

plentiful in most of our nation; and drug-related violent crime is soaring.

Most troubling of all has been the creation of a class of violent, drug-addicted youth predators who terrorize our citizens with almost irrational and depraved violent crimes, from carjackings in shopping malls, to drive-by shooting on city streets, to gang-related violence in schools.

Yet what is the Administration's reaction? It claims that the so-called "war on drugs" cannot be easily won, that it will take 10 or more years to even begin to control the drug trade.

Such a piecemeal application of resources is not a recipe for victory. We need a bold and dramatic shift in federal resources to end the drug scourge once and for all. If this is to be a true war on drugs, then we need a Desert Storm, not a Vietnam.

The IRS has over 100,000 employees, 46,000 of whom are enforcement officials. Recent Congressional oversight has revealed that the agency has excess enforcement resources, which are not serving the public interest.

Instead, these excess resources are often engaged in the bullying of law-abiding Americans. And it's no wonder. With over 100,000 employees, 46,000 of which are enforcement agents, the IRS is running out of legitimate things to do.

By contrast, the DEA, which is at the forefront of stemming the drug trade, has only 8,500 personnel, half of whom are special agents. If the war on drugs is to be won, we need to radically reallocate our national resources, and I would suggest that moving 1/3 of the IRS enforcement agents to the DEA is a good first step.

Further, as a member of the Treasury and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, I plan to offer a version of this bill as a rider to this year's budget.

Mr. President, it is high time that the federal government started investing drug dealers as intensely as the IRS investigates American taxpayers.

SENATE RESOLUTION 185— RELATIVE TO SOCIAL SECURITY

Mr. HOLLINGS (for himself, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. FORD, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. LAUTENBERG, and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. RES. 185

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE BUDGET AND SOCIAL SECURITY.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) the Social Security system provides benefits to 44,000,000 Americans, including 27,300,000 retirees, over 4,500,000 people with disabilities, 3,800,000 surviving children, and 8,400,000 surviving adults, and is essential to the dignity and security of the Nation's elderly and disabled;

(2) the Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance and Disability Insurance Trust Funds have reported to Congress

that the "total income" of the Social Security system "is estimated to fall short of expenditures beginning in 2019 and in each year thereafter...until [trust fund] assets are exhausted in 2029";

(3) intergenerational fairness, honest accounting principles, prudent budgeting, and sound economic policy all require saving Social Security first, in order that the Nation may better afford the retirement of the baby boom generation beginning in 2010;

(4) in reforming Social Security in 1983, Congress intended that near-term Social Security trust fund surpluses be used to prefund the retirement of the baby boom generation;

(5) in his State of the Union message to the joint session of Congress on January 27, 1998, President Clinton called on Congress to "save Social Security first" and to "reserve one hundred percent of the surplus, that is any penny of any surplus, until we have taken all the necessary measures to strengthen the Social Security system for the twenty-first century"; and

(6) saving Social Security first would work to expand national savings, reduce interest rates, enhance private investment, increase labor productivity, and boost economic growth.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENSE.—It is the sense of the Senate that Congress should save Social Security first by reserving any unified budget surplus until legislation is enacted to make Social Security actuarially sound and capable of paying future retirees the benefits to which they are entitled.

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, today I address President Clinton's admonition: "save Social Security first." I consider the President's plea essential; in fact, it is the most important business confronting this body. Saving Social Security is not a new crusade for me; for over two decades, I have dedicated myself to this cause. As a former Chairman and the senior member of the Budget Committee, I have worked to ensure that we are honest and responsible in our treatment of the trust funds and that Social Security will be viable for decades to come.

The debate over Social Security is not a new one. I recall when we formed the Greenspan Commission in 1983 for just this purpose: to save Social Security. That commission recommended the higher Social Security payroll tax that took effect in the mid-1980s. This tax was intended to produce a large surplus in the Social Security trust fund, to be used to support the retirement of the Baby Boom generation in the next century. But because the surplus has been used to pay for general operations of the federal government, there is in fact an enormous deficit in Social Security. This government owes a great deal of money to current workers; under the current system, we will be unable to pay them their benefits when they retire. That is why it is crucial we reform Social Security.

Consider President Clinton's Social Security proposal—as elaborated in his State of the Union address—in its entirety: "Tonight I propose we reserve 100 percent of the surplus. That's every penny of any surplus."

The President is right. Reserving any surplus is essential to ensuring that Social Security remains not only sol-

vent, but fully capable of paying benefits to future retirees. If we are serious about saving Social Security—the most effective federal program since its enactment in 1935—we must protect the Social Security trust fund.

To help achieve this, I am dropping in a resolution that would express the sense of the Senate that Congress must not use any Social Security surplus to increase spending or cut taxes. I will offer this as an amendment to the first appropriate piece of legislation.

The first way to save Social Security is to stop spending the trust funds. One way to do this is to force an up-or-down vote on my resolution. Force Congress to promise not to use surpluses for irresponsible spending or tax cuts. If we can do this, we will have eliminated the immediate obstacle to saving Social Security.

This sense of the Senate is the first step towards saving Social Security. The next step is to address the program's long-term solvency. But before we can remedy Social Security's fundamental problems and save it for future retirees, we must restore truth in budgeting and put the "trust" back in trust funds. That is why I have introduced this resolution, and that is why I strongly urge my colleagues to support it.

SENATE RESOLUTION 184—EX- PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE SUPPORTING ITALY'S INCLUSION AS A PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE UNITED NA- TIONS SECURITY COUNCIL

Mr. D'AMATO (for himself and Mr. TORRICELLI) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 184

Whereas Italy organized and led a multinational peace enforcement operation in Albania last spring under United Nations authority to restore order and organize democratic elections;

Whereas Italy provided the second largest United Nations troop contingent in Somalia;

Whereas in 1983 Italy joined the United States in a multilateral force to bring peace and stability to Lebanon and Italy still participates in the ongoing United Nations peacekeeping force in Lebanon;

Whereas Italy brokered the peace settlement in Mozambique and led the peacekeeping force that implemented it;

Whereas Italy hosts at Brindisi the sole United Nations logistical base supporting peacekeeping operations worldwide;

Whereas Italy's strategic location in the Mediterranean makes it an indispensable partner in security operations in multiple zones of instability;

Whereas Italy hosts air bases from which the United States and its NATO partners have conducted air operations over the former Yugoslavia;

Whereas Italy is the world's fifth largest economy and next year becomes the U.N.'s fifth largest assessed contributor;

Whereas Italy's contribution to the United Nations is greater than that of Britain, Russia and China, three permanent members of the Security Council;