

site in South Korea and defending the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea. Brigadier General Glacel served as Political Military Planner in J-5 (Plans), the Joint Staff, Washington, D.C., where he was instrumental in the negotiations in Vienna, Austria, for the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe between the NATO, Warsaw Pact, and nonaligned countries.

In 1992, Brigadier General Glacel became the Division Artillery Commander for the 7th Infantry Division (Light) at Fort Ord, California. After inactivating that unit due to Congressionally mandated downsizing of the Army, Brigadier General Glacel served as Executive Officer to the Under Secretary of the Army in Washington, D.C.

In 1995, Brigadier General Glacel assumed the position of Chief of the Requirements and Programs Branch, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Policy in SHAPE, Belgium. In this capacity, Brigadier General Glacel was responsible for the background studies leading to the enlargement of NATO to nineteen countries with the admission of Poland, Hungary, and the Czech Republic.

Brigadier General Glacel has spent the last two years as Commanding General of the U.S. Army's Test and Experimentation Command, Fort Hood, Texas. He is responsible for all operational testing of Army equipment with particular emphasis on the Force XXI digitized Army, the backbone of our future force.

Brigadier General Glacel is a graduate of the United States Army Command and General Staff College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. He holds masters degrees in both civil and mechanical engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as well as a masters degree in business administration from Boston University. His awards include the Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, and the Meritorious Service Medal.

Mr. Speaker, Brigadier General Bob Glacel is the kind of officer that all soldiers strive to be. He has spent thirty years serving our country, mentoring young officers and soldiers, maintaining standards of excellence, and serving his country in an exemplary fashion. The U.S. Army is a better institution for his service. I know the Members of the House will join me in offering gratitude to Brigadier General Glacel and his family—his wife, Barbara, and his daughters, Jennifer, Sarah, and Ashley—for their service to our nation, and we wish them all the best in the years ahead.

IN CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE OF
RICHARD J. CRONIN, SR.

HON. ROBERT A. WEYGAND

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. WEYGAND. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Richard J. Cronin, Sr., a distinguished Rhode Islander and close family friend to whom I owe a great deal. Richard was a model of the East Providence community and will be remembered by all as a dedicated, compassionate and selfless citizen.

During the course of our lives, we meet a handful of people who, we later realize, played integral roles in the development of our character. Richard Cronin was such a person in

my life. My earliest memories of him date back to my childhood, when I would visit my grandparents in East Providence. Richard's family lived next door to them, and before long the Cronin family became as familiar to me as my own. While Richard and his wife Mildred chatted amiably with my grandparents, I would join the Cronin boys, Danny and Richard, in exploration of the neighborhood surrounding us.

I continued my contact with Richard throughout my professional career, and had the honor of serving with him on the East Providence Planning Board, of which he was a charter member and chairman. He retired from the board on May 20, 1980, with a distinguished record of service behind him. I succeeded him as chair of the Planning Board and drew on his example of honest and fair leadership to help me face this new challenge. Richard introduced me to the realm of public service, and I hope to maintain the high standards he expected of me and of those around him.

Richard wore many hats in the community and will be remembered for his numerous contributions. The owner of two businesses, Richard was a visible figure in the transportation and construction fields. He belonged to approximately a dozen trade organizations, and served as president of the Rhode Island Truck Owners Association and the New England Tank Truck Carriers. His community service was illustrated by his activity at St. Brendan Church and his status as board member of the East Providence Boys Club.

I attended Richard's memorial service last week and realized that all those present had been blessed by knowing this great man. He instilled in all of us a passion of life and a desire to improve ourselves and our surroundings. I will always consider him one of my mentors, the person who taught me the great joys and responsibilities of public service. I offer my most heartfelt sympathy to the family and friends that survived him and promise to honor his memory not only in words but also by striving to reach the high standards by which he lived his fruitful life.

DR. EDGAR WAYBURN,
TRAILBLAZER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, August 11, President Clinton will present Dr. Edgar Wayburn, longtime environmental activist in the San Francisco Bay Area, with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. The White House ceremony marks yet another milestone along the trail of a lifelong pursuit of environmental wisdom. In spotlighting Edgar Wayburn's achievements, the President is also underscoring the critical importance of environmental conservation in an era of scarce water, warming climates, sprawling populations, overcrowded parks, disintegrating habitats, and declining species.

Indeed, Dr. Wayburn, the honorary president-for-life of the Sierra Club, has devoted most of his 92 years to the goals of preserving the world's wild areas and enhancing the natural environment for the benefit of future generations. In following this trail, he has always

marched in the company of this own extraordinary wit and humor—and in the company of his extraordinarily supportive wife, Peggy, a force of nature in her own right.

Even in the context of his long commitment to the environment, however, Alaska came to occupy a special place in Dr. Wayburn's world view. More than 30 years ago, he and Peggy visited the northernmost state for the first time. Alaska has literally never been the same since that visit. Dr. Wayburn and Peggy were so captivated by the glories of the Alaskan landscape that he has devoted a generous share of his life to preserving its majestic vistas, lofty mountains, and free-flowing rivers.

The national campaign that flowed from that first visit, and the hundreds of visits that followed, culminated successfully in the enactment of the Alaska Lands Act, which President Carter signed into law in 1980. It remains the largest public lands legislation in the history of the U.S. Congress. Everyone associated with that epochal event will readily grant Dr. Wayburn the lion's share of the credit for playing such a critical and essential role in protecting the vast and varied landscapes of Alaska. Today, some 104 million acres remain wild largely because of the epiphany that occurred during Dr. Wayburn's first trip to "the last frontier."

Not content with his heavy lifting on behalf of the Alaskan wilderness, Dr. Wayburn was simultaneously engaged in the struggle to create and expand Redwood National Park in Northern California. He worked closely with our former colleague, the late Philip Burton, who led the long struggle that eventually brought forth the eternal preservation of a pristine example of ancient forest.

Few of us living in Northern California at the time will soon forget the fractious debate that ricocheted through the streets of our communities and the halls of Congress. The noise grew most thunderous when the advocates of local jobs and forest preservation stood toe-to-toe in verbal slugfests. At all times during this difficult journey, Dr. Wayburn was steadfast in his recognition of the lasting importance of the inspiring redwoods. Today, these giants have a permanent home in a coastal habitat of 75,000 fog-shrouded acres. Redwood National Park is also listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site and Biosphere Preserve and is visited by thousands of people every year from the United States and abroad.

In San Francisco, Dr. Wayburn demonstrated a similarly high standard of leadership in orchestrating the creation of Golden Gate National Recreation Area (GGNRA). As a result of Dr. Wayburn's visionary insights, an almost continuous greenbelt now stretches down the Pacific Coast from Pt. Reyes Seashore to Sweeney Ridge. In the 1960s the very notion of an urban national park was an alien concept to Congress and the National Park Service (NPS); but thanks to the tireless labors of Phil Burton and Dr. Wayburn along with the support of the local community and local environmentalists, GGNRA finally emerged in 1972 as a protected niche for a new kind of NPS administrative unit.

Today, GGNRA, with more than 22 million visitors annually, is the most visited site in the NPS system. Within its boundaries are redwood forests, beaches, dramatic headlands, marshes, abundant wildlife, historic forts, islands in the Bay, and a world-famous prison—and all of this incredible diversity lies within

easy reach of one of the largest metropolitan populations in the United States. It exists today as a living testament to those who never give up on their dreams—and to the tenacity of Dr. Edgar Wayburn in particular.

Most recently, in February, Dr. Wayburn joined us in supporting the introduction of legislation to permanently fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to expand efforts to conserve open space, provide urban recreation and park opportunities, and protect marine wildlife. The bill, the Permanent Protection of America's Resources 2000 Act, would be the single largest annual commitment of funds to environmental protection in our history. It is a bi-partisan, albeit challenging, effort and Dr. Wayburn's support for the legislation is invaluable.

And now, at last, shortly before his 93rd birthday, Dr. Wayburn will be standing in the White House to receive one of the highest honors that our country can bestow. It is a tribute that is long overdue but richly deserved.

Dr. Wayburn, we thank you and salute you on this momentous occasion.

H.R. 2708 "CYBERTIPLINE
REPORTING ACT"

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, there is growing evidence that individuals are using the Internet to trade and collect child pornography.

In my district alone, police in Naperville, Illinois have made over forty Internet-related sex arrests in the past eighteen months.

Although current law requires Internet companies like America Online to directly report to law enforcement incidences involving child pornography, the law is unclear as to which law enforcement agencies should receive these reports.

This amounts to a scattershot approach to attacking the problem.

What is needed is a central clearinghouse to ensure that all reports are acted upon swiftly.

Fortunately, such a clearinghouse already exists—it's called the CyberTipline. Created by Congress, the CyberTipline gives citizens a single location to which they may report child pornography cases.

Launched in 1998, the Tipline has received over 10,000 tips from the general public, leading to dozens of arrests.

I believe the Internet community should fully utilize this important public service. To that end, I have introduced H.R. 2708, which allows America Online and others to use the CyberTipline when reporting incidents of child pornography.

This bill has the support of law enforcement agencies, as well as the leading Internet trade association.

Mr. Speaker, the best way to protect the positive, unfettered use of the Internet is to ensure that it doesn't become a sanctuary for those who prey on children.

Requiring the use of the CyberTipline is a step in that direction.

I urge my colleagues to join me in the fight against child sexual exploitation on the Internet and support H.R. 2708.

THE TAUNTON RIVER

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would call for a 3-year study to determine if the Taunton River in Massachusetts could be added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Taunton River is of great historic, scenic, and ecological importance, not only to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, but also to the Nation. From a historical perspective, the Taunton River, which was formerly called the Great River, was the first river the Pilgrims encountered as they moved inland in the early 1600's. The river, which was already many thousands of years old, was also used as a travelway for Native Americans, who made canoes by carving out large pine logs. Within a few short years of the colonization, the river became an indispensable tool and lifeline for the Pilgrims. The river also served as a meeting spot for the initial contacts between Native Americans and the early European settlers. These meetings were documented through an inscription on Dighton Rock by Miguel Cortereal in 1511.

Mr. Speaker, besides the historical value, the Taunton River is also a tremendous ecological resource. The quality of the water is improving tremendously. Seven freshwater mussel species were found in the river, which is a record for Massachusetts. Striped bass and other types of fish have returned to the river. And what I find most incredible of all are the numerous sightings of the American Bald Eagle. Clearly the return of the American Bald Eagle is a sure sign of the remarkable example of the improved fisheries and pristine stretches of the river system.

Not only is the quality of the river improving, but the surrounding area is, as well. Years ago, the river was the site for many manufacturing factories that provided jobs for the residents of southeastern Massachusetts. Like many industrialized cities in Massachusetts, Taunton suffered an economic downturn in the sixties and seventies. But as a result of a concerted effort by the local community, the once blighted area was revitalized. Old buildings and warehouses were torn down, new charming street lights were installed, the facades on old buildings were refurbished, and a new riverfront park was developed. The revitalization of the area is a true economic success story, and the Taunton River is the centerpiece of this revitalization effort.

The local community deserves recognition for their outstanding dedication and commitment to protecting and preserving the valuable ecological resources of the Taunton River. It is with great pleasure that I call for a study to assess the feasibility of making the Taunton River a National Wild and Scenic River.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VIRGIL H. GOODE, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, on Wednesday, August 4, 1999, I mistakenly voted "aye" on

House Amendment 394 (Roll No. 372) offered by Mr. SCOTT to the fiscal year 2000 Commerce, Justice, State Appropriations bill. I intended to vote "nay" on that amendment.

INTRODUCTION OF H.R. 2721 TO ENHANCE IMMIGRATION LAW FAIRNESS

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced H.R. 2721, a bill to reduce the harsh consequences to legal aliens who have innocently voted and are now subject to being deported as a result.

Due to the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), record numbers of aliens across America are being deported: Illegal entrants, visa overstays, and aliens who commit crimes, such as drug offenders and aggravated felons.

Swept into this dragnet are law-abiding, legal residents who made the mistake of believing they could vote, when they were not yet eligible.

IIRIRA makes legal aliens inadmissible and deportable if they violated any law, regulation or ordinance—at the federal, state, or local level on voter eligibility.

Worse yet, this three-year-old law applies retroactively. Aliens who voted decades ago—even once—are being deported today. In my district is an elderly woman who has proudly voted for 20 years because she had no idea she was not allowed to. While processing her naturalization, INS asked her if she had voted as part of its routine screening. She proudly said "yes," and she is being deported this week.

Even some immigrants who INS has tested and fingerprinted and are deemed to be qualified to become U.S. citizens are being kicked out, simply because they voted before taking the oath. Imagine their shock at being told that they are being deported along with traitors, drug dealers and violent offenders.

I do not condone violating voter eligibility rules. Violators should not escape sanctions entirely. But deportation for voting in good faith (although erroneously) is an overly harsh punishment that does not fit the offense.

My bill amends the IIRIRA of 1996 to reduce the harsh consequences to these legal aliens. It does not change any voter eligibility law. It does not reduce the sanctions that already apply to aliens who vote without permission. All my bill does is ensure that an alien who voted in good faith, without criminal intent, will not be forced to pay the ultimate price of deportation or inadmissibility.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation to restore a sense of compassionate justice to our immigration laws.

IN HONOR OF STONEWALK AND CIVILIANS KILLED IN WAR

HON. JOHN W. OLVER

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. OLVER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor those civilians who have lost their lives