

by virtually every airline in the business.

My wife, Linda, and I have known Bob for some time now. We have no doubt that this man of many interests and so much energy is far from retiring. There will be new challenges and most likely, more pioneering.

Whatever future he may now be planning, we wish him well. We congratulate and thank him for what he has been and how much he has done.

Bob Crandall is an American original.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial from the New York Times of April 16th regarding Mr. Crandall's retirement be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 16, 1998]

AN AVIATION INNOVATOR DEPARTS

Robert Crandall of American Airlines, who is expected to retire next month, always believed he knew exactly what was right for the airline industry and never hesitated to challenge anyone who disagreed. But he also recognized, to the great benefit of his shareholders, when to junk nostrums that circumstances proved false.

Mr. Crandall knew that deregulation would be disastrous for his industry. But after the Carter Administration withdrew the regulatory safety blanket, he brilliantly constructed a complex hub-and-spoke system that brought passengers the steeply lower fares and vastly better flight schedules economists had predicted. Mr. Crandall also knew that sophisticated mathematics could maximize profit by tailoring different prices to different types of passengers. But when that approach grew too complicated, he adopted a simplified system and challenged his competitors to go along with his good idea. When they refused, setting off a destructive price war, he quickly let it drop and returned to a complex fare schedule.

Mr. Crandall demonstrated that competition was good for consumers. But when upstart airlines grabbed his customers, he devised frequent-flier miles, an ingenious strategy that tied travelers to large airlines like American even when rivals were offering lower fares. Mr. Crandall knew that code sharing—the practice by which two airlines would sell tickets on each other's connecting flights under the name of a single carrier—was misleading because it fooled customers into believing they had booked a seamless flight. Yet when Mr. Crandall looked around and saw his competitors pairing up, he pounced, proposing a vast code-sharing arrangement with British Airways. If approved, it will lock in American's dominant position at London's coveted Heathrow Airport.

With his background in finance, Mr. Crandall taught his colleagues about the vulnerability of an industry saddled with mammoth fixed costs—an unoccupied seat represents unrecoverable revenue but no reduction in costs—to pilot strikes and other business holdups. When he announced his retirement yesterday, his airline also boasted of record high profits and a management team ready to take over that would be the envy of other airlines. It was a precisely timed departure from a smart, combative leader and a nimble learner who left his mark on a turbulent sector of the American economy.

HONORING LOUISVILLE PIONEER JAMES GUTHRIE

Mr. FORD. Madam President, on April 22nd, Louisville will honor one of its foremost, but often forgotten leaders, James Guthrie. Guthrie, was one of Louisville's most prominent citizens in the 19th Century, described as the city's "first and foremost mover and shaker."

During his distinguished business and political career, he served as President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the University of Louisville. As a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, he successfully ushered through Kentucky's first city charter elevating Louisville from a town to a city. He was instrumental in the founding of Cave Hill Cemetery, lighting the streets with gas lights, building the first bridge across the Ohio River, and founding what would become the University of Louisville's medical college.

Mr. Guthrie left his mark on the national level as well. Under President Franklin Pierce he served as Secretary to the U.S. Treasury and in 1865 he was elected to the U.S. Senate.

A 19th Century railroad tycoon, Guthrie was a product of the frontier. Born in Bardstown, Kentucky, he rose from modest means to a position of great prominence, including building a reputation as an outstanding lawyer. And while he may have failed in his efforts to see Louisville named the state capital, there is little else at which he didn't succeed once setting his mind to it.

One of his most noted accomplishments was improving transportation, including development of railroad transportation from Louisville to Frankfort, Nashville, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, even when it meant playing hardball to reach his goal.

Despite his long list of contributions to Louisville, the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the nation as a whole, there is relatively little in the way of historical markers to remind people of his tremendous influence. To remedy that situation, an historic marker will be dedicated at the intersection of Fourth and Guthrie Streets.

Madam President, it certainly seems fitting that we take time to assure someone who contributed so much is remembered by future generations. And I know I join all Kentuckians in lending my support to the City of Louisville's efforts at memorializing a man so committed to Kentucky and the nation.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Madam President, last week we passed Tax Day 1998. All across the nation, the IRS reported millions of taxpayers suffered confusion and animosity over filing their 1997 taxes. While no confusion exists—in fact, the financial amount is too clear—every man, woman and child

should feel animosity at the more than \$20,000 bill issued them to pay off the federal debt.

In the same vein, Mr. President, May 10th will be Tax Freedom Day 1998. While the name speaks for itself, Tax Freedom Day was not always such a landmark day because the federal debt was neither so monstrous nor so cumbersome. Tax Freedom Day comes one day later than last year.

It is fortunate that so many reminders that the federal debt will continue to escalate unless and until Congress restrains its desire to spend, spend, spend. Hopefully one day Congress will wake up.

Madam President, with this in mind, let's begin where we left off:

At the close of business Friday, April 17, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,512,826,076,386.32 (Five trillion, five hundred twelve billion, eight hundred twenty-six million, seventy-six thousand, three hundred eighty-six dollars and thirty-two cents).

One year ago, April 17, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,350,647,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred fifty billion, six hundred forty-seven million).

Twenty-five years ago, April 17, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$455,209,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-five billion, two hundred nine million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,057,617,076,386.32 (Five trillion, fifty-seven billion, six hundred seventeen million, seventy-six thousand, three hundred eighty-six dollars and thirty-two cents) during the past 25 years.

14th ANNUAL TUFTONIA'S WEEK CELEBRATION AT TUFTS UNIVERSITY

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, this week marks the fourteenth annual observance of "Tuftonia's Week" in Massachusetts. During this remarkable week, Tufts University alumni from around the world return to Medford to honor their alma mater and call attention to the leadership of so many Tufts graduates in contributing to public service in their own communities.

In fact, the theme of Tuftonia's Week is community service. The university will honor the large number of Tufts graduates across the country who are volunteering in their communities and helping to improve the lives of others in their neighborhoods through the TuftServe program. Since 1995, Tufts alumni have contributed over 300,000 volunteer hours to make their communities better places.

78,000 students have graduated from Tufts since the college was founded in 1852. Today, the university enrolls 8,500 students from all 50 states and 90 foreign countries.

Tufts deserves great credit for its leadership among the nation's universities in emphasizing service-learning and in providing opportunities for students to combine community service with their academic curriculum. Every American should have the opportunity

to participate in projects that help others and improve their community, and I congratulate Tufts for giving its students such an opportunity. I commend Tufts' President, John DiBiaggio, and the rest of the Tufts community for their impressive leadership in both education and community service.

HONORING THE GILLMINGS ON THEIR 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Madam President, families are the cornerstone of America. The data are undeniable: Individuals from strong families contribute to the society. In an era when nearly half of all couples married today will see their union dissolve into divorce, I believe it is both instructive and important to honor those who have taken the commitment of "till death us do part" seriously, demonstrating successfully the timeless principles of love, honor, and fidelity. These characteristics make our country strong.

Pastor and Mrs. Gillming's dedication to one another has spilled over into the lives of many. For forty years, they have served together at the Cherry Street Baptist Church in Springfield, Missouri. Norma and Ken have led their congregation by example through their commitment to one another, as well as their commitment to the community.

For these important reasons, I rise today to honor Norma and Ken Gillming of Springfield, Missouri, who on May 21, 1998, will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. My wife, Janet, and I look forward to the day we can celebrate a similar milestone. The Gillming's commitment to the principles and values of their marriage deserves to be saluted and recognized.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEARS 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, AND 2003

The text of Senate Concurrent Resolution 86, the Congressional Budget for the United States Government for Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003, as agreed to by the Senate on April 2, 1998, reads as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)

SECTION 1. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1999.

(a) DECLARATION.—Congress determines and declares that this resolution is the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999 including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 as required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and revising the budgetary levels for fiscal year 1998 set forth in the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1998 as authorized by section 304 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this concurrent resolution is as follows:

Sec. 1. Concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1999.

TITLE I—LEVELS AND AMOUNTS

- Sec. 101. Recommended levels and amounts.
- Sec. 102. Social Security.
- Sec. 103. Major functional categories.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY RESTRAINTS AND RULEMAKING

- Sec. 201. Tax cut reserve fund.
- Sec. 202. Tobacco reserve fund.
- Sec. 203. Separate environmental allocation.
- Sec. 204. Dedication of offsets to transportation.
- Sec. 205. Adjustments for line item veto litigation.
- Sec. 206. Extension of Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.
- Sec. 207. Exercise of rulemaking powers.

TITLE III—SENSE OF CONGRESS AND THE SENATE

- Sec. 301. Sense of the Senate regarding passage of the Senate Finance Committee's IRS restructuring bill.
- Sec. 302. Sense of Congress regarding the sunset of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.
- Sec. 303. Sense of Congress on the tax treatment of home mortgage interest and charitable giving.
- Sec. 304. Sense of the Senate on preservation of Social Security for the future.
- Sec. 305. Sense of the Senate on annual statement of accrued liability of Social Security and Medicare.
- Sec. 306. Sense of the Senate on full funding for IDEA.
- Sec. 307. Sense of the Senate on Social Security.
- Sec. 308. Sense of the Senate on School-to-Work programs.
- Sec. 309. Sense of the Senate regarding taxpayer rights.
- Sec. 310. Sense of the Senate on National Guard funding.
- Sec. 311. Sense of the Senate on Medicare payment.
- Sec. 312. Sense of the Senate on long-term care.
- Sec. 313. Sense of the Senate on climate change research and other funding.
- Sec. 314. Sense of the Senate on increased funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant.
- Sec. 315. Sense of the Senate on the formula change for Federal Family Education Loan.
- Sec. 316. Sense of the Senate regarding the deductibility of health insurance premiums of the self-employed.
- Sec. 317. Sense of the Senate on objection to Kyoto Protocol implementation prior to Senate ratification.
- Sec. 318. Sense of the Senate on price increase on tobacco products of \$1.50 per pack.
- Sec. 319. Findings; sense of Congress.
- Sec. 320. Sense of the Senate concerning immunity.
- Sec. 321. Sense of Senate regarding agricultural trade programs.
- Sec. 322. Sense of the Senate supporting long-term entitlement reforms.
- Sec. 323. Sense of Congress regarding freedom of health care choice for Medicare seniors.
- Sec. 324. Sense of the Senate regarding repair and construction needs of Indian schools.
- Sec. 325. Sense of the Senate on Social Security personal retirement accounts and the budget surplus.
- Sec. 326. Sense of the Senate regarding the elimination of the marriage penalty.

- Sec. 327. Findings and sense of Congress regarding affordable, high-quality health care for seniors.
- Sec. 328. Sense of Congress regarding permanent extension of income averaging for farmers.
- Sec. 329. Sense of the Senate to maintain full funding for the Section 202 Elderly Housing program.
- Sec. 330. Sense of the Senate regarding outlay estimates of the Department of Defense budget.
- Sec. 331. Sense of the Senate regarding outlay estimates for the budgets of Federal agencies other than the Department of Defense.
- Sec. 332. Sense of the Senate regarding an evaluation of the outcome of welfare reform.
- Sec. 333. Sense of the Senate regarding the establishment of a national background check system for long-term care workers.
- Sec. 334. Sense of the Senate on expanding Medicare benefits.
- Sec. 335. Sense of the Senate on battlefield preservation.
- Sec. 336. A resolution regarding the Senate's support for Federal, State and local law enforcement.
- Sec. 337. Sense of the Senate on analysis of civilian science and technology programs in the Federal budget.
- Sec. 338. Sense of the Senate on civilian science and technology programs in the Federal budget.
- Sec. 339. Sense of the Senate on long-term budgeting and repayment of the public debt.
- Sec. 340. Sense of the Senate regarding President's budget.
- Sec. 341. Sense of the Senate regarding the value of the Social Security system for future retirees.
- Sec. 342. Sense of the Senate on the Land and Water Conservation Fund.
- Sec. 343. Sense of the Senate on education goals.
- Sec. 344. Findings and sense of the Senate.
- Sec. 345. Sense of the Senate on INS circuit riders in the former Soviet Union.
- Sec. 346. Sense of the Senate regarding funding for the airport improvement program.
- Sec. 347. Sense of the Senate that the One Hundred Fifth Congress, Second Session should reauthorize funds for the farmland protection program.
- Sec. 348. Sense of the Senate on health care quality.
- Sec. 349. Sense of the Senate regarding wasteful spending in Defense Department acquisition practices.
- Sec. 350. Sense of the Senate regarding the United States response to the changing nature of terrorism.
- Sec. 351. Sense of the Senate on economic growth, Social Security, and Government efficiency.
- Sec. 352. Sense of the Senate regarding a supermajority requirement for raising taxes.
- Sec. 353. Sense of the Senate on health care quality.
- Sec. 354. Sense of the Senate on the use of budget surplus for tax relief or debt reduction.
- Sec. 355. Use of budget surplus to reform Social Security.
- Sec. 356. Sense of the Senate on Colombian drug war helicopters.
- Sec. 357. Sense of the Senate on funding for medical care for veterans.
- Sec. 358. Sense of the Senate on objection to the use of the sale of public lands to fund certain programs.