

You walk holding your head high, necessary to see the potholes high, necessary to see the potholes in the walk through your tri-focals.

You're still 15 around the collar, 54 around the waist, and 90 on the golf course.

When you go for a haircut, the barber trims more hair out of your nose and eyebrows than on your balding head.

Presumably you're well-versed, know most of the answers to today's problems, but no one asks for your opinion.

All your peers talk about the golden years, but you doubt if they have as much shiny metal as a new penny.

You used to take a pill or two at bedtime to keep a vigorous health, now they advise one to help you sleep.

Even a sip of your favorite wine seems to aggravate your ulcer, so you drink skim milk instead, remembering when you were a boy growing up on a boon-docks farm, they used skim milk only for hogs. Today it costs about as much as the real article. "Taint fair!"

You awake at seven, at least with a bit of ginger in your time-tossed frame; by the noon hour you've degenerated well past 60, and by bedtime you're a centurion, too tired to put proper emphasis in a prayer.

You try to be entertaining, reciting pleasant memorabilia, but the young crowd think only of athletics, so you realize that you're trying to bridge a generation gap, and it simply doesn't work.

You despise nursing homes, but deep down you realize that they are the only bus stations, offering bed and board, between here and a tombstone.

One of your role models, the late Dr. Norman Vincent Peale, insisted that the only way to solve life's problems was in daily positive thinking, but you admit that on many things you're as negative as the minus-post on your car battery.

In your youth, you couldn't wait to tie the knot with your best gal and start a family; now you fumble in tying the knots in your shoe laces.

Health authorities insist that you include plenty of fiber in your daily diet, but a bowl of chicken soup is far easier to masticate.

You love chocolate in all of its forms but your arthritis does not.

When more and more people, some of them strangers, keep calling you Pops, you know definitely that a generation gap exists.

Leg cramps are now a nightly experience. But as a youngster, the only cramps you knew were deep stomach wrenching called cholera morbus, after you'd eaten too many green apples.

But it's still a good life despite negative viewpoints. In fact it's the only thing left, come to think of it. You're old, stubborn as the proverbial Missouri mule, but still confident that you'll be around for a few more moons, awaiting the day when the good Lord throws in the final towel.

There is one consoling thought in this treatise on longevity—scores of old friends are up there, holding open the gate. Some of them, with genes shorter lived than mine, have been holding open that gate for a long time.

I don't have the genes of a Methuselah, but I'm running neck and neck with Bob Hope, and that would tickle anyone's hormones. Grow old, but don't let senility be a part of it!•

BALDWIN FIRE DEPARTMENT CELEBRATING 100

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on behalf of the Baldwin Fire Department as they gear up

to celebrate 100 years of volunteer fire service to Baldwin, NY.

Baldwin was a small hamlet in 1896 when, on a cold January night, the general store at its center caught fire after a kerosene lantern was dropped. The neighboring Freeport volunteers were summoned to save the surrounding buildings. Shortly thereafter a group of civic leaders met to organize fire protection in and for Baldwin. A committee was formed to raise funds and the department was officially organized on February 8. Initial equipment was purchased for \$680 and the department went into service in April of 1896. There were 40 volunteers who were required to pay \$3.90 each for their uniforms which consist of a cap, a white sweater lettered "Baldwin" and a belt. At that time the alarm was a railroad locomotive wheel rim hung from two poles and rung by a large sledgehammer. John H. Carl served as chief for the first 4 years. After 2 years, a permanent firehouse was built and a proper alarm bell was installed. The department had strong support from the community and the mortgage on this firehouse was paid off in May 1905.

Since those humble beginnings, the Baldwin Fire Department has kept pace with firefighting techniques and developments and attained its present size of 226 members among its seven companies. The present apparatus consists of seven pumpers, two tower ladders, one heavy rescue truck, two ambulances, two water rescue boats on trailers, and four chief's vehicles. In 1995 this all-volunteer fire and rescue service responded to 1,783 alarms. Currently it is led by Chief James Bugler. His deputy chiefs are John Coughlin, Keith Eckels, and Henry Chambers. Gary Eckels serves as chief of fire prevention, as public information officer, and as a fire commissioner.

One of the biggest events ever held in Baldwin will take place on Saturday, August 10, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Baldwin Fire Department. The day will begin with some lively firefighter competitions. Later in the day a centennial parade will be led by the U.S. Marine Corps Band, followed by the world famous Budweiser Clydesdales, thousands of firefighters, hundreds of fire trucks, and many other participants. This will truly be a once-in-a-lifetime event; a celebration of life, good works, and community spirit which has been displayed by the Baldwin Fire Department over 100 years of change. Many pieces have been woven together over the years to bring us to this great day; a day of celebration, a day to salute all of those who have given of their very selves to better community, to better America. Mr. President, I salute the brave men and women of the Baldwin Fire Department and wish them many more years of continued success.●

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the United States has made clear its intention to veto a second term for United Nations Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. This unfortunate opposition to his reelection was the subject of a column I wrote for Illinois newspapers, which I ask be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

A MISTEP BY THE UNITED STATES

(By Senator Paul Simon)

Suppose a local Rotary Club had the community's most wealthy and powerful citizen, Sam Smith, as a member. Imagine that the Rotarians had a dues system that reflected the ability to pay, so that wealthy Sam Smith paid more in dues than any other Rotarian.

To complicate the story, Sam Smith is far back in the payment of his dues, so far back that the money he owes amounts to almost the total budget of the club for a year.

The president of the Rotary Club is up for reelection, and most of the members want him reelected, but Mr. Big, Sam Smith, says no.

How popular do you think Sam Smith would be with the other Rotarians? Would his influence rise or fall? And what will the other Rotarians do in their election of a president?

The story is true.

Only the "club" is called the United Nations. The wealthy deadbeat member is called Sam, Uncle Sam. Most of the UN members believe that Secretary General Boutros-Ghali is doing a good job, despite being hampered by approximately \$1.4 billion that the United States owes but has not paid.

But the United States has made clear that we want to veto his reelection as Secretary-General.

The other nations, already too often unimpressed by our uncertain leadership in foreign policy, are not pleased with what we are doing, believing it is dictated by domestic political considerations.

In 1978, President Jimmy Carter designated me as one of the delegates to a two-month session of the United Nations, and I have followed the UN and its work with more than casual interest.

My impression is that overall the United Nations performs a vital service and a good job, not perfect, and that Boutros-Ghali has been a hard-working, effective leader—hampered in part by the United States talking a great game, but not paying our dues.

Egypt is the home of the Secretary-General, and as an Egyptian he is also an African. Africa sometimes is called "the dark continent." It is more accurately described as the ignored continent.

One little-known fact is the gradual spread of democracy in Africa, some of them fledgling democracies that deserve more encouragement from the United States and other nations.

African countries take pride in having Boutros-Ghali as the Secretary-General.

Our opposition to him is coupled with other realities that they see: President Clinton has never visited Africa. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has not visited any sub-Saharan country since he has been Secretary, compared to 24 visits to Syria.

Our inattention, coupled with our unfortunate open opposition to the reelection of the Secretary-General, has not made us any friends.●

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 Senate Concurrent Resolution 32, the first concurrent resolution on the budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through July 26, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues, which are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 concurrent resolution on the budget (H. Con. Res. 67), show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by \$15.5 billion in budget authority and by \$14.3 billion in outlays. Current level is \$109 million below the revenue floor in 1996 and \$5.5 billion above the revenue floor over the 5 years 1996–2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is \$260.0 billion, \$14.3 billion above the maximum deficit amount for 1996 of \$245.7 billion.

Since my last report, dated July 8, 1996, Congress has cleared for the President's signature an Act Amending the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (H.R. 3121), an Act for the Relief of Benchmark Rail Group, Inc. (H.R. 419), an Act for the Relief of Nathan C. Vance (S. 966) and the Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 (H.R. 2337). These actions have changed the current level of budget authority, outlays and revenues.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 29, 1996.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The attached report for fiscal year 1996 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 1996 budget and is current through July 26, 1996. The estimates of budget authority, outlays and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 1996 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 67). 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 2, 1996, Congress has cleared for the President's signature an Act Amending the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (H.R. 3121), an Act for the Relief of Benchmark Rail Group, Inc. (H.R. 419), an Act for the Relief of Nathan C. Vance (S. 966) and the Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 (H.R. 2337). These actions have 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 1996, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 26, 1996

(In billions of dollars)

	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 67)	Current level	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget authority ¹	1,285.5	1,301.0	15.5
Outlays ¹	1,288.2	1,302.4	14.3
Revenues:			
1996	1,042.5	1,042.5	—0.1
1996–2000	5,691.5	5,697.0	5.5
Deficit	245.7	260.0	14.3
Debt subject to limit	5,210.7	5,092.8	—117.9
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security outlays:			
1996	299.4	299.4	0.0
1996–2000	1,626.5	1,626.5	0.0
Social Security revenues:			
1996	374.7	374.7	0.0
1996–2000	2,061.0	2,061.0	0.0

¹ The discretionary spending limits for budget authority and outlays for the Budget Resolution have been revised pursuant to section 103(c) of P.L. 104–121, the Contract with America Advancement Act.

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.

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 26, 1996

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions			
Revenues			1,042,557
Permanents and other spending legislation	830,272	798,924	
Appropriation legislation		242,052	
Offsetting receipts	—200,017	—200,017	
Total previously enacted	630,254	840,958	1,042,557
Enacted in 1st session			
Appropriation bills:			
1995 Rescissions and Department of Defense Emergency Supplementals Act (P.L. 104–6)	—100	—885	
1995 Rescissions and Emergency Supplementals for Disaster Assistance Act (P.L. 104–19)		—3,149	
Agriculture (P.L. 104–37)	22	45,620	
Defense (P.L. 104–61)	243,301	163,223	
Energy and Water (P.L. 104–46)	19,336	11,502	
Legislative Branch (P.L. 105–53)	2,125	1,977	
Military Construction (P.L. 104–32)	11,177	3,110	
Transportation (P.L. 104–50)	12,682	11,899	
Treasury, Postal Service (P.L. 104–52)	23,026	20,530	
Offsetting receipts	—7,946	—7,946	
Authorization bills:			
Self-Employed Health Insurance Act (P.L. 104–7)	—18	—18	—101
Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 104–42)	1	1	
Fishermen's Protective Act Amendments of 1995 (P.L. 104–43)		(⁵)	
Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (P.L. 104–48)	1	(⁵)	1
Alaska Power Administration Sale Act (P.L. 104–58)	—20	—20	
ICC Termination Act (P.L. 104–88)			(⁵)
Total enacted first session	366,191	245,845	—100
Enacted in 2d session			
Appropriation bills:			
Ninth Continuing Resolution (P.L. 104–99) ¹	—1,111	—1,313	
District of Columbia (P.L. 104–122)	712	712	
Foreign Operations (P.L. 104–107)	12,104	5,936	
Offsetting receipts	—44	—44	
Omnibus Rescission and Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–134)	330,746	246,113	
Offsetting receipts	—63,682	—55,154	
Authorization bills:			
Gloucester Marine Fisheries Act (P.L. 104–91) ²	14,054	5,882	
Smithsonian Institution Commemorative Coin Act (P.L. 104–96)	3	3	

THE ON-BUDGET CURRENT LEVEL REPORT FOR THE U.S. SENATE, 104TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, SENATE SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996 AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS JULY 26, 1996—Continued

(In millions of dollars)

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Saddleback Mountain Arizona Settlement Act (P.L. 104–102)		—7	
Telecommunications Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–104) ³			
Farm Credit System Regulatory Relief Act (P.L. 104–105)	—1	—1	
National Defense Authorization Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–106)	369	367	
Extension of Certain Expiring Authorities of the Department of Veterans Affairs (P.L. 104–110)	—5	—5	
To award Congressional Gold Medal to Ruth and Billy Graham (P.L. 104–111)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
An Act Providing for Tax Benefits for Armed Forces in Bosnia, Herzegovina, Croatia, and Macedonia (P.L. 104–117)			—38
Contract with America Advancement Act (P.L. 104–121)	—120	—6	
Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (P.L. 94–127)	—325	—744	
Federal Tea Tasters Repeal Act of 1996 (P.L. 104–128)			(⁵)
Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act (P.L. 104–132)			2
Total enacted second session	292,699	201,740	—36
Passed pending signature			
An Act to Amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act (H.R. 3121)	—72	—72	
An Act for the Relief of Benchmark Rail Group, Inc. (H.R. 419)		1	
An Act for the Relief of Nathan C. Vance (S. 966)	(⁵)	(⁵)	
The Taxpayer Bill of Rights 2 (H.R. 2337)			—30
Total passed pending signature	—72	—71	—30
Entitlements and mandatories			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	11,913	13,951	
Total current level ⁴	1,300,986	1,302,424	1,042,391
Total budget resolution	1,285,515	1,288,160	1,042,500
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution			109
Over budget resolution	15,471	14,264	

¹ P.L. 104–99 provides funding for specific appropriated accounts until Sept. 30, 1996.

² This bill, also referred to as the sixth continuing resolution for 1996, provides funding until Sept. 30, 1996, for specific appropriated accounts.

³ The effects of this Act on budget authority, outlays, and revenues begin in fiscal year 1997.

⁴ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, the total does not include \$4,753 million in budget authority and \$2,657 million in outlays for funding of emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress.

⁵ Less than \$500,000.

THE WHITEWATER INVESTIGATION

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, the recently completed report on the investigation of Whitewater development and related matters was a costly political exercise. I was a member of that special committee and wrote about the committee's findings in a weekly column that was distributed to newspapers in Illinois.

I ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

THE WHITEWATER INVESTIGATION WAS A
COSTLY POLITICAL EXERCISE
(By Senator Paul SIMON)

The Senate Whitewater investigation resulted in a political exercise that contributed nothing, except to add to public cynicism and confirming the already widespread belief that in Congress we are playing partisan games rather than tending to the nation's and the public's real needs.