

which did not contain the restriction against a cost-of-living allowance.

The Senate and House bills went to a conference committee, and when the conference agreement came back to the Senate for final passage, it had adopted the House position, which included no restriction on a COLA.

I voted for the conference report because it contained over \$20 billion of needed funds, including 40 percent of all Federal law enforcement moneys and funds to wage war on gangs and drugs in this country.

However, I think Congress should have had a separate vote on the cost-of-living adjustment, and if there is an opportunity to have a separate vote, I intend to vote against the COLA.●

TRIBUTE TO JOSEPH BARRY MASON

● Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Dr. Joseph Barry Mason, the Dean of the College of Commerce at my alma mater, The University of Alabama, in my hometown of Tuscaloosa. Dean Mason is a remarkable man, a distinguished educator and a good friend.

Joseph Barry Mason received his undergraduate degree from the Louisiana Tech University College of Administration and Business. Upon receiving his Ph.D. in marketing from The University of Alabama in 1967, Dr. Mason joined the faculty of The University and, since that time, he has served that institution with distinction. During his tenure, Dr. Mason has served as the Chairman of the College of Commerce Department of Management and Marketing, and since 1988, as the Dean of the College of Commerce and the Russell Professor of Business Administration.

Dr. Mason's professional associations extend beyond the campus of The University. He is a former chairman of the board of the American Marketing Association and the 1976 Beta Gamma Sigma National Scholar.

Further, in 1984 Dr. Mason served as the Chairman of the UA Task Force on Cost Savings. In that capacity, Dr. Mason worked with the General Motors Rochester Products Plant and the United Auto Workers in Tuscaloosa in order to identify cost savings and prevent the closure of the 200-employee facility. As a result of his successful efforts, the groundwork for future academic-industrial partnerships was laid.

For his excellence in education, Dr. Mason has received numerous distinguished awards. Dr. Mason received the Leavey Award for Excellence in Private Enterprise Education from the Freedoms Foundation of Valley Forge, PA. In 1986, he was named the first annual recipient of the Academy of Marketing Science Outstanding Educator of the Year Award. And in 1994, Dean Mason was designated a Distinguished Fellow of the Academy of Marketing Science.

At various points in his career, The University has honored Dean Mason, as

well. For bringing distinctive credit to the academic community, Dean Mason was awarded the John F. Burnman Distinguished Faculty Award and The University of Alabama National Alumni Association Outstanding Commitment to Teaching Award.

Recently, Dean Mason was honored by Louisiana Tech University as its 1997 Distinguished Alumnus. As many of my colleagues know, on Saturday, November 1, 1997, The University of Alabama will play Louisiana Tech at our Homecoming Football game.

On that day, Dean Mason, loved and respected by all who have known him, will be honored as a friend and leader to not only The University of Alabama, but also to Louisiana Tech. On this day, on behalf of my wife, Annette, we wish Joseph Barry Mason our sincerest thanks and congratulations for his dedication to making a difference.●

INDUCTION OF JACKIE ROBINSON INTO NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY'S SOCIETY HALL OF FAME

● Mr. KERRY. Mr. President, on October 28, Northeastern University will posthumously induct Jackie Robinson into its Sport in Society Hall of Fame. As a member of the National Advisory Board of the Center for the Study of Sport in Society, I want to make a few remarks about Robinson, the Center, and racism.

Future historians will remember Jackie Robinson as one of the most significant individuals in twentieth-century U.S. history. As the first African-American to play Major League Baseball in this century, Robinson had to will himself to endure horrific abuse from fans and fellow players alike. His perseverance in the face of this challenge would have made him a memorable player even had he not excelled on the diamond.

But Jackie Robinson did excel. In his distinguished career, he won the Rookie of the Year and Most Valuable Player awards. Robinson also played a prominent role as a member of the 1955 Brooklyn Dodgers ball club, the "Til Next Year" team that finally bested its arch rival New York Yankees in a thrilling World Series.

Recounting Robinson's greatest accomplishments as a player cannot do justice to the impact that he had on the game and our nation. His daring on the base paths brought the running game back as the major style of attack in the National League for the first time in some three decades. His success with the Dodgers led to the signing of other notable players such as Roy Campanella, Larry Doby, and Satchel Paige.

His loyalty to the Dodgers ended his career prematurely. Jackie Robinson retired rather than play for the San Francisco Giants when the Dodgers sold his contract. Imagining Robinson in any uniform other than the Dodgers' is like envisioning Cal Ripken wearing New York Yankee pinstripes.

Robinson also led a productive life off the field. A Republican and a businessman, Robinson devoted the remainder of his life to civil rights, party politics, and urban affairs. He bemoaned baseball's tepid efforts at integrating all levels of the great game.

Sadly, baseball has made insufficient progress since Robinson's death almost a quarter of a century ago. In its "Racial Report Card" released earlier this year, Northeastern's Center gave Major League Baseball an overall grade of B, but only a C- for top management positions.

As Jackie's widow, Rachel Robinson, the Center's Director, Richard Lapchick, and all of the other excellent employees and friends of the Center celebrate Jackie's life, we should all reflect on what we can do to honor and build on his legacy.

Unquestionably, there is a distance yet to go when, for example, we have only one African-American general manager in major league baseball.

I send my best wishes to Northeastern University, the Center, and Rachel Robinson on this occasion. I hope that all of us will use it as a reminder of the work that lies ahead: to realize our objective, which was Jackie Robinson's as well, of a society that does not discriminate on the basis of race and offers equal opportunity to all.●

EXPLANATION OF VOTES ON THE FY98 LABOR/HHS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

● Mr. ABRAHAM: Mr. President, I supported an amendment offered by Senator GORTON which would block grant several K-12 education programs directly down to local school districts. I believe Mr. GORTON's amendment moves in a positive direction for education spending. By cutting out levels of bureaucratic red tape, Mr. GORTON's amendment would actually send more money into the classroom.

As we determine the best possible way to spend scarce education resources, I believe it is essential to ensure that the largest possible portion of our education spending makes it way into a classroom. I believe Mr. GORTON's amendment achieves this objective. By using the same appropriations level for these programs as last year and block granting that amount to the most local level, the Gorton amendment will actually provide \$670 million in additional money to local school districts. For this reason, I supported this important amendment.●

THE STATE VISIT OF JIANG ZEMIN PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA

● Mr. BURNS. Mr. President, this week one of the most important events since the end of World War II will take place here in Washington. It is the State visit of the National Leader of the Peoples Republic of China. The future of United States-China relations will somewhat be forged on the occasion of

the visit of the President of People's Republic of China, Jiang Zemin. This summit will, hopefully, define our challenges and opportunities and could and should serve as a model for future discussions for both nations.

Let me say that I continue to be disturbed by some of the actions embarked upon by the PRC. The militaristic actions toward Taiwan, the sale of weapons to Iran, Pakistan, Syria, and other nations, and the internal human rights violations that continue to occur to name the main ones.

However, policy of isolation has never proven successful in international relations. In fact, a detriment to all this nation has to offer and the very doctrines we abide by and stand for.

An example: I have not been totally convinced the need for the expansion of NATO—I can hear it now—what does China and NATO have to do with one another and it there a relationship.

Well, as a Western State Senator, I have a tendency to view our foreign policy from the Pacific, rather than the Atlantic. In my opinion, looking from the standpoint of NATO, Europe, Russia continues to have difficulties with the fact that NATO enlargement is under consideration. Russia is a cash poor nation with an overabundance of military weapons, a silent industry base, and a unmanageable bureaucracy. On the other hand, the PRC, their neighbor, is a cash rich nation searching for ways to expand investments throughout the world.

For the moment China, has not been allowed access to Western military technology. The West has not allowed and for good reason. I wholly agree with a nonaccess policy given obvious actions taken by the PRC.

Therefore, China's defense industry does not have the command, control, computer, and communication systems, known collectively as "C4".

Even with these limitations, China continues its work on advanced cruise missiles, a satellite positioning system, and airborne early-warning radar.

To facilitate this continued work, China's government has now turned to Russia as the best available source of military foreign technology from foreign sources.

It has brought 72 SU-27 fighters—and plans to build more under license—as well as Russian kilo submarines. There is good news. With a limited procurement budget, it cannot splash out on imports. The only good news is that Russia is still unwilling to sell China its best equipment.

From these facts, one is able to determine that a China that is alienated by the United States will continue to invest their funds for modern military technology wherever, even with their neighbor, and possible ally, Russia to "divide and conquer" any perceived threats to their borders, whether it be their Eastern or Western border.

However, if the United States commits to an open dialog—tries in the

most earnest way to work out the differences that exist, it is my hope the PRC will become an integrated member of the international community and begin to act as responsible member of that community. This can only further peace and stability for both nations and the world.

Besides its recent economic advancements, it is incumbent that the United States have a constructive working relationship with China. The reasons are obvious:

The People's Republic of China [PRC] plays a major role in the post-cold-war world;

It is the world's most populous nation, about 1.2 billion people, and the third-largest in land mass after Russia and Canada;

It has nuclear weapons, is a growing military power, and plays a key role in regional stability while emerging as a regional leader in Asia; and

As one of the five permanent Members of the U.N. Security Council, China has veto power over security council resolutions dealing with key multilateral issues, including international peacekeeping and the resolution of regional conflicts.

Finally, Mr. President, the upcoming summit is an important opportunity to address many issues that will be of importance to all Americans especially Mountains. Agriculture cannot be left out in these discussions.

Our Nation was founded on hard work, innovative technologies in agricultural production. U.S. farmer and ranchers have supplied our Nation and the world with clean, safe and affordable food since our humble beginnings.

We are a leader in agriculture exports. This fact is sometimes transparent in the eyes of those who would rather consider the United States as a nation of fiber optics rather than food and fiber. But, I say we can do both.

In 1996, China's farmers produced a bumper wheat crop. That along with a dispute over unfounded accusations and over reaction over alleged infected wheat contributed to a severe decrease in the United States grain exports to China.

China's ban on United States imports of wheat is based on scientifically unfounded trade evidence linked to insignificant disease commonly known as tck smut. This diseases is present in Canada, as well as Europe. Such barriers-to-entry are and will be a barrier to China's entry into the WTO.

We've seen this type of attack on U.S. agriculture before. Recently, the European Union objected to United States beef imports based on scientifically unfounded evidence; eventually, the United States prevailed in a WTO challenge but not before the United States cattle industry was damaged and European markets found their beef exports elsewhere.

Mr. President, U.S. farmers and ranchers produce the healthiest and best food commodities in the world. If we are truly supposed to be a global

economy, we need to put our great American agriculture on an equal basis with semiconductors and automobiles. Agriculture has always been dealt away first in all of the trade agreements in the last 50 years. It is not fair or right that the great machine of food and fiber production be left picking up the scraps.

I think that the United States is following the same course as our relations with Russia in the late 1980's. An establishment of ties with China does not necessarily imply an endorsement of their policies. I believe that the freedom that the United States embraces can only serve as an example to the Chinese people. The summits between President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev brought about the fall of the Berlin wall—there were naysayers then so maybe the talks that the we begin now, will lead to the opening of the Great Wall of China.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the 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 S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1998.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through October 24, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84), show that current level spending is below the budget resolution by \$34.9 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$1.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$1.6 billion below the revenue floor in 1998 and \$2.5 billion above the revenue floor over the five years 1998–2002. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$177.0 billion, \$3.7 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1998 of \$173.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated October 1, 1997, the Congress has cleared, and the President has signed, the Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997 (P.L. 105–58) and the following appropriation acts: Further Continuing Appropriations (P.L. 105–64), Energy and Water Development (P.L. 105–62), Treasury and General Government (P.L. 105–61), Veterans, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies (P.L. 105–65), and Transportation (P.L. 105–66). These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

The report follows: