

hope that this silence does not persist, for not only are one billion dollars worth of taxpayer funds at stake, but, more importantly, the belief that the nation's laws should reflect the needs of its citizenry, and not only the immoderate demands of a few self-serving corporations.

GROUNDBREAKING OF CENTURY
PARK IN ROMEOVILLE, ILLINOIS

HON. JUDY BIGGERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, amid debates about urban sprawl and highway widenings, and conflict over flight patterns and regional metropolitan planning authorities—in short, while struggling against all the demands that growth makes of us—it is altogether too easy to forget the lessons of a public commons.

Fortunately, it is not always so.

Later this month, I will have the pleasure to participate in the groundbreaking of a wonderful new park in one of the fastest growing communities in America.

Romeoville, Illinois, lies in one of the most vital centers of development anywhere. Industry, commerce and families are attracted to Romeoville. It is no wonder. The village is minutes away from major roadways and yet tightly bound in a spirit of cooperation and community.

Century Park will become the village's first new community park in 25 years. It will offer baseball and soccer fields, basketball courts, paths and playgrounds, picnic shelters and gazebos, and an educational nature center.

Century Park's nature center will include an educational facility that will teach children about the environment. The parks of Romeoville, though teach even more. They show how important community is to the people of this village.

Though not a large city, Romeoville supports 17 parks and a large recreation center.

Two years ago, a unique Park Watch program was established. Now, working together with the park district, dozens of volunteers—including many teenagers—give time and money to help make sure their public commons remain safe and beautiful. They plant flowers, pick up garbage, even help cut the grass.

Families coming together as a community: That is what the people of Romeoville will celebrate—and the lesson they will teach—when they join to dig up the first dirt of their new public land.

I hope you will join me in congratulating the people and community leaders of Romeoville as they break ground on Century Park.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was absent and unable to vote due to my recovery from heart surgery, July 26, 1999–July 30, 1999.

On July 26, 1999: I would have voted in favor of the Hoeffel amendment to H.R. 1074

(Rollcall No. 335). I would have voted against H.R. 1074 (Rollcall No. 336).

On July 27, 1999: I would have voted in favor of approving the journal (Rollcall No. 337). I would have voted against H.J. Res. 57 (Rollcall No. 338). I would have voted against H.J. Res. 260 (Rollcall No. 339). I would have voted in favor of the Boehlert amendment to H.R. 2605 (Rollcall No. 340). I would have voted in favor of the Visclosky amendment to H.R. 2605 (Rollcall No. 341). I would have voted in favor of H.R. 2605 (Rollcall No. 342).

On July 29, 1999: I would have voted in favor of H.R. 2465 (Rollcall No. 343). I would have voted against the Tiahrt amendment to H.R. 2587 (Rollcall No. 344). I would have voted in favor of the Norton amendment to H.R. 2587 (Rollcall No. 345). I would have voted against the Largent amendment to H.R. 2587 (Rollcall No. 346). I would have voted in favor of H.R. 2587 (Rollcall No. 347). I would have voted against H. Res. 263 (Rollcall No. 348). I would have voted against the Smith amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall No. 349). I would have voted in favor of the Greenwood amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall No. 350). I would have voted against the Campbell amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall No. 351).

On July 30, 1999: I would have voted in favor of the Moakley amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall No. 352). I would have voted against the Pitts amendment to H.R. 2606 (Rollcall No. 353). I would have voted in favor of H.R. 1501 (Rollcall No. 354). I would have voted in favor of S. 900 (Rollcall No. 355).

A BILL TO AMEND THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1986 TO ESTABLISH FOR CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS A LIMITED ESTATE TAX CREDIT EQUIVALENT TO THE MARITAL DEDUCTION AND A PRO RATA UNIFIED CREDIT

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation to address a problem that exists for employees of the World Bank and other international organizations. This same legislation was introduced in the last three Congresses. I understand that the estate tax rules, as amended by the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988 (TAMRA), are producing a serious and probably unintentional tax burden on certain employees of the World Bank and other international organizations.

The employees affected are those who are neither U.S. citizens nor permanent resident aliens, but who come to the United States temporarily for purposes of their employment at an international organization. In addition, nonresidents who are not U.S. citizens may also be affected. These individuals are normally exempt from U.S. individual income taxes.

The problem involves the restrictions on the use of a marital deduction in the estates of these individuals. These restrictions may result in an unwarranted U.S. estate tax burden because the individuals happen to die while in the United States, when their purpose for

being here is employment with an international organization. This bill addresses these problems by providing for a limited marital transfer credit.

The bill would apply to a holder of a G-4 (international organization employee) visa on the date of death. Normally, a resident employee and the spouse would each be entitled to a unified estate and gift tax credit, which under current law is equivalent to an exemption of \$650,000 or a total of \$1,300,000. However, if the employee dies the spouse would normally return to the country of citizenship. In that case, the surviving spouse would not utilize his or her unified credit. The bill would provide for a limited marital transfer credit, which again would be the equivalent of \$650,000. Thus, in a deceased employee's estate, there would be available the unified estate and gift tax credit for bequests to any beneficiaries selected by the deceased, as well as a maximum marital transfer credit equivalent to \$650,000, the latter limited for use to marital transfers. A similar provision would apply to nonresident individuals who are not U.S. citizens; however, the unified credit equivalent of \$60,000 would be submitted for the \$650,000.

I believe this change would appropriately address the problem that currently exists. Support of my colleagues in enacting this important piece of legislation is welcomed.

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL
ROBERT ALLAN GLACEL

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and pay tribute to Brigadier General Robert Allan Glacel, who will retire from the United States Army on September 30, 1999 after 30 years of exemplary service.

Brigadier General Glacel is the son of an Army Lieutenant Colonel who served in World War II and had a 22-year career in the U.S. Army. Brigadier General Glacel graduated from West Point in 1969 and was commissioned in the Field Artillery. After completing the Officer Basic Course and the Airborne and Ranger Courses, Brigadier General Glacel served as a forward observer and assistant executive officer with the 3rd Infantry Battalion, 319th Field Artillery, 173rd Airborne Brigade in the Republic of Vietnam. He then moved to the 3rd Infantry Division in Germany, serving as the Commander of B Battery, 1st Battalion, 10th Field Artillery; target acquisition platoon leader for the 3rd Infantry Division Artillery; and S-2 (Intelligence) of the 3rd Infantry Division Artillery.

Brigadier General Glacel served for three years in Alaska as Operations Officer and Executive Officer, 1st Battalion, 37th Field Artillery, 172nd Light Infantry Brigade (Separate). Additionally, he served as an assistant Professor of Engineering at the United States Military Academy and in the office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

In 1987, Brigadier General Glacel took command of the 1st Battalion, 4th Field Artillery, 2nd Infantry Division in the Republic of Korea, commanding the northern most Field Artillery

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