

and unselfish nature of radio. Radio broadcasts serve a variety of purposes. Radio communicates with listeners during time of emergency, informs them of noteworthy community events such as fundraising drives, educates them about developing stories and current events, entertains during long drives across our states, and serves as a calming influence during the most trying times in our lives. Finally, radio plays a key role in preserving our vibrant democracy by encouraging their audiences to vote, and running special segments about candidates and their platforms.

The public affairs activities of Minnesota's radio stations have been underscored by a recent Minnesota Broadcasters Association survey of radio executives in which 50 percent of radio stations responded. First, 95 percent of radio stations have helped charities, charitable causes or needy individuals through fundraising and other types of support. Second, radio stations run a median of 100 public service announcements each week, highlighting issues such as flood and disaster relief efforts, AIDS awareness, safety campaigns, drunk driving, and drug and crime education programs. Finally, 71 percent of radio stations aired a local political affairs program or segment dealing with the 1996 elections.

Mr. President, there are 242 radio stations in Minnesota. Each of these stations has made unique and vital contributions toward serving their communities and interacting with listeners. I am proud to say that in some instances, these efforts have been recognized by the Minnesota Broadcasters Association through their "Media Best Awards" and by the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) annual "Crystal Radio Awards."

The "Crystal Radio Awards" have been issued by NAB since 1987 to shine the national spotlight on those radio stations that have demonstrated a year-round commitment to providing responsive, individual service to the cities, counties and towns they serve. I am pleased to note that since 1989, Minnesota radio stations have received this great honor on eleven different occasions. These stations are WJON-AM in St. Cloud, KBHP-FM in Bedford (twice), KSJN-FM in St. Paul, WWTC-AM, WCCO-AM, KQRS-FM/AM in Minneapolis (twice), KCUE-AM in Red Wing, KWOA-AM in Worthington, and WLTE-FM in Minneapolis.

The Minnesota Broadcasters Association recently recognized public service announcements broadcast by KAUS and KDWB, the "Flood of '97" community service program by KDMA/KMGM, and MNN Radio Networks hard news coverage during this past years' floods which disrupted the lives of hundreds of thousands of Minnesotans. And for those fans who have agonized over a potential departure of our beloved Twins, WMNN provided an important venue for people to voice their opinions through the station's "Twins Stadium Open Forum."

Additional past noteworthy accomplishments include efforts by WJON-AM and its two sister stations in St. Cloud to raise money to buy bullet-proof vests for the police departments. Its goal was \$50,000, but ultimately raised \$75,000. And stations 92 KQRS-FM and 93.7 KEGE-FM in Minneapolis have worked with Minnesota Job Services to set up a free interactive telephone hotline to connect employers with qualified applicants. Amazingly, this service registers 10,000 calls each month. Last year, Minnesota radio and television stations raised \$1.6 million for flood relief efforts and produced a video titled "Beyond the Flood" donating the profits to flood victims.

Through disaster relief efforts, holiday safety initiatives, fund-raising drives, school announcements, and weather emergencies, Minnesota radio broadcasters have demonstrated their commitment and dedication to public service. I am proud of the leadership shown by each of these stations, and am pleased to have shared their accomplishments with the Senate.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH DAKOTA MEN'S CROSS COUNTRY TEAM WINS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

• Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity today to recognize an extraordinary group of young athletes from my alma mater, the University of South Dakota. The University of South Dakota Men's Cross Country Team recently won the 1997 NCAA Division II Men's Cross Country Championship held on Saturday, November 22, 1997 in Kenosha, Wisconsin. This victory was accomplished against a talented nation-wide field of competition and was the second national athletic championship ever won by USD athletes.

All the time, effort, and dedication these talented student athletes put into this winning season reaped great rewards for the team and USD. This honor is a result of a great team effort along with individual commitment, talent, and perseverance.

I would also like to commend head coach Scott Munsen for providing outstanding leadership to the USD men's cross country team during the last four years.

The State of South Dakota has much to be proud of. I want to again congratulate all of our fine young athletes and the University of South Dakota on this great accomplishment.

TRIBUTE TO PAUL HOLLOWAY ON BECOMING PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE DEALERS ASSOCIATION

• Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Paul Holloway, a distinguished individual and good friend, on being selected to become the President of the National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA). As a friend of Paul's for

over a decade, I commend his outstanding achievement and compliment him on this well-deserved honor.

Paul will be the first New Hampshire automobile dealer to serve as President of NADA. This is a great honor not only for Paul, but for the Granite State. It is Paul's strong work ethic and Yankee ingenuity that have catapulted he and his wife, Anna Grace, from the first Buick-Pontiac dealership they bought in 1967 to the five dealerships they have today.

Paul's strong drive and spirit was exhibited forty years ago when Paul passed up a career in professional football to finish his bachelor of science degree in business at Temple University in Philadelphia. Paul was drafted as a linebacker by several teams, but instead decided to pursue his career in the automobile industry. New Hampshire is fortunate that he made the choice he did.

I am certain Anna Grace, along with their children Scott and Debra, are as proud of Paul's achievements as are his friends and colleagues in New Hampshire. Paul's commitment and dedication to excellence will benefit the members of NADA as much as it has the people of New England. Paul Holloway will be a vibrant and effective leader for NADA.

Congratulations, Paul, on this outstanding recognition by your colleagues in the industry. I know you will meet this new challenge with honor and distinction. I am proud to represent you in the U.S. Senate and proud to call you a friend.

Y2K, THE FAA, AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN THE UNITED STATES

• Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, today's New York Times has confirmed what many on the forefront of fixing the Year 2000 Computer Problem have already learned. Namely, that the problem is not just a programming glitch within software (programs run on the computer), but a larger crisis of identifying and renovating hardware (the computer itself).

As the Times story relates: "The problem was first thought to be a programming glitch. But as the F.A.A. is demonstrating, the line between hardware and software is not so clear, because of computer instructions, called micro-code, that are built in and are more basic than the programs the computer runs. In some instances, the answer may be the wholesale replacement of computers that might otherwise have run for years. Early indications are that many airlines will also throw out numerous computers."

Like many private sector businesses, the FAA is finding that it may have to replace the interrelated computer systems themselves—in this case, systems that provide for the safety of air flight in America. While some programmers at the FAA believe the systems can be debugged without replacing them, the company which built the hardware,

IBM, has recommended replacing the machines.

There is a lesson to be learned here. Consultants confronted with this problem have told me this all along. The problem is deeper than the programs. It deals with the micro-code beneath the programs. This micro-code is in everything from our telecommunications systems to the personal computer on your desk—essentially the infrastructure of the company or agency.

Thus, we peel back another layer of the onion. The FAA is taking multiple approaches to its fix: a combination of debugging and replacement. On the one hand, debugging old systems risks that they won't be fully tested until after the year 2000. On the other hand, replacing them costs millions upon millions. When the maker of the machines—in this case IBM—recommends replacement, and a failed effort to debug the machines could mean lives lost in air accidents across the country, I would prefer we lean heavily on the replacement approach.

With fewer than two years until January 1, 2000, this lesson must be learned quickly and throughout the Federal Government. A few Chief Information Officers who are ahead of the curve on this issue are similarly discovering they not only have to fix the application codes, but they also have to make their infrastructure—telecommunication systems, micro-computers, and electrical components—year 2000 compliant.

In the few months ahead, agencies must be ready and willing to admit the extent of their problems, and find solutions that will be balanced between debugging and replacement. At the same time, we in Congress must be ready and willing to assist agencies in what is beginning to look a lot like a matter of damage control.

I ask that today's Times article, "F.A.A. to Fix and Replace Aging Computers," be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the New York Times, Jan. 29, 1998]

F.A.A. TO FIX AND REPLACE AGING COMPUTERS

(By Matthew L. Wald)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The Federal Aviation Administration said today that it would hunt down and remove the "year 2000" bugs from 40 crucial, aging air traffic control computers, and then throw out the computers themselves.

One team at the F.A.A. has promised to have the bugs fixed within 90 days. The leader of a second team announced today that the agency would replace the computers anyway, at a cost of about \$100 million, because of uncertainty over whether the software changes can ever be tested adequately. But since there is also uncertainty over whether all the computers can be replaced within the next 23 months, the de-bugging will continue.

Around the world, the issue, known in data processing as "Y2K," is perplexing companies because computers that record the date as a 2-digit number will conclude that the year after 1999 is 1900.

The problem was first thought to be a programming glitch. But as the F.A.A. is demonstrating, the line between hardware and software is not so clear, because of computer instructions, called micro-code, that are

built in and are more basic than the programs the computer runs.

In some instances, the answer may be the wholesale replacement of computers that might otherwise have run for years. Early indications are that many airlines will also throw out numerous computers.

George L. Donohue, associate administrator of the F.A.A. for research and acquisitions, said, "Some of the software people now say that even if you think you've fixed all the micro-code, there's no way to be sure."

But, speaking today at an air traffic control conference, Dr. Donohue said that trying simultaneously to de-bug the system and replace it was a good "belt and suspenders approach," because it was impossible to be sure the F.A.A. could replace the aging computers in the next 23 months.

Drucella Andersen, a spokeswoman for the agency, said, "We're trying to do both because it gives us the highest assurance and insurance."

Just last week the F.A.A. invited reporters to tour a "war room" where a team of software engineers is coordinating the de-bugging of 297 interrelated computer systems that make up the National Airspace System.

The machines are at the heart of the 20 air traffic control centers that handle high-altitude, long-distance flights, and officials said they were confident that their replacement would not be necessary. The software changes are projected to cost \$91 million, and involve 22 million lines of software.

The International Business Machines Corporation, which made the computers, warned the F.A.A. last fall that it no longer had the engineers or software tools to find the bugs, and recommended replacing the machines.

Dr. Donohue said the computers were about 14 years old, which he termed old by the standards of private industry but young for the F.A.A.

The agency's budget does not include the estimated \$100 million to replace the computers, but officials said they could delay other modernization projects. ●

CONDEMNING IRAQ'S THREAT TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

Mr. BOND. Mr. President, the crisis in Iraq has been created because of the appalling behavior of a man bent on defying the legitimate directives he agreed to as the defeated leader of a ruthless and rogue army. For months, if not years, Saddam Hussein has been developing and hiding the very weapons he explicitly vowed to excise from his country's arsenal. These are weapons which he has demonstrated the will to use and which, in a slightly more sophisticated delivery system, may threaten the entire world. He has starved his people in order to gain sympathy from a compassionate world community, he has gassed his own citizens to silence their cries for freedom, he has ruthlessly attacked his neighbors, massacring thousands through chemical warfare, and he has threatened to incinerate an entire people of a neighboring sovereign nation.

This crisis needs to be ingrained into our psyche as a case study of how a bellicose and unrepentant government can circumvent its obligations to the world community and world peace, and avoid the reasonable consequences for those actions. Even more so, this is an object lesson of how our "allies" will respond to such behavior. They seem willing to

curry favor with a dictator by compromising and redefining critical enforcement procedures. Compromise? What is there to compromise? Saddam has broken his covenant with the world. We know it. The world knows it, and our collective governments have been ineffectual in dealing with him. To the President and the leaders of the other nations of the world, I ask three very basic questions and give you three very basic "heartland of America" responses.

First, has Saddam honored his commitment to the world in freely and openly ridding Iraq of weapons of mass destruction? No.

Second, will he? Not if we don't have the courage to force him, with extreme prejudice to his military, if necessary.

And third, is he more dangerous today than yesterday because of a basic weakness and willingness to compromise something which should be enforced without compromise? And that answer is, yes he is more dangerous.

We have wasted critical time. We have allowed Saddam the opportunity to develop the very things he has sworn not to and the very things we swore we wouldn't permit. The current situation must not continue. We must and I believe we can, convince a nervous and wary cadre of allied nations to stand up for what is right and what is demanded to preserve the stability of the world. But if not Mr. President we may have to go it alone or with but a few courageous colleagues from the league of nations.

I am sure we will support the President's decision for decisive action, whatever it may be. Therefore, I join with the majority and minority leaders of this great body and ask that they would consider adding me to the list of co-sponsors of their concurrent resolution number 71 concerning the current crisis in Iraq. ●

VIOLENT AND REPEAT JUVENILE OFFENDER ACT OF 1997

● Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I want to speak briefly about juvenile crime legislation pending before the Senate. The "Violent and Repeat Juvenile Offender Act," S.10, was reported by the Judiciary Committee last year and may be among the bills we consider early in this session. While the measure was improved during the course of the Judiciary Committee markup, unfortunately, as explained more fully in the minority views to the Committee report, there is much work that still needs to be done and much that still needs to be improved.

The bill reported by the Committee to the Senate would mandate massive changes in the juvenile justice systems in each of our States, and would allow an influx of juvenile cases in Federal courts around the country. The repercussions of this legislation would be severe for any State seeking federal juvenile justice assistance.