

truly global legislation that will establish a responsible United States policy for addressing our country's long complicity in the export of death and disease.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. PAUL).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEAL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? There was no objection.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND STATE OF U.S. MILITARY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I rise tonight to talk about national defense and the state of our military. It is a very important subject that does not seem to have received adequate attention lately.

In fact, the President this year devoted only one sentence in his entire State of the Union Address to the need to maintain a ready and modern force. Additionally, the President's 1999 budget proposes more than \$100 billion in new domestic spending, but it fails to provide one dime in increased defense spending.

The administration's budget request for defense in 1999, therefore, represents the 14th consecutive year of real decline in defense spending. I personally do not believe this is the right policy for our Nation, and I know from talking to citizens in eastern North Carolina that they do not think so either.

My constituents, like so many people throughout America, realize that having a strong national defense has played a critical role in the history of our country and that now is no time to have a weakened military. Maintaining a ready and modern force is like insurance for our Nation. None of us would want to drive our cars without having car insurance in the event of an accident, but we seem to be denied that same protection to our national safety and freedom.

There is clear evidence that we no longer have the military to fight in two regions at the same time. Considering the real likelihood of this situation, I think it is past time that we take a serious look at protection we are denying ourselves. Once diminished, our forces cannot rebuild quickly, and they are, unfortunately, already 32 percent smaller than they were just 10 years ago.

We have such fine men and women in our military today, but they are constantly faced with budget cuts and shortages despite so many base closings. Our pilots are not receiving the flying time they need to be thoroughly

prepared, and many are leaving the military at an alarming rate. All too often our troops do not have adequate equipment, and their morale is suffering.

I, for one, find this situation unacceptable. So many of our fellow countrymen have fought and sacrificed and even died so that we may have the freedoms we enjoy today. Yet we are, in effect, taking their bravery and sacrifices for granted by failing to adequately protect the safety and freedom they fought for.

The President has deployed over 25 times our forces during his tenure at a monetary cost that exceeds \$13 billion, and yet he continues to cut their budget.

The 1999 defense budget request, when measured in constant dollars, represents the smallest defense budget since the beginning of the Korean War in 1950. I hope that, as we proceed with this year's appropriation process, my colleagues in this Congress would join me in the fight to stop this reckless depletion of our military.

In the name of freedom, let us once again provide our Armed Forces with the resources they need to fulfill their mission of protecting this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, may God bless America.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. UNDERWOOD addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SAVING SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, there has been a lot of talk recently about what we are going to do to save Social Security. I would report to my colleagues this evening, Mr. Speaker, that today the Social Security trustees presented their new analysis of when Social Security is going broke; in other words, when there is going to be less money coming in from tax revenues than is required to pay current benefits.

That projection indicated that we have maybe a year, maybe 2 years' additional time before less is coming in than is needed to pay benefits. I think today is a day that we should all remind ourselves of the real problem of Social Security.

The estimate continues that the unfunded liability or the actuarial debt of Social Security is over \$3 trillion. In other words, we would have to take \$3 trillion today and put it in some kind of an investment fund to keep Social Security going for the next 75 years.

The problem that we are running into, Mr. Speaker, is the demographics of Social Security. Social Security is a

pay-as-you-go program where existing workers pay in their taxes, and immediately those taxes are sent out to existing beneficiaries. Because of that and because demographics have changed in the last several years, there are fewer and fewer workers paying in taxes to support an increasing number of retirees.

Let me give my colleagues some examples of that changing demographics. In 1942 there were about 40 people working, paying in their Social Security tax for each retiree. By 1950 it got down to 17 workers working, paying in their Social Security tax for each retiree. Guess what it is today? Today, there are three people working, paying in their Social Security tax for each retiree. And the estimate is that by 2027 we will be down to two workers.

What has happened is there has been a decline in the birth rate after the so-called baby boomers. Then additionally, there has been an increase in the longevity or the length of time people are expected to live.

When we started Social Security in 1935, the average life span was 62 years old. So, therefore, since the retirement age was 65, that meant most people never lived long enough to collect anything from Social Security. Today the average life span at birth is 74 years old for a male and 76 years old for a female, but if one is I will use the word "fortunate" enough to reach retirement age 65, on the average, he or she will live another 20 years.

So what do we do about this pay-as-you-go system? How do we change it? The estimates are that there is going to be less money coming in as taxes than is needed for benefits as early as 2007 to 2013. Sometime in that time period, there is going to be less money coming in than is required to pay out benefits. The longer we delay in solving and coming up with a solution for Social Security, the more drastic that solution has to be.

I have the only bill that has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives that has been scored to keep Social Security solvent for the next hundred years. That is House bill H.R. 3082. But I also put in a companion bill a couple months ago, that is H.R. 3560, that says—in addition to keeping Social Security solvent for the young people and allowing them to own a private retirement investment account that bears money that if they die before age of retirement goes into their estate—this proposal says, "let us start using some of the surplus money that is coming into the Federal Government."

And we now expect the surplus this year, as we now define "surplus", to be upwards of \$40- to \$50 billion. So I say, let us start using some of that money to set up private investment retirement savings accounts for people that pay a FICA tax, for people that are working.

Let us not put off this problem simply but let us take advantage of today's current positive economy, with more jobs and higher pay in many cases, to create a Social Security program that preserves benefits for current retirees, and makes sure that future retirees have even more savings when they retire.

Mr. Speaker, let us do put Social Security first.

EXCHANGE OF SPECIAL ORDER TIME

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time of the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

TRIBUTE TO MARY FENDRICH HULMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Ms. CARSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a unique and great American. Mary Hulman was Chair of the board of directors of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway when she died 2 weeks ago at the age of 93.

Most Americans would not recognize her, but they heard Mary Hulman's voice many times over the years at the Indianapolis 500 when she commanded the drivers "Gentlemen, start your engines." That may have been her highest-profile activity, but Mary Hulman was much more.

She was well-known for her generous philanthropic public service, even though she contributed with little fanfare. She was a major benefactor and board member of several organizations, including Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, Saint Mary-of-the-Woods College, the Indianapolis Museum of Art and Swope Art Museum in Terre Haute. Ms. Hulman was steadfast in her devotion to her Catholic faith and her support for Catholic charities.

The Indianapolis Star said in an editorial that Mary Hulman always exemplified Jesus' teaching in the gospel of Matthew that giving should be done away from the blare of trumpets and the sight of men. She never sought recognition for her charity work and always looked for ways that she could do more.

□ 1815

Mary Hulman was born into a wealthy family but she never acted as though wealth was her birthright. She knew that much is expected from those who have received much. Over the years, Mary Hulman gave away much of her fortune. Her gifts included \$3.5 million to the Indianapolis Museum of Art and \$2 million to Indiana State University for a student union complex.

Her daughter's love of horses led Mary Hulman to give \$629,000 to endow the Mari Hulman George School of Equine studies at St. Mary-in-the-Woods College. She also donated \$500,000 needed to repair the college's science building.

Mary Hulman served on the development board of Wabash College and was active in the Public Health Nursing Association of Terre Haute. She also served on many agencies for the benefit of St. Anthony's Hospital in Terre Haute.

She was the granddaughter of Hermann Fendrich, a German immigrant and the founder of the LaFendrich Cigar Company. Her father took over the company and operated it until his death.

In 1926, Mary married Tony Hulman and lived in Terre Haute, where Tony was a well-known and prosperous businessman. Tony Hulman was the owner of the speedway for many years. Together he and Mary worked to keep the Indianapolis 500 the world's premier event in motor racing.

Legendary racer A.J. Foyt said that the new generation of racers will never know the struggles and hardship of Tony and Mary Hulman that they endured to make the speedway an international success. The Hulmans had taken Foyt in and given him food and a place to stay when he was a young man down on his luck. Mary was known for her kindness to new racers coming up through the ranks.

Mary Hulman thought her husband had bought a pig in a poke when in 1945 he acquired the speedway. But later she said, "I was wrong." Last year Mary Hulman was inducted into the Speedway Hall of Fame.

St. Francis of Assisi said, "When there is charity and wisdom, there is neither fear nor ignorance." Mary Hulman spent her life dispelling fear and ignorance through her support of education and charity to the less fortunate. Mary Hulman set an example for Americans in selflessness and sacrifice. The world is truly a better place for her 93 years of life.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following editorial from the Indianapolis Star on the life of Mary Hulman.

[From the Indianapolis Star, Apr. 14, 1998]

A GENTLE LADY

Matthew's Gospel counsels that charitable giving be done in quiet, away from the blare of trumpets and the sight of men: ". . . let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

That advice characterized the generosity and spirit of Mary Fendrich Hulman, who committed her life to worthwhile causes yet managed to escape the spotlight that surround one of Indiana's richest and most prominent families.

The widow of longtime Speedway owner Tony Hulman died Friday at age 93. A Mass of Christian Burial will be at 12:05 p.m. today in St. Benedict Catholic Church, Terre Haute.

Although she shied away from publicity, Mrs. Hulman couldn't avoid the annual minute of global fame that accompanied the start of the Indy 500 when she issued the leg-

endary command, "Gentlemen, start your engines." It was a duty she assumed after her husband's death in 1977 and continued to take seriously even after her health began to fail a few years back.

Married to a millionaire businessman, Mrs. Hulman had philanthropic resources in her own right as the granddaughter of Hermann Fendrich, a German immigrant who founded LaFendrich Cigar Co. A patron of the arts, Mrs. Hulman was a trustee of the Indianapolis Museum of Art and a member of the board of overseers of Terre Haute's Swope Art Museum.

Her financial contributions to museum, church and higher education institutions were innumerable. Her faith and love of the Catholic Church were unmistakable.

"Always gracious and unassuming, she quietly provided assistance for the museum's ongoing programs and for projects she knew would benefit the community and the state," noted Richard Wood, chairman of the board of governors of the Indianapolis Museum of Art.

Mrs. Hulman was an important figure in the racing world and remembered for her hospitality to drivers and their families. In 1997, she was inducted into the Speedway Hall of Fame along with two-time Indy winner Gordon Johncock.

But her role in this community far exceeded just being the wife of a very famous man. Her commitment to community leaves a legacy that rivals the motorsports legacy left by her late husband.

WARNINGS OF A FAILED DECENNIAL CENSUS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DEAL of Georgia). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the Los Angeles Times ran a story about a census in California. But the story had nothing to do with the Census 2000 dress rehearsal going on now in Sacramento. It concerned a census conducted by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, a census that counts bats. That is right, bats. On May 17, a team of biologists and a couple of dozen volunteers will try to count every bat living underneath three wooden bridges in Topanga Canyon in California. Let me quote from the article:

Census takers, who range in age from 7 to 70, will each be assigned a section of a bridge. With a Tally Wacker in hand, a clicker used to count quickly with the thumb, they will attempt to count the bats as they emerge from their roosts at dusk. Participants will "have to be in place, sitting very quietly before dusk, so they don't disturb the bats," says biologist Rosi Dagit. Dagit says bats are very sensitive to noise and won't fly if they suspect they are being watched by humans.

The article concludes: "Census takers will have to be fast."

Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Census, I am tempted here to start making jokes about the batty census the Clinton Administration wants to conduct in the year 2000 using statistical sampling, but I will refrain. I will just say that if we can put that much effort into actually counting bats, I think it is a good