

that the trust fund is weaker than we had thought a year ago. This would assist in strengthening the trust fund by assuring that any proceeds derived from our assault against Medicare fraud and abuse, which have the result of depleting the trust fund without providing meaningful medical services to older Americans, then any funds that are recovered as a result of this war on Medicare fraud will go back into the trust fund and, therefore, strengthen it for this and future generations of older Americans.

Mr. President, I look forward to discussing this matter in greater detail at another time. At this time, I ask unanimous consent that this amendment be temporarily laid aside.

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

Mr. GRAHAM. I thank my colleague from Ohio and commend him for his thoughtfulness on his upcoming remarks regarding Admiral Boorda.

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes as in morning business.

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

TRIBUTE TO ADM. MIKE BOORDA

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, to say that a shockwave went across Capitol Hill yesterday when we heard about Mike Boorda's death would be an understatement. For those of us who knew him and worked with him very closely, it was not only a shock, it was an extreme shock. We thought of him as one of the most pleasant, smiling, outgoing, friendly persons that you ever dealt with across the river in the Pentagon, or anybody you ever dealt with on Capitol Hill as far as that matter goes. So we were all saddened to learn of his tragic death. He was a fine naval officer, who was doing a great job.

We talk a lot about the American dream in this country, what it can mean, and how you can advance in this country. Mike Boorda actually lived it. He literally lived it. He was a high school dropout, who went in the Navy as a seaman second class. That is as low as you get when you enter at the bottom rung of the ladder. Over the years, he had such outstanding service that he became an officer. He was the very first person to go from the lowest rank in the Navy to the highest rank in the Navy, to his everlasting credit.

I do not think there is anybody across the river that was more respected by the Members of Congress than Admiral Boorda. I worked with Mike for a number of years. I first got to know him, when I was chairman of the Personnel Subcommittee on Armed Services and he was the head of naval personnel. We dealt back and forth on personnel matters almost on a daily basis.

If I ever knew anybody who I would term as a "people person," it was Mike Boorda. He was so concerned with peo-

ple that he would personally follow-up calls, not only individual cases, but about all the policies that were established that dealt with people. Those were his biggest concerns in those days, and they continued to be some of his biggest concerns after he became CNO, Chief of Naval Operations.

We worked together, and he was concerned about such things as the promotion process, health matters, early-out legislation for people leaving the service, and pay and allowances for those staying in. The words he always would use repeatedly are, "Well, are we treating these people fairly? Is this fair?" That was a hallmark with him—to see that everybody in the Navy was treated fairly. I guess his enlisted background is what added to that concern about a sense of fairness, extending clear from the top to the bottom in the United States Navy.

Less than a year ago, I flew with Mike down to Norfolk to commission the U.S.S. *Toledo*, one of our latest submarines. I remember walking with him, as he returned salutes to officers and enlisted personnel, and him suddenly saying, "Come with me". He broke ranks with the group and went over to where some sailors were standing to shake their hands. They were shocked that the CNO, with me in tow, would go out of his way to shake their hands. I cannot forget their smiles and I know they appreciated it very much.

I think he did that because he had been there. He knew what it meant to them. He knew what it was like to grow up in the Navy. The Navy was more than a career to Mike Boorda, it was his home.

Not many weeks ago, he asked me to come over and have breakfast—as he did with Senators and Members of Congress from time to time—to talk about matters pertaining to the Navy. It was the two of us, each with a staff person. We talked a little about Navy hardware and what they planned to procure for the future. But we spent most of our time talking about people. He was extremely concerned about the lasting effects of the Tailhook scandal, the problems at the Naval Academy, the challenges of placing women in combat roles aboard ships, and living conditions of his sailors and their families.

Mike Boorda was always concerned about life in the military, and life in the Navy, in particular, especially for those who are required to be aboard ship and go out for extended deployments. He was concerned not only about the sailor, but also about the family at home—the wife, the children, who are left behind during those long deployments. I still do not think most people in this country realize the rigors of military service and give proper respect and consideration and appreciation for those in the military. That is particularly true in the Navy, because when we see a carrier abroad in the Adriatic, or a Navy ship deployed where there is a problem somewhere in the world, we should remember that

the people manning that ship are people out away from their families, away from home. Those are the things that concerned Mike Boorda more than anything else—being fair and treating his people fairly.

I rarely have seen anyone so dedicated to the welfare of the enlisted personnel of whatever service. It was the enlisted people of the Navy that looked to him for their representation, and he gave it heartily because he believed in it. He was an inspiration to everyone who served because he was one of them. I think he still looked at himself as an enlisted sailor in the ranks. I think he had a problem seeing himself elevated above everyone else as the Chief of Naval Operations.

His concerns should not be forgotten. Those of us here will do everything to make sure they are not. We will try to represent his best wishes as he had expressed them through the years and make certain that all of his concerns for the people of the Navy are taken care of.

I think there might be a little lesson here for all of us to learn from this tragedy. Things that seem important at the moment may, in the long term, prove to be of far less importance than the big things that we do in life.

Whatever the cause of his death may have been, his memory in the Navy will be one of a person who was concerned about the people of the Navy, his loyalty to those people, and his desire to make sure that they were properly represented. That was his mission. Mike was a people person. Most of all, he was a good friend.

Annie and I wish to express our deepest sympathy to Betty and his family. Our hearts go out to them and our thoughts and prayers are with them. We will all miss him.

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time.

I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask that the time be equally charged against both sides.

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

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

U.S. NAVY ADM. JEREMY M. BOORDA

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, President Theodore Roosevelt once wrote, "Death is always and under all circumstances a tragedy, for if it is not, then it meant that life itself has become one."

The death of Adm. Jeremy M. "Mike" Boorda was particularly tragic. But it is important that the tragedy of his death not overshadow the inspiring accomplishments of his life.

Mike Boorda began serving his country at the age of 16, when he lied about

his age and entered the Navy. Much to his own surprise, he was commissioned an officer 6 years later. Through hard work and dedication, he rose through the ranks and eventually became a four-star admiral and the only enlisted man to become the Chief of Naval Operations.

During his career in the Navy, Mike Boorda graduated from the University of Rhode Island in 1971 and served during the Vietnam war in Southeast Asia. He became an admiral in 1987 and served as the Navy's chief personnel officer from 1988 to 1991. He then served as a commander in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from 1991 to 1994. As Chief of the Southern European Command, he directed the air strike against four Bosnian Serb aircraft that had been flying in violation of a U.N. ban. It was the first time in the organization's 44-year history that allied forces were used in an offensive mission.

Having begun his career as a seaman recruit—the lowest rank in the Navy—Mike Boorda had a deep appreciation for the concerns of enlisted personnel, and he strived endlessly to improve the Navy for all of them. He considered those in the Navy who served under him—enlisted personnel and officers alike—to be members of his family. As Secretary Perry mentioned, "Admiral Boorda was a sailor's sailor. Mike Boorda helped make our Navy the best the world has ever seen."

The Nation owes a great debt of gratitude to Admiral Boorda. Despite the tragic circumstances surrounding his death, the many contributions he made to the U.S. Navy and our country during his more than 40 years of service will not soon be forgotten. I know I speak on behalf of all my colleagues when I express my deepest sympathies to his wife, Bettie, and his four children, David, Edward, Anna, and Robert. I yield the floor.

I note the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JEFFORDS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREE- MENT—SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 57

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of the budget resolution on Monday, there be 20 hours of debate remaining with the time equally divided.

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the

transaction of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

TWO DECADES OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in my years of service in the Senate I have come to revere the rules and procedures that make this legislative body unique. They ensure thoughtful debate of important issues while at the same time give credence and consideration to differing points of view. But these tangible assets only become real through the care and effort of the people who work here. And when we consider the tremendous achievements of this institution, we cannot do so without recognizing the contributions of our staffs.

Today I want to call attention to a member of my staff who has worked on behalf of West Virginians since May 10, 1976. The person I want to acknowledge is Catherine Lark Preston. I first came to know Cathy when she worked on my short-lived run for the presidency. Yes, many of you may not know, but I was a favorite son candidate for President during the 1976 campaign. As I say, Cathy was one of those dedicated individuals who worked in my campaign office in downtown Washington. Once I had had my taste of presidential politics and refocused my total energies on the Senate, Cathy was a natural for my office here.

Needless to say, Cathy adjusted well to her duties as a caseworker in my office. Over the years, she has worked to help West Virginians untangle the red tape that our federal bureaucracy often creates. She has been a much-needed link to Washington for my constituents.

To put it simply, Cathy's efforts have made a difference. I know how, during the day-to-day hassles of our lives, it is easy to forget to show the proper gratitude to those who deserve it. I want to take this opportunity to congratulate Cathy and to recognize her twenty-year contribution to the Senate, to West Virginia, and her country.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business Thursday, May 16, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,113,662,573,709.50.

On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$19,306.88 as his or her share of that debt.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages

from the President of the United States submitting a treaty and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT TO ACCOMPANY THE SUPPLEMENTARY SOCIAL SECURITY AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 147

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216, 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Supplementary Agreement Amending the Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria on Social Security (the "Supplementary Agreement"). The Supplementary Agreement, signed at Vienna on October 5, 1995, is intended to modify certain provisions of the original United States-Austria Social Security Agreement, signed July 13, 1990.

The United States-Austria Social Security Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements with Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the loss of benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries.

The Supplementary Agreement, which would amend the 1990 Agreement to update and clarify several of its provisions, is necessitated by changes that have occurred in U.S. and Austrian law in recent years. Among other things, it would introduce a new method of computing Austrian benefits under the Agreement that will result in higher Austrian benefits for certain people who have divided their careers between the United States and Austria. Another provision in the Supplementary Agreement will allow U.S. citizens hired in Austria by U.S. Foreign Service Posts to be covered by the Austrian Social Security System rather than the U.S. system. The Supplementary Agreement will also make a number of minor revisions in the Agreement to take account of other changes in U.S. and Austrian law that have occurred in recent years.

The United States-Austria Social Security Agreement, as amended, would