

have taken place in the Republic of Armenia.

News reports indicate that Prime Minister Vazgen Sarksian has been assassinated in an attack by four gunmen who stormed into Parliament during a session earlier today. Other lawmakers and government officials were killed in the attack in the Parliament chamber, including the Speaker of Parliament Karen Demirchian, according to news reports. The death of the Prime Minister and the Speaker of the Parliament have now been confirmed by the office of Armenia's president.

The gunmen are currently holding some 100 hostages, including members of Parliament. However, the government is in full control of the situation outside Parliament in the Armenian capital of Yerevan and throughout the country. There is no state of emergency. There are no indications that this was part of any organized coup, but merely the action of a few gunmen whose motives are not yet clear.

The Prime Minister and members of the government were gathered in Parliament for a presentation of the budget. So, clearly, the gunmen chose an occasion when they could attack many of the top leaders at one time. The gunmen have reportedly released the women hostages.

Armenia's President Robert Kocharian was not at the Parliament complex at the time of the shooting. He is there now personally directing the security forces and trying to negotiate for the release of the remaining hostages.

I want to stress, Mr. Speaker, that democracy in Armenia is strong. The commitment on the part of Armenia's elected leaders and the vast majority of Armenia people to democracy, to the orderly transfer of power, to peace and stability in Armenia and within the region, all remain as strong as ever.

Clearly, Armenia must be in a state of shock right now. The same is true for me, Mr. Speaker, and for all the friends of Armenia in this Congress on both sides of the aisle and for all the American friends of Armenia, including more than one million Americans of Armenian descent. But Armenia will continue to move forward with the political and economical reforms it began when it won its independence more than 8 years ago.

Mr. Speaker, there is a special poignancy for me and many of my colleagues in learning of the death of Prime Minister Sarksian. The Prime Minister was our guest in this very Capitol building just a few weeks ago, 4 weeks ago to be exact. More than 30 Members of Congress and many of our staff had the opportunity to hear the Prime Minister give a very strong speech in which he stressed his commitment to continuing with economic reforms while working for a settlement of the Nagorno Karabagh conflict and greater integration between Armenia and her neighbors.

Vazgen Sarksian had only been Prime Minister since May of this year

following nationwide elections for the National Assembly, the Parliament. His party was the Unity Federation. Prior to becoming Prime Minister, he served as Defense Minister from 1995 to 1999. And like many political figures in Armenia, his real involvement in politics began in 1988, as the Soviet Union was collapsing. That year he joined the National Liberation Movement for Independence of Armenia and Constitutional Self-Determination of Nagorno Karabagh.

Also, like many of the political leaders of today's Armenia, Prime Minister Sarksian was quite young. He was only 40 years old and had an extremely bright future ahead of him as leader of his country.

Mr. Sarksian was committed to the goal of reform, rebuilding the nation after decades of Soviet domination. He supported integration of Armenia's economy with the region and the world. He sought to promote a society that protects private property with a stable currency and a balanced budget, while providing social protections to its citizens.

During his visit to Washington, the Prime Minister met with Vice President GORE, attended World Bank and IMF meetings, and met with officials of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, as well as other Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, Speaker Demirchian had been the leader of Armenia during Soviet times. In the post-Soviet Armenia, he has emerged as a champion of reform. I have had the opportunity to meet Mr. Demirchian during a congressional delegation to Armenia that I participated in this summer with four of my colleagues. We were all struck by the fact that the new leadership, with President Kocharian, Prime Minister Sarksian, and Speaker Demirchian represented an extremely strong leadership team poised to lead Armenia into a new millennium and into an economic area of prosperity and peace.

While I am sure President Kocharian will continue at that legacy, he has lost two valuable partners. Armenia and the world have lost two fine leaders. But even on this saddest of days, and it really is a very sad day, I am confident that Armenia will continue its progress in establishing a strong, prosperous, and free society.

SOCIAL SECURITY TRUST FUND

(Mr. SMITH of Michigan asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I come to the well of the House today with what I consider good news but also maybe some bad news, a little bit sweet and a little bit sour.

The good news is that there is a great deal more attention to the serious problem of saving Social Security. The bad news is that we are not doing too much about it.

I was disappointed when the President sent over his proposed legislation that in effect says, let us add another IOU promissory note to the Social Security Trust Fund. An IOU is, of course, a promise to pay in the future. And that is what this would do is say, somehow, some way, raising revenues from some source down in future years, Congress will come up with the money to keep Social Security going for a little while longer.

Let me, Mr. Speaker, just give a little background on Social Security. It was started in 1935. It was a program then and always has been a pay-as-you-go program. In other words, existing current workers were asked to pay a Social Security tax. That tax came in and was immediately sent out to senior citizens, retirees, beneficiaries.

So today the money comes in one day and by the end of the week it is sent out in benefit payments. Right now we are bringing a little more in because we have substantially increased the FICA tax, the Social Security tax; we are bringing a little bit more money in than is needed to pay benefits. That is what is called the Social Security Trust Fund. And that is what Republicans, the Democrats and the President have been arguing about, should we continue spending that Social Security Trust Fund money for other government programs.

I think now most of us agree, no, that we should not. And the challenge is how do we calm the desire of the President and some of the spenders in this body that would like to spend more money and yet not spend the Social Security Trust Fund reserve.

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That, however, not spending that Social Security trust fund, does not solve Social Security. The trust fund, the IOUs in the trust fund, the money the government has borrowed in the past, now accounts for approximately \$800 billion. But when we consider that benefit payments are \$400 billion a year, that trust fund reserve would not even hardly last the full of 2 years. The actuaries at Social Security and the CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, estimate that the unfunded liability, I will go into detail on those words, but the unfunded liability of Social Security is \$9 trillion. In other words, if we were to hire a private firm and say we want you to continue paying Social Security benefits indefinitely, they would say, okay, you have got to give us the right to tax all workers 12.4 percent of their taxable payroll, plus you have got to give us \$9 trillion today to put in an interest-bearing account so that that will be the only way that we will take on as a private sector industry the responsibility of paying Social Security benefits in the future. \$9 trillion. Compare that with our annual budget in this country of \$1.7 trillion. It means that we have got a long ways to go. It means that Social Security is not solvent and cannot continue the way it is currently structured.