

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:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, October 28, 1997.
Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, U.S. Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report for fiscal year 1998 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1998 budget and is current through October 24, 1997. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1998 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 84). 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 September 29, 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), and Treasury and General Government (P.L. 105-61). In addition, the Congress has cleared for

the President's signature the following appropriation bills: Veterans, Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies (H.R. 2158) and Transportation (H.R. 2169). These actions changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1998, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 24, 1997

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 84)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,390.9	1,356.0	- 34.9
Outlays	1,372.5	1,374.4	1.9
Revenues:			
1998	1,199.0	1,197.4	- 1.6
1998-2002	6,477.7	6,480.2	2.5

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 24, 1997

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
ENACTED IN PREVIOUS SESSIONS			
Revenues			1,206,379
Permanents and other spending legislation	880,313	866,860	
Appropriation legislation		241,036	
Offsetting receipts	- 211,291	- 211,291	
Total previously enacted	669,022	896,605	1,206,379
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-33)	1,525	477	267
Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-34)			- 9,281
Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act (P.L. 105-41) ¹			
Oklahoma City National Memorial Act of 1997 (P.L. 105-58)	14	3	14
1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-18)	- 350	- 280	
Defense Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-56) ²	247,709	164,702	
Energy and Water Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-62) ³	20,732	13,533	
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-55)	2,251	2,023	
Military Construction Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-45) ⁴	9,183	3,024	
Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-61) ⁵	17,106	14,168	- 4
Total enacted this session	298,170	197,650	- 9,004
PASSED PENDING SIGNATURE			
Veterans, HUD appropriations bill (H.R. 2158)	90,689	52,864	
Transportation appropriations bill (H.R. 2169)	13,064	13,485	
Total passed pending signature	103,753	66,349	
CONTINUING RESOLUTION AUTHORITY			
Further continuing appropriations (P.L. 105-64) ⁶	145,502	76,311	
ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	139,518	137,458	
TOTALS			
Total current level	1,355,965	1,374,373	1,197,375
Total budget resolution	1,390,913	1,372,462	1,199,000
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	39,948		1,625
Over budget resolution		1,911	
ADDENDUM			
Emergencies	266	2,283	
Contingent emergencies	5	3	
Total	271	2,286	
Total current level including emergencies	1,356,236	1,376,659	1,197,375

¹ The revenue effects of this act begin in fiscal year 1999.
² Estimates include \$144 million in budget authority and \$73 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on October 14, 1997.
³ Estimates include \$19 million in budget authority and \$12 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on October 17, 1997.
⁴ Estimates include \$287 million in budget authority and \$28 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on October 6, 1997.
⁵ Estimates include \$2 million in budget authority and \$2 million in outlays for items that were vetoed by the President on October 17, 1997.
⁶ This is an annualized estimate of discretionary spending provided in P.L. 105-64, which expires November 7, 1997, for programs funded in the following appropriations bills: Agriculture, Commerce-Justice-State, District of Columbia, Foreign Operations, Interior, and Labor-HHS-Education. The first continuing resolution (P.L. 105-46) expired October 23, 1997.
Note.—Amounts shown under "emergencies" represent funding for programs that have been deemed emergency requirements by the President and the Congress. Amounts shown under "contingent emergencies" represent funding designated as an emergency only by the Congress that is not available for obligation until it is requested by the President and the full amount requested is designated as an emergency requirement.
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE
FORMER PEACE CORPS DIRECTOR
LORET MILLER RUPPE

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consider-

ation of Calendar No. 172, Senate Resolution 123.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1998, 105TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 24, 1997—Continued

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 84)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
Deficit	173.3	177.0	3.7
Debt Subject to Limit	5,593.5	5,339.1	- 254.4
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
1998	317.6	317.6	0.0
1998-2002	1,722.4	1,722.4	0.0
Social Security Revenues:			
1998	402.8	402.7	- 0.1
1998-2002	2,212.1	2,212.3	0.2

Note.—Current level numbers are 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.
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

A resolution (S. Res. 123) honoring the memory of former Peace Corps Director Loret Miller Ruppe.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.