

order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that I rise today to salute a man who, without question, represented the very best of California creativity and American ingenuity. David Packard, who revolutionized both the computer industry and modern-management practices died Tuesday in Palo Alto, CA. He was 83.

For anyone familiar with computers in the 20th century, the name Hewlett-Packard is synonymous with innovation, and with excellence. Founded in 1939 in a Palo Alto garage by Mr. Packard and his good friend William Hewlett, the company is now a recognized leader in its field, employing more than 100,000 workers. The "HP Way," Mr. Packard's standard for corporate practices and employee relations, is commonly cited as one of the best by business experts.

In creating his company, Mr. Packard said, "Get the best employees, stress the importance of teamwork, and fire them up with the will to win." Though many in business may take such words lightly, for Mr. Packard, they represented the only way to succeed.

There were no conventional offices at Hewlett-Packard, not even for the most senior engineers. To stress collaboration and creativity, employees were grouped together in close proximity where they could freely exchange ideas. This respect for the H-P employee also applied in a number of other ways. Hewlett-Packard was among the first in the business world to provide catastrophic medical coverage, flexible work hours and decentralized decision-making.

David Packard also took a keen interest in his global community and was a generous philanthropist. He established the Packard Foundation in 1964 to support community organizations, education, health care, conservation, population projects, the arts, and scientific research.

But while the Nation and the world are remembering David Packard for his business and industrial achievements, the people of the Monterey Bay are remembering David Packard as an ocean pioneer—our nation's Jacques Cousteau. He recently said that "I spent my entire business life in the technology field, and in my industrial career I have seen my share of revolutions in human understanding. I now realize that the ocean is the most important frontier we have."

David Packard used this scientific vision and \$55 million to help his daughter Julie develop and open the Monterey Bay Aquarium—the world's best example of top science education as good business. David took his vision a step further and built a state-of-the-art marine lab at Moss Landing to pioneer new deep ocean exploration technologies. All told, David and his late wife Lucile donated over \$450 million

to scientific research, education, health care, conservation and the arts.

On a personal note, let me just say that I will sorely miss the many contributions of David Packard. A good family friend, he was one of those few people you cross in life who not only touches our hearts, but also inspires our minds. David was one of a kind. My thoughts and prayers go out to his four children, David, Nancy, Susan and Julie, his colleagues and his many, many friends.

TRIBUTE TO DAVID PACKARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. MCINNIS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I have just heard the gentleman from California [Mr. FARR] speak, and I want to say with some great deal of pride that Mr. Packard was born in Pueblo, CO. He was indeed a fine, fine gentleman and certainly a leader in our country and a leader in business.

THE STRENGTH OF FAMILY AND RELIGION

But I wanted to speak tonight to my colleagues about a couple of things that over the weekend inspired me about family and about duty to our country. Over the weekend I had an opportunity to visit with a very good friend of mine. His name is Jake. Jake is about 20 years old. He is a young man. He sees opportunity in this world. He is one of our kids. I think I call him a kid; he is a young man. But this young man wants to go into this society and continue in this society and accomplish things that he has dreamed of all of his life.

I was particularly pleased to visit with him this weekend because his friend, her name is Kara, and he is intending to propose to her tonight. Jake and Kara, I think, are good examples of the young people that we have in this country, of the assets that we have. I will come back to youth in just a minute.

The second event I went to this weekend was in Pueblo, CO. Pueblo is called the home of heroes. In Pueblo, CO, we have had four of our people, four citizens from Pueblo, who have won the United States Medal of Honor.

This weekend I got to be the guest at the Medal of Honor dinner, which we do have here in Pueblo, CO, where we honored 18. We had 18 Medal of Honor winners in this room. You talk about inspiration, to sit in here, you see people, such as Mr. Di Havera. Mr. Di Havera not only won the U.S. Medal of Honor but he won the Medal of Honor in the country of Mexico.

But the common thread that I saw at the medal of Honor dinner and with my friends Jake and Kara and with my own family was that they had the foundation of family and not only of the foundation of family but the foundation of religion. Regardless of the type of religion that you practice, it was amazing this weekend to see at the

Medal of Honor dinner, how strong the families were in this large ballroom that we had. It was exciting to see the young people, such as Jake and Kara, who want to start out their lives together in this fine country. And what do they talk about? They talk about family. You know, a lot of times up here when we deal with these young people and they come to visit us in our offices, the questions they ask and the issues we talk about are a lot of things going wrong with this country, we have got a deficit, a budget deficit accumulating at a rate of about \$30 million an hour, we have got a crime problem, we have got problems with the economy.

But what we oftentimes forget to stress to these young people is that in this country there are a lot more things going right than there are wrong. I think that this generation, the generation of Jake and Kara, is a generation that is going to have opportunities that were never there before for any other generation in the history of this country.

But I think that you have got to give credit for those opportunities to people like those brave people, men and women, on the Medal of Honor winners and the people who have set in this country the importance of family and the importance of religion as a foundation for responsibility, for moral values, and for duty to this country.

In conclusion, Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to share with my colleagues the kind of excitement I feel being around a positive setting, there with the Medal of Honor winners, people who gave it their all and then there with young people who are excited about the future of this country. I, too, share their excitement, and I, too, share the privilege of being able to sit with 18 Medal of Honor winners.

REINTRODUCTION OF THE NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1996

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. ABERCROMBIE] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO].

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Hawaii for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the National Infrastructure Development Act, which I first introduced at the end of the 103rd Congress. This bill will create more than 250,000 jobs, and help mend our Nation's crumbling infrastructure. I am pleased to be joined by Democratic Leaders DICK GEPHARDT, VIC FAZIO, and DAVID BONIOR, who have lead countless job creation efforts in this country. During this time of debate over the role of our Federal Government, I am proud to bring a bill to the floor which shows that Government can work for America.

At a time when jobs are disappearing and when we face intense international

competition from abroad we badly need to create new jobs and make the investments in our roads, bridges, airports, and sewers to make our Nation more competitive.

I want to remind Americans that since the election of President Clinton, the economy has continued to grow. Nearly 8 million jobs were created since his election; the unemployment rate has fallen from 7.3 percent to 5.5 percent; and, the Federal deficit has been cut in half—reducing interest rates and increasing purchasing power.

Yet, despite this good economic news, there are too many regions of the country where job growth remains slow, wages are stagnant, and people are hurting financially. Although the unemployment rate continues to decline in my home State of Connecticut, the continued threat of job loss is damaging the economic security of many families. The Federal Government must help identify new markets, and expand job opportunities for these hardworking Americans.

The National Infrastructure Development Act meets the needs of America by providing the financing mechanism needed to construct roads, bridges, sewers, schools, and airports. My bill works by leveraging a limited public investment in infrastructure to attract private capital investors. In particular, this legislation targets the pension community and other institutional investors. Together, these investors represent \$4.5 trillion in investment potential.

Investments in infrastructure create good, high paying jobs, and enable businesses to perform at full capacity. With a small Federal investment, the National Infrastructure Development Act will improve our nation's infrastructure and create 250,000 jobs.

A public investment in infrastructure will succeed in spurring private sector investments. As evidence, we are already seeing private sector investors beginning to finance major infrastructure projects, such as toll roads. Further, a number of American pension plans are looking overseas to countries like China, where infrastructure investment is common. The United States must make private sector infrastructure investments even more attractive in this country.

My bill will make domestic infrastructure investments more attractive by investing in and insuring infrastructure projects through a government sponsored corporation. The National Infrastructure Corporation—or NIC—would be funded by an annual \$1 billion government investment over a 3-year period. Construction or repair of schools, toll roads, airports, bridges, sewage treatment facilities, and clean-water projects are potential NIC investments.

Municipalities and states could borrow from the NIC, or be insured by the NIC for infrastructure projects. These projects would be sound investments for pension funds. In return, these in-

vestments would strengthen the U.S. economy, and improve our Nation's infrastructure. Over time, the NIC itself would be a solid investment for pension funds. The goal of this legislation is for private investors to eventually buy the Corporation from the Federal Government, repaying the taxpayer's original investment.

In addition, my bill would enable cities or states to offer bonds to pension funds for infrastructure construction. These bonds, called Public Benefit Bonds, would be attractive investments for pension funds because the bonds enable them to pass on tax benefits to their pensions.

To be clear, the National Infrastructure Development Act is not intended to replace the traditional means of funding infrastructure projects. Federal and State assistance will still be needed to fund highways and mass transit projects, sewers, and other infrastructure projects. My bill in only intended to meet the projected \$30 billion annual shortfall of funds that are available for infrastructure projects. The NIC will supplement, not supplant, traditional methods of financing domestic infrastructure development.

Investments through the NIC will enable states to make better use of Federal funds they currently receive for these projects by using a small Federal investment to leverage large private investments. More infrastructure will be funded as a result of this legislation.

The National Infrastructure Development Act builds on President Clinton's goals for improving this Nation's infrastructure. The administration has enabled 32 States to construct 70 projects using a variety of innovative financing techniques. In addition, the Department of Transportation is completing a competition for 11 States to be able to establish State infrastructure banks that have a function similar to the National Infrastructure Corporation. Fifteen States entered this competition, and another 5 States wrote to express interest in entering future competitions.

This Congress has already given its approval of these efforts. The fact that so many States are looking for innovative financing methods should send a clear signal to this Congress that we must do more to meet these national infrastructure needs. The National Infrastructure Development achieves this objective.

This is a good government bill that benefits every American.

American workers benefit through good jobs. Under traditional government transportation and infrastructure investment programs, every billion dollars invested creates 35,000 to 50,000 new jobs. Under my bill, every dollar in Federal investment will result in \$10 of actual construction. So each billion dollars in Federal investment will create 240,000 to 450,000 new jobs.

American businesses benefit from reliable infrastructure. Businesses depend on airports, roads, wastewater

treatment facilities, and clean water projects. Stronger infrastructure will aid economic expansion.

American taxpayers benefit from better modes of transportation for fewer tax dollars, and better environmental quality.

Pension investors benefit because they can look for investment opportunities in the United States instead of overseas.

Every Member of Congress knows that Federal resources are scarce. The National Infrastructure Development Act will fill a major funding gap with a short term, limited investment and rebuild our Nation's infrastructure. Private investors need to have the opportunity to invest in America, and the Federal Government can work in partnership with the private sector.

This partnership will help us rebuild our country's aging infrastructure, create great jobs, and promote good investments.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to closely examine this bill. Now is the time for us to move this important piece of legislation.

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join Congresswoman DELAURO in cosponsoring the National Infrastructure Development Act.

A fundamental governmental function is to create an economic environment conducive to growth and the creation of new opportunities and good jobs. No aspect of this function is more important than investing in the human and physical capital of the country.

To prosper, our country must invest in upgrading our public works and transportation systems. With the growing importance of high value added industry and just-in-time manufacturing, a strong transportation system is more vital to economic growth than ever. Unfortunately, we face a \$300-billion backlog in transportation investment alone. According to recent studies, our national investment in transportation falls \$17 billion short of the amount needed just to maintain current levels of performance.

During the 1980's, real Federal investment in infrastructure fell 16 percent. As the Federal Government reduced its investment, greater burdens fell on the states and municipalities. And many of them—not just inner cities or small towns but suburbs as well—have been unable to meet their needs. The result: falling productivity and a diminished quality of life. People spend hours in traffic jams instead of in offices or at home with their families. Traffic congestion now costs drivers in our largest cities over \$40 billion per year. And long-promised road improvements needed to lower accident and fatality rates remain undelivered.

While we have made some progress in recent years, numerous studies document the need for additional investment. Bringing our bridges and highways up to current safety standards would require a doubling of the current highway program. The Bipartisan Commission to Promote Investment in America's Infrastructure reported that America's total investment shortfall in its infrastructure amounts to between \$40 billion and \$80 billion per year. At the same time, Federal resources are limited. As discretionary spending caps are lowered, the Federal capital investment program will come under enormous pressure.

The purpose of the National Infrastructure Development Act is to increase the public works investment critical to our long-term economic growth. It does so by using innovative financing and techniques already used in the private sector to encourage more investment in our roads, bridges and transit systems.

The National Infrastructure Development Act establishes an innovative, investment-oriented Foreign infrastructure strategy to help States and municipal governments finance needed infrastructure. It creates a National Infrastructure Corporation to provide a broad array of financing for infrastructure projects.

The Clinton administration's innovative investment program shows that there is tremendous interest among States and local governments in new methods that would make Federal capital dollars go further. In the past year alone, the administration has given approval to over 70 innovative financing projects in over 30 States. Moreover, 20 States have expressed interest in establishing State infrastructure banks that would enable them to make more created use of Federal transportation funds.

While the Congress in ISTEA provided greater flexibility in our highway program, we have only scratched the surface of the potential. The recent experiences with privately-financed toll roads in California and Virginia and my many discussions with State officials, business leaders, and local leaders lead me to believe that there is a strong need for creative Federal leadership.

By leveraging private and other public sector monies, the corporation would substantially increase the amount of infrastructure created by each Federal public works dollar. Experts estimate that the corporation would leverage up to \$10 in private investment for every \$1 it receives from the Federal Government. Under this legislation, the corporation's capitalization would be \$3 billion. It is anticipated that this could support generate tens of billions in new investment and hundreds of thousands of jobs, while eliminating hundreds of infrastructure bottlenecks that stifle growth.

Congresswoman DELAURO has proposed an innovative mechanism to address the national problem of underinvestment in our public works. The legislation make a valuable contribution to understanding the issue and attaining this goal. I urge my colleagues to join in our effort to boost the Nation's public investment and productivity.

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of legislation creating the National Infrastructure Corporation [NIC], of which I am an original cosponsor.

Today, it is estimated that there are over \$30 billion in unfunded infrastructure projects throughout the United States. Due to increasing Federal, State, and local budget constraints, important infrastructure projects are being delayed or not considered at all. While it is clear that the United States is becoming increasingly a technology and information driven based economy, the necessity to build, repair and upgrade our roads, bridges, rail system, schools, and water treatment projects are just as important today as they ever have been.

That is why I have joined my colleagues today to address this important issue. This bill established the National Infrastructure Corporation to foster more public/private construction projects and to help create good jobs. The

NIC will provide credit assistance in the form of direct loans, bond insurance, and development risk insurance for critically needed infrastructure projects throughout the country.

The creation of the NIC is an innovative or smart financing mechanism to help augment existing Federal and State grant programs. As we in Congress look for better ways to leverage Federal resources, the NIC is a prime example of how the Federal Government can provide initial financial and significant in-kind resources to build new infrastructure and strengthen our old and outdated infrastructure.

To that end, I look forward to working with Representative ROSA DELAURO to bring this legislation to the country's attention and make it a priority in Congress.

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REPORT FROM INDIANA ON HOOSIER HEROES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MCINTOSH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCINTOSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my report from Indiana. Every weekend Ruthie and I travel around my district and often meet amazing people, individuals who are truly dedicated to being the backbone of our community.

These are good people, taking responsibility for the future of our community. I like to call them Hoosier heroes. Today I want to praise leaders of the Stop the Violence movement in Anderson, IN, who have come together to help their community. With their persistence and dedication, they have created a very special group called Stop the Violence. Members of the community like Garrett Williams, Rev. Ray Wright, and Al Simmons have joined with schoolteachers and students at the Shadeland Elementary School. They were fed up with gangs and drug dealers and the violence in their streets, and they came together and said, "Stop the violence now." They marched through their streets wearing purple ribbons, purple T-shirts, and a purple ball cap to symbolize peace in our community.

They sent a message to the drug dealers. They were not going to take it anymore. Today, the Stop the Violence movement, which is spearheaded by Rudy Porter in the mayor's office, sends a message to the schoolchildren of Anderson: You do not have to carry guns, you do not have to fight with your classmates, you do not have to buckle under to the pressure of drug dealers to be cool.

Stop the Violence gives schoolchildren and parents hope. They give our entire Nation hope, and I am proud to have been able to march with Rudy and those students, and I wish all Americans could witness the pride and joy that came from those children's faces as they set out to stand up to the criminals and the drug dealers who roam their streets.

They said no. No more violence, no more drugs, no more crime. Hoosier he-

roes like Rudy Porter and Stop the Violence Committee give us hope that America's best days are indeed yet to come.

That is why I would like to commend not only Rudy, but also the schoolteachers, Karen Crawford and Freddie Williams, and a principal at Shadeland School, Sharon Taylor Martin, who cares deeply about her children. And let us not forget the children, the children in Shadeland School, whose small, tiny voices, spoke out loudest of all. You made us proud. You are all Hoosier heroes.

If every community in America had Hoosier heroes like Rudy Porter and the students and the leaders of the Stop the Violence movement, our young people would get a message from us, a message loud and clear, we care about you, we have not forgotten who you are.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. That is my report from Indiana for today. God bless.

NIKE'S RACE TO THE BOTTOM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, in support of our "Come Shop with Me" campaign, the New York Times fortunately ran a story this month on the business page with the subtitle "Low Wages Would Foreign Business, But the Price Is Worker Poverty." The story, which I will enter in the Record tonight, describes how a 22-year-old Indonesian man named Tongris was dismissed from his job making Nike shoes for export to the United States because he was organizing his fellow workers to demand more than the government-dictated poverty wage.

How much was Tongris and his co-workers getting paid to make Nike shoes? Twenty cents an hour. And that is with no benefits.

More than 5,000 workers turn out Nike shoes at this plant in Indonesia, shoes which often sell for over \$100 a pair here in the United States. Nike and thousands of other manufacturers have been lured to set up business in Indonesia by the pitifully low wage level, along with the assurance by the Indonesian government that it will tolerate no strikes or independent worker associations. But as the Indonesian government itself admits in the article, it sets its wage purpose fully extremely low to only provide the minimum calories the worker need to survive each day.

My friends, this is no different from how plantation owners thought about feeding their slaves. Feed them enough so that they will not die on the job. In fact, I remember visiting the Auschwitz death camp and reading the sign above the entry gate that read "Work will make you free."

Nike would like you to believe that they are truly a great American company. Nike in fact has been spending