

very briefly. He said: "The newest innovations, which we label information technologies, have begun to alter the manner in which we do business and create value, often in ways not readily foreseeable even five years ago . . . The breadth of technological advance and its application has engendered a major upward reevaluation of business assets, both real and intangible."

I'd like to reinforce Chairman Greenspan's points by telling you about the findings of a major new study of the digital economy carried out by the Business Software Alliance, an organization representing most of the nation's largest software developers. The study will be released tomorrow, and I will ask that, when it is released, its entire contents be entered into the record of this committee.

The results of the BSA study once again confirm that the unexpectedly strong economic growth this country is experiencing can, in large measure, be traced to the vibrant, competitive and fast-growing computer technology industry. This sector has created more new jobs than any other part of the economy. In fact, we can predict today that by the year 2000, the software industry's contribution to the U.S. economy will be greater than the contribution of any other manufacturing industry in America—an extraordinary achievement for an industry that is less than 30 years old.

Today, America not only sells more cars than Japan. We also lead the world—by a wide margin—in software development. Last year this sector grew more than 15%, and is growing at nearly four times the rate of the economy as a whole. The software industry contributed more than a \$13 billion surplus to the U.S. balance of trade, and this will rise to roughly \$20 billion next year. A strong technology sector has spurred the renewal of industries old and new across America.

Moreover, new technology companies are being created every day, and are generating incredible valuations overnight. The slew of recent mergers reminds us just how quickly the landscape of the high tech marketplace is changing. That change will continue. In this industry in particular, the free market is working, and working well.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that in Washington, DC., there is a term for people who are incredibly interested in public policy. They are known as policy wonks. Well, in my industry, these people are called computer geeks, and I'd have to say that I am one. If you will indulge me for a few moments longer, I'd like to share some of my enthusiasm for what technology will mean for us in the future. I am very optimistic about what computer technology will mean for all of us—and for the students who are joining us to day via satellite.

As technologies change, so does our mission at Microsoft. For the past 20 years our vision was of a PC on every desktop and in every home—a toll that anyone could use to get things done. And today, a majority of American businesses and more than half of U.S. households have a PC. Now we are moving into a new era. The merging of telecommunications, computer technologies and consumer electronics with the world of the Internet will create a new universe of intelligent PCs and complimentary devices that will deliver the power of the information age to anyone, anywhere, and anytime.

What this means is that there will be a proliferation of smart, connected devices, from palm-sized digital assistants and "tablet" personal computers to smart TVs and Web-enabled cellphones. All of your files, schedule, address book and everything else you need will automatically be available on each of these. When you're traveling you'll be able to call up your itinerary, book an ap-

pointment or view your stock portfolio using the device you have in hand. It will know the information you need, and when and where you need it. Wherever you are, you'll be able to access your own "digital dashboard"—your personal portal to your own secure office desktop—on any PC.

We are working hard to develop software that makes computers even easier to use—next year we aim to spend some \$3 billion on research and development. And one day in the not too distant future, computers will be able to see, listen and speak. At home or in the office, you'll be able to control your PC by talking to it. It will automatically back up your information, update its own software and synchronize itself with your devices on your home network. You'll even have a notepad on your refrigerator that will be up to date and allow you to coordinate with other information at home, at your office or at your children's school.

When Congress is in session, a wireless network will keep you in touch with your office. I don't need to tell the members of this committee how important mobility is as you move between your state or district and the nation's capital. As technology becomes more flexible and more powerful, it can be a tremendous tool in terms of creating efficiency and instant communication.

The PC also holds the potential to make government more efficient and more responsive. We already see the beginning of this with government web sites that offer people a wealth of information and resources. As government increasingly incorporates technology into its operations it will make information flow even more open and efficient. At Microsoft, our use of technology has all but eliminated paper flow, and I can tell you from first-hand experience that's a wonderful thing. Technology also offers an opportunity to get the public more involved and, some day, perhaps, to engage people in a two-way dialogue on the important issues and challenges we face. The continuing rapid growth in the Internet will help power this information revolution, just as the proliferation of new devices will help make the Internet more useful and accessible to everyone.

Five years ago, who would have imagined that people would now be shopping for automobiles, home loans, airline tickets or clothing on the Web? Electronic commerce has increased tenfold in the last few years, making it convenient for people to purchase almost anything, anytime, from anywhere. By 2002, nearly 50 million Americans will be shopping online, spending almost half a trillion dollars on the Web. There is endless speculation about which companies will be successful. The big winner will be consumers.

They will see better prices, more choices, more opportunities to do the things they want to do. As Chairman Greenspan made clear, companies have already seen enormous benefits from computer technology—benefits that are now being multiplied by online commerce. But there is much more to be done. Like helping companies integrate their computing systems and create digital processes to perceive and react to competitive challenges and consumer needs. By doing this, they will be able to extend the gains in productivity that are helping fuel our economic strength today.

But turning this vision of the future into a reality will take another important investment in America investment in education. We cannot fill all of the jobs being created if we don't make technology a key part of every child's education.

Education in the digital age will offer tremendous promise. Learning will be more student-centered. Teachers, parents and students will work collaboratively, and students will be prepared for a technology workplace

with the opportunity to engage in lifelong learning. At Microsoft we call this approach the Connected Learning Community. Taking education into the digital age is a challenge for all of us. Government at all levels, public-private partnerships and philanthropic institutions will play critical roles in preparing today's students for tomorrow's workplace.

Only 14% of teachers currently use the Internet as part of their instruction. We need to make much more progress here. At first, people believed that the Internet was suitable only for quizzes or just learning about technology itself. Today, the educational community knows that the Internet can be a resource for allowing curious minds to learn in new ways—about math, physics, philosophy, in fact about anything. A New York school superintendent attending one of educational conferences we hold at Microsoft recently explained that the PC and the Internet are encouraging students to do more writing, more reading and less TV watching. As a result, "I don't know" is fast becoming "I don't know yet."

Exciting projects are underway to give students the latest tools for learning. At Microsoft, we are working on a pilot project at 500 schools to provide laptops to each student. The results to date have been amazing in terms of increased learning. Many other companies and organizations are involved in similar efforts, whether providing the latest technology for learning or providing scholarships for math and science excellence.

I've had an opportunity to learn a little about how Birmingham Seaholm High School and Pittsburgh Super Computing Center College are using PC technology. Juniors at Birmingham Seaholm are using computers in a very entrepreneurial fashion—they have built a cookie factory and next year plan to develop a micro robot that will take cookies off the cooling rack. Students in Pittsburgh are doing great work on improving high speed networking performance and capabilities. These schools are to be commended for the work they've done to use technology as an important tool in improving education. I look forward to talking with some of the students who have been working with PCs. Unlike their parents, most of whom learned about computers in adulthood, the information age is the only age these students have known. Their success will depend on how well we teach them.

When you look at the phenomenal economic growth produced by technology, and the huge increase in demand for highly skilled knowledge workers, it is clear that our ability to continue benefiting from technology will largely depend on how well we educate the next generation to take advantage of this new era.

In closing, let sum up why I'm excited to be here today and to be part of this hi-tech summit. At Microsoft we make software. We make software for a simple reason—we want to provide tools to make people's lives better. At Microsoft we're excited about the future—we're excited about the tremendous economic benefits of our industry, but we're more excited about helping every individual—in business, in schools and in the home—lead more productive lives. Thank you.●

KATHERINE DUNHAM CELEBRATES HER NINETIETH BIRTHDAY

● Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I rise today to share with my colleagues a story about a most remarkable woman who is celebrating her ninetieth birthday. Her heroic existence embodies every element of a true American.

Katherine Dunham is a studied anthropologist, a brilliant social worker, an inspiring dancer and a historic activist. She started her first dance school in Chicago in 1931, and later became dance director for the Works Progress Administration's Chicago theater project. In 1967 she founded a performing arts center for inner-city youths in East St. Louis, Ill.

One of her many accomplishments came on the night of January 15, 1979, when she was presented with the Albert Schweitzer Music Award at New York's Carnegie Hall. The significance of this award was underscored as three generations of Katherine Dunham dancers and musicians offered spectacular renditions of her marvelous work. The dance and music roared, peppered with the rich flavor of American dance mixed with the anthropological roots of African American heritage.

This kind and brave woman forged a path for less fortunate children, offering the arts as an outlet to their misfortunes. She gave of herself everything and asked little in return. Katherine Dunham was and remains a stellar addition to our rich American heritage.

I hope you will join me in wishing Ms. Dunham a very happy birthday.●

A TRIBUTE TO FORREST "WOODY" WEBER

● Mr. KOHL. Mr. President, I rise to you today to pay tribute to one of Wisconsin's finest educators, Forrest "Woody" Weber. Woody recently retired after a distinguished career spanning 36 years. Focusing his talents in elementary schools, Woody proved instrumental in developing the young lives of his students.

Woody served children and their families as a guidance counselor for 21 consistent years, during which time he specialized in classroom and small group counseling. One of his most substantial accomplishments during this time was addressing the needs of students with cerebral palsy. Since many of these students use "bliss boards" to communicate, Woody developed a unit to be used by other students so they could understand this communication device. This act of kindness earned Woody many public accolades, leading up to his 1993 nomination for "Educator of the Year."

Woody's service and volunteerism permeated every aspect of his long career. Between organizing an annual slide show for graduating sixth-graders, serving on both the Menasha school board as well as the City Council, sitting on numerous other community boards, coaching local athletics, and volunteering for the Salvation Army, he served his community well. Woody's wife, Dale, worries that his new retirement will keep him away from home even more because it will allow him more time to volunteer.

Though his daily presence as an educator will be missed, we wish Woody all the best in his retirement.●

ENTRY-EXIT CONTROL SYSTEM AT CANADIAN BORDER

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, as an original cosponsor of legislation to repeal Section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility of 1996, I am pleased that this bill contains language to prevent traffic delays at the Canadian border.

Section 110, which was scheduled to go into effect on September 30, 1998, would have required the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to document every alien's arrival in and departure from the United States through an automated entry-exit control system. The Omnibus appropriations act for FY1999 included a compromise provision I cosponsored to delay Section 110 for 30 months. I stated then that Section 110 should not be just delayed, but repealed, because the cost of any such entry-exit system would far exceed its benefits. The vote today replaces the requirements of Section 110 with a feasibility study to determine whether any such system could be developed without increasing congestion or border crossing delays.

Section 110, if applied to Canadian nationals would place an unnecessary burden on the hundreds of thousands of motorists who cross the border daily. In 1996, over 116 million U.S. and Canadian border crossers traveled by land to the United States. Instituting a check for each one of these border crossers would create enormous delays at the 250 points of entry, and would have an especially damaging impact on the businesses, trade, and tourism in Michigan and other northern border states. U.S. trade with Canada, our largest trading partner, generates approximately \$1 billion of commerce and tourism daily. Any loss of this revenue would be devastating to my State.

This provision to repeal the Section 110 requirements at land border and sea ports is vital for Michigan communities and businesses, and I am very pleased that the Senate is addressing this important issue.●

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. FRANK M. WADE

● Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of Frank M. Wade as he celebrates his retirement as the Executive Director of the New Jersey State Building and Construction Trades Council. Frank has served in this capacity for the past ten years, and he has a long history of commitment to labor organizations in the State of New Jersey. In fact, Frank has been a cornerstone for labor rights in New Jersey. It is a pleasure for me to be able to honor his accomplishments.

Since he started as a member of the Iron Workers Local #480 in 1954, through his election as Executive Director in 1989, Frank has fought hard to protect the rights of working men and women in New Jersey. His dedication to the New Jersey State Building and

Construction Trades Council, and to labor causes in general, is widely known and admired throughout the State of New Jersey.

In addition to his position with the New Jersey Building and Construction Trades Council, Frank has played a very active role in strengthening the political and economic life of New Jersey. He has served on a number of civic organizations including the New Jersey Society for Environmental, Economic Development (NJSEED), the New Jersey Employment Security Council, and on the Advisory Committee on the Prevailing Wage Act.

Frank has never lost sight of the need to serve his community. Despite his responsibilities he has still found the time for charitable causes. Deborah Hospital Foundation is just one of the organizations that has benefitted from Frank's involvement.

So it gives me great pleasure to recognize a leader of great stature in New Jersey's labor community, but also a great friend. Through all our years together, fighting for the cause of working men and women, I have always known Frank to stand on principle, loyalty, and hard work. While he may be leaving this post, I know I can always rely on him to hold true to that standard in every endeavor he undertakes.●

IN RECOGNITION OF DR. LIONEL SWAN

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise to honor a legendary figure in the civil rights movement in Michigan, Dr. Lionel Swan. Dr. Swan died last Wednesday at the age of 93, leaving behind a reputation as an extraordinarily effective leader in the struggle for civil rights.

Dr. Swan was a living example of the great things that can be accomplished when you combine determination, courage and dignity. Dr. Swan put himself through college and medical school by working during the day. He often related a story of an incident which strengthened his resolve to continue on this hard path to his goal of becoming a doctor. One day, a white man called Dr. Swan "boy" and threw a cigarette butt on a floor he had just finished mopping. Dr. Swan is said to have responded, "Mister, I want to thank you. I've been debating whether I should leave this job for college and you just convinced me I've got to do it so the next time I see somebody like you, he can't call me boy."

Dr. Swan was able to ignore ugly slights and concentrate on what is most important in life. Dr. Swan went on to graduate from Howard University Medical School and practice medicine in Detroit. He was elected President of the National Medical Association and the Detroit Medical Society, where he led the effort to allow African-American physicians to practice medicine at the former Harper and Grace hospitals. Dr. Swan was also a longtime, active