

by inserting at the end the following new subsection:

“(i) REMITTANCE OF FUNDS.—The Director shall remit to the Office of Personnel Management for deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (in addition to any other payments which the Director is required to make under subchapter III of chapter 83 and subchapter II of chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code), an amount equal to 15 percent of the final basic pay of each employee who, in fiscal year 1998 or fiscal year 1999, retires voluntarily under section 8336, 8412, or 8414 of such title or resigns and to whom a voluntary separation incentive payment has been or is to be paid under this section.”.

At the end of title V of the bill, add the following new section:

**SEC. 504. ENHANCEMENT OF CAPABILITIES OF CERTAIN INTELLIGENCE STATIONS.**

(a) AUTHORITY.—(1) In addition to funds otherwise available for such purpose, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer or reprogram funds for the enhancement of the capabilities of the Bad Aibling Station and the Menwith Hill Station, including improvements of facility infrastructure and quality of life programs at both installations.

(2) The authority of paragraph (1) may be exercised notwithstanding any other provision of law.

(b) FUNDING.—Funds available for the Army for operations and maintenance for any fiscal year shall be available to carry out subsection (a).

(c) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION.—Whenever the Secretary of the Army determines that an amount to be transferred or reprogrammed under this section would cause the total amounts transferred or reprogrammed in that fiscal year to exceed \$1,000,000, the Secretary shall notify in advance the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on National Security, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and provide a justification for the increased expenditure.

(d) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to modify or obviate existing law or practice with regard to the transfer or reprogramming of substantial sums of money from the Department of the Army to the Bad Aibling or Menwith Hill Stations.

**MIKULSKI AMENDMENT NO. 2884**

Mr. COATS (for Ms. MIKULSKI) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 922, *supra*; as follows:

On page 10, line 7, after “(22 U.S.C. 4008),” insert “and to provide for other personnel review systems.”.

On page 10, at the end of line 10 add the following new sentence: “The report shall also contain a description and analysis of voluntary separation incentive proposals, including a waiver of the two-percent penalty reduction for early retirement.”.

**NOTICES OF HEARINGS**

**COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will hold an oversight hearing on the views of Alaska Natives on the Reorganization of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the

Indian Health Service. The hearing will take place in Anchorage, AK, on Friday, October 6, 1995, beginning at 2 p.m. The location of the hearing will be the Federal Building at 222 W. 7th Avenue, Anchorage, AK.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION**

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the public that a hearing has been scheduled before the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

The hearing will take place on Thursday, October 26, 1995 at 2 p.m. in room SD-366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

The purpose of this hearing is to review S. 231, a bill to modify the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument in the State of Arizona; S. 342, a bill to establish the Cache La Poudre River National Water Heritage Area in the State of Colorado; S. 364, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the operation associated with, but outside the boundaries of, Rocky Mountain National Park in the State of Colorado; S. 489, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into an appropriate form of agreement with the town of Grand Lake, CO, authorizing the town to maintain permanently a cemetery in the Rocky Mountain National Park; and S. 608, a bill to establish the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park in New Bedford, MA.

Because of the limited time available for the hearing, witnesses may testify by invitation only. However, those wishing to submit written testimony for the hearing record should send two copies of their testimony to the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, U.S. Senate, 364 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, DC 20510-6150.

For further information, please contact Jim O'Toole of the subcommittee staff at 202-224-5161.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

**COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES**

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet on Friday, September 29, 1995, at 10 a.m. in open session, to consider the nomination of Mr. John W. Douglass for appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Research, Development, and Acquisition.

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

**COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Com-

mittee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, September 29, 1995, to conduct a nomination hearing of the following nominees: Dwight P. Robinson, of Michigan, to be Deputy Secretary of Housing and Urban Development; John A. Knubel, of Maryland, to be the Chief Financial Officer of HUD; Hal C. Decell, III, of Mississippi, to be an Assistant Secretary of HUD; Elizabeth K. Julian, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of HUD; Kevin G. Chavers, of Pennsylvania, to be the president of the Government National Mortgage Association; Joseph H. Neely, of Mississippi, to be a member of the board of directors of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Alicia Munnell, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisors; Norman S. Johnson, of Utah, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; and Isaac C. Hunt, Jr., of Ohio, to be a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet Friday, September 29, 1995, beginning at 11 a.m. in room SH-216, to continue a markup of spending recommendations for the budget reconciliation legislation.

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

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

Mr. GRAMM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Select Committee on Intelligence be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Friday, September 29, 1995, at 9:30 a.m. to hold a closed hearing on intelligence matters.

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

**ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS**

**RETIREMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE NORMAN MINETA**

● Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, when the House adjourns today for the Columbus Day recess, it will also mark the end of the congressional career of Representative NORMAN MINETA of San Jose, CA. NORM MINETA and I came to Congress together in January 1975 and over the past two decades he has been a remarkable public servant.

There was Cynicism about Washington when we arrived in the Watergate class of 1974 and, sadly, there is loss of faith in our political system today. But there has never been a question about the contributions NORM MINETA has made to make this country a better place.

While ably representing the people of his district, NORM MINETA has also developed a natural, national constituency among Asian-Pacific-Americans.

Many people do not realize that the State of Illinois has the fifth largest Asian-American population of any State. Over the years, NORM MINETA and I have worked closely on many issues, particularly those affecting our Asian-Pacific-Americans constituents.

In the 1970s, we worked together on the inclusion of Asian-Americans in the decennial census. In the 1980's, we worked to ensure that Asian Americans were included in the Higher Education Act. In this decade, we have worked on passing hate crimes legislation and saving the immigration preference for brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, which sadly is being threatened again today. In 1992, he was particularly helpful to me and my staff on extending the important bilingual provisions of the Voting Rights Act.

Perhaps most of all, NORM MINETA will be remembered for his work to do what should have been done long previously by Congress—enactment of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 providing redress for Japanese-Americans interned during World War II. I was a teenager living on the west coast when that episode occurred in our Nation's history. My family was not uprooted like NORM MINETA's and those of 120,000 Japanese-Americans. But my father, who was a Lutheran minister, spoke out publicly against what was happening to Japanese-Americans. He was criticized for that, but, as I look back, it was one of the things I am most proud of him—standing up for what was right in the face of what was the popular mood.

NORM MINETA has always stood for what is best in public service and I wish him well in his future endeavors.●

#### AWARDING OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO GAYLORD NELSON

● Mr. FEINGOLD. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to extend congratulations to Gaylord Nelson, a former Member of this body and a distinguished former Governor of the State of Wisconsin, who is receiving America's highest civilian honor today—the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Gaylord Nelson receives this award in recognition of his lifelong commitment to leadership on issues of environmental protection, and his tremendous efforts to ensure that both our country's public policy and its citizens sustain and preserve America's invaluable natural resources.

Nelson's career is truly a remarkable one, and I am proud to now hold the Senate seat he held with distinction from 1963 to 1981. Gaylord Nelson began his political career in 1948, when he became the first Democratic State senator elected from Dane County in this century. He served three terms in the Wisconsin State senate from 1948 to 1956, acting as the Democratic floor leader for 8 of those years. He was a two-term Governor of my State, elected in 1958, and like the noteworthy accomplishment of his election to State

senate, Nelson was Wisconsin's second Democratic governor in this century and, upon reelection in 1960, he became the only Democrat in Wisconsin to win two terms at Governor since 1892. During his gubernatorial tenure, the environment became a priority for the State with the creation of a \$50 million outdoor resources acquisition program, putting Wisconsin far ahead in recreational opportunities for the general public.

As those who served with him in this body remember well, Nelson is best described like the main character in Dr. Seuss' children's story *The Lorax*—the man “who speaks for the trees.” During his 18 years of service in the Senate, Gaylord Nelson affected significant change for the “greener” in both our Nation's law and the institution of the Senate itself. He is the co-author of the Environmental Education Act, which he sponsored with the senior Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY), and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, and sponsored an amendment to give the St. Croix and the Namekagon Rivers scenic protection. In the wake of Rachel Carson's book *Silent Spring*, Gaylord Nelson, along with Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, ushered in national attention to the documented persistent bioaccumulative effects of organochlorine pesticides used in the Great Lakes by authoring the ban on DDT in 1972. He was the primary sponsor of the Apostle Islands National Lakeshore Act, one of Northern Wisconsin's most beautiful areas at which I spend a portion of my vacation time with my family every year, and an area which just celebrated its 25th anniversary last month with an event at which Nelson and I both spoke.

Nelson, of course, is best remembered as being the founder of Earth Day. As one of the first Senators to oppose the U.S. military buildup in Vietnam, Gaylord Nelson took his inspiration for Earth Day from the anti-war teach-ins on college campuses. He described in a floor statement on the development of the event:

It suddenly occurred to me, why not have a nationwide teach-in on the environment.

Gaylord Nelson announced the idea at a speech in Seattle in 1969, and the idea has been a sustained vision for 25 years.

Earth Day is an event which in addition to changing the environmental consciousness of the country, as colleagues who were present will remember, literally stopped the Senate. Members of both bodies voted to adjourn their respective houses in the middle of the legislative week to attend Earth Day events, an adjournment that would be extremely rare today. Here in this body, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD indicates, at 3:31 p.m. on Tuesday, April 20, 1970, our colleague the senior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] adjourned the Senate until Friday, April 23, 1970. In the other body, chamber action was adjourned from the middle of the day on April 21, 1970, the ac-

tual date of the first Earth Day, through April 23 of that year.

Gaylord Nelson's environmental activism also changed the way we in Congress run our personal offices. Last year, in an *E Magazine* interview which Nelson gave for the 25th Anniversary of Earth Day, he described that back in 1970 he believed he was the only person in the Senate to have a full time environmental staffer. In 1995, it is difficult to imagine that there is any Member of this body or the other that does not have a member of their staff designated to handle environmental issues.

After his defeat in the race for a fourth Senate term in 1980, Nelson joined the national conservation group, the Wilderness Society. In 1990, Nelson founded another group in Washington called Green Seal, which he created to certify the environmental claims of consumer products by developing innovative environmentally based product standards and comparing classes of marketed products to those standards.

Mr. President, leadership is not only the willingness to assume the role of being a primary spokesperson on important issues, but what one actually says and does about those issues. With a combination of words and activism, Gaylord Nelson actively used his position to make changes for the better. In a 1994 Chicago Tribune article, Thomas Huffman, a professor of history at St. John's University in Collegeville, MN, observed about Gaylord Nelson:

Almost every campaign speech he [Nelson] gave from 1960 on had an environmental component. Often times that was the whole speech. There were many in his party who thought he was crazy, that it was not really an issue.

Despite the fact that some were skeptical about Nelson's message at first, the directness and forcefulness of his statements are undeniable. In his 1969 book on the environment, entitled *America's Last Chance*, written after 6 years of service in the Senate, Nelson issues a political challenge:

Through the past decade of work in this field, I have come to the conclusion that the number one domestic problem facing this country is the threatened destruction of our natural resources and the disaster which would confront mankind should such destruction occur. There is a real question as to whether the nation, which has spent some two hundred years developing an intricate system of local, State and Federal Government to deal with the public's problems, will be bold, imaginative and flexible enough to meet this supreme test.

Nelson's message was one of urgency and of bipartisanship. His time in the Senate saw this body establish, under both Republican and Democratic administrations, an Environment and Public Works Committee, pass the majority of our Federal environmental statutes with significant bipartisan support, and create the Environmental Protection Agency. In his speech at the University of Wisconsin on the first Earth Day, Nelson said: