

increased borrowing, to pay promised Social Security benefits. It is a problem.

We are now looking at probably the best economic times in the history of the United States, where we are having a surplus of total revenues coming into the Federal Government. The question is now, do we use those revenues to spend on new expanded social programs and expand the size of Federal Government? Do we use those monies to start solving the Social Security problem? Here is what is needed: right now the average retiree that retires from now on is not going to get the money back that they and their employer put into Social Security, so essentially a zero-percent return on their finances unless they are lucky enough to live into their 80s and 90s or to be 100 years old.

So what do we do? I think one thing we have to do in the first place is to understand the seriousness of the problem. To demonstrate how serious it is, I projected what is going to be needed in payroll taxes if we do nothing in the next 30 or 40 years. If we are going to have a FICA tax, a payroll tax, that accommodates the needs of Social Security and Medicare and Medicaid, Social Security taxes are projected to go up to be 40 percent of one's income within the next 35 to 40 years.

All we have to do to verify that kind of serious situation, increasing the cost of producing everything we produce in this country, is to look at what is happening in Europe, in Japan. Several countries now in Europe are up to that 40 percent mark. Japan is approaching it. A country like France, the effective payroll deduction to pay for the senior programs in France now is approximately 70 percent of payroll. It is no wonder that France is finding it very difficult to compete in the world market.

If we do nothing in this country, if we keep putting these proposed solutions off because it is easy to demagog, because really there is only two ways, Madam Speaker, to fix Social Security and to fix Medicare. We either bring more revenues into the program or we reduce the amount of money coming out. That means increasing taxes or reducing benefits. One way to increase revenues, though, is starting to get a better return on the investments coming in to Social Security, coming into Medicare. That means investing some of that money in real returns with real investments. That is why I have advocated for the last several years that we have personal retirement savings accounts that can draw real interest returns so that modest-income workers today can retire wealthy because of the magic of compound interest.

My grandson painted our fence this last summer, and I tried to convince him to put his money into a Roth IRA, and we figured what that money would be worth 50 years from now. He said, Grandpa, I want to really buy a car with that money and save up for a car. So we went step by step, year after

year to see if that money would return revenues and we found out that \$160 would turn into \$70,000 by the time he was ready to retire.

We have to have some real retirement accounts. We have to start getting real returns on the money that is coming in from Social Security.

TUBERCULOSIS, A WORLDWIDE EPIDEMIC

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 19, 1999, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, remember when we were children, in some cases 30, 40, 50 years ago, tuberculosis clinics were closing in virtually every community in America. I remember growing up in Mansfield, Ohio, in the 1950s and 1960s; and I remember that tuberculosis clinic was closed there because Americans realized that tuberculosis was not really much of a problem in the United States of the 1960s or 1970s or 1980s.

People are surprised in this country, Members of Congress are surprised, citizens are surprised, to learn that tuberculosis in 1999 killed 2 million people around the world. It killed more people in 1999 around the world than in any year in history. Tuberculosis is one of the greatest infectious disease killers of adults worldwide, killing someone every 15 seconds. It is the biggest killer of young women around the world. It is the biggest killer of people with HIV/AIDS. Of the deaths from AIDS in Africa, literally one-third of those deaths actually are from tuberculosis.

The World Health Organization estimates that one-third of the world's population of the 6 billion people in the world, some 2 billion are infected with the bacteria that causes tuberculosis, including an estimated 10 to 15 million people in the United States.

In India, 1,300 people a day in India, 1,300 people a day die from tuberculosis. An estimated 8 million people around the world develop active TB each year. It is spreading as a result of inadequate treatment, and it is a disease that knows no national borders; and it is becoming more and more of a problem in the United States. The threat that TB poses for Americans derives, one, from the global spread of tuberculosis and, second, from the emergence and spread of strains of tuberculosis that are multidrug resistant.

In the U.S., TB treatment is normally only about \$2,000 per patient in the United States and in developing countries as little as \$15 or \$20 or no more than \$100 per patient, regular, sort of standard tuberculosis. The costs can go up to as much as \$250,000 a patient to treat multidrug resistant tuberculosis, and the treatment is much less likely to be successful.

Multidrug-resistant TB kills more than half those infected even in the

United States and other industrialized nations.

Madam Speaker, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA), Republican from Maryland, and I are bipartisanly sponsoring legislation which will authorize an appropriation of \$100 million to U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, for the purpose of diagnosing and treating TB in high-incidents countries. The director general of the World Health Organization, Secretary General Gro Brundtland, said that tuberculosis is not a medical problem, it is a political problem. We know how to take care of people with tuberculosis. We know how to treat tuberculosis. The question is the political will to do it, the resources available to do it.

Tuberculosis experts estimate that it will cost an additional \$1 billion each year worldwide to control this disease.

□ 1300

The great majority of funds are used for the direct implementation of DOTS Tuberculosis Control Program, DOTS stands for directly observed treatment, where a person infected with TB must take medication every day for up to 6 months, and, if they stop taking it, then even when they stop coughing up blood or stop showing symptoms of TB, their multi-drug-resistant TB can come back. That is why it is simple to treat, but difficult to make sure that people take their medicine every day.

The medicine is there. The will needs to be there, the outreach workers need to be available, whether it is in the United States or India or Nigeria or wherever across the world.

Resources under our legislation will be used primarily in those countries having the highest incidence of tuberculosis. It is a problem worldwide that we as a wealthy country have a moral obligation to deal with. It is a problem worldwide that we have a practical reason to deal with, because tuberculosis, with more tourism, travel, with more business development, with more trade, with more airplanes, tuberculosis has come into our country in greater and greater incidence, unless we in fact try to deal with tuberculosis internationally.

That is why we already have bipartisan support for the legislation that the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and I are working on. That is why I ask other Members to join us in cosponsoring this legislation which I will be introducing next week. March 24 is International Tuberculosis Day. We will be introducing the bill next week, the week of March 24, and ask other Members to cosponsor it.

TRIBUTE TO COMMANDER PETER GUMATAOTAO, COMMANDING OFFICER, U.S.S. "DECATUR"

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Madam Speaker, today I rise on behalf of the people of Guam to recognize the arrival yesterday Guam time of the naval warship U.S.S. *Decatur*, commanded by our own native son, Commander Peter Gumataotao.

Peter is the embodiment of all that is right with Guam. He is proud of his culture and ancestry, the Chamorro people. He understands Guam's history and the sacrifices of her people to help restore democracy around the world during World War II. And, most importantly, Peter is respectful and loyal to his family, his island, his command, and to his country.

He is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy and earned his Masters degree from the Naval War College. He has built an illustrious career as a U.S. Naval officer and has been decorated and recognized for his good work at every duty station.

His selection to command the U.S.S. *Decatur* is demonstrative of his continuing excellence and ability; and it is the first time, to our knowledge, that a native of Guam has commanded a warship that has sailed into Guam.

Guam is proud of her son, and we welcome him back to our shores. Peter will continue to command the *Decatur* through the high seas and into danger, when necessary, to defend democracy around the world.

On behalf of the people of Guam and his family, we will continue to keep you in our hearts, Peter, and wish you and your crew a safe voyage and congratulations. Welcome home. Thank you very much for your excellent service.

COMMANDER PETER A. GUMATAOTAO, UNITED STATES NAVY, COMMANDING OFFICER U.S.S. *DECATUR* (DDG 73)

Commander Peter A. Gumataotao, a native of Agana, Guam, earned his commission in May 1981 from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland, where he received a Bachelor of Science Degree in Resources Management.

His first tour at sea was on board U.S.S. *Bagley* (FF 1069) as First Lieutenant and CIC Officer. He later served as Battery Control Officer in U.S.S. *Wordern* (CG 18). During this tour was the recipient of the Hawaii Navy League Award.

Ashore, he served as Assistant Surface Operations Officer and Surface Systems Analysis Officer for COMTHIRDFLT. He was COMTHIRDFLT's primary action officer for the planning and execution of Operational Test Launches of Tomahawk cruise missiles to include the only open ocean Tomahawk Anti-Ship Missile (TASM) live test shot conducted in the Pacific Fleet. During his tour as Combat Systems Officer aboard U.S.S. *Reuben James* (FFG 57), the ship received the Battle Efficiency Award, and his department was awarded the Spokane Trophy Award for Combat Systems excellence. Commander Gumataotao was the recipient of the COMNAVSURFPAC Shiphandler of the Year award while on board U.S.S. *Reuben James*. Additionally, U.S.S. *Reuben James* was one of two ships that accompanied CINCPACFLT on a historic port visit to Vladivostok, Russia in 1990. While serving as Combat Systems Officer for COMDESRON THIRTY ONE, Commander Gumataotao participated in numerous underseas warfare research and de-

velopment projects both in open ocean and shallow water towed array operations.

Commander Gumataotao earned a Master of Arts Degree in National Security Strategic Studies at the Naval War College in Newport, Rhode Island and was the United States representative at the Naval Staff College.

His most recent sea assignment was as Executive Officer on board U.S.S. *Curtis Wilbur* (DDG 54). During this tour, Commander Gumataotao assumed the duties as Commanding Officer of U.S.S. *Curtis Wilbur* while the ship was deployed to the Arabian Gulf. Following his sea tour, he served as a Fellow for the CNO Operations Strategic Studies Group at the Center for Naval Analysis in Washington, DC and then served as Congressional Liaison for Surface Programs at the Navy Office of Legislative Affairs.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray using the words of Psalm 46:

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. Therefore, we will not fear though the earth should change, though the mountains shake in the heart of the sea; though its waters roar and foam, though the mountains tremble with its tumult.

There is a river whose streams make glad the city of God, the holy habitation of the Most High, God is in the midst of her, she shall not be moved; God will help her right early. The nations rage, the kingdoms totter; he utters his voice, the earth melts. The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. KELLY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Repub-

lic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

THE TAIWAN FACILITIES ENHANCEMENT ACT

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

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member rises to alert his colleagues to the introduction of H.R. 3707, the Taiwan Facilities Enhancement Act. This bill authorizes construction of modern, secure facilities for the American Institute on Taiwan.

In the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979, the Congress established the American Institute on Taiwan to perform on behalf of the United States Government any and all programs and other relations with Taiwan. These facilities are grossly inadequate today from a security perspective, and major enhancements would be necessary to bring them into compliance with security requirements.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must specifically act to authorize because it is not a normal embassy or a consulate.

Mr. Speaker, over 20 years after the enactment of the Taiwan Relations Act, our unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan are stronger, more robust, and more important than ever. For very practical and security reasons, the Congress needs to act to upgrade our diplomatic facilities on Taiwan as well.

It will also demonstrate that we have and will have a presence in Taipei for the long-term, if necessary, to assure that any reunification is peaceful and uncoerced. This Member hopes that all Members of Congress will cosponsor and support this legislation.

BLISS MANUFACTURING BANKRUPTED

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

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, Bliss Manufacturing in my district makes bumpers for General Motors. Not any more. Bliss bankrupted yesterday, putting 500 of my workers on the street due to two reasons: number one, the continuing flood of illegal steel imports; and number 2, after a recent decision by the United States International Trade Commission that ruled in favor of Japan, Russia, Brazil, and Korea.

Beam me up. Even the Youngstown Vindicator, one of the most respected newspapers in Ohio, one of the staunchest supporters of free trade in open markets, said enough is enough. I agree with the Youngstown Vindicator.

I will be submitting legislation this week that my colleagues should support. I want to yield back the gutless wonders of the United States International Trade Commission and the