

systems to China from participating in U.S. defense-related cooperative research, development, and production programs. This restriction can be targeted to cover only those technology areas involved in the transfer to China.

The Commission recommends that Congress request the Department of Defense to provide a comprehensive annual report to the appropriate committees of Congress on the nature and scope of foreign military sales to China, particularly from Russia and Israel.

#### CHAPTER 9—MEDIA AND INFORMATION CONTROL IN CHINA

On June 30, 2003, the Commission recommended that Congress direct the Broadcasting Board of Governors to target funds for efforts aimed at circumventing China's Internet firewall through the development of anticensorship technologies and methods. Congress approved such funding as part of the 2004 Omnibus Appropriations Act. The Commission recommends that Congress continue this program with enhanced resources, pending successful results for the current fiscal year.

As recommended in the Commission's 2002 Report, the Commission reiterates that Congress should direct the Department of Commerce and other relevant agencies to conduct a review of export administration regulations to determine whether specific measures should be put in place to restrict the export of U.S. equipment, software, and technologies that permit the Chinese government to surveil its own people or censor free speech.

The Commission recommends that Congress approve legislation to establish an Office of Global Internet Freedom within the executive branch, tasked with implementing a comprehensive global strategy to combat state-sponsored blocking of the Internet and persecution of users. The strategy should include the development of anticensorship technologies.

The Commission recommends that Congress encourage the administration to press China to freely admit U.S. government-sponsored journalists, such as those representing the Voice of America and Radio Free Asia. China frequently denies visas for such journalists, despite the fact that China's state-sponsored journalists are freely admitted in the United States. Options should be considered for linking Chinese cooperation to concrete consequences, including the possible use of U.S. visas for Chinese government journalists as leverage to gain admission of more U.S. government-supported journalists to China.

#### TRIBUTE TO RONALD AND NANCY REAGAN

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, we have come to the close of several days of tribute to our late President, Ronald Reagan. So much has been said about President Reagan's buoyant spirit and about the contributions he made to our Nation, and these tributes have helped millions of Americans with the healing process that comes with the death of so popular and beloved a leader.

Though much has already been said about President Reagan, I do want to pay special tribute today to our former First Lady, Nancy Reagan.

For me—and, I suspect, for millions of other Americans—some of the most stirring images of this memorable week have been of Nancy Reagan and

her family. We saw again, and so clearly, her strength, her compassion and her deep love for her husband.

Ever since President Reagan's deeply moving announcement to his fellow citizens and to the world that he was suffering from Alzheimer's disease, I have watched Mrs. Reagan conduct herself with compassion, loyalty, competence and caring that have been an inspiration to the thousands of family members who every day struggle to cope with loved ones suffering from this disease or from any of the long variety of other disorders that can come upon us in our older ages—and sometimes far earlier than that.

The Alzheimer's Association estimates that 4.5 million Americans today suffer from this debilitating disease. Often, family members and especially, spouses—end up as primary caregivers to their partners or other family members. Along with the emotional pain and heartbreak of watching the mind of a loved one slowly fade away, many caregivers are ill-equipped to handle the many facets of the illness that present themselves over the duration of this mental and physical struggle. Their own physical health suffers. Managing a job or any other activity outside the home becomes almost impossible.

I believe Nancy Reagan is an inspiration to so many Americans. The love that she and her husband so clearly showed to each other comforted and sustained their marriage in sickness, as it did in health.

Marcelle and I extend our best wishes to Mrs. Reagan and to the entire Reagan family.

#### AUSTRALIA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, in the book of Ecclesiastes, the Preacher spoke of how there is "a time to plan, and a time to uproot." The American farmer has known this truth from the first days when Indians first walked to this continent.

Those of us who are privileged to represent rural States know well the times of American farmers and ranchers. No matter what the time, their concerns are never far from our thoughts.

Times have changed for American agriculture, and for American jobs. In 1900, 37 percent of American workers worked in agriculture. Now, only about 2 percent do.

Of course, it doesn't seem like 2 percent to rural States such as Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota, where agriculture can still account for as much as 50 percent of the economy.

But that is the reality: American farmers are more productive than ever. And because productive American agriculture produces more than American households consume, exports are as important as ever. That is why American farmers have been among the strongest supporters of international trade.

And it is about that intersection between American agriculture and international trade that I rise to speak today.

Last month, the United States and Australia signed a free trade agreement, taking an important step to connect two of the world's most vibrant economies. This agreement creates opportunities for both countries. For Australia, it offers integration with the world's largest economic power. For the United States, it offers a link to an Australian market that has one of the highest standards of living in the world—and is a key platform to markets in Asia.

In the coming weeks, we will hear about the significant economic benefits of this agreement. But I think we should also look at this agreement in a broader context. First, we need to take a balanced look at the agreement and assess its costs and benefits. Second, we need to view the Australia agreement in the context of our larger trade agenda.

The benefits of the Australia agreement are compelling—particularly in the context of the current debate over jobs moving overseas.

When compared to some of the other agreements that the administration is negotiating, Australia offers real benefits. And it is not subject to some of the traditional criticisms.

Compare the debate over the Australia agreement to the debate over the Central America agreement. Critics of CAFTA contend that Central America's lower labor and environmental standards will undercut jobs here at home. I share some of these concerns and continue to work hard on strengthening these standards.

Yet, with the Australia agreement, this tension disappears. Australian workers enjoy high labor standards. Australia protects its environment.

More importantly, Australian consumers want U.S. manufactured goods. Australia is one of the few countries where the U.S. enjoys a trade surplus. This fact helps explain the strong support of U.S. manufacturers for this agreement—which they estimate will result in \$2 billion more in exports every year.

This free trade agreement offers clear benefits to the U.S. economy and to U.S. workers.

Thus the Australia agreement does not raise the usual concerns over labor and the environment. But it does raise concerns over agriculture. And farmers are usually stalwart supporters of free trade.

Their anxieties are understandable. Australia is a major exporter of many of the same commodities that Americans produce—particularly beef, dairy, and sugar. Yet, Australia offers a relatively small consumer market in exchange. So, while Australian farmers would get increased access to our consumer market of around 250 million people, our farmers would get increased access to an Australian consumer market that is much smaller.