

On page 34, lines 7-8, strike "to be made available during the following fiscal year" and insert "that will not count against the numerical limitations".

On page 34, strike line 15 and all that follows through page 35, line 4.

On page 34, strike "(C)" and insert "(B)".

On page 35, strike line 20 and all that follows through page 36, line 18.

On page 36, strike "(E)" and insert "(C)".

On page 37, strike line 3 and all that follows through page 38, line 9.

On page 38, strike line 10 and all that follows through line 24.

On page 39, line 1, strike "(I)" and insert "(D)".

On page 40, line 6, strike "and reviewable".

On page 41, lines 3-6, strike "The determination as to whether a further extension is required shall not be reviewable."

On page 41, lines 20-21, strike "The decision by the Attorney General shall not be reviewable."

On page 42, lines 6-7, strike "The determination by the Attorney General shall not be reviewable."

On page 45, line 16, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 46, line 10.

On page 46, line 11, strike "(h)" and insert "(g)".

On page 46, line 20, strike "(i)" and insert "(h)".

On page 47, line 3, strike "(j)" and insert "(i)".

On page 47, line 9, strike "regard to" and insert "counting against".

On page 47, line 14, strike "(C) through (H)" and insert "(B) and (C)".

On page 48, line 5, strike "five-year" and insert "four-year".

On page 48, line 9, strike "5-year" and insert "four-year".

On page 48, line 18, strike "five years" and insert "four years".

On page 48, line 23 and all that follows through page 49, line 4.

On page 49, line 5, strike "(3)" and insert "(2)".

On page 49, line 10, strike "(4)" and insert "(3)".

On page 49, between lines 21 and 22, insert the following new subsection:

"(k) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to count the issuance of any visa to an alien, or the grant of any admission of an alien, under this section toward any numerical limitation contained in the Immigration and Nationality Act."

## NOTICE OF HEARING

### COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Committee on Small Business will hold a hearing entitled "The President's Fiscal Year 2001 Budget Request for the Small Business Administration." The hearing will be held on Thursday, February 24, 2000, beginning at 9 a.m. in room 428A of the Russell Senate Office Building.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### INTEL'S TEACH TO THE FUTURE PROGRAM

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I wanted to take a few minutes to talk about an exciting new project that was announced recently—Intel's "Teach to the Future" program. Intel has joined

forces with Microsoft and a number of other companies to train 100,000 of our elementary and secondary school teachers in how to use information technology to improve what our kids learn. Intel will invest \$100 million in this project and Microsoft will contribute more than \$300 million in software, its largest donation ever. Intel and its partners deserve to be strongly commended by the Senate and the Congress for their forward thinking efforts.

The goal of Intel's Teach to the Future Program is to train 100,000 American teachers in 1,000 days. This year Intel will make grants to 5 regional training agencies in Northern California, Oregon, Texas, and Arizona that will each train 100 Master Teachers in a 40-hour curriculum on effectively applying computer technology to improve student learning. This award-winning curriculum was developed over the last two years by the Institute for Computer Technology; over 80% of the teachers who've been trained by it felt that it enhanced their student's learning. These 500 Master Teachers will return to their school districts, embedding the expertise locally by training an additional 20 teachers. By the end of this year, 10,000 teachers will be trained. Next year, the program will expand to include my home state of New Mexico, along with Washington State, Massachusetts, Utah, Southern California, Washington, DC, and elsewhere in order to train 40,000 teachers. Finally, the program will again expand to train 50,000 teachers in 2002.

We have been working hard on the federal, state, and local levels to provide schools with computers, software and access to the Internet. I authored several programs in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act in 1994 that have gone a long way toward these goals. Studies of the existing uses of technology in schools demonstrate, however, that these investments have not been optimized because teachers have not been adequately trained in its use—particularly its curriculum-based use. The availability of hardware is irrelevant if teachers are not properly trained, because it's teachers who teach, not technology.

Only 20% of today's teachers feel really prepared to use technology in the classroom. Given the dynamic nature of technology and the influx of new teachers we expect to enter the classroom in the next few years, it's easy to see how this problem could get worse if we don't focus on it. The average school spends less—often significantly less—than 1% of its technology funds on training. The Department of Education, the CEO Forum and other experts have determined that the appropriate investment should be closer to 30%.

In response to this need, I have worked closely with Senator Murray to secure funding for a pre-service technology training program in the education budget. As we approach reauthorization of the Elementary and Sec-

ondary Education Act, I also have made teacher training the centerpiece of my proposal for reauthorization of the Education Technology programs in ESEA—"S. 1604: the Technology for Teaching Act." Even with the continued commitment of companies like Intel, we must provide federal support and leadership for technology training for all teachers in all fifty states.

Intel's "Teach to the Future" project is an outstanding example of good corporate citizenship; one that should be instructive for politicians, educators, and corporations across the nation. Intel and its corporate partners clearly recognize that—just as information technology has revolutionized the workplace and the marketplace—it also promises to transform the schoolhouse. Perhaps, more importantly, however, these companies recognize that we must transform the schoolhouse in order to continue the economic revolution. We in Congress must support their efforts by increasing the federal commitment to educational technology and teacher training in this area.●

### PRAISING FORD MOTOR COMPANY FOR COMPUTER DONATIONS TO EMPLOYEES

• Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, I rise today to praise Ford Motor Company's president and chief executive, Mr. Jacques Nasser, and Ford Motor Company's unprecedented gift of a home computer, color printer and unlimited access to the Internet to each and every one of Ford's 350,000 thousand employees worldwide.

Through this act, Ford Motor Company has shown that it has truly recognized the need to provide all Americans with computer and Internet access. Not a single Ford employee will be left out of Ford's initiative to provide its people with access to the Information Age. To its great credit, Ford has recognized that competing in today's high-tech global marketplace means doing everything possible to secure and train a skilled and informed workforce.

What is more, Mr. President, Ford has recognized that any company that wants to continue to succeed must see to it that everyone in its workforce, and not just a select few "specialists" be fully plugged in to the Information Age.

Mr. President, there is a growing digital divide in this country. Although over 40 percent of all households owned computers and one-quarter had Internet access by the end of 1998, figures show a disturbing and significant gap between two growing classes: the technical haves and the technical have-nots. This divide is defined by income and education levels, race and geographical location.

Household with incomes of \$75,000 and greater are more than twenty times more likely to have Internet access in the home than households in the lowest income levels. Wealthier

families are nine times as likely to have a computer in the home. Whites are more likely than African Americans or Hispanics to have Internet access from any location, including work and the home. In addition, where a family lives can impact the likelihood of having computer and Internet access, regardless of income level. Americans living in rural areas are lagging behind in Internet access. Even at the lowest income levels, households in urban areas are more than twice as likely as their rural counterparts to have Internet access.

We are all aware that the increasing dominance of computers throughout the workplace demands computer proficiency. Right now, 60 percent of all jobs require high-tech skills. Mr. President, it is only through readily available access and consistent use of computers and technology that Americans will gain the skills necessary to participate and succeed in the New Economy. And, it is only through a skilled and educated workforce that the United States will continue to maintain its dominance in the New Economy.

That means, Mr. President, that we cannot afford to leave anyone behind in our journey into the New Economy. We will need everyone to help us face the tasks ahead. I take this challenge seriously. That is why my New Millennium Classrooms Act would give businesses increased incentives to donate used but still highly useful computers to our schools. It's unconscionable that 32 percent of public schools have only one classroom with access to the Internet when U.S. businesses are trying to figure out what to do with literally millions of used computers. It's also bad policy.

We need to get everyone onto the information superhighway. And I strongly believe, Mr. President, that Ford's exceptional program will help us in that effort. It will ensure access to the fundamental tools of the digital economy, and that is one of the most significant investments in our country that we can make. Ford's initiative not only benefits their immediate workforce, but their families and our greater communities. I would encourage all of our companies to look closely at Ford's contributions and the overwhelming good it creates.

Again, please allow me to commend Mr. Nasser and Ford Motor Co. for their dedication and invaluable contribution.

I ask that the full texts of the February 4, 2000 Washington Post and Detroit News articles be printed in the RECORD immediately following my statement.

The articles follow:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 4, 2000]  
**FORD OFFERS HOME PC TO EVERY EMPLOYEE**  
 (By Warren Brown and Frank Swoboda)

Ford Motor Co. said yesterday that it will provide every one of its 350,000 employees worldwide with home computers, color printers and unlimited access to the Internet for as little as \$5 a month.

Leapfrogging across the "digital divide" that some fear separates wealthy computer users from people unable to afford them, Ford is the first major company to offer every employee, from the loading dock to the boardroom, the tools to participate in the Information Age.

"It is clear that individuals and companies that want to be successful in the 21st century will need to be leaders in using the Internet and related technology. That is what this program is all about," Chairman Bill Ford said.

Ford, the nation's second-biggest company in terms of revenue, is betting the estimated \$300 million cost of the program will be quickly offset by gains in making all its employees computer literate.

"We're committed to serving consumers better by understanding how they think and act," said Jacques Nasser, Ford's president and chief executive. "Having a computer and Internet access in the home will accelerate development of these skills, provide information across our businesses, and offer opportunities to streamline our processes."

Ford said it may offset some of its costs by selling advertisements to run on the Internet service its employees will use. But even with that, the ambitious program appears unique in corporate America. Even Microsoft Corp. has nothing similar. And Hewlett-Packard Co., which is supplying the hardware under contract with Ford, provides computers only to employees who need them for work.

The program results from a contract settlement negotiated last year between the automaker and the United Auto Workers union. But Nasser said the computer program would cover all employees, even those not represented by the UAW. "We're not leaving out anyone," Nasser said.

Edward Hay, president of UAW Local 919 at the Ford pickup-truck plant in Norfolk, called the computer plan a "really good thing. The way the modern world is going, it's all going to be about computers and we've got to get up to speed."

Many members of the local put off buying computers at Christmas in anticipation of a Ford computer program. But Hay said no one on the local predicted the deal would be this good. UAW officials said the local predicted the deal would be this good. UAW officials said they have talked to both General Motors Corp. and DaimlerChrysler AG about similar deals, but officials at those companies said they now have no plans to follow Ford. The three U.S. automakers, however, have in the past tended to match each others' benefits programs.

There are no strings attached to the computer deal for individual employees and no requirement that the PCs be used for work. Both Ford and UAW officials said there will be no monitoring of how employees use their computers or Internet access.

Company sources said the price tag could be as much as \$300 million over three years, but Ford officials declined to confirm that. Ford last year netted \$7.2 billion. It has another \$28 billion in the bank.

In the United States, Ford workers will pay \$5 a month for the basic package put together by San Francisco-based PeoplePC Inc. Hewlett-Packard Corp. will supply the computers and printers, and Fairfax-based UUNet Technologies Inc., a subsidiary of MCI WorldCom Inc., will provide the Internet access.

After three years—and a total payment of \$180 per employee—the hardware will be the worker's property, though Ford officials said it isn't clear yet if employees will have to continue to pay for Internet access.

Elsewhere in the world, the monthly fee will be adjusted for household incomes and living standards.

The \$5 fee is largely symbolic. It hearkens back to 1914, when Henry Ford, the company's founder, introduced the then-revolutionary industrial wage of \$5 a day. Chairman Bill Ford, Henry's grandson, said the \$5-a-month computer offer is equally revolutionary.

The base computer will have a 500-megahertz Intel Celeron chip, 64 megabytes of RAM, a 4.3 gigabyte hard disk, CD-ROM drive, 15-inch monitor, speakers and a modem. The printer will be a color inkjet.

Hardware will start going out to Ford employees in April. All Ford employees who want to participate in the program should receive the necessary equipment within 12 months, according to the company and UAW officials.

Hewlett-Packard sold 7.6 million personal computers worldwide last year, 4 million in the United States. If 300,000 Ford employees take advantage of the program, as Hewlett-Packard projects, the deal would represent nearly 4 percent of the company's worldwide computer sales. Weis said yesterday that it was one of the biggest single computer sales contracts for the company.

Over the past year, Ford has moved aggressively to establish itself as the e-business leader, at least in the automotive industry. Under Nasser's prompting, the company has entered into deals with Oracle Corp. to use the Internet to speed up transactions and cut costs in dealing with suppliers. The company has also struck deals with Microsoft Corp., CarPoint and Yahoo Inc. to help customers shop for cars and trucks and other Ford-provided automotive services.

Ford announced another agreement Wednesday, this one with UPS Logistics Group, to drastically reduce the delivery times of components to Ford factories and products to consumers.

Organized labor is getting into the low-price computer business with the creation last fall of Workingfamily.com, which has already signed up more than a dozen unions representing approximately half the 13 million members of the AFL-CIO. But the lowest price the unions have come up with so far is \$8 a week.

[From the Detroit News, Feb. 4, 2000]

**FREE PCs GIVE FORD WEB EDGE—COMPUTERS, INTERNET ACCESS PUT WORKERS IN HIGH-TECH AGE**

(By Mark Truby)

DETROIT.—In announcing plans to offer personal computers and Internet access to all Ford Motor Co. employees for \$5 a month, Chairman William Clay Ford Jr. evoked his great-grandfather's decision to pay employees \$5 a day.

For sheer impact, it may not match Henry Ford's seminal 1914 wage decision that gave assembly line workers the wherewithal to buy the product they built.

But the world's No. 2 automaker is making a bold statement—unprecedented in the industrial world—about its commitment to electronic connectivity.

With a dizzying series of alliances with high-technology companies in recent weeks, Ford already has committed to using the World Wide Web to revamp trade with suppliers, connect drivers to the Internet and communicate with dealers and buyers.

Now, in offering entry to cyberspace cheaply to 350,000 employees worldwide, Ford is seeking to change its corporate culture—and at cyberspeed.

"Jac Nasser (Ford's chief executive) is working very hard to drive an e-culture into the economy," said David Cole, the University of Michigan's top auto expert.

"When Nasser talks about Ford becoming an e-company, he is not talking about inanimate objects. He is talking about people of Ford."

## IDEA BORN IN '99

The idea first emerged during negotiations last year between Ford and the United Auto Workers, UAW President Stephen Yokich said. An arrangement in which Ford and UAW would share the cost was originally floated.

Nasser instead decided Ford would foot the bill alone and the company would offer the computers and Internet service to the company's 100,000 hourly workers in the United States, 100,000 salaried employees worldwide and 150,000 hourly employees outside the United States.

Workers at Visteon Automotive Systems, the auto-parts unit that Ford wants to spin off later this year, will be eligible, as will employees at Ford's Volvo and Jaguar units.

Ford hasn't decided whether to extend the offer to employees of Mazda Motor Corp., which is controlled by Ford.

## COMPANY IS COMMITTED

"It is clear that individuals and companies that want to be successful in the 21st century will need to be leaders in using the Internet and related technologies," Ford said at a press conference. "That is what this program is all about."

Nasser said the company is committed to serving consumers better by understanding how they think and act. "Having a computer and Internet access in the home will accelerate the development of these skills," he said.

General Motors Corp. and DaimlerChrysler AG have not announced any plans to match Ford's program and would not say Thursday whether they are considering it.

"We are always willing to look at anything that would benefit our workforce, but any discussions of this nature are internal," said Trevor Hale, a DaimlerChrysler spokesman.

Ford plans to start the program in the United States in April and complete it in 12 months.

## FORD'S DECISION RECALLED

Employees who sign up will receive a Hewlett-Packard computer with a 500-megahertz processor, 64 megabytes of RAM and a 4.3 gigabyte hard disk. A 15-inch monitor and color ink jet printer computer will be included.

Employees can upgrade to three more powerful computers at their expense.

"It does remind me of Henry Ford's decision to pay his employees enough so they could afford his products," said Malcolm MacLachlan, an e-commerce research analyst for International Data Corp. in Mountain View, Calif.

"It sort of goes against the grain of corporate America in the last 20 years. It's an enlightened idea."

The alliance is a boon for slumping Hewlett-Packard, which expects to ship 300,000 computers and printers for the Ford program.

PeoplePC Inc. of San Francisco is coordinating the program and UUNET of Fairfax, Va., will provide the Internet and e-mail service.

## \$175-MILLION PRICE TAG

Employees will access the Internet through a special portal that will offer direct links to many Ford services and information and will be customized for different regions of the world.

Ford assured employees it would not be monitoring their e-mails and Internet surfing. The network could eventually be used for company announcements such as temporary plant closings.

Ford would not discuss costs, but the program could cost upwards of a \$175 million or more.

"It's a very bold move," said Cole, head of U-M's Office for the Study of Automotive

Transportation. "It's really very clearly out-of-the-box thinking. They are really going beyond what you would expect from a company that really watches their pennies."

While the primary goal is to create a computer-savvy, Internet-oriented workforce, Ford expects to enjoy the ancillary benefit of goodwill with its employees.

"It's like a reward to employees," Cole said. "It's a nice surprise."

## UAW MEMBERS HAIL MOVE

At a news conference announcing the program Thursday, UAW members asked detailed questions about the computers' capabilities and features, and said some of their fellow employees were considering delaying retirement until they get their computers.

"It's very much in the conversation of folks around here," said Tim Devine, a lawyer who works in Ford's Office of General Counsel.

"My wife and I were fairly skeptical about the Internet at first and we have sort of surprised ourselves by how useful we find it," Devine said.

"I think the same thing will happen and the company ends up with families whose lives are enriched."

## REPORT FROM THE CENTER ON HUNGER AND POVERTY

• Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, recently, Tufts University's Center on Hunger and Poverty released a far-reaching report, "Paradox of Our Times: Hunger in a Strong Economy." The report emphasizes that numerous studies on hunger in America have concluded that low-income working families do not have access to adequate food, despite the nation's economic prosperity. The report's conclusion is supported by research from the General Accounting Office, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, numerous state agencies, academic researchers, and policy analysts, including the Urban Institute and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. The Tufts study will be of interest to all of us in Congress who care about this issue, and I ask that the attached Parts I and II of the report be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

[From the Center on Hunger and Poverty, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts]  
PARADOX OF OUR TIMES: HUNGER IN A STRONG ECONOMY

(By Sandra H. Venner, Ashley F. Sullivan, and Dorie Seavey)

"It was, the best of times, it was the worst of times . . ." Charles Dickens.

## I. INTRODUCTION

America today is haunted by the paradox of hunger and food insecurity amidst unprecedented prosperity. Despite a record economic expansion that is now in its ninth year, accompanied by an historic mix of low inflation and low unemployment, millions of American households are struggling to find sufficient resources to feed their family members.

Signs of our economy's unparalleled prosperity are everywhere: the national unemployment rate, currently at 4.1 percent, is the lowest in thirty years; after-tax average income is expected to be 20% higher in 1999 than in 1977 after adjusting for inflation; the stock market toys repeatedly with new highs; consumer spending is at an all-time

high; the federal budget surplus is positive for the first time since the sixties; and even the poverty rate has edged downward with fewer children living in poverty today than at any time since 1980.<sup>1</sup> Among the industrialized economies of the world, the United States has emerged from a period of heavy corporate restructuring and deregulation, and stands vibrant and flexible, leading the world in technological innovation.

According to our national leaders, significant social goals have also been accomplished during this period. Over the last half decade, a profound transformation of our social welfare system has occurred as key elements of the New Deal framework have been replaced by time-limited public assistance and an arrangement in which states have great flexibility over the design and implementation of their welfare programs. Congressional intent to reduce the number of poor families receiving government benefits has been achieved in a remarkably short period of time. The percentages of Americans currently on welfare (2.7%) or receiving food stamps (6.6%) are at historic lows; for welfare cash assistance, the participation rate is the lowest in more than three decades while the food stamp participation rate is the lowest since 1978 ("Green Book", 1998).

The hallmark of these economic and policy accomplishments, however, is paradox. Beneath the surface of almost unparalleled economic vitality and the touted "success" of the 1996 welfare reform law lie deep contradictions and mismatches in the nation's social and economic fabric. The most troubling aspect of our times is that the country's economic prosperity has not been broadly or deeply shared. And perhaps the most glaring manifestation of this fact is the level of food insecurity and hunger in our society. Hunger persists in every region of the country and in every state—in urban, rural, and suburban areas, in households with children, among the elderly and other adults who live on their own, among minority and immigrant communities. Indeed, in some pockets of our society, food insecurity and hunger are at levels that pose significant public health problems, seriously compromising individual and family health and well-being while generating a myriad of societal costs.

This report constitutes a new and somewhat disturbing look into America in 2000. Focusing on families with children, it has three main purposes. The first is to present the most current evidence on the problem of food insecurity and hunger in America, synthesizing information from three key sources: national studies, state and local studies, and finally, reports concerning the use of the non-governmental emergency food system. The second purpose is to identify the key forces driving food insecurity and hunger within what is the now the longest economic expansion since the Vietnam War. In particular, we examine two sets of factors: problematic aspects of the two major programs designed to assist poor families—Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and the Food Stamp Program—and at a more systemic level, economic forces that are creating growth but also are increasing inequality, insecurity, and wage stagnation at the lower end of the labor market.

The final purpose of this report is to provide a framework for a comprehensive approach to the problem of hunger and food insecurity in America. A three-pronged approach is suggested: (1) attending to the immediate need to improve access to the Food Stamp Program for people who do not have secure and safe sources of sufficient food, (2)

<sup>1</sup>Footnotes at end of article.