

Congressional Budget Office under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of section 5 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through February 24, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 218), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$2.3 billion in budget authority and \$0.4 billion in outlays. Current level is \$0.8 billion over the revenue floor in 1995 and below by \$8.2 billion over the 5 years 1995–99. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$238.7 billion, \$2.3 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 1995 of \$241.0 billion.

Since my last report, dated February 13, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 27, 1995.

Hon. PETE DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1995 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1995 budget and is current through February 24, 1995. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1995 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 218). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, and meets the requirements of Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the 1986 First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget.

Since my last report, dated February 13, 1995, there has been no action that affects the current level of budget authority, outlays, or revenues.

Sincerely,

ROBERT D. REISCHAUER.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1995 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 24, 1995

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 218) ¹	Current level ²	Current level over/under resolution
On-budget:			
Budget authority	\$1,238.7	\$1,236.5	–2.3
Outlays	1,217.6	1,217.2	–0.4
Revenues:			
1995	977.7	978.5	0.8
1996–1999 ³	5,415.2	5,407.0	–8.2
Maximum deficit amount	241.0	238.7	–2.3
Debt subject to limit	4,965.1	4,747.3	–217.8
Off-budget:			
Social Security outlays:			
1995	287.6	287.5	–0.1
1996–1999	1,562.6	1,562.6	*0.
Social Security revenues:			
1995	360.5	360.3	–0.2
1996–1999	1,998.4	1,998.2	–0.2

¹ Reflects revised allocation under section 9(g) of H. Con. Res. 64 for the Deficit—Neutral reserve fund.

² Current level represents the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest U.S. Treasury information on public debt transactions.

³ Includes effects, beginning in fiscal year 1996, of the International Anti-trust Enforcement Act of 1994 (P.L. 103–438).

* Less than \$50 million.

Note.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

THE ON—BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS FEBRUARY 24, 1995

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions			
Revenues			\$978,466
Permanents and other spending legislation	\$750,307	\$706,236	
Appropriation legislation	738,096	757,783	
Offsetting receipts	(250,027)	(250,027)	
Total previously enacted	1,238,376	1,213,992	978,466
Entitlements and mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	(1,887)	3,189	
Total current level ¹	1,236,489	1,217,181	978,466
Total budget resolution	1,238,744	1,217,605	977,700
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	2,255	424	
Over budget resolution			766

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$1,394 million in budget authority and \$6,466 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$877 million in budget authority and \$935 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount requested as an emergency requirement.

* Less than \$500 thousand.

Note.—Numbers in parentheses are negative. Detail may not add due to rounding.

ILLINOIS' WOMEN IN CONGRESS, 1920–90

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, in 1992, Illinoisians made history by electing the first African-American woman to the U.S. Senate, our distinguished colleague, Senator CAROL MOSELEY-BRAUN.

For that landmark election and for other reasons, Illinois can take pride in the women our State has sent to Congress in this century. Philip A. Grant, Jr., a professor of history at Pace University in New York City, recently documented this record in a paper he presented at the Illinois History Symposium in Springfield, IL. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

CONGRESSWOMEN FROM ILLINOIS, 1920–1990

(By Philip A. Grant, Jr.)

The purpose of this paper will be to review the careers of the various women elected to Congress from the State of Illinois between 1920 and 1990. During this eventful period of seven decades, a total of nine women won congressional seats in Illinois.

Two of the nine Illinois congresswomen were members of prominent political families. These two ladies, Winnifred Mason Huck of Chicago and Edna O. Simpson of Carrollton, were Republicans whose tenures on Capitol Hill were rather brief.

Huck decided to run for the position of Congressman-at-Large shortly after the death of her father, William E. Mason, on June 16, 1921. Mason, subsequent to having been a member of both Houses of the Illinois

Legislature, had served fourteen years in Congress. On November 8, 1992 Huck was elected to complete the unexpired portion of her father's term in the House. Although she enjoyed the distinction of becoming Illinois' first woman to enter Congress, Huck's actual experience was limited to the fifteen weeks between November 20, 1922 and March 3, 1923.

Simpson was the wife of Representative Sid Simpson, who spent eight terms in the House and was a former Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. A solid favorite to win a ninth term, Simpson suddenly died on October 26, 1958. At the urging of Republican leaders in Illinois' Twentieth Congressional District, Mrs. Simpson agreed to be the party's candidate in the 1958 general election. On election day she handily defeated her Democratic opponent, carrying twelve of the district's fourteen counties. Although she represented a heavily Republican constituency, Mrs. Simpson opted to retire in 1960.

Two other ladies from Illinois who were elected to Congress were Ruth Hanna McCormick and Emily Taft Douglas of Chicago. McCormick, a Republican, was both the daughter and the wife of former Congressmen, while Douglas, a Democrat, was married to a future member of the United States Senate.

McCormick's father was Marcus A. Hanna, who had served both as a United States Senator from Ohio and Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Her husband, Medill McCormick, had been a member of both the House and Senate. After four years as Republican National Committeewoman from Illinois, McCormick in 1928 was elected Congresswoman-at-Large. Closely identified with the policies of President Herbert Hoover, McCormick in 1930 was defeated in her quest for a seat in the United States Senate.

Douglas was the wife of Paul H. Douglas, who served in the United States Senate from 1949 to 1967. On November 7, 1944 Douglas became the first Democratic woman to be elected to Congress from Illinois. Douglas in 1944 defeated the incumbent Republican Congressman-at-Large, Stephen A. Day, a staunch isolationist. Assigned to the prestigious Committee on Foreign Affairs, Douglas worked for passage of the United Nations Participation Bill, the British Loan Bill, and the measures authorizing American involvement in UNESCO and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. In November 1946 Douglas lost her bid for re-election to Republican William G. Stratton, who later would twice be elected Governor of Illinois.

Three Illinois ladies who each served several consecutive terms in the House were Republicans Jessie Sumner of Milford, Marguerite Stitt Church of Evanston, and Charlotte T. Reid of Aurora. Sumner, Church, and Reid compiled unblemished records of political success in their respective congressional campaigns.

Sumner was elected to the first of four terms in Congress in November 1938. Sumner's district consisted of six downstate counties extending vertically in close proximity to the Indiana state line. As a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, Sumner vigorously opposed the domestic policies of Democratic Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. Moreover, Sumner was one of the most outspoken isolationists on Capitol Hill, opposing such key measures as the 1939 repeal of the arms embargo, the Lend-Lease Bill, the Fulbright Resolution, and the International Monetary Fund (Bretton Woods) Bill.

Church was the widow of Ralph E. Church, who was in the midst of his seventh term in the House at the time of his death on March 21, 1950. Mrs. Church was elected to Congress

in November 1950 and was thereafter re-elected five times. In addition to the City of Evanston, her constituency included several affluent suburban communities north of Chicago. Mrs. Church's victorious proportions ranged from 66.0% to 74.1%, and in all six campaigns she polled the highest number of votes of any Illinois congressman. She was a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and in her final term served as a delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Reid was initially elected to the House in November 1962. Her district was composed of five counties located between thirty and fifty miles west of Chicago. Reid was elected to five terms by sizeable margins and became the first Illinois congresswoman to serve on the powerful Committee on Appropriations. On October 7, 1971 Reid relinquished her seat in the House of Representatives to accept President Richard M. Nixon's appointment to the Federal Trade Commission.

The two most renowned Illinois congresswomen in recent years have been Republican Lynn M. Martin of Rockford and Democrat Cardiss Collins of Chicago. Martin and Collins began their active political careers in the nineteen seventies and have remained two of the most articulate members of their rival political parties.

After serving in both the Illinois House of Representatives and State Senate, Martin was elected to Congress in 1980. Her district for two decades had been represented by John D. Anderson, who in 1980 became an Independent candidate for President. A formidable vote-getter and an eloquent public speaker, Martin became the first Illinois congresswoman to be designed a member of the influential Committee on Rules and the woman to be chosen as Vice Chairman of the House Republican Conference. Although virtually guaranteed re-election to a sixth term in 1990, Martin instead engaged in an unsuccessful bid for the United States Senate. On December 4, 1990 Martin was appointed by President George Bush to the Cabinet-level position of Secretary of Labor.

Collins on June 5, 1973 won a special election to succeed her late husband, Representative George W. Collins. At that time Collins became the first Black congresswoman from the Midwest. Easily re-elected to nine additional terms, Collins after her 1990 victory was outranked in seniority by only sixty-seven of her four hundred and thirty-four House colleagues. Collins, serving an impoverished urban district, established herself as one of the most liberal Democrats in Congress. Between 1979 and 1981 she occupied the post of Chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus. Finally, as the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Government Operations, Collins chaired the Subcommittee on Government Activities and Transportation.

The nine women from Illinois who served in Congress between 1920 and 1990 performed their duties in a conscientious manner. As members of such important committees as Banking and Currency, Foreign Affairs, Appropriations, and Rules, these congresswomen exerted influence over the fate of a substantial number and wide variety of major legislative measures. While two of these ladies failed in attempts to win races for the United States Senate, it was noteworthy that the nine congresswomen prevailed in thirty-four of thirty-five House elections. Both individually and collective the nine congresswomen from Illinois reflected high credit on their state and nation.●

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT AGREEMENT WITH THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

● Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, as the chairman of the Subcommittee on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, I am pleased to report to my colleagues that early yesterday the United States signed an Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement Agreement with the People's Republic of China.

Since 1992, the People's Republic of China has failed to live up to its obligation under the memorandum of understanding on intellectual property rights. Factories throughout China, especially in such southern and eastern provinces as Guangdong, continue to mass-produce pirated versions of American computer software, compact discs, CD-ROM's, and video and audio cassettes mostly for sale abroad. The United States Trade Representative estimates that piracy of audio-visual works runs close to 100 percent, while piracy of other technological items such as computer software runs around 94 to 100 percent. In addition, piracy of trademarks is rampant. This piracy is much more than a minor nuisance. The sale of these pirated items has cost U.S. businesses more than \$1 billion, a sum which threatens to increase exponentially as the number of pirated products swells. It endangers Americans jobs, as well as our primacy in software innovation.

While we understand that enforcing IPR in such a large country can be difficult, such an argument in relation to the People's Republic of China is somewhat specious in light of the fact that production is tolerated, if not actively encouraged in some instances, by Chinese municipal and provincial governments as well as the central authorities in Beijing. The United States Trade Representative has complained repeatedly about the problem and United States-China negotiators have been meeting for more than a year and a half in an effort to resolve it.

Still, the Chinese refused to stem the manufacture of these goods. Consequently, the United States Trade Representative proposed to impose punitive tariffs on about \$1 billion worth of Chinese goods if a satisfactory accord was not reached by February 26. The two sides negotiated right up to and past the deadline, and in the early hours Sunday reached a consensus.

The agreement has three principle goals: to take immediate steps to stem piracy of IPR material, to make long-term changes to ensure effective enforcement of IPR in the future, and to provide United States IPR holders with greater access to the Chinese market. As for the first goal, Beijing has pledged to implement a 6-month special enforcement period beginning March 1 during which time the Government will increase resources to target the 29 CD and laser disc factories known to be engaging in pirated production, and confiscate and destroy il-

legally produced output and the machinery used to produce it. Beijing has already signaled its willingness to work with us on this front; during the negotiations, the authorities shut down seven of the illegal factories including two of the most notorious—the Shenfei Laser Optical Systems Co. plant in Shenzhen, and a factory in Zhuhai. In addition, Beijing has proposed to tighten its customs practices to stem the exportation of illegal products.

As for long-term changes, the Chinese Government has pledged to ensure that Government ministries cease using pirated software—apparently pirated Microsoft products are very popular, even within the Trade Ministry. Furthermore, the Government will establish an effective IPR enforcement structure consisting of IPR conference working groups at the central, provincial, and local level to coordinate enforcement efforts, and to ensure that the laws are strictly enforced. Similarly, it will remodel its customs enforcement system after that of the United States. Lastly, China would create a title verification system, and would ensure that United States right holders have access to effective and meaningful judicial relief in cases of infringements.

Finally the People's Republic of China has pledged to enhance access to its markets for United States right holders. It will place no quotas on the importation of U.S. audio-visual products, and will allow U.S. record companies—subject to certain censorship concerns—to market their entire catalog. Finally, United States companies will be permitted to enter into joint ventures for the production and reproduction of their products in the People's Republic of China.

Mr. President, although I fully supported the position of the United States Trade Representative and would have fully supported the imposition of sanctions, ultimately imposing sanctions on the Chinese would have been a Pyrrhic victory. "When two dragons fight, the grasses are trampled"; a trade war would have had disastrous effects on countless U.S. businesses, as well as overall Sino-American relations. I'm glad that we have avoided that outcome, and am pleased with the resulting agreement. I would like to commend Charlene Barshefsky, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative, for her hard work.

On March 8, our subcommittee will conduct a hearing on IPR in China and the Enforcement Agreement. I hope to learn about the agreement in detail from the United States Trade Representative's office, and to hear from representatives of private industry on their view of the accord. While the agreement is an important step forward, the true test will lie in its implementation; and we intend that the subcommittee will closely monitor compliance with the agreement over the coming months.●