our own region, let me say that Australia welcomes and encourages full and active engagement by the United States in the Asia Pacific. It is immensely important not only to the nations of that region, but also to the interests of the United States. There is no region in the world more dynamic and changing more rapidly than the Asian Pacific region.

For ourselves, Australia is proud of the leadership role that we were able to play in East Timor. To share the great independence celebration of that tiny country of fewer than a million people only a few weeks ago and to savor for a moment their sense of hope and exhilaration was a very moving experience. We stand ready to work in partnership with America to advance the cause of freedom, particularly in our shared Pacific region.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. President of the Senate, ladies and gentlemen of the Congress, you have, as I said at the beginning, paid a great honor and compliment to me but more particularly to my nation, Australia, in inviting me to address you today. Our relationship has been long. The ties between us are strong. The bonds on a people-to-people basis between Americans and Australians are deep and rich. This relationship is nourished by many things. It is nourished by a shared history, it is nourished by a common commitment to democratic ideals and values, and it is nourished by our deep and resolute commitment to the role of the individual in society and the place of the family in the national framework of both of our nations.

I express to you on behalf of my fellow countrymen and women our sense of commitment to the constant struggle to preserve democracy and freedom around the world. I say it with great warmth, because there is nothing false or phony or lacking in spontaneity in the relationship between our two peoples. It is not contrived. It is genuine. We like each other, and we do not mind saying it. Can I say to you today that as we move forward into this new century, we do so in the knowledge that no matter what will happen, and there

will be many paths of difficulty requiring courage and grit and sacrifice, we will travel through the century in the constant company of a true and great friend.

May God bless the peoples of America and Australia.

[Applause, Members rising.]

At 11:00 o'clock and 30 minutes a.m., the Prime Minister of Australia, accompanied by the committee of escort, retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms escorted the invited guests from the Chamber in the following order:

The Members of the President's Cabinet.

The Acting Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

JOINT MEETING DISSOLVED

The SPEAKER. The purpose of the joint meeting having been completed, the Chair declares the joint meeting of the two Houses now dissolved.

Accordingly, at 11 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m., the joint meeting of the two Houses was dissolved.

The Members of the Senate retired to their Chamber.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The House will continue in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1456

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. SIMPSON) at 2 o'clock and 56 minutes p.m.

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS HAD DURING THE RECESS

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings had during the recess be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain 10 one-minutes per side.

MARRIAGE PENALTY

(Mr. REHBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to stand in strong support of the American family by once and for all permanently

eliminating the multibillion-dollar tax on the sanctity of marriage. If we fail to act, married couples in my home State of Montana will be hit with more than \$150 million in increased taxes every year.

Mr. Speaker, the words "I do" that are exchanged between married couples should be a pledge to build a strong family and achieve their own slice of the American pie. It should not be a forced commitment to paying higher taxes to the Federal Government.

I urge my colleagues to send a clear message that this Congress stands with the American family by voting for the permanent repeal of the marriage penalty.

PLAN TO PRIVATIZE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL

(Mr. BERRY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, on June 4 of this year, the administration amended executive order 13180 dated 12/7/2000 by amending the language that deemed air traffic control as an inherently governmental function. This is the first step toward privatization of air traffic control, and it is a slap in the face to our Nation's wonderful air traffic controllers.

On 9/11 our air traffic controllers safely landed 5,000 planes in 2 hours without an error. They did an incredible job. What else must be done to prove that the current system that we have that is in place works well?

Mr. Speaker, I do not want my family or other Americans to board commercial airliners that the traffic in the sky is controlled by the lowest bidder. I think we have tried that with airline security and have clearly demonstrated without a shadow of a doubt that it does not work.

I rise today in opposition to this plan to privatize air traffic control.

ELIMINATION OF MARRIAGE PENALTY TAX

(Mr. GIBBONS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, this week we are going to bring up the elimination of the sunset clause for the marriage penalty tax.

Mr. Speaker, 120,000 individuals in my State, 60,000 married couples, are affected by this tax. If we allow this tax to come back, to rise from the dead one more time in the year 2010, we are going to do severe injustice to those 60,000 couples. Couples are going to end up paying \$1,300, \$1,400 more in tax simply because they are married. This is an unjust and unfair clause, and we must eliminate the sunset clause so that this tax remains buried once and for all. We cannot afford to have our married couples deciding whether or

not they should remain married over paying a tax.

TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

(Ms. ESHOO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Trade Adjustment Assistant Compromise based on legislation that the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN) and I introduced in the House and which passed the Senate last month. This compromise represents the first major overhaul of this 40-year-old program. For the first time in our history, a health care benefit is provided for unemployed workers as a result of trade. It increases eligibility, it doubles funding for worker training, it harmonizes the NAFTA TAA, it expands income support from 52 weeks to 78 weeks, and it allows for shifts in production to any country, not just Canada or Mexico.

□ 1500

I want to tell a quick story that underscores this point. Last month 3,300 electronic workers who were laid off from JDS Uniphase in my region were denied TAA benefits because their factory moved to China. At the same time workers in Connecticut were eligible for TAA because their plant moved to Canada, and that is because workers only receive TAA benefits if their plant moves to Canada or Mexico.

Another problem with the program is that it covers workers who make cars but not those who make the parts that go into them. We need a 21st century policy on the duality of trade. We should have fair trade, and fair treatment should be the partners.

I urge all House Members to support this in the conference.

RESTRUCTURE AND EXPAND TRADE ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(Mr. BENTSEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3670, the bill introduced by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and myself to restructure and expand the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program. The other body has already adopted this legislation as part of the Trade Promotion Authority, and the House will soon vote to go to conference with the other body to work out a trade promotion authority bill. As one who supported TPA, who supported Fast Track, I believe it is imperative on the part of the House that we adopt the Senate's version of Trade Adjustment Assistance. If we are going to have a real trade package for this country, it has to benefit not just those who win from trade but those who lose from