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AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on European Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 1, 1996, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a hearing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

(At the request of Mr. LOTT, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR HANK BROWN

• Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I thank the leadership for submitting this statement for the RECORD on my behalf during my absence from the Senate due to an accident. Were I able to be on the Senate floor today, I would make a few brief comments about the distinguished senior Senator from Colorado, my colleague and friend, Senator HANK BROWN. As he departs this Chamber after the adjournment of the 104th Congress, his service and contributions to this body, both as a person and a legislator, will leave an indelible impression upon us all.

I believe that anyone who knows Senator HANK BROWN shares my belief that he possesses a great passion for public service and has committed a good part of his professional career to providing the people of Colorado with distinguished and honorable service.

As we reflect on his career, it is apparent that Hank BROWN's leadership abilities were evident at a very early age, and he has built on each successive milestone to achieve great acclaim for himself and for the people of Colorado.

HANK was born in Denver, CO, on February 12, 1940. He received his bachelor's degree and law degree from the University of Colorado in 1960 and 1969, respectively. His leadership skills were exemplified as he served as student body president while completing his undergraduate studies. Adding to his collegiate achievements was his ability to also compete and earn a letter as a member of the University of Colorado wrestling team.

HANK served our country as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy during the Vietnam war. His leadership abilities earned him several decorations—an Air Medal with two gold stars, a Vietnam Service medal, a National defense medal, and a Naval Unit Citation. He also served in the Colorado State Senate from 1972 to 1976, where he was the assistant majority leader for 2 years.

In 1973, he was named "Outstanding Young Man of Colorado."

HANK came to Washington in 1980 where he served five terms in the House of Representatives. Following his achievements while representing the people of Colorado's Fourth Congressional District, HANK BROWN was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1990.

His service in the Congress has had many memorable highlights—from creating a wild and scenic designation for the Cache LaPoudre River and working to expand the Rocky Mountain National Park, to playing a pivotal role in pushing through a monumental Colorado wilderness bill. In addition, he has been a vocal advocate in the private property rights movement and has been instrumental in efforts to find innovative legislative solutions while working to achieve a balanced budget.

HANK has also been an outstanding leader on military, foreign policy and trade issues. His efforts to resolve the dispute with Pakistan over certain weapons transfers is certainly a notable highlight. His efforts to forge a compromise between Congress and the administration will greatly serve our national interests as well as those of India and Pakistan.

As the 104th Congress adjourns for the year, we will remember the contribution and leadership that HANK has exhibited throughout his career. I believe each of my colleagues shares my sentiments that we will miss HANK.

As the junior Senator from Colorado, I believe HANK has been a true friend to the people of Colorado and an outstanding legislator who consistently strived to do what was best for our Nation. My friendship with HANK has always transcended political affiliation. He and I were friends when I was a member of the Democratic Party, and that friendship has grown since I've been a Republican. Such an enduring friendship is a rare gift, one I value deeply. HANK and I also have shared many experiences. Both of our wives are teachers. We both raised families in Colorado while serving in Congress.

Let me offer one example of the depth of my friendship with HANK BROWN. He and his wife Nan, once let me keep my horse in their yard at their home in Colorado while I was attending the Greeley Independence Stampede celebration.

Mr. President, I won't give you the graphic details, but suffice it to say, there were a few less flowers and a more fertile environment in that back yard the following morning.

Anybody who has seen the Senators' vehicles parked outside of the Capitol can see that HANK has remained fiscally conservative. HANK's old red pickup is just as famous or should I say infamous, among the Colorado delegation. On days that I'm forced to drive four wheels, both HANK's and my staff debate who drives the worst vehicle between HANK and his old red pickup and me and my old white coupe. With all due respect to my departing colleague,

I think you win that contest hands down HANK.

Mr. President, let me close on a serious note. HANK BROWN's presence and wisdom will be sorely missed in this body when the next Congress convenes early next year. I join my colleagues in congratulating and commending him for his public service and wish him and his family well as he moves on.●

SUCCESS OF THE 1996 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

Mr. NUNN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the success of the 1996 Centennial Olympic games and the Paralympic games which were held this summer in Atlanta.

The statement made by many that the Centennial games in Atlanta were the greatest ever was right on the mark. The athletes and the spectators who attended the events understand better than anyone the extraordinary success of the 1996 Olympics. In the face of pressures that defy imagination, ACOG staff and volunteers staged an Olympics of breathtaking grandeur and dignity. Our law enforcement and military personnel put together a security force that was unprecedented in its commitment, performance, and cooperation.

I have talked to countless people who attended both the Centennial games and the Paralympic games, and I have talked to numerous individual members of the International Olympic Committee. There was universal praise of the extraordinary job that was done in Atlanta and elsewhere in dealing with events that were unprecedented in their size and scope.

All in all, more than 10,000 athletes and 2 million spectators from around the world participated in the Olympics. In comparison, the Atlanta Olympic games were twice the size of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics in terms of the number of participants and spectators, and larger than the Los Angeles and Barcelona games combined. More spectators attended women's events at the Centennial games than attended all events in Los Angeles. In addition, Atlanta hosted athletes from 197 countries around the globe. That is an additional 57 countries above the 140 who participated in the 1984 Games. To give my colleagues a point of reference, particularly for the football fans among them, the Atlanta Olympic games were the equivalent of one city hosting six Super Bowl games each day for 17 days straight. So it was a Super Bowl times six, each day for 17 days. That was quite an undertaking.

While much praise should be given to the many workers who contributed to the success of these Games, I would be remiss if I failed to mention some of the athletes who gave it their all in these Games. Who can forget the South African marathon runner, Josiah Thugwane, the first black South African to win a Gold Medal for the unified

team of South Africa? Or Naim Suleymanoglu, endeared to all as "Pocket Hercules," who stunned the world by lifting over his head nearly triple his weight?

I will always remember watching Michael Johnson sprint across the finish line. Among America's special heroes was young Kerri Strug, who as you may recall, injured herself on the vault but continued valiantly to make a second leap to help ensure a team gold medal for the U.S. women's gymnastics team. I could spend all day recounting the many heroic and inspirational accomplishments from the Olympic games, but the story from Atlanta did not end there.

Just 12 days after the conclusion of the 1996 summer Olympics, another sporting event of great magnitude occurred in Atlanta. The Paralympic games hosted more than 3,500 athletes from 119 nations, competing in 19 different sports. While not as large as the Centennial games, this was the largest gathering of people with disabilities ever assembled anywhere in the world. Certainly it was every bit as large as the Centennial games in terms of the spirit, heart, and courage of those who competed.

I have been honored to work for a number of years in assisting the Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee in preparation for the Paralympics. I consider the opportunity I had to support these games to be one of the highlights of my Senate career. I also had the pleasure of being a spectator at many of the Paralympic events, and I know that the level of skill and achievement shown by these athletes was truly outstanding by any standard.

The opening ceremonies offered a glimpse of what was to come, as a sold-out crowd of over 64,000 spectators watched 36 year old American mountain-climber Mark Wellman light the Paralympic Torch by pulling himself hand over hand up the 98-foot tower carrying the torch between his legs. Mark was paralyzed from the waist down after a 50-foot fall while mountain climbing 14 years ago. He was soon followed by Hou Bin of China who set a world record in the high jump on the first day of the track and field competition by clearing 1.92 meters, approximately 6 feet, 3 inches. For those of you unfamiliar with Hou Bin, he has only one leg, but that did not stop him from winning the hearts of spectators from around the world as he went on in an attempt to break his own record. While he was ultimately unsuccessful, you would not have known that from the roar of the crowd.

Yet another stunning performance was that of Troy Sachs who led the Australian men's wheelchair basketball team to victory by scoring a Paralympic record-breaking 42 points. I rank it among the finest basketball performances I have ever seen. Leading the American Paralympic team was Tony Volpentest who set a new world record in the 100 meter dash, running a

time of 11.36 seconds—that is 1.52 seconds shy of Donovan Bailey's record in the Olympics.

Mr. President, I also want to take this time to recognize and honor all of the many people who dedicated their time and efforts. This effort brought together literally hundreds of Federal, State, local, and civic leaders, as well as thousands of volunteers. The Atlanta volunteers were certainly the best in history. They were simply amazing, and the games could not have been held without them. Unfortunately, time prohibits me from mentioning all of the people who were truly instrumental in putting on the games, but I would like to recognize a few of them.

ATLANTA COMMITTEE FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

When Billy Payne originally submitted his proposal to bring the Olympic games to Atlanta, many people did not take him seriously; but just ask them now. He is perhaps the best example of what Atlanta has to offer in terms of leadership and vision. His partner, former Atlanta mayor, Congressman, and Ambassador Andy Young, provided the key element of diplomacy needed to convince the International Olympic Committee to choose Atlanta. I should also thank A.D. Frazier, who did an outstanding job, as well as the entire team at ACOG.

ATLANTA PARALYMPIC ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

My special thanks go to the Atlanta Paralympic Organizing Committee, led by its president, Andy Fleming. Andy had perhaps the most difficult challenge of all in leading the effort to stage the Paralympic games. Faced with the disadvantage of lesser name recognition and financial resources, the Paralympic Organizing Committee put on a world class event which truly met the high standards set by the Olympic games. Andy was assisted by the able leadership, service, and great dedication of Harald Hansen, chairman of First Union National Bank of Georgia, and David Simmons, chief operating officer for the Paralympic games.

DOD SUPPORT

The 1996 Centennial Olympic and the Paralympic games were successful in large part due to the tremendous support of the Department of Defense. Without the assistance of the Department of Defense, working in concert with State and local public safety officials, the Olympics and Paralympics could not have been held. Not surprisingly, these events were too big for any single municipal or State government to ensure safety and security without appropriate help from the Federal Government.

Those who won the selection of Atlanta as the Olympic venue understood at the beginning that they would be responsible for providing the cost of putting on the Games, and they raised about \$1.5 billion to do so. They could not, however, guarantee the security of all the athletes and the millions of visitors from all over the world. In the

era of modern terrorism, safety for an event of this type simply cannot be guaranteed without help from the Federal Government. I hope the Congress will keep this in mind as our friends in Utah prepare for the 2002 winter Olympic games.

Billy Payne expressed his appreciation for the Department of Defense support this way:

Thanks to the support of the Department of Defense and the soldiers, sailors, and airmen who served in Atlanta during the 1996 Summer Olympic Games, the safety of the public and the athletes was assured. DoD and its military forces provided the safety net and back-up law enforcement needed when confronted with securing the largest peacetime event in history.

From the explosive ordnance teams to the military police units to communications specialists, DoD personnel performed critical missions. Working in conjunction with law enforcement, DoD personnel helped secure the village where the athletes of 197 nations were housed. On the night of the tragic bombing in Centennial Olympic Park, DoD personnel in the downtown area remained calm and at their posts, reinforcing the public's perception that security authorities were fully prepared to deal with the situation. The ability of military personnel to increase their shifts and immediately provide more manpower to the streets was a clear signal to the Olympic family and spectators that America was prepared for all contingencies.

All who came to the Games in Atlanta are indebted to the Department of Defense for the professional and dedicated effort of the troops who were part of the Summer Olympics. These men and women showed the world, once again, that the soldiers, sailors, and airmen of the United States military are the finest in the world.

In 1992, Congress first appropriated funds to the Department of Defense for security and logistical support for the 1996 Olympic and Paralympic games. Since that time, a multitude of DoD personnel have aggressively worked to ensure the success and security of this significant public event. The impact of DOD support to the 1996 summer Olympics is difficult to summarize in a short time. More than 13,000 active duty, Reserve, and National Guard personnel were committed in support of the Games in Atlanta and in the other competition cities. These military members came from 45 states and territories and provided support to security operations at 44 Olympic sites.

Of the men and women who came to Atlanta, over 9,000 National Guard personnel provided support in the form of roving and fixed perimeter security, command post support, route security, and vehicular inspection. More than 1,000 active duty soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines were entrusted with the important responsibility of transporting athletes and law enforcement personnel to the secured villages and venues. These drivers successfully negotiated the crowded streets of Atlanta more than 650 times each day. DOD provided 33 helicopters, and military aviators flew 300 missions in support of the law enforcement security operations. DOD provided critical equipment to more than 60 Federal, State,

and local law enforcement agencies and organizing committees. DOD bomb disposal experts responded to 450 calls on suspect items; and DOD, the FBI, and our health officials prepared for any kind of chemical or biological attack. A force of more than 1,300 personnel, from all services, was required to provide base camp support for the DOD personnel supporting the Olympic games.

When the tragic explosion in Centennial Park occurred, National Guard and uniformed military personnel were on the scene immediately, and their calmness and discipline were absolutely indispensable in the first few critical moments. Within 24 hours, military personnel were able to double their security forces at select critical locations. DOD also provided critical transportation support for almost 500 additional State personnel who were activated in response to the bombing to supplement state law enforcement resources. The Federal law enforcement training center depended on DOD for transportation, housing, meals, and other support for more than 900 personnel they committed to the post-bombing security operations when no other source was available.

Let me pause here for a moment to again express my sympathy for the family of Mrs. Alice Hawthorne, who died during this tragic event. Her death has sent a powerful message throughout our Nation and the world about the horror of acts of senseless violence and terrorism. However, we must never forget that this tragedy in the context of the Olympics pales beside the unspeakable personal loss and grief that have befallen her family.

In addition to supporting the Olympic games, DOD extended assistance to the 1996 Paralympic games. Over 990 active duty and National Guard personnel supplied transportation, medical, linguistic, logistical, and communications support to 17 venues in the Atlanta area. Our soldiers took great pride in participating in a project that assisted athletes of such astounding and great courage. Members of our military sadly are no strangers to the impact of injury or illness that some define as incapacitating. But the Paralympic athletes proved by their own performance and their tremendous courage that the definition of incapacitated needs reexamination by our society.

I want to thank in particular Secretary of Defense Bill Perry, Secretary of the Army Togo West, Assistant Secretary Mike Walker, General John Tilleli, and his assistant General Bob Hicks for their outstanding leadership and support in assisting the Olympics and Paralympics. In addition to DOD personnel, I would like to thank the Attorney General Janet Reno, the Deputy Attorney General Jamie Gorelick, FBI Director Louis Freeh, Atlanta Director of the FBI Woody Johnson, and Gil Childers for all their hard work. Let me also recognize all the adminis-

tration staff from the DOD and the Federal law enforcement agencies whom I have not named here for all of their hard work.

Finally let me thank President Clinton and Vice President GORE, particularly Vice President GORE, whose direct personal involvement from the beginning was vital in keeping the Federal involvement in the games focused and effective. All of us in Georgia are grateful for their support.

STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

It goes without saying that State and local support was crucial in putting on these games. The State of Georgia spent more than \$72 million on Olympic security alone, including the salaries of law officers who were assigned to full-time Olympic security duties. Not counting State prison guards, some 73 percent of all State of Georgia employees who have law enforcement credentials were assigned to the Olympics. These figures obviously do not include fire and emergency medical personnel.

Governor Zell Miller led the effort to ensure that the State of Georgia contributed the appropriate resources to help construct the various venues, roads, and buildings necessary for the games. Gary MCCONNELL, chief of staff of the State Olympic Law Enforcement Command, Georgia Adjutant General William Bland, Director Buddy Nix of the GBI, Colonel Sid Miles of the Georgia State Patrol and Department of Public Safety, and Atlanta chief of police Beverly Harvard led the State and local security effort. Our National Guard units from Georgia and other States under the leadership of General Bland were superb. Special thanks should also go to Atlanta Mayor Bill Campbell, members of the Atlanta city council, and the Fulton County Commissioners whose leadership was instrumental in preparing Atlanta to host the games.

In addition, I want to thank all the Georgia health officials who were involved in preparing for the Olympics and Paralympics and insuring the well being of the spectators and participants. They are often overlooked, but their contributions are every bit as critical.

I would also like to thank my fellow colleagues in the Congress who helped with the Olympics and Paralympics, especially my fellow colleagues from the Georgia delegation. Most noteworthy, of course, were Congressman LEWIS, Speaker GINGRICH, and Senator COVERDELL. Finally, I would like to thank my staff on the Senate Armed Services Committee and my personal staff for their assistance to me in working on these games.

Mr. President, I wish I could personally thank everyone who was involved in preparing for these great games. This was literally a historic event. I am proud to have been a part of these games, and I am thankful for the opportunity. ●

THE CHORUS GETS LARGER AND LOUDER ON THE YEAR 2000 COMPUTER PROBLEM

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, last Wednesday, September 25, I introduced S. 2131, a bill to establish a bipartisan National Commission on the Year 2000 Computer Problem. In a statement as ominous as the problem itself, I summarized the fears of the computer and information technology experts on this problem. Their voices, as yet largely unheard by Congress and the administration, are multiplying. On Monday, September 16, 1996, in the publication *New Technology Week*, Mark Crawford wrote about the lack of preventive action with regard to the Year 2000 Computer Problem and about new factors concerning the timeliness and costliness of this critical issue.

Previously, I informed my Senate colleagues that the cost of this problem had been estimated in the tens of billions. This article cites a recent industry report that tabulated the cost in the hundreds of billions. Crawford writes: "The magnitude of the problem is reflected in estimates of the repair bill: \$300 billion for the United States and \$300 billion for the rest of the world."

Until now, I had informed my fellow Senators that we had until December 1999 to address this problem. Mr. Crawford writes that we have even less time. He quotes Mr. Larry Olson, deputy secretary for information technology for the State of Pennsylvania, who argues that businesses and governments will have to fix their computer codes by the end of 1998—not 1999: "Pennsylvania's Olson figures that States, Federal agencies, and companies must fix their problems by the end of 1998 in order to have adequate time to run systems and identify any catastrophic glitches." So, not only are the cost estimates rising, but the date by which we must address this problem has moved up as well.

We must act expeditiously.

I ask that the article which appeared in *New Technology Week* on September 16, 1996, entitled "The Year 2000 Software Fix Unlikely To Beat Clock" by Mark Crawford, be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the *New Technology Week*, Sept. 16, 1996]

YEAR 2000 SOFTWARE FIX UNLIKELY TO BEAT CLOCK

(By Mark Crawford)

The challenge that business, state and local government, and federal agencies face in changing millions of lines of code by the year 2000—so that computer record systems continue to function accurately in the new millennium—is getting bigger by the day.

According to experts testifying September 10 before a joint hearing held by subcommittees of the House's Science Committee and Government Reform & Oversight Committee, neither industry nor government agencies will be able to make all the required fixes before the clock strikes midnight on December 31, 1999. The magnitude of the problem is reflected in estimates of the repair bill: \$300