

# SECTION 1. MULTIYEAR CONTRACTING AUTHORITY FOR THE C-17 AIRCRAFT PROGRAM.

(a) MULTIYEAR CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Air Force may, pursuant to section 2306b of title 10, United States Code (except as provided in subsection (b)(1)), enter into one or more multiyear contracts for the procurement of not more than a total of 80 C-17 aircraft.

(b) CONTRACT PERIOD.—(1) Notwithstanding section 2306(b)(k) of title 10, United States Code, the period covered by a contract entered into on a multiyear basis under the authority of subsection (a) may exceed five years, but may not exceed seven years.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting the Secretary of the Air Force from entering into a multiyear contract for a period of less than seven years. In determining to do so, the Secretary shall consider whether—

(A) sufficient funding is provided for in the future-years defense program for procurement, within the shorter period of the total number of aircraft to be procured (within the number set forth in subsection (a)); and

(B) the contractor is capable of delivering that total number of aircraft within the shorter period.

(c) OPTION TO CONVERT TO ONE-YEAR PROCUREMENTS.—EACH MULTIYEAR CONTRACT FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF C-17 AIRCRAFT AUTHORIZED BY SUBSECTION (A) SHALL INCLUDE A CLAUSE THAT PERMITS THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE—

(1) to terminate the contract as of September 30, 1998, without a modification in the price of each aircraft and without incurring any obligation to pay the contractor termination costs; and

(2) to then enter into follow-on one-year contracts with the contractor for the procurement of C-17 aircraft (within the total number of aircraft authorized under subsection (a)) at a negotiated price that is not to exceed the price that is negotiated before September 30, 1998, for the annual production contract for the C-17 aircraft in lot VIII and subsequent lots.

## ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MAY 20, 1996

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10:30 a.m. on Monday, May 20; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and, under the previous order, the Senate will then resume consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 57, the budget resolution.

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

## PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. On Monday the Senate will resume consideration of the budget resolution. Senators are expected to offer amendments to the resolution throughout the day on Monday. Any votes ordered on those amendments on Monday will be in order to occur on Tuesday. Therefore, for the information of all Senators, no rollcall votes

will occur on Monday; however, Senators are encouraged to offer their amendments prior to Tuesday. It is the intention of the leadership to complete action on the budget on Tuesday, and numerous rollcall votes are expected to occur that day.

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

## ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order, following the remarks of the Senator from New Hampshire, Senator SMITH, and the Senator from South Carolina, Senator THURMOND.

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

Mr. LOTT. I yield the floor.

Mr. SMITH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire is recognized.

## TRIBUTE TO GEORGE F. COURTOVICH

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, today I rise to pay tribute to George F. Courtovich of Stratham, NH. It was just 1 year ago that my wife and I attended this young man's funeral in New Hampshire. George died at an early age of 33, leaving behind his wife Debbie, daughter Colleen, parents, George and Dorothy, and brother Jim.

I think nothing is harder than consoling a mother, a father, a wife, a brother, on the tragic loss, such an early and unexpected loss, of someone who was so close and loved and so young. However, my wife Mary Jo and I were able to learn so much more about George at his wake and funeral from his friends, colleagues, and family who had gathered to mourn his death.

George had a youthful zeal for life that touched many in his community. From the senior citizens to whom he brought food to on holidays to the people in need he helped as a volunteer EMT in his hometown, George made a difference. George was a volunteer looking to help. He strived to make the quality of life better for not only his family but his community.

George also was a ski instructor at Loon Mountain on weekends, helping others learn a sport that he had mastered. He even took on the task of teaching the senior Senator from Texas how to navigate on the snowy slopes of New Hampshire. This is a task daunting for even the most experienced ski instructor, but one George spoke of with honor, and, frankly, a little humor.

George lived his life to the fullest always looking to move forward and to bring others with him. To see the numbers of people who turned out for his funeral, it was clear that the people who knew him had profound respect for what George did for his family and community.

It is because of people like George Courtovich that we are here today, Mr. President. The hard working people of this country who contribute to their community, raise their families, help their neighbors, make this country what it is today. It is easy to find reasons why one cannot participate in their community or volunteer to help others. It is much easier than it is to become active in such endeavors. George did not take the easy route and for that he left this world as an example for others. He left too early, but was able to live three lifetimes before he did.

No, George is not with us today but his memory and example of leadership and charity are. I join the Courtovich family as they prepare to celebrate his life at the morning mass on Tuesday, May 21, in honor of their son, brother, husband, and father at St. Michael's Church in Exeter, NH.

## ADM. MIKE BOORDA

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, it is with a very heavy heart and a profound sadness that I take the floor today to pay tribute to a good friend, Adm. Mike Boorda. As my colleagues know, Admiral Boorda apparently took his life yesterday near his home on the grounds of the Washington Navy Yard.

Mike Boorda was an inspiration to those of us who care about military matters and who strive to improve the quality of life of our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. He was also an inspiration to our enlisted ranks, to whom he demonstrated by example that hard work, dedication and commitment can pay off. My dad was a naval aviator in World War II. Like my dad, Mike Boorda was a Mustang, he was an enlisted man who rose from the enlisted ranks to become an officer. So I had a special appreciation for what Mike Boorda did. His career is a modern day success story. He was the first enlisted man to rise up through the ranks, become an officer, and become the Chief of Naval Operations. He was the first one in the history of America. From his enlistment in the U.S. Navy in 1956 through his service as Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. Mike Boorda epitomized our Nation's finest. He was truly a remarkable man.

Many of my colleagues have described Admiral Boorda's distinguished professional history. It is a career rich in diversity, long on accomplishment.

I ask unanimous consent at this point that Admiral Boorda's curriculum vitae be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows.

ADM. JEREMY MICHAEL BOORDA, U.S. NAVY,  
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Admiral Boorda, born in South Bend, Indiana, in November 1939, enlisted in the U.S. Navy in 1956. He attained the rate of petty officer first class, serving at a number of commands, primarily in aviation. His last two enlisted assignments were in Attack

Squadron 144 and Carrier Airborne Early Warning Squadron 11. He was selected for commissioning under the Integration Program in 1962.

Following Officer Candidate School in Newport, Rhode Island, and commissioning in August 1962, Admiral Boorda served aboard U.S.S. *Porterfield* (DD 682) as Combat Information Center Officer. He attended Naval Destroyer School in Newport and in 1964 was assigned as Weapons Officer, U.S.S. *John R. Craig* (DD 885). His next tour was as Commanding Officer, U.S.S. *Parrot* (MSC 197).

Admiral Boorda's first shore tour was as a weapons instructor at Naval Destroyer School in Newport. In 1971, after attending the U.S. Naval War College and also earning a bachelor of arts degree from the University of Rhode Island, he assumed duties as Executive Officer, U.S.S. *Brooke* (DEG 1). That tour was followed by a short period at the University of Oklahoma and an assignment as Head, Surface Lieutenant Commander Assignments/Assistant for Captain Detailing in the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Washington, D.C.

From 1975 to 1977, Admiral Boorda commanded the U.S.S. *Farragut* (DDG 37). He was next assigned as Executive Assistant to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Washington, D.C. He relieved the civilian presidential appointee in that position, remaining until 1981, when he took command of Destroyer Squadron Twenty-two.

In 1983 and 1984, he served as Executive Assistant to the Chief of Naval Personnel/Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel and Training. In December 1984, he assumed his first flag officer assignment as Executive Assistant to the Chief of Naval Operations, remaining until July 1986.

His next assignment was Commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Group Eight in Norfolk, Virginia; he served as a Carrier Battle Group Commander embarked on U.S.S. *Saratoga* (CV 60), and also as Commander, Battle Force Sixth Fleet in 1987.

In August 1988, Admiral Boorda became Chief of Naval Personnel/Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Manpower, Personnel and Training. In November 1991 he received his fourth star and in December 1991, became Commander in Chief, Allied Forces Southern Europe (Naples, Italy) and Commander in Chief, U.S. Naval Forces, Europe (London, England). As CINCSOUTH, Admiral Boorda was in command of all NATO forces engaged in operations enforcing U.N. sanctions against the warring factions in the former Republic of Yugoslavia.

On 1 February 1993, while serving as Commander in Chief, Admiral Boorda assumed duty as Commander, Joint Task Force Provide Promise, responsible for the supply of humanitarian relief to Bosnia-Herzegovina via air-land and air-drop missions and for troops contributing to the U.N. mission throughout the Balkans.

Admiral Boorda's military awards include the Defense Distinguished Service Medal, the Distinguished Service Medal (three awards), the Legion of Merit (three awards), the Meritorious Service Medal (two awards) and a number of other personal and campaign awards.

On April 23, 1994, Admiral Boorda became the 25th Chief of Naval Operations.

Admiral Boorda is married to the former Bettie Moran. They have four children and nine grandchildren; two sons and one daughter-in-law are naval officers.

Mr. SMITH. Rather than recite his vast and substantial accomplishments, I want to talk for a moment about the Mike Boorda that I knew. From the

first time I met Adm. Mike Boorda, I knew he was something special. My first impressions were that he was an extremely intelligent, forthright, and principled man. He would tell it like it is. He pulled no punches. He had a passion for the Navy, a real passion. He had a passion for promoting the well-being of U.S. service men and women and for defending the interests of our Nation. When Mike Boorda told you something, he looked you in the eye and he spoke from the heart. You could take it to the bank. He was a man of his word. He was a man of honor. He was a man of great courage.

As a member of the Armed Services Committee, I had the opportunity to work very closely with Admiral Boorda. We frequently spoke on the phone. We met in hearings and private meetings, over dinner or just in passing. We also spent a great deal of time together during the base closure process.

No one took the challenge of downsizing our infrastructure more seriously than Mike Boorda. No one fought harder to preserve essential naval capabilities. Sometimes Mike Boorda may not have agreed with the decisions that he was asked to carry out, but, like any good soldier, he carried them out. He never complained.

That commitment to national security and to our naval-industrial base is well known in New Hampshire. Last Spring, when en route to Bosnia, Mike Boorda diverted his scheduled trip so that he could spend a few hours touring the Portsmouth Naval Shipyard with the Base Closure Commission, who was there to look at whether or not we should close our shipyard. I remember him calling me saying, "Senator, do you need me there?" I said, "Admiral, I know you are a busy man, but the answer is yes, the Base Closure Commission needs to hear from you directly and personally that this shipyard is critical to the future of our Navy." He said, "I will be there," and he was. And it made a very profound and lasting impact on the people of the Granite State. We owe him a lot, an awful lot.

It made a direct impact on the members of the Base Closure Commission whom he looked in the eye and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, you cannot take this base away from me. I need it."

Even today, members will tell you that that had an impact on their decision. He looked them in the eye, and he told them the Navy needed this shipyard. He spoke from the heart, he spoke the truth, and they knew it.

Those who had the privilege to know Mike Boorda personally, to work with him professionally, or to merely observe him in action, know that he was unique. He had that rare ability to communicate volumes through a few carefully chosen words. He was not one to dominate a conversation or to chew your ear off. He had few words to say. But when he said them, you knew exactly where he was coming from, and he chose them very carefully.

He had the ability to transcend politics and parochialism by framing issues in their appropriate context.

Whether serving a President Bush or a President Clinton, he was still Adm. Mike Boorda, naval officer, and a damned good one, Mr. President. He had the ability to command respect, discipline and excellence through his own example. He was a leader among leaders. The Navy will miss him, the country will miss him, his family will miss him, and I will miss him. I want to offer my deepest sympathies to his wife, Bettie, and their four children.

There is another aspect of Mike Boorda that I want to emphasize. In the Armed Services Committee, former Chairman NUNN and Chairman THURMOND have always asked the officers who come to testify to speak from their heart, tell how they feel about an issue and not be bound by a policy that they may or may not disagree with. Mike Boorda lived up to that commitment, and always provided the Senate with honest, candid testimony.

Amidst the grief and sorrow of this incident, I am compelled to offer some personal observations and concerns regarding recent events in the Navy that may or may not have had some relationship to this tragedy. But I want to express them because I feel them deeply, and I think they need to be said.

I have never been one to question the responsibility of our news media to report on stories of national interest, nor have I sought to impugn the motives of news organizations seeking to root out the truth, and I am not doing that now. But it seems to me that the nature of news coverage and reporting is changing these days, I fear, for the worse.

Clearly, the Navy has had some difficult problems over the past few years. Some of these were institutional in nature, others were isolated incidents and yet others were just plain bad judgment. These are not the norm, Mr. President, but we hear about them just the same. For instance, we hear about the problems at the Naval Academy, but we do not hear about the thousands of young men and women who go through that Academy, who make it, become great officers, and sacrifice their lives for the country. We do not hear a lot about that.

The press has a responsibility to report on current events in a balanced and impartial manner. For the most part, I believe that has been the case. But at some point, there exists a line where responsible journalism gives way to excessive badgering. At some point, the continuing quest for a story can give way to relentless, unwarranted persecution.

This is a tough town, Mr. President, as you well know. This town can consume people. There is a lot of pressure—pressure on families, pressure on individuals, pressure to get the job done. It is not a report to work at 9 o'clock and go home at 5 town. Admiral Boorda knew that, and when a crisis erupted, he was on the job, night or

day, whenever necessary. He never questioned that.

I want to make it clear, I am not criticizing the media or indicating their actions had a role in this incident. History will have to judge that. But I am suggesting that perhaps it is time that we all—ourselves as well as the media—step back and take a hard look at the course of events that led up to yesterday's tragedy. Perhaps it is time to do a little soul searching to make sure things stay in the right perspective and to ensure that ethics, morality and fairness are not being undermined in the never-ending quest for a "story." Sometimes the truth might be more important than the story.

As I reflect upon this terrible, terrible tragedy to my friend, I cannot help but wonder about the seeming lack of balance in the media's reporting of Navy events in recent years. All we ever hear about are the problems—Tailhook, Academy cheating scandals, F-14 crashes, sexual harassment. Certainly these are newsworthy items, and they merit coverage and accountability.

But what about the positive developments? What about the enormous progress that the Navy has made in improving the opportunities available to women and minorities in the ranks? What about Admiral Boorda's "Seaman to Admiral" program, which he designed to give enlisted personnel the opportunity to aspire to higher achievement, like my father did and like Admiral Boorda did. What about Admiral Boorda's efforts as Chief of Naval Personnel and as CNO to enhance the pay, benefits and quality of life for Navy personnel and their families? How much coverage has been devoted to these tremendous successes in the U.S. Navy; indeed, in the military as a whole? How much praise was heaped on Mike Boorda for his vigorous personal efforts on these issues? Sadly, and in my view, unfairly, not enough.

Let me make one other observation on Mike Boorda. It is personal, but I hope that Mike's family understands me saying this.

I had an occasion to visit his home about 6 weeks ago. Senator LOTT and myself and our wives had dinner with Admiral Boorda and his wife. On the mantel is a picture of the current Pope with one of Mike Boorda's sons, who is severely handicapped. What a beautiful picture that was of the Pope laying his hand on Admiral Boorda's son. He was so proud of that.

I said, "Mike, are you Catholic?"

He said, "No, but perhaps I ought to be, because the Pope was wonderful, and I've never forgotten it."

It takes a pretty special person to raise a son like that. Did the press report about that? I don't think so. You probably will not read anything about that in Newsweek.

Mr. President, it seems to me we need to stop this trend of relentless negative coverage and encourage more balance and objectivity. It seems to me

that distinguished military personnel, such as Mike Boorda, should have their careers and activities judged in total, not selectively. It seems to me that Mike Boorda should be remembered for his outstanding service to our Nation, for his personal initiatives to enhance the military capabilities and quality of life for our naval personnel, rather than for some select institutional challenges that he inherited or fought to correct, or some other isolated occurrence.

Sadly, this has not been the case. I cannot help but wonder how much of an effect the relentless, often excessive, media hounding of Mike Boorda and the institution he loved so much had on him. I know for a fact it did concern him greatly because we talked about it. We talked about it a lot.

Perhaps it had no effect, perhaps it had a very direct effect. We will never know. But either way, we owe it to Mike Boorda, and we owe it to his family to search deep within this media and political culture here in Washington and, if possible, to find ways to prevent a recurrence of this tragedy.

About 6 days ago, I had my last conversation with Mike Boorda, and I remember being frustrated because he was busy that day and he had not gotten around to returning my call, which he always did. It was just maybe 4 or 5 hours after I placed the call when he apologized and said he had been in meeting after meeting and was not able to get back to me sooner.

I relayed a problem to him that I was having on an issue with one of his officers. He said, "Senator, as I recall, the officer that you're referring to is a one-star; is that correct?"

I said, "Yes, sir, that is correct. It is a one-star admiral."

He said, "Well, I'm a four-star, and I'll take care of it."

He did. Mike Boorda was a man of his word.

Mr. President, on behalf of the people of New Hampshire, who owe Mike Boorda a great deal for saving their shipyard, I bid farewell to a good friend, a great naval officer, and I offer his family my deepest and sincere condolences.

Mike, rest in peace. You deserve it.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I wish to commend the able Senator from New Hampshire, Senator SMITH, for the excellent tribute he has paid to Adm. Mike Boorda, whom we all held in such high esteem.

#### REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 104-26

Mr. SMITH. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the Extradition Treaty with Malaysia signed in Kuala Lumpur on Aug. 3, 1995, Treaty Document No. 104-26, transmitted to the Senate by the President

on May 17, 1996; and ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

The message of the President is as follows:

#### *To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Malaysia, and a related exchange of notes signed at Kuala Lumpur on August 3, 1995.

I transmit also for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Treaty. As the report explains, the Treaty will not require further implementing legislation.

This Treaty will, upon entry into force, enhance cooperation between the law enforcement communities of both countries. It will thereby make a significant contribution to international law enforcement efforts.

The provisions in this Treaty follow generally the form and content of extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States. Upon entry into force of this Treaty, the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed at London December 22, 1931, will cease to have effect, with certain exceptions, between the United States and Malaysia.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 17, 1996.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10:30 A.M., MONDAY, MAY 20, 1996

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under a previous order, the Senate stands in adjournment until 10:30 a.m., Monday, May 20, 1996.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 4:07 p.m., adjourned until Monday, May 20, 1996, at 10:30 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 17, 1996:

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ARMA JANE KARAER, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO PAPUA NEW GUINEA, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO SOLOMON ISLANDS, AND AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU.

ALAN PHILIP LARSON, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, VICE DANIEL K. TARULLO.