

powerhouse. But a modest investment is how Electronic Data Systems (EDS) started 40 years ago today.

EDS is a leading provider of information technology and business consulting services to businesses and governments worldwide. During its first 40 years, EDS changed the face of information-technology (IT) services while helping IT services grow into a global, half-trillion dollar market. For 40 years, EDS won its customers' trust through diligence and innovation.

American business could learn a lot from EDS' focus on long-term trust-building.

EDS had an unconventional operation when it opened for business on June 27, 1962. The company that would found the information-technology services industry didn't own any computers. So managers convinced a Dallas insurance company to rent EDS time on its idle computers at night.

With only 30 employees and a shoe-string budget, EDS relied on employees to sell data-processing services during the day and process that data at night. Everyone wore more than hats and put in long days.

EDS' first contract was with Collins Radio in Iowa, and its next was a five-year agreement with Frito Lay to provide facilities management, a service in which EDS assumed responsibility for operating, maintaining, and upgrading companies' computers.

It was 1965 before EDS bought its first computer. By 1969, EDS owned 31 computers, employed 1,407 employees, and earned revenue of some \$100 million.

Besides computers, the 1960s brought EDS new public-sector business that would ultimately transform the small company into an industry giant: Medicaid and Medicare, fundamental components of the Great Society. The late '60s found states struggling to implement these essential health-care programs for the elderly and the economically disadvantaged. The workload was overwhelming. EDS was prepared to help with proprietary systems and processing methods, many adapted from its previous transaction-processing work.

The many partnerships among EDS and states' Medicare and Medicaid programs flourished. By 1981, EDS processed Medicare claims in 16 states. The corporation now processes more than a billion health-care transactions—public and private—every year. That's one claim for every four Americans.

From its 1960s position as a modest Texas company that processed health-care insurance claims, EDS grew into a global corporation with 140,000 employees worldwide and more than 35,000 clients in more than 60 countries.

In EDS' early years, few understood how IT would change business. No one yet grasped how crucial information and access to it would become, not just for companies, but for the approaching global information culture.

From the beginning, EDS understood information's importance. That's why the company spent the last four decades ensuring the security of its clients' information and infrastructure technologies.

EDS has a rich history serving the federal government. In 1977, EDS signed its first major U.S. government contract with the National Flood Insurance Program. Some 25 years later, EDS continues that relationship.

In 1982, the U.S. Army awarded EDS Project Viable, the largest IT contract ever let by the U.S. Army at the time. The \$650 mil-

lion, 10-year contract called for EDS to build an information technology system for the Army to support its worldwide human resources activities. EDS' work on Project Viable not only launched the systems-integration market, but demonstrated EDS' ability to handle the largest and most complex IT projects on the planet.

Despite its focus on thorny information-technology projects for corporations, governments, and military organizations, EDS people know that IT has humane applications. In 1990, for example, EDS helped develop In Touch, which enabled veterans to find the families and friends of Americans who died during the Vietnam conflict—veterans' buddies, friends, confidantes, and commanders. EDS has replicated the In Touch system during the last 10 years for similar humanitarian applications.

Also in 1990, EDS collaborated with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., to create Information Age, a hands-on exhibit that walked visitors through the decades to witness information technology's progress from ENIAC, the first electronic digital computer, to high-definition television.

In 2000—some 18 years later—EDS won the \$6.9 billion Navy Marine Corps Intranet contract, the largest IT-services contract ever awarded by the U.S. government. NMCI gives the Navy state-of-the-art information security while providing it the technology and bandwidth for business transformation.

EDS became a wholly owned subsidiary of General Motors in 1984. GM bought EDS to manage its global telecommunications network to link suppliers and dealers and thereby create the first large-scale electronic data interchange. The GM relationship gave EDS swift access to new markets, resulting in explosive growth. EDS zoomed from some 13,000 employees to more than 60,000 in just a few months.

EDS also helped prove the relationship between companies' IT investment and their productivity. Based on the performance of EDS' clients, many came to understand that efficient IT investment leads to more efficient business operations. It became clear that IT turns data into information and information into the kind of knowledge that drives growth.

By the 1990s, EDS was a global corporation with operations in some 30 countries. EDS designed and installed the official Results Reporting Information Systems for the 1992 Olympic Games in Spain, making it easier for fans and the press to get results faster. Also during the '90s, EDS won a \$1.5 billion contract with the United Kingdom's Inland Revenue, and a similar contract with New Zealand's tax-gathering agency. The government of South Australia followed suit. Meanwhile, Rolls Royce contracted for EDS to it with a full range of IT services, including infrastructure, network, systems, and applications. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also became a major EDS client. In 1998, EDS technology helped more than 12 million Internet viewers watch the 1998 World Cup live.

As 1999 drew to a close, EDS worked with its global clients, and even non-customers, to ensure a flawless transition of myriad public and private IT systems to the Year 2000. EDS was so confident of its Y2K solutions that it opened the Millennium Management Centre to the press so everyone could witness what ended up as a flawless transition from December 31, 1999 to January 1, 2000.

On Super Bowl Sunday 2000, millions watched the Cat Herders, EDS' first Super Bowl commercial. It humorously explained what EDS does better than anyone else in the IT industry—help clients work better, smarter, faster, and cheaper.

EDS originated the idea of a Service Excellence Dashboard, a two-way interactive on-line tool EDS leaders and EDS clients can use to gauge and critique EDS' performance. The innovative dashboard and became a differentiator for EDS. It is continuously updated and improved based on client feedback. Others in the IT industry now use similar systems.

So, please join me in congratulating EDS on this auspicious occasion. At a time when "dot-coms" popped up and then, just as abruptly, disappeared, EDS continues to offer insight on how to be successful: Offer clients what they need, then provide even more.

Happy 40th anniversary, EDS.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO JIM HOKIT

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it with great pride that I take this opportunity to pay tribute to Jim Hokit. Jim has been a valued member of the Montrose community for over twenty years. During this time he has served his community as the manager of the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association. Through his leadership and hard work Jim has brought the Association into a golden age even paying off its outstanding debt forty-five years early. Now after 30 years with the company Jim is retiring from the association. I can think of no better way to celebrate Jim's retirement than to recognize his successful career and his contributions to our community.

Jim's position as manager of the Uncompahgre Valley Water Users Association is just one of the accomplishments that Jim has achieved. He has served on the Colorado Water Congress in every executive office, as chair of multiple committees and on the board of directors since 1981. Because of Jim's expertise and experience, he served as President of the Colorado Water Congress in 1994 through 1995. Jim is also a member of the Four States Irrigation Council and served as president in 1988. In recognition of Jim's tireless dedication to the Council he has received every award that the Council gives including the President's award. Jim is active in many organizations including the Colorado River Water Users Association and Club 20. Due to his passion for water issues, experience in the field and excellence, Governor Owens appointed Jim to the Colorado Water and Power Authority.

In addition to his service to the State of Colorado in water issues Jim is also involved in his community of Montrose. He has served as director of the Montrose Economic Development Council for nine years and director of the Montrose Chamber of Commerce for six years. Perhaps most importantly Jim is a loving husband to his wife Betty and a devoted father to his three children and grandfather of two.

Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to bring the life of a man like Jim Hokit to the attention of

this body of Congress and this nation. Jim has gained the respect of his colleagues and fellow citizens and I am proud to represent him and his family. Jim's life is a testament to hard work and a passion and an example to us all. Thank you Jim for all that you have done to protect our precious resource of water and all that you have done for your community and enjoy your retirement.

A TRIBUTE TO THE FIGHTING MEN
AND WOMEN OF CANADA AND
AMERICA

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor all those American and Canadian soldiers, sailors, airmen and Marines who have sacrificed their lives in military conflicts over the years, especially those killed in our joint struggle against the evils of terrorism in Afghanistan and throughout the world.

Throughout our mutual histories, America and Canada have enjoyed a special kinship and a great friendship. Our longstanding defense partnership with Canada traces back to World War II and remains well-entrenched and highly successful. Our commonality of interests and heritage often has resulted in significant collaboration in times of war as well as times of peace. America has no better friend than Canada and vice versa.

Americans and Canadians owe a debt of gratitude to those citizens of both nations who have donned their country's uniforms and gone off to war. The freedoms we enjoy in the United States and those enjoyed by our friends to the north remain intact in large measure because of the willingness of our brave men and women to stand up to tyranny and aggression wherever such acts have occurred. Today, we are faced with a new kind of war and again America and Canada have teamed up to vanquish those who would destroy our way of life. Together, we will win the fight and protect the freedom-loving people of our two peaceful countries.

Sadly, this new war has already taken its toll on America and Canada with the unimaginable loss of life that occurred in the vicious terrorist attacks at the World Trade Center in New York, on that doomed flight that crashed in rural Pennsylvania and at the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. Families in both our countries suffered losses in those tragedies and in the subsequent military actions in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to those patriots in Canada and the United States who willingly put life and limb on the line to protect and defend our liberties. A free society comes with a price and those brave Americans and Canadians who paid the ultimate price deserve a place of honor on the platform of freedom shared by our two individual nations.

STATEMENT ON FEDERAL TRADE
COMMISSION'S INITIATIVE TO
EDUCATE PARENTS ABOUT
INTERNET GAMBLING

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with our colleagues my statement regarding the Federal Trade Commission's recent announcement of an initiative to educate parents about children and Internet gambling. This Congress must make it a priority to pass Internet gambling legislation this year. Our children and families deserve nothing less than our best effort on this critically important issue.

STATEMENT BY THE HONORABLE FRANK R.
WOLF OF VIRGINIA

FTC INTERNET GAMBLING INITIATIVE
COMMERCE-JUSTICE-STATE APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE

Thank you all for being here today. I also want to thank and recognize the efforts of the others who will speak after me: Timothy Muris, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; Dr. Rachel Vollberg, board member on the National Council on Problem Gambling, and Dr. Marianne Guschwan, chair of the American Psychiatric Association's Committee on Treatment Services for Addicted Patients.

Thank you all for appearing here today and for offering this public education initiative on an urgent issue facing this country's youth and families—the proliferation of Internet gambling.

As a member of Congress, I have been deeply concerned about the spread of gambling in this country. Perhaps no where has the proliferation been more explosive than in Internet gambling.

In 2000, Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc. reported that there were then at least 650 Internet gambling web sites, and that total revenues for 1999 had been \$1.2 billion (an 80 percent increase from 1998) and would grow to \$3 billion by this year, 2002. Others estimated that Internet gambling could soon easily become a \$10 billion-a-year industry. Several new gambling sites appear on the web every day.

The negative consequences of online gambling can be as detrimental to the families and communities of addictive gamblers as if a bricks and mortar casino were built right next door.

Just as with traditional forms of gambling, online gambling can result in addiction, bankruptcy, divorce, crime, and suicide—the costs of which must ultimately be borne by society.

In its 1999 final report to Congress, the bipartisan National Gambling Impact Study Commission expressed alarm about the growing problem of youth gambling. The commission said, "Adolescent gamblers are more likely to become problem or pathological gamblers."

Several studies also have shown the link between youth gambling and its association with alcohol and drug use, truancy, low grades and illegal activities to finance gambling.

As the gambling commission noted, youth gambling like youth smoking is often an issue of accessibility and marketing. There is perhaps nothing more accessible to children today than the Internet. The commission's report asked, "How do we as a nation quantify the values in lost opportunities to these young individuals?"

According to the gambling commission, gambling on the Internet is especially entic-

ing to youth, pathological gamblers, and criminals.

But there are currently no mechanisms in place to prevent young people—who make up the largest percentage of Internet users—from using their parents' credit card numbers to register and set up accounts for use at Internet gambling sites.

The National Gambling Impact Study Commission recommended that a total prohibition of gambling on the Internet would provide law enforcement with the additional authority it needs to prosecute dishonest operators.

Internet gambling evades existing anti-gambling laws, endangers children in the home, promotes compulsive gambling among adults, preys on the poor, and facilitates fraud.

I could stay here all day cataloging story after story of ruined families, bankruptcies, suicides and official corruption which at their root you can find a history of gambling.

Gambling is a dangerous product. Study after study has shown that for many in our society, it is also strongly addictive. Gambling's proliferation over the Internet in the last few years illustrates just how pervasive and accessible it is to our youngest citizens.

I am hopeful that Congress will pass Internet gambling legislation this year. In the mean time, the FTC, the National Council on Problem Gambling, and the American Psychiatric Association have taken the lead in calling to the public's attention the risks of online gambling.

These organizations deserve public praise.

Internet gambling is particularly targeted to young people, and public education about the inherent dangers of online gambling is vital to helping parents protect their families.

IN HONOR OF SISTER PATRICK
CURRAN

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 2002

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life and work of Mercy Sister Patrick Curran, who died peacefully on June 10, 2002. Sister Patrick was an inspiration and a friend to so many, and we were blessed to have her with us. Her entire life was an act of worship, and we will cherish her memory forever.

Sister Patrick's life embodied a Franciscan spirituality of compassion for and solidarity with the poor. Throughout her life, Sister Patrick devoted herself unconditionally to serving her sisters and brothers who were poor and elderly. She worked as a young nun in Harlem and East Los Angeles, in residential care facilities in Denver and St. Paul, and in elderly and homeless organizations in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Having spent 20 years with the Little Sisters of the Poor, including several years at St. Ann's home in San Francisco, Sister Patrick Curran transferred to the Sisters of Mercy in Burlingame in 1984. She spent 12 years as Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Mercy Retirement and Care Center in Oakland before accepting a position as Executive Director of the St. Anthony Foundation, a homeless service and advocacy agency in the Tenderloin of San Francisco.