an estimated 5 percent of prisoners have active multi-drug resistant TB. In
the U.S., TB treatment, normally about $2,000 per patient, skyrockets to
as much as $250,000 per patient, as it
did in New York City in the early 1990s
when we had to treat multi-drug resist-
ant tuberculosis. Treatment may not
ever be successful. MDR drug-resistant
TB kills more than half those infected,
even in the United States and in other
industrialized nations, and it is a vir-
tual death sentence in the developing
world.

The President recently visited India.
I contacted him before that trip to dis-
cuss our bill. India has more tuber-
culos is cases than anywhere else in
the world. Their situation illustrates
the urgency of this issue. Two million
people in India develop TB every year,
and nearly 300,000 die from it each year.
More than 1,000 Indians a day die from
this infectious disease. The disease has
become a major barrier to social and
economic development, costing the In-
dian economy $2 billion a year. Three
hundred thousand children are forced
to leave school in India each year be-
cause their parents have tuberculosis,
and more than 100,000 women with TB
are rejected by their families due to so-
cial stigma.

India has undertaken an aggressive
campaign to control tuberculosis, but
they also need western help. Not sur-
prisingly, the statistics on access to
TB treatment worldwide are pretty
grim. Fewer than 1 in 5 of those with
TB are receiving DOTS treatment.

Mr. Speaker, Gro Bruntland, the Di-
rector of WHO, has said that TB is not
a medical issue, but a political issue.

We have an opportunity to save mil-
dions of lives now and prevent millions
of needless deaths in the future.

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 Jour-
nal stands approved.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant
to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on
agreeing to the Chair's approval of the
Journal.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that, I
demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on the
point of no quorum is considered
withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the
gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BART-
LETT) come forward and lead the House
in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland 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.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER
PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will entertain five 1-minutes on each side.

VOTE AGAINST THE LABOR-HHS-
EDUCATION APPROPRIATIONS BILL

(Ms. BALDWIN asked and was given per-
mission to address the House for 1
minute.)

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise
today in opposition to the fiscal year
2001 Departments of Labor, Health and
Human Services, and Education, and
Related Agencies Appropriations Act.

Studies show that smaller class sizes
help teachers provide more personal at-
tention to students. Teachers are then
able to spend less time on discipline,
more on instruction for the students
that they serve. This helps students re-
cieve a stronger foundation in basic
skills, skills that will help them suc-
cceed in the 21st century economy. The
economic function of education must
not be overlooked if today's students
are to compete in our rapidly growing
global economy. I believe that we must
ensure that young children have the
kind of one-on-one contact with teach-
ers that smaller class sizes will permit.

This bill does not include funding to
hire new teachers to reduce class sizes.
Let us stop talking about improving
education and put our resources into
the classrooms. I urge my colleagues to
vote against this bill.