States and China, President Jiang's 1997 visit to Washington and President Clinton's return visit to Beijing in 1998—the first such meetings between the United States and China in nearly a decade. I cannot imagine even the most seasoned of career diplomats performing more ably as United States Ambassador than Jim Sasser has over the last three and one half years.

I kept in touch with Jim during his tenure as ambassador. He was always enthusiastic and fully engaged in working to ensure that United States policies with respect to China served our national security, foreign policy and economic interests.

I have already mentioned to some of my colleagues, that I was actually talking to Jim one evening at the very moment that the U.S. Embassy was under siege by crowds of Chinese students pelting the building with rocks in retaliation for the accidental bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade. It showed great courage for him to remain in the embassy with his staff rather than be evacuated as some had recommended. And through it all Jim never lost his sense of humor.

Although relations between Washington and Beijing have deteriorated in recent months, Jim was able to maintain open lines of communication with the Chinese government at the highest levels. He accomplished this difficult task by the strength of his intellect and personality.

Having had the pleasure of serving with Jim Sasser in the United States Senate it came as no surprise to me that Jim has been an outstanding diplomat. Jim brought to the job of U.S. Ambassador the same vision that he brought to the U.S. Senate while he served in this Chamber.

I remember vividly serving with Jim on the Budget Committee —at the time I was a very junior member of that committee. From 1989 onward, I was able to observe Jim's remarkable, remarkable performance as Chairman of that committee as he built support for sound budget resolutions. Time after time, he marshaled the votes and brought together people of totally different persuasions and opinions—one of the most difficult jobs that any Member of this body has. And he did it successfully, on six different budget resolutions and three reconciliation bills. These victories came under the most difficult circumstances—including during the Republican administration of President George Bush, when he fashioned one of the most difficult budget compromises in modern history.

Jim has served our country ably as a United States Senator and an American diplomat. In fact, there are very few people in public life who come to mind who have made the kinds of contributions to our country that Jim Sasser has over the years.

And through it all, never once has Jim or his family complained about the personal sacrifices that they have made in their years of public service. It therefore seems only appropriate and fitting that I take time today to publicly thank Jim, his wife Mary, and his children Gray and Elizabeth for all that they have done for our country. It is also a personal pleasure to welcome them home to the United States and to Jim's beloved State of Tennessee. I look forward to seeing Jim and Mary very soon and I know our colleagues do as well.

CHANGES TO H. CON. RES. 68 PURSUANT TO SECTION 211

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 211 of H. Con. Res. 68 (the FY 2000 Budget Resolution) permits the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to make adjustments to specific figures in the budget resolution and on the Senate pay-as-you-go scorecard, provided the CBO estimates an on-budget surplus for FY2000 in its July 1, 1999 update report to Congress.

Pursuant to section 211, I hereby submit the following revisions to H. Con. Res. 68:

[In millions of dollars]

Current Aggregate/Instructions:	
FY 2000 revenue aggregate	$1,408,082
FY 2000 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	0
FY 2000–2004 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	142,315
FY 2000–2009 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	777,868
Adjustements:	
FY 2000 revenue aggregate	−14,398
FY 2000 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	14,398
FY 2000–2004 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	14,398
FY 2000–2009 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	14,398
Revised Aggregate/Instruction:	
FY 2000 revenue aggregate	1,393,684
FY 2000 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	14,398
FY 2000–2004 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	156,713
FY 2000–2009 revenue reduction reconciliation instruction	792,266

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

Senate Pay-As-You-Go Scorecard	Total Deficit Impact						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2000–2004	2005–2009
Current scorecard	49	−8,524	−54,950	−33,312	−52,107	−148,844	−729,920
Adjustments	−14,398	0	0	0	0	−14,398	0
Revised scorecard	−14,349	−8,524	−54,950	−33,312	−52,107	−163,242	−729,920

NICARAGUA'S SANDINISTAS ADMIT TO SUBVERTING NEIGHBORS

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I have at hand several news reports indicating that Nicaragua's Sandinistas have finally confessed that they supplied weapons in the 1980s to communist guerrillas in El Salvador and, in fact, were themselves dependent on a flood of weapons from the Soviet Union during that period.

An excellent series of articles, written by Glenn Garvin and published in the Miami Herald earlier this month, at long last makes the record clear on that score. I ask unanimous consent that Glenn Carvin's articles be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, Mr. Garvin conducted a series of interviews with current and former Sandinista officials who are now celebrating the 20th anniversary of their rise to power on July 19, 1979. What they celebrate is a revolution that brought nothing but poverty and heartache to millions of people.

But in the midst of reciting war stories, they let the truth slip out: these Sandinista officials confirmed that they provided weapons to the Marxist Salvadoran guerrillas. They also acknowledged that the Soviet Union agreed to supply Nicaragua with high-performance MiG fighters, along with other military assistance.

This is not news, but what is, indeed, news is that, for once, two Sandinistas told the truth. back in the 1980s, when President Ronald Reagan and good many Senators accused the Sandinistas of fomenting revolution in neighboring countries, they and their left-wing media apologists in the United States questioned our facts. When the Reagan Administration warned the Soviets not to provide MiGs to Nicaragua, the other side falsely accused President Reagan of hysteria.

Now come Sandinista leaders—cofounder Tomas Borge and former president Daniel Ortega—admitting their role in a plot to escalate the crisis in Central America. Mr. President, neither of the two is famous for telling the truth, but in this case, I think they stumbled upon it, letting the cat out of the bag.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Miami Herald]

WE SHIPPED WEAPONS, SANDINISTAS SAY

(By Glenn Garvin)

MANAGUA.—When Ronald Reagan and Sandinista leaders slugged it out during the 1980s over events in Nicaragua, Reagan was right more often than they liked to admit, the Sandinistas now say.

In a series of interviews with The Herald, several past and present Sandinista officials confirmed that they shipped weapons to Marxist guerrillas in neighboring El Salvador, a statement they once hotly denied.

The Sandinistas also said that the Soviet Union agreed to supply them with MiG jet fighters and even arranged for Nicaraguan pilots to be trained on the planes in Bulgaria. but the Soviets reneged on the deal, sending the Sandinistas scurrying to make peace with the contras.

DOMINO THEORY

''The Sandinista leadership thought they could be Che Guevaras of all Latin America, from Mexico to Antarctica,'' former Sandinista leader Moises Hassan told the Herald. ''the domino theory wasn't so crazy.''

During their explosive battles with Congress over U.S. aid to anti-Sandinista rebels