

incorrectly self-medicating that can lead to development of a resistant viral strain, limiting the medication's effectiveness.

The 2006 agriculture appropriations conference report includes the appropriation of \$28 million to control and manage avian flu. We have the ability and obligation to do more. President Bush this morning announced his three-part avian flu strategy to the public, requesting congressional support. This plan incorporates the recommendations of the World Health Organization by monitoring and rapid response to outbreaks, increasing availability of vaccines and antiviral medication, and creating effective pandemic emergency plans in cooperation with State and local authorities. I believe these recommendations are a good start and look forward to reviewing them in further detail.

We must not panic. We must be prepared.

NATIONAL HUNGER AND POVERTY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the Department of Agriculture's report that was released last week on national hunger data. My home State of Texas ranks at the bottom of this list with 16 percent of households listed as food insecure. This means that at some point, 16 percent of Texans could not provide enough food for their families. This is a staggering number.

Nationally, we did not do much better. Despite improvements in the economy, the number of households at risk for hunger actually increased. We have heard about the mergers, consolidations, buyouts and all the layoffs. As a matter of fact, higher productivity where you can get half the number of people to do the same job the rest of them did is having its impact.

Hiring illegal aliens for less than minimum wage or minimum wage is having its impact. Those people are looking for a better day for their families. They send the money back to Mexico and that leaves them here without anything to eat. We must address this issue. This means that even though more people are working, many are not making enough money to afford basic necessities, namely, food. A full-time minimum wage worker makes less than \$11,000 per year. Can you just imagine some of these CEOs making less than \$20 million? They would probably starve. These are not just teenagers flipping hamburgers. Thirty-five percent of those earning minimum wage are their family's sole breadwinner. These working poor are faced with the impossible decision of often having to choose between food, clothing, shelter, medicine and utility bills, gas bills.

America was founded on the idea that everyone who works hard can obtain the American dream. Over the past 5 years, this Congress has abandoned those ideals and intensified poverty. We can do better to help American families. It is unconscionable that every day we are here, we are working to see how we can give a bigger tax cut for the wealthy and how we can take it away from the poor. It does not just affect the poor, it affects all of us. Until we are fair about distribution of some wealth, we will never have fairness returned. We have got to invest to solve these problems. That does not mean throwing money at the problem but it does mean paying people a living wage to live on. When we hear about Southwestern Bell, AT&T, TXU laying off 1,200, 1,400, 1,500 people, it impacts those families. Children have to drop out of college or out of school. Families' houses go up in foreclosure. These are law-abiding, working Americans. Do we care? Our record does not show that we care. We simply must address this issue.

I hear all the statistics about the jobs created. Maybe it is like in New Orleans where every job created is going to an illegal alien. That simply is not fair to the American people and most especially it is not fair to people who were in New Orleans who called it home not being able to get the jobs. We have inherited more than our share of both and we have opened arms to receive them in Texas, but we do need to give attention to whether or not we are really helping. If they cannot eat, if they cannot afford shelter, are we helping?

It is the same thing with our borders. Do we help the people to allow them to come over illegally, get hired by the wealthy for 3 or 4 weeks and then they are without jobs? I think we need to take a second look of how we are distributing wealth in this country. Just because the stock market is doing well for 10 percent of the population, it does not mean that everybody else is doing fine. I have heard so many comments about how great the economy is. These people are not even counted in the economy. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for allowing me to share this with my colleagues, and I hope we heed this.

THE SUPREME COURT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized during morning hour debates for 1 minute.

Mr. GOHMERT. "The Supreme Court has improperly set itself up as a third house of Congress, reading into the Constitution words and implications which are not there and which were never intended to be there. We have, therefore, reached the point as a Nation when we must take action to save the Constitution from the Court and the Court from itself. We must find a way to take an appeal from the Su-

preme Court to the Constitution itself. We want a Supreme Court which will do justice under the Constitution and not over it."

The preceding words were a quote from President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1937. He reformed the Court by appointing eight out of nine justices.

Today, the Supreme Court must have at least one more judge who can read the Constitution without visual hallucinations. It sounds like Judge Alito is such a judge. Without five constitutionally literate justices, the Supreme Court's traditional pronouncement as it enters the courtroom should be changed to that of a confused bailiff in east Texas while flustered who once announced a judge's entrance by proclaiming: "God save us from this honorable court."

GOOD ECONOMIC NEWS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. PRICE) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there has been a whirlwind of news lately, from Supreme Court nominees to hurricanes and natural disasters and the cost of gasoline. If you were to listen to many folks in this Chamber, you would think that there was absolutely no good news at all, anywhere. I, like most Members of Congress, go home virtually every weekend. When I am home, I try to take every opportunity to listen to people, what are their concerns and what are their interests. They have been worried about a general sense that we here in Washington have gotten distracted from the real issues. I gain strength from those discussions and from those folks at home.

The wonderful news about America is that hardworking men and women across this country are doing just that—they are working hard. To all of them, we owe an incredible debt of gratitude, because they really are the real heroes. Day in and day out, they are the real heroes.

With the challenges that this Nation has faced over the past couple of months, including the record destruction from the hurricanes across the gulf coast and in Florida and the remarkable increases in gas and oil prices, the economy ought to be in the tank, or at least flat, right? It ought not be growing at all.

Hold on, Mr. Speaker. This news, you have not heard in the major media, you have not heard it read in the newspapers, and that is the good news of the wonderful success of our economy, the amazing American economy. This chart shows the gross domestic product, which really is kind of the benchmark of how our economy is performing. This chart demonstrates that in the last quarter, in the third quarter of 2005, the economy grew at a rate of 3.8 percent. That is an increase. This is in spite of Katrina and Rita and all the

damage that they brought to our shores. Economists have estimated that if those events had not occurred, this economy would have grown at about 5 percent in the last quarter. The good news is that this economy continues to grow.

The question that most thinking people would ask, how can this be when most of the media, financial and otherwise, keep saying how awful this economy is, how it has no staying power, how it has no energy at all? I am reminded of the old adage that says that even a broken clock is right twice a day. If people keep predicting that there will be a recession, sooner or later they are going to be right.

This chart demonstrates that the past 10 quarters have been phenomenal. That is 2½ years. Growth during that time has been greater than 3 percent for every single quarter and in some of those quarters it has been greater than 4 percent. Again thinking people would ask, What happened 10 quarters ago to bring this about? What began this growth cycle? Curiously, that is about the time when the tax cuts on dividends and the tax cuts on capital gains and the tax cuts on income taxes were clear that they were going to take effect retroactive to January 1, 2003. That is all good news.

What is more, real business investment has grown at an average annual rate of 9 percent over that period of time, nearly twice the rate of the overall economy. This investment in business is exactly what the tax cuts were meant to address. The evidence is very, very clear. The tax cuts have had the effect that they were desired to have.

How about the deficit, you ask? Well, that has improved as well, decreasing by nearly \$100 billion over the past fiscal year alone. That is good news, Mr. Speaker. How could that be, lowering tax rates, increasing tax revenue and decreasing the deficit? That is exactly what lowering taxes does.

I have heard my colleagues on the other side say, well, nobody else is being lifted up. In fact, the unemployment rate reached 4.9 percent in August 2005. Most economists will tell you that an unemployment rate of 5 percent is full employment, because people are changing jobs and moving. That is good news surrounding our Nation as it relates to the economy.

Soon Congress must decide whether to make these tax cuts permanent or they will expire. I think the evidence is extremely clear. If we wish this good news on the economy to continue, the tried and true policy of decreasing taxes will result in an increase in economic growth, more money in people's pockets and more financial success for more Americans. Just look at the evidence. This is the evidence that decreasing taxes works for all Americans, 10 straight quarters of economic growth.

I urge my colleagues to embrace this good news and act expeditiously to make certain that the tax cuts be permanent.

TAX COMMISSION MISSES OPPORTUNITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2005, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LINDER) is recognized during morning hour debates for 5 minutes.

Mr. LINDER. Mr. Speaker, the President's tax commission has completed its work and sent its report to the Treasury Department. When this started 8 or 9 months ago, I said as often as I could that I wish you would not appoint a commission because the only thing that I have seen commissions do in my lifetime is raise taxes. Only on the rich, of course.

Well, guess what: This commission has decided to raise taxes only on the rich. They chose not to do anything bold. They took a tax system that you and I have come to know and love and kept it in place and did nothing to do the exciting things they could have done. The FairTax bill, which I have introduced, would have changed much of what we know about the tax system. For example, the commissioners knew that 22 percent of what we currently pay for at retail represents the embedded cost of the current IRS. You are paying the tax cost and compliance cost of every one of the thousands of corporations and businesses that it took to make that house. The only way a business can pay a bill is through price and consumers are the only taxpayers in the world. They chose to ignore that and leave us disadvantaged in the global economy with a 22 percent tax component in our price system. The FairTax, by getting rid of the IRS, would have ended that. The Tax Foundation has concluded that in 2003 we spent \$203 billion just complying with the Tax Code. We spent 6.6 billion man-hours. They chose to ignore that. Getting rid of that cost would add a 2 or \$3 trillion tax cut over 10 years to create jobs and create wealth. They chose to ignore that. The FairTax, by getting rid of the IRS, would have eliminated that.

They knew, as we know, that currently 2 to \$3 trillion is in the underground economy, not paying taxes. They chose to leave that in place and not change that by keeping the IRS in place. The FairTax, by getting rid of the IRS and taxing consumption, would have taxed the underground economy.

They knew, as we know, that there is today in offshore financial centers, in dollar denominated deposits, \$10 trillion. These are deposits that want to be in dollars for safety and they want secrecy. If we were to get rid of the IRS, those dollars would be in our markets and our banks and our credit unions. And we would not have the bankruptcies of Delta and Northwest and United and future bankruptcies to come because their pension plans are not up to par because the driving up of the markets with those \$10 trillion would have saved them. They chose to ignore that and did nothing bold.

The President has made a very clear case that Social Security can drown us

all. What he did not say was that Medicare was four times as bad as Social Security. They constitute for us today and our grandchildren a \$75 trillion problem. Let me put that in perspective for you. If you started a business on the day Jesus Christ was born and lost \$1 million a day through yesterday, it would take you another 719 years to lose \$1 trillion. \$75 trillion.

The FairTax changes the way we gather money for Social Security. Instead of taxing 158 million workers to pay for the retirees, we tax 300 million Americans every time they buy something and 50 million visitors to our shores to save those programs in 15 years by doubling the size of the economy in 15 years. The tax commission chose to ignore that.

Mr. Speaker, it is sad to put all of that effort into play for so many months and come up with such a predictable result, which is to raise taxes on the wealthy. This is not going to change anything. They pointed out in an article in today's paper, two of the commissioners, that the last major simplification was in 1986 and they reduced two levels of taxation and eliminated many deductions. They further pointed out that it has been amended 15,000 times since then. Do they believe that future Congresses are not going to be the same if you have the income tax in place? I think they are wrong. I think they missed a wonderful opportunity to do something bold for our economy and something bold for our country and it saddens me.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 55 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. GINGREY) at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer:

Lord God, the Founders of this Nation were not merely reacting to the problems of their day. They lived with the conviction that something totally new was happening.

The great seal of this Nation presented to the world a new order of the ages. And lest anyone forget where this all came from, the Founders added to the seal, "He," presumably You, Lord God, "has favored our beginnings."

Eternal as You are, enlighten the Members of Congress today to understand that the challenges to be faced today are as old as society: poverty,