

title 18, United States Code, are amended by striking "class C felony" each place that term appears and inserting "class B felony".

(b) CRIMINAL PENALTY FOR PRODUCTION, SALE, TRANSPORTATION, POSSESSION OF FICTITIOUS FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS PURPORTING TO BE THOSE OF THE STATES, OF POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS, AND OF PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 25 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 513, the following new section:

"§514. Fictitious obligations

"(a) Whoever, with the intent to defraud—
"(1) draws, prints, processes, produces, publishes, or otherwise makes, or attempts or causes the same, within the United States;

"(2) passes, utters, presents, offers, brokers, issues, sells, or attempts or causes the same, or with like intent possesses, within the United States; or

"(3) utilizes interstate or foreign commerce, including the use of the mails or wire, radio, or other electronic communication, to transmit, transport, ship, move, transfer, or attempts or causes the same, to, from, or through the United States,

any false or fictitious instrument, document, or other item appearing, representing, purporting, or contriving through scheme or artifice, to be an actual security or other financial instrument issued under the authority of the United States, a foreign government, a State or other political subdivision of the United States, or an organization, shall be guilty of a class B felony.

"(b) For purposes of this section, any term used in this subdivision that is defined in section 513(c) has the same meaning given such term in section 513(c).

"(c) The United States Secret Service, in addition to any other agency having such authority, shall have authority to investigate offenses under this section."

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 25 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 513 the following:

"514. Fictitious obligations."

(c) PERIOD OF EFFECT.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall become effective on the date of enactment of this Act and shall remain in effect during each fiscal year following that date of enactment.

GREGG AMENDMENT NO. 5230

Mr. SHELBY (for Mr. GREGG) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3756, supra; as follows:

On page 135, after line 4, add the following new section:

SEC. . None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee's home address except when it is made known to the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds that the employee has authorized such disclosure or that such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

KOHL AMENDMENT NO. 5231

Mr. SHELBY (for Mr. KOHL) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3756, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following new section:

SEC. . SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TELEPHONE ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

It is the sense of the Congress that the Internal Revenue Service should, in implementing any reorganization plan or otherwise, make all efforts to increase the level of service provided to taxpayers through its

telephone assistance program. It is further the sense of the Congress that the Internal Revenue Service should establish performance goals, operating standards, and management practices which ensure such an increase in customer service.

KERREY (AND CHAFEE)

AMENDMENT NO. 5232

Mr. SHELBY (for Mr. KERREY, for himself and Mr. CHAFEE) proposed an amendment to the bill, H.R. 3756, supra; as follows:

On page 26, after line 9, add the following new section:

The Internal Revenue Service is prohibited from expending funds for the field office reorganization plan until the National Commission on Restructuring the Internal Revenue Service has had an opportunity to issue their final report.

HELMS (AND INHOFE)

AMENDMENT NO. 5233

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. HELMS (for himself and Mr. INHOFE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill, H.R. 3756, supra; as follows:

At the end of the bill add the following:

TITLE —ADDITIONAL GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. . None of the funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay any amount to, or to pay the administrative expenses in connection with, any health plan under the Federal employees health benefits program, when the Federal official having authority to obligate or expend such funds determines that such health plan operates a health care provider incentive plan that does not meet the requirements of section 1876(i)(8)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395mm(i)(8)(A)) for physician incentive plans in contracts with eligible organizations under section 1876 of such Act.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Tuesday, September 10, 1996, at 5 p.m. in executive session, to consider certain pending military nominations.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be allowed to meet during the Tuesday, September 10, 1996 session of the Senate for the purpose of conducting a hearing on Amtrak Service.

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

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 10, 1996, at 9:30 a.m.

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

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the

Governmental Affairs Committee to meet on Tuesday, September 10, 1996, at 10 a.m., for a hearing on the subject: Technical and Management Issues in IRS Modernization.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION, FEDERALISM, AND PROPERTY RIGHTS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitution, Federalism, and Property Rights be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 10, 1996, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on Constitutional Implications of the Chemical Weapons Convention.

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

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUD OVERSIGHT

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on HUD Oversight and Structure of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, September 10, 1996, to conduct a hearing on oversight of the Fair Housing Act and its enforcement.

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

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DEATH OF AN ORIGINAL

• Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, with Monday's passing of bluegrass legend Bill Monroe at the age of 84, Tennessee and the world mourn the loss of an American musical original.

In a career spanning more than 60 years, Bill Monroe was the undisputed king and keeper of the music that he pioneered. In his trademark dress suit, and white, ten-gallon hat, Bill Monroe held the stage before admiring audiences around the world who watched him create and then popularize bluegrass music.

Bill Monroe's music is truly American and completely original. He created bluegrass from his imagination and named it for the rolling hills where he was born.

With his band, the "Blue Grass Boys," Monroe mixed the music he heard as a child with the blues, Irish fiddle tunes and his own energy to create the sound we know today.

Bill Monroe's bluegrass is high-powered folk music, known for the instrumental mastery it demands, the high-velocity picking, tight harmonies, and the high, lonesome sound of the tenor lead.

Bill Monroe created a wonderful mix of crackling, bright sound with a lightning pace that instantly challenged musicians and listeners alike.

Bluegrass sounds like no other music before or since, and we have Bill Monroe to thank for it.

This musical frontiersman will be sorely missed. He was a musical museum of American folk life who regularly entertained in bluegrass clubs and at outdoor festivals until the end of his years.

Though he was born in Kentucky, those of us from Tennessee proudly claim Bill Monroe as one of our own. He was a fixture on the Grand Ole Opry, and he spent much of his time in and around Nashville when he wasn't out on the road, playing for the massive crowds that always came out to hear him.

Bill Monroe didn't talk much, but his feelings came out eloquently when he was behind his mandolin and in front of an audience. Songs like "Blue Moon of Kentucky," "Uncle Pen," and "Rawhide" have already stood the test of time to become classics, and Bill Monroe's original gift comes through in each note.

He was born September 13, 1911 in rural western Kentucky into a family where nearly everyone played a musical instrument. The youngest of eight children, he went on to win numerous awards, including a Grammy and the National Medal of Arts for his life's achievement.

Almost no kind of music can be traced to the work of a single person, but bluegrass is different. It will always belong to Bill Monroe. His contribution to music is unequalled, and he will be greatly missed by all of us.●

CURIOUS CASE OF WHITE HOUSE VERSUS UNITED NATIONS

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I have already mentioned to my colleagues that I think we are mishandling the matter of the election of the U.N. Secretary General.

Our inattention to the needs beyond our boarder—as well as to poverty here at home is not something Americans can be proud of.

And our failure to pay U.N. dues, our failure to join other nations in peace-keeping operations too frequently, our reluctance to lead when leadership is essential, and our negative tone toward U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali have all been mistakes.

Recently Georgie Anne Geyer had a column in the Chicago Tribune commenting about our handling of the Boutros-Ghali matter.

Georgie Anne Geyer is an experienced observer of the international scene; and when she comments on something like this, we should listen carefully to what she says.

Mr. President, I ask that the article from the Chicago Tribune be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Chicago Tribune]

CURIOUS CASE OF WHITE HOUSE VERSUS THE
U.N.

(By Georgie Anne Geyer)

NEW YORK.—The international storm brewing here began May 13, when U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher received UN

Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali and told the controversial Egyptian diplomat flatly, "President Clinton does not want to give you a second mandate."

According to internal reports at the United Nations here, Boutros-Ghali said, only partly in jest, "Look, you are a good lawyer: Defend my case." To which, Christopher responded, not in jest at all, "I am the lawyer of the president of the United States and not yours."

Not only was this curious case of the White House versus the UN Plaza not "rested," but all hell then broke loose on a number of continents and in the corridors of myriad foreign ministries, from Beijing to Budapest.

Christopher followed up the initial shock announcement by putting forward the idea of a "compromise" by which Boutros-Ghali would stay one year and then leave. (To which the Egyptian diplomat responded tartly: "is this some sort of 'tip'? If so, it's not very generous.")

Next, in Bonn for meeting, Boutros-Ghali received a private phone call from New York warning him that an announcement would come from the State Department in Washington the next day that the United States no longer supported him. (And so, at that point, Boutros-Ghali, who is no slouch when it comes to tactics, peremptorily moved on this unique geopolitical chessboard, announcing his intention to seek re-election for another five-year term.)

On July 8, the drama moved to Africa—to the Organization of African Unity meeting in Yaounde, Cameroon—where Washington sent an unusually large delegation of nine senior diplomats to try to sidetrack any support for the secretary-general.

Instead, Only three of the 54 African member states voted against the Egyptian UN leader, one of those being war-torn Rwanda, which opposed him because of his criticism of the massacres there.

If all of that were not enough, threats began to come out of the American administration that it would use its veto in the Security Council if Boutros-Ghali were backed this fall by a majority in the United Nations. But this presents a still further conundrum, for after the Cold War ended, Security Council members agreed not to use the veto, in order to free the UN from the constricting manner in which the Soviet Union had used it for so many years.

All of this is now at a classic diplomatic impasse. From a day and more of interviewing in the UN, I can say that many, many foreign diplomats are mad as hell at what they perceive as a repetition of historical American arrogance.

Floating around the United Nations now is the idea of a new "compromise" by which the secretary-general would accept a face-saving extension of his term. But that would not affect the main problem of this UN very much at all.

The real problem is that this administration tries to assert its power on matters like the choice of a secretary-general but consistently refused to show any leadership on the big issues facing the post-Cold War UN. If the UN has been less than what it could have been in these pivotal years, the primary responsibility for that failure has not been Boutros-Ghali's.●

RETIREMENT OF REAR ADM. THOMAS F. HALL, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF OF NAVAL RESERVE

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the dedication, public service, and patriotism of Rear Adm. Thomas F. Hall, U.S. Navy, Chief

of Naval Reserve. Admiral Hall retires from the Navy on October 1, after a distinguished 37-year career of service to our Nation.

A native of Barnsdall, OK, Admiral Hall reported to the U.S. Naval Academy in 1959, graduated in 1963 and was designated a naval aviator in 1964. After earning his Wings of Gold, Admiral Hall chose to join the maritime patrol forces flying the new P-3 Orion. Excelling in flight training, he graduated No. 1 in his class, and was named the outstanding student. Admiral Hall continued to distinguish himself throughout his flying career amassing almost 5,000 pilot hours.

His initial fleet assignment was with Patrol Squadron 8, flying combat missions in Southeast Asia. Subsequent tours included the U.S. Naval Academy, as a Company Officer and Executive Assistant to the Commandant of Midshipmen, Patrol Squadron 23, completion of the command and staff course at the Naval War College, graduating with distinction, and assignment to the Bureau of Naval Personnel, where his billets included aviation staffs placement officer, head of air combat placement, and assistant head of aviation junior officer assignment. Admiral Hall returned to VP-8 as executive officer and then assumed duties as Commanding Officer. Admiral Hall also completed the course of instruction at the National War College, again graduating with distinction, and served on the staff of the Chief of Naval Operations where he served as Head of the Program Objective Memorandum Development section, as Chief of Staff to Commander Fleet Air Keflavik, and as a fellow to the CNO's strategic studies group. In addition to command of VP-8, Admiral Hall has also served in command of Naval Air Station Bermuda, the Icelandic Defense Forces, and most recently, command of the Naval Reserve.

Since September 1992, Admiral Hall has been the Chief of Naval Reserve, leading the Naval Reserve Force through its largest drawdown, while maintaining readiness and significantly increasing reserve contributory support to the fleet. Under Admiral Hall's leadership, the total force policy became a reality—Regular Navy and Naval Reservists working side-by-side, in operations worldwide, meeting the Navy's forward presence requirements.

In August 1989, Admiral Hall was promoted to Rear Admiral—lower half—and in July 1992 to his present rank of Rear Admiral—upper half. Admiral Hall wears the Defense Superior Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Meritorious Service Medal, Meritorious Unit Commendation, and various unit and campaign awards, holds a masters degree in management from George Washington University and attended Harvard University senior executives program. In July 1992, Admiral Hall was awarded the Icelandic Order of the Falcon, Commander's Cross with star, by the President of Iceland.