

Forces performing peacekeeping services in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia (H.R. 2778). This action changed the current level of revenues.

The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, March 11, 1996.

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

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through March 7, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). This report is submitted under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report dated February 14, 1996, Congress has cleared for the President's signature an act providing Tax Benefits for Members of the Armed Forces Performing Peacekeeping Services in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Macedonia (H.R. 2778). This action changed the current level of revenues.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM,
(For June E. O'Neill, Director).

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 11, 1996

(In Billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level ¹	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,285.5	1,301.2	15.7
Outlays	1,288.1	1,305.0	16.9
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.4	-0.1
1996-2000	5,691.5	5,697.0	5.5
Deficit	245.6	262.6	17.0
Debt Subject to Limit	5,210.7	4,900.0	-310.7
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0
1996-2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0
Social Security Revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0
1996-2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0

¹ 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.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 7, 1996

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation		242,052	
Offsetting receipts	-200,017	-200,017	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557

ENACTED IN FIRST SESSION

Appropriation bills:

1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104-6)	-100	-885	
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THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAR. 7, 1996—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104-19)	22	-3,149	
Agriculture (P.L. 104-37)	62,602	45,620	
Defense (P.L. 104-61)	243,301	163,223	
Energy and Water (P.L. 104-46)	19,336	11,502	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105-53)	2,125	1,977	
Military Construction (P.L. 104-32)	11,177	3,110	
Transportation (P.L. 104-50)	12,682	11,899	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104-52)	23,026	20,530	
Offsetting receipts	-7,946	-7,946	
Authorization bills:			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104-7)	-18	-18	-101
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104-42)	1	1	
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-43)		(6)	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104-48)	1	(6)	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104-58)	-20	-20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104-88)			(6)
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	-100

ENACTED IN SECOND SESSION

Appropriation bills:

Seventh Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-92) ¹	13,165	11,037	
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) ¹	792	-825	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104-107)	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts	-44	-44	

Authorization bills:

Gloucester Marine Fisheries Act (P.L. 104-92) ²	30,502	19,151	
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104-96)	3	3	
Saddleback Mountain—Arizona Settlement, Act of 1995 (P.L. 104-102)		-7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-104) ³			
Farm Credit System Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 104-105)	-1	-1	
National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106)	369	367	
Extension of Certain Expiring Authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 104-111)	-5	-5	
To award Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham (P.L. 104-111)	(6)	(6)	
Total enacted second session	56,884	35,613	

PENDING SIGNATURE

An Act Providing for Tax Benefits for Armed Forces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia (H.R. 2778)			-38
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CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY

Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104-99) ⁴	116,863	54,882	
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ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES

Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	131,056	127,749	
Total Current Levels ⁵	1,301,247	1,305,048	1,042,419
Total Budget Resolution	1,285,500	1,288,100	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution			81
Over Budget Resolution	15,747	16,948	

¹ P.L. 104-92 and P.L. 104-99 provides funding for specific appropriated accounts until September 30, 1996.

² This bill, also referred to as the sixth continuing resolution for 1996, provides funding until September 30, 1996 for specific appropriated accounts.

³ The effects of this Act on budget authority, outlays and revenues begin in fiscal year 1997.

⁴ This is an annualized estimate of discretionary funding that expires March 15, 1996, for the following appropriation bills: Commerce-Justice, Interior, Labor-HHS-Education and Veterans-HUD.

⁵ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$3,417 million in budget authority and \$1,590 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

⁶ Less than \$500,000.

Notes.—Detail may not add due to rounding.

READ THE RIOT ACT TO CHINA

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, in response to the irresponsible statements by China recently about Taiwan and their relationship with the United States, the Chicago Tribune had an excellent editorial which I ask to be printed in full in the RECORD.

While I differ some with my friend Senator DIANNE FEINSTEIN, the other day she told me that the United States should stop zigzagging all over the place in terms of China policy.

I could not agree with her more.

Our policy should be consistent so that both China and Taiwan understand where we are. We are not hostile to China. We are not hostile to Taiwan. We want to be friends with both.

China must also understand that if there is a tilt from time to time between a democracy and a dictatorship, the tilt of the United States of America will be to democracy.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 25, 1996]

READ THE RIOT ACT TO CHINA

China has gone too far. According to press reports from Beijing, China has drawn up plans for possible attacks on Taiwan after that island-state completes its first democratic presidential elections in March.

But it doesn't stop there: China also has issued veiled threats to hit America with nuclear missiles if the U.S. military intervenes.

The U.S. has shown extraordinary patience with China, hoping by sweet reason and constructive engagement to coax it into behaving reasonably, constructively—and peacefully.

But threats of war are intolerable. America must put an end to Beijing's strutting and bullying. President Clinton must immediately let the Chinese know in no uncertain terms that the U.S. military will guarantee Taiwan's territorial integrity from missile attack or invasion. And he must back that warning with action: dispatching an aircraft carrier task force off the Taiwanese coast, perhaps, or sending a contingent of American soldiers to the island as a tripwire.

But Clinton must do more: He must tell the gerontocrats in Beijing that even so much as a hint of an attack on the United States will bring consequences for China more horrible than they can imagine.

The U.S. dollar had a roller-coaster ride Wednesday on rumors and denials of war-mongering from China. It started when The New York Times quoted Chas. W. Freeman, a former assistant defense secretary, as saying China has plans for launching a missile a day against Taiwan should Beijing perceive the island striding too quickly toward independence.

Even more chilling were comments that the Chinese feel they can act with impunity because American leaders "care more about Los Angeles than they do about Taiwan"—interpreted as a threat to launch nuclear missiles against the U.S. to deter involvement.

No response can be too muscular in warning China that even such fortune-cookie-style threats are intolerable. After all, this is the same China that violates nonproliferation treaties by shipping ballistic missiles to

Pakistan and by selling equipment for manufacturing chemical weapons to Iran. This is the same China that stands accused of operating an island-like chain of slave-labor camps and of dealing with unwanted orphans by allowing them to starve to death.

Beijing needs to understand that the American eagle offers a choice. The first, an olive branch, promises peaceful intercourse and free trade. But the other claw holds the mightiest quiver of arrows the world has ever known, and America is ready to use them.●

FAIRBANKS, THE ICE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, On March 17, 1996, the great Alaskan city of Fairbanks, my hometown, is hosting the World Ice Sculpting Championships as part of the annual Fairbanks Winter Carnival. The organizers of the event have discovered that Alaska has the best ice in the world for ice sculpting. In 1988 they invited ice sculpting teams from Chicago and China to come to Fairbanks in hopes of reviving the art of ice sculpting. At the time, they were unaware of the fine quality of Alaskan ice, so to make sure they had the right ice for the guest instructors they brought in blocks of ice from Seattle, WA. In addition, however, they harvested some local ice for comparison. As a surprise result, they discovered that Alaskan ice is superior to any other ice found in the world. They now export Alaskan ice to such far away places as Frankenmuth, MI, for ice sculpting.

The organizers of this event believe that because of the superiority of Alaskan ice and other favorable conditions, they have been able to attract a growing number of artisans to participate in the Fairbanks ice art ice sculpting championships. This year, Fairbanks is proudly hosting 67 teams from countries around the world including China, Korea, Holland, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Japan, France, Russia, Canada, and the contiguous United States.

Fairbanks is able to successfully host this event through the hard work of volunteers. The organizers hope to continue to host the world championships every year except during years when the Winter Olympics are held. I am confident that this year Fairbanks, AK, will hold one of the biggest and best Winter Carnival's ever. My congratulations to the organizers and volunteers for all their effort and hard work.●

IS WEST SLIGHTING AFRICA'S HOT SPOTS LIKE LIBERIA?

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I am concerned about the deterioration in Liberia, Burundi, and a few other nations.

The pattern in Bosnia is for the United States and other nations to wait until the situation deteriorates very, very badly—until hundreds of thousands of people are killed—and then the United States and the community of nations move in.

I applaud what we are finally doing in Bosnia.

In no country in Africa do we have greater responsibility than in Liberia, where it was sometimes viewed as an American colony because it was founded by former American slaves.

Their ties to the United States have been long.

And when there was a dictatorship in Liberia, we did not hesitate to cooperate with that dictatorship. An article by Howard W. French recently appeared in the New York Times which I ask to be printed in the RECORD.

Now that the dictatorship is gone and chaos has followed, our concerns appear to be minimal.

The article follows.

[From the New York Times, Jan. 23, 1996]

IS WEST SLIGHTING AFRICA'S HOT SPOTS LIKE LIBERIA?

(By Howard W. French)

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, January 22.—When the American delegate to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, stopped here briefly on Wednesday during a tour of several African countries, there were the predictable pledges of assistance from Washington to war-torn Liberia.

But along with the promise of helicopters and trucks to help in the disarming of combatants in a devastating six-year civil war, there was also a stern warning that the international community had little patience for crisis-ridden African countries that failed to settle their own problems.

"We have no intention of our logistical support being squandered by anyone's failure of political will," Mrs. Albright said at an airport news conference, straining at times to be heard over a Nigerian transport plane ferrying in new peacekeepers. "Delay," she said, can "no longer be in the vocabulary" of Liberia's political actors.

But for many African leaders and diplomats, the trip of Mrs. Albright—the highest-ranking American to visit Liberia since Secretary of State George Shultz came here before the war that killed more than 150,000 people—inadvertently underscored another point: by the time African crises receive this level of outside attention, the moment for averting catastrophe or sealing the peace has all too often passed.

The most critical obstacle to fulfilling the Liberian peace agreement reached last August, these African officials say, has been the delay in getting the kind of international response needed to carry out a disarmament program and remark this country's shattered economy.

In this regard, African officials argue, the handling of the Liberian crisis by the outside world strongly resembles the ambivalent or tardy international response to past crises in other stops on Mrs. Albright's itinerary: Angola, Rwanda and Burundi.

In Liberia, despite widespread skepticism about its prospects, a cease-fire has largely held for months. But recent days have seen the first serious signs of an unraveling of the country's settlement, as unruly fighters of one of the country's several armed factions have killed as many as 50 West African peacekeepers.

Diplomats say the fighting began because of the economic desperation of the militia members, who are often unschooled boys, and add that the conflict nearly flared out of control because of the limited means available to a short-handed and poorly equipped peacekeeping force.

"Last fall, the American Government pledged \$75 million to help us," said Wilton

S. Sankawulo, the former schoolteacher who is chairman of Liberia's governing Council of State. "But they said go home first and prove that you are serious."

Liberia has been the first instance in which a regional organization, namely the Economic Community of West African States, or Ecomog, has acted with the official sanction of the United Nations to end a civil war. Nigeria has led this effort from the start, spending an estimated \$4 billion. But with major political and economic crises at home, diplomats say Nigeria cannot now carry out Liberia's peace agreement without substantially more outside help.

Foreign diplomats say the most critical immediate element is giving the 7,500-man Nigerian-led peacekeeping force—known as Ecomog, for the Ecomog monitoring group—the means to deploy throughout the country; the trucks and helicopters pledged but not yet delivered by the Americans, and more troops from poor West African countries, which would require financing from the outside world.

Unlike other crises in which the United Nations send its own peacekeepers and directly assess contributions from members, international fund-raiding for Liberia has been conducted through voluntary donor conferences that have garnered sparse contributions.

On top of the outside world's reluctance to contribute to an African-led peacekeeping effort, which has embittered many of this region's leaders, there is the additional complication of deeply strained relations between the United States and Nigeria over the latter's human rights situation.

Rather than being turned over to the Nigerian-led peacekeepers, as is the practice in most international efforts of this sort, the troop trucks promised by the United States are leased vehicles that, at Washington's insistence, will be operated only by private contractors to keep them out of Nigerian hands.

"The resources of Ecomog have been stretched to the limit, and it would be wrong and unfair for the international community to expect it to proceed further without getting it more help," said Anthony Nyaki, the United Nations special representative to Liberia. "Because of the unique mandate given by the U.N. to the West Africans whatever happens here will be precedent-setting."

"In five days as much is spent in Bosnia as was spent in a whole year on Liberia," he said. "If this is allowed to fail, the question will become more pertinent than ever why the outside world cares so little for Africa."

The comparison with Bosnia is one that comes up again and again in conversations with African officials throughout this region, and it is one that inspires cynicism among many.

The international community was slow to act and committed far too few resources to managing crises like the transition to democracy in war-torn Angola or the prevention of a genocidal civil war in Rwanda, African diplomats say. And in Burundi today, where the signs of a possible Rwanda-style civil war are multiplying, the same reluctance to act seems apparent to many.

"Since Somalia ended, I have attended three major conferences on the lessons of that crisis, but these lessons never seem to be learned," said Victor Gbeho, a Ghanaian diplomat who represents the West African economic community here and was the United Nations special envoy to Somalia at the height of that country's crisis.

"For some reason it still takes far too long to get the international community to react to African crises, to realize their pledges of support and work through their bureaucratic mazes," Mr. Gbeho said. "It took the Americans one week to raise \$1.8 billion for Bosnia."