

Early this year, Dr. Mann took on a new responsibility as dean of the School of Public Health at Allegheny University of the Health Sciences. He has been described as 'a dapper man who wore starched white shirts and red bow ties', who boarded the train every day to Philadelphia. Since January, he had also been a visiting professor at the Hopkins School of Public Health.

Dr. Clements-Mann had an equally stellar list of accomplishments and a reputation as a gentle woman who could also be a tough taskmaster when it came to life-saving medical research. Born in Longview, Texas, she graduated from Texas Tech with a degree in chemistry at a time when few women were encouraged to consider science careers. She earned another degree in chemistry from the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, and advanced degrees from the University of London and from the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health.

In 1986, she moved to Johns Hopkins to start and direct its vaccine center. She became one of the world's experts in developing vaccines against life-threatening diseases, from Hepatitis C to influenza. Her reputation was built on selecting vaccines for medical trials that had the best chance of success, and one of the vaccines she helped develop was just approved by the FDA last week. Even as an internationally famous researcher, colleagues said she preferred to be called Mary Lou by co-workers and volunteers alike.

Dr. Clements-Mann loved to garden and they both loved to travel and go camping. Neighbors in their Hickory Ridge neighborhood in Columbia often saw the two of them taking walks and holding hands. It is a tragedy that the world has been deprived of their knowledge, their compassion, and their ability to affect public policy in the face of worldwide epidemics.●

TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

● Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to the men and women who serve in the United States Air Force as we celebrate the 51st anniversary of its founding.

In 1947, Congress passed the National Security Act, creating the United States Air Force. Although military aviation units were around as early as 1907, these units were a division of the Army and the Navy. It was not until forty years later that the Air Force was established as a separate military service. Ironically, President Harry Truman signed the legislation creating the United States Air Force while aboard the presidential aircraft, which later became known as Air Force One. W. Stuart Symington became the first Secretary of the Air Force and General Carl A. Spaatz became the first Chief of Staff of the Air Force.

The inherent strengths of air power—speed, global range, stealth, flexibility

and precision—are crucial to the achievement of our military goals in the world today. Through innovation, the Air Force is evolving into an air and space force that will be able to meet the challenges of the next century. Working with the other Armed Forces, the Air Force provides the citizens of the United States with the security we enjoy as it watches over America's airspace. On the same day the Air Force was established, the Air National Guard was also born, and seven months later, on April 14, 1948, the Air Force Reserve was created. Today, these two are an integral part of the total Air Force.

Minnesota is home to two Air National Guard units, the 148th Fighter Wing in Duluth and the 133rd Airlift Wing in the Twin Cities. The 133rd Airlift Wing was the first federally recognized Air National Guard flying unit. A division of the 133rd unit, the Security Forces Squadron, was awarded the Air National Guard's Outstanding Security Force Unit for 1994.

In addition, Minnesota has one Air Force Reserve unit, the 934th Airlift Wing in St. Paul. The Airlift Wing provides support for the transporting of passengers and cargo around the world. In 1992, the brave men and women of the 934th Airlift Wing provided airlift of passengers and cargo as part of a humanitarian relief effort in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Mr. President, since its birth in 1947, the Air Force has shown the utmost dedication and service to this country, while protecting our national interests. I truly appreciate its commitment to defending this nation and am honored today to pay tribute to the men and women of the Air Force.●

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 August 31, 1998. 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 \$17.1 billion in budget authority and above the budget resolution by \$1.9 billion in outlays. Current level is \$1.0 billion below the revenue floor in 1998 and \$2.9 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 \$176.4 billion, \$2.9 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1998 of \$173.5 billion.

Since my last report, dated July 30, 1998, CBO has completed its estimate of the budget authority for the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178). As a result, the current level of budget authority has been reduced by \$923 million. This report also incorporates the budget authority, outlay, and revenue impacts of the Homeowners' Protection Act (P.L. 105-216), the Credit Union Membership Access Act (P.L. 105-219), and an Act to establish the United States Capitol Police Memorial Fund (P.L. 105-223).

The report follows:
U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, September 3, 1998.

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 August 31, 1998. 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 July 30, 1998, CBO has completed its estimate of the budget authority for the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (P.L. 105-178). As a result, the current level of budget authority has been reduced by \$923 million.

Sincerely,
JUNE E. O'NEILL,
Director.

Enclosures.

THE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE FISCAL YEAR 1998, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget Resolution H. Con. Res. 84	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority	1,403.4	1,386.3	-17.1
Outlays	1,372.5	1,374.4	1.9
Revenues:			
1998	1,199.0	1,198.0	-1.0
1998-2002	6,477.7	6,480.6	2.9
Deficit	173.5	176.4	2.9
Debt subject to limit	5,593.5	5,457.0	-136.5
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.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 105TH CONGRESS, 2ND SESSION: SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1998 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 31, 1998

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in Previous Sessions:			
Revenues			1,206,379
Permanents and other spending legislation	880,459	867,037	