

The Pelosi Amendment has been the Trojan horse for transparency, participation and accountability at the MDBs. For the first time, citizens were given the right to know in advance what projects their government and the Banks had planned. Knowledge is power. More citizens now know about, comment on, monitor or participate in Bank-financed projects than at any time in the past, with the hoped-for effect of improving projects and mitigating environmental impacts.

Larry Williams, the tireless international campaigner for the Sierra Club, was one of the primary forces behind the MDB reform campaign that led to the development, passage, and implementation of the Pelosi Amendment. Larry's leadership brought changes to the World Bank which one observer said were the outcome of "four years of congressional hearings and constant badgering by environmentalists."

Larry Williams has touched the lives of millions of people who will never know directly of his untiring efforts on their behalf. I commend him for his untiring efforts and am honored to have been able to work with him. We will miss him.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE FLUENCY ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 10, 1998

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3829) to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to establish a program to help children and youth learn English, and for other purposes:

Ms. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this bill and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

We have before us a very overt attack on a very effective program that helps children for whom English is not their family's language.

Learning takes place at several levels based on the individual's ability and capacity. Research clearly indicates that it takes a minimum of three to five years for such children to become functionally proficient in English. English proficiency is essential in order to be successful in the mainstream society.

The bill essentially ignores this fact, by limiting to two years funding for students who have limited English proficiency. The bill also jeopardizes the potential for any increase in qualified bilingual teachers by eliminating federal grants for university teacher training programs.

I strongly embrace the notion that children need to learn English as quickly as possible. But, bilingual programs should be designed to ensure that children achieve the highest academic standards that their ability allows. They should not be subject to some arbitrary deadline that would prevent classroom teachers and local administrators from doing what is best for each child.

Mr. Chairman I represent Miami and Dade County, Florida, the Fourth largest school system in the country. We have approximately 40,000 active students with limited English

proficiency, and my school district tells me that an average of 2.9 years of bilingual instructional education is necessary before these students can be mainstreamed with the skills necessary to achieve proficiency in English.

Mr. Chairman, this bill ignores the needs of these students; it ignores the results of recent research; and it ignores the very practical needs of school districts like mine, that must teach English to tens of thousands of youngsters who speak some other language at home.

I urge the defeat of this bill.

TRIBUTE TO STANLEY HOTEL AND STANLEY MUSEUM

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to all of those involved with the operations and management of the Stanley Hotel and Stanley Museum in Estes Park, Colorado. Since 1990, the Stanley Hotel has offered fine service and grand accommodations at the gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park. I commend the proprietors for continuing that tradition and accommodating a museum celebrating the area's history. On June 9, the Stanley Museum was opened to showcase a collection of artifacts and mementos related to the enterprising brothers, Frances Edgar (F.E.) and Freelan Oscar (F.O.) Stanley. Born in Maine in 1849, the restless twins are famous for their inventions and ingenuity. To speed up their early work as artists, the twins invented the airbrush. When photography occupied too much of their time, they invented a method to dry-plate photography to speed up the processing. The Stanley brothers' love for music inspired them to produce fine violins—nearly 2,500 of them. The twins were also well-known for inventing the famous Stanley Steamer. F.O. Stanley suffered from tuberculosis and moved to Estes Park for the high, dry climate. A notorious gambler, he virtually established tourism in the Estes Valley. The Stanley Museum highlights the many contributions of the Stanley Brothers and pays tribute to their lasting legacy. Through the many artifacts, mementos and photographs displayed, one can truly appreciate the Stanley's influence on Colorado and the nation. I commend Marty Yochum, Frank Riggs and all of the museum docents for their hard work and dedication to this valuable effort.

HONORING SWADESH CHATTERJEE AND THE INDIAN AMERICAN FORUM FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 11, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the Indian American Forum for Political Education is one of the oldest and most respected Indian American community organizations in the United States. During the August recess more than

500 members of the IAFPE gathered in nearby Chantilly, Virginia for its annual convention and to elect a new slate of officers.

During the course of the convention, the IAFPE unanimously selected Swadesh Chatterjee as its new president. As a senior member of the House International Relations Committee, and particularly as someone who has supported a strong relationship between the United States and India, it has been my privilege to get to know Mr. Chatterjee. He has worked tirelessly with key decision makers in Washington to help the world's oldest democracy become better friends with the world's largest democracy. It is a fitting tribute to his work that Swadesh was elected to this post.

Mr. Speaker, we are a nation of immigrants. Swadesh Chatterjee's life is the classic success story of an American citizen who immigrated to this country and rose to become a leader in his community. Swadesh was born in Calcutta, India, where his mother still resides, and graduated in 1965 from Calcutta University with a degree in physics. Four years later he obtained a second degree in electronic engineering from Jadapur University. Swadesh came to the United States in 1980 to become the plant manager of Brandt Instruments, a manufacturer of process control instrumentation located in the Raleigh-Durham area of North Carolina. From this position, Swadesh was promoted to Executive Vice President and, for the past five years, he has served as the company's President. Under Swadesh's direction, Brandt Instruments has been extremely successful with its operating profits growing 170 percent during the last three years.

Swadesh is married to Dr. Manjusri Chatterjee, a psychiatrist in Cary, North Carolina. The couple have one daughter, Sopini, and a son, Souvik.

Swadesh Chatterjee has proven to be an exemplary citizen of the United States. He has become a successful businessman, civic leader and advocate for the interests of the Indian American community in Raleigh, North Carolina, and in Washington, D.C. Politicians on both sides of the aisle have sought Swadesh's wise counsel and support. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Swadesh on his election to the presidency of the IAFPE and wishing him continued success in the years ahead. Swadesh's story is a reminder to all that the Indian American community is one of our country's best human resources, as well as success stories. It is also wonderful proof that the United States is strong because we have welcomed immigrants to our shores, as they search for a better life for themselves, and better proof yet that we should continue to do so in the future.

IN MEMORY OF HAROLD A. BREIER, FORMER MILWAUKEE CHIEF OF POLICE

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 11, 1998

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Harold A. Breier, our former chief of police in Milwaukee who died Wednesday at the age of 87. Mr. Breier's name was synonymous with law and order in Milwaukee.

Many compare his stature to a rock of granite, immovable to the waves of controversy that sometimes washed over him. He ruled with an iron fist but a soft heart for those he called the good people of Milwaukee.

Mr. Breier devoted more than 44 years to law enforcement with the Milwaukee Police Department. He was chief of police during some of the most tumultuous times in Milwaukee and was a man of action who disdained sitting behind a desk. He remained a tough street cop throughout his career and was considered a crack marksman, who shot three criminal suspects in the line of duty during his career. None of them died from their wounds.

He climbed quickly through the ranks and was first promoted to detective in 1946, serving on the vice squad. After that followed promotions in swift succession; lieutenant in 1954, captain in 1958, deputy inspector in 1960, inspector of detectives in 1962 and chief of police on February 15, 1964, a position he would hold for more than 20 years.

Mr. Breier has been praised as a valued and trusted leader, a man who played no favorites in the enforcement of the law, and a tough guy who, at the same time, was very sensitive to his family and especially his wife.

Mr. Breier was married to his wife Eleanore for 57 years. He courted her for seven years before they married. Through the years, before her death in May at the age of 82, Mr. Breier did much of the cooking, grocery shopping and house cleaning. He also cultivated flowers and vegetables in his backyard.

He was a true product of the South side, a working man before his career in law enforcement, who held jobs as a timekeeper, an electrician's helper, a factory inspector and temporary sheriff's deputy. He also played left tackle on the Braumeister Beers and other teams in an amateur football league called the West Allis Majors.

Mr. Speaker, Harold Breier's memory is cherished by many in Milwaukee. We offer condolences to his daughter Suzanne and his son Thomas. We will miss his no-nonsense, straight shooting approach to life. His devotion to duty stands as an example to us all.

TRIBUTE TO NORTHERN COLORADO WATER CONSERVANCY DISTRICT

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District (NCWCD). During the August district work period, Mr. Eric Wilkinson and Mr. Brian Werner were kind enough to spend some time speaking with a member of my staff. NCWCD took two busloads of interested people on their annual Colorado-Big Thompson Project, West Slope tour. There, Eric, Brian and others shared hours of information, history and stories regarding one of Colorado's most important water projects. Their tour is a real tribute to the public and serves to educate scores of people on the importance of water to Colorado. I commend the district for conducting these wonderful tours and for their other important public outreach projects.

Currently, NCWCD is working with the Bureau of Reclamation on the issue of dam seepage at Horsetooth. The seepage is not serious according to NCWCD and the Bureau, but both entities are concerned about public reaction. I understand a recent public meeting on the topic went far to address the concerns of local citizens. Drill testing is occurring now to determine how the dam is settling. The NCWCD would also like to do a land exchange to acquire land appurtenant to the Windy Gap pipeline. The exchange is proceeding administratively, and I have encouraged the Forest Service to facilitate that process.

The Poudre River Corridor Act is also important to NCWCD. Under the Act, a state commission is to be set up for innovative projects and ideas. I am following up with technical corrections needed to help establish this long-overdue commission. I look forward to working on these and other issues with all of the hard-working, dedicated people of the Northern Colorado Water Conservancy District. They have my strong support and commendations for supplying Colorado's farms, ranches and cities with safe, clean water. I look forward to working with the NCWCD on these and other important issues.

THOMAS ALVA EDISON COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 9, 1998

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, when I introduced this bill on February 11, 1997, Thomas Edison's 150th birthday, I had no idea what a monumental task getting a coin bill to the floor is. Obtaining 290 cosponsors is no small task, and I particularly want to thank some of the original cosponsors—David Bonior, Jerry Solomon, Don Payne, and Porter Goss—for their exceptional efforts in making this bill possible.

The coin to be issued will honor the world's greatest inventor, Thomas Edison, and the effort to get it minted reminds me of one of his many famous sayings, "Genius is 1 percent inspiration, 99 percent perspiration."

To re-awaken America to the history of this national hero, this bill commemorates the 125th anniversary of the lightbulb, which Edison invented in 1879. The Treasury is authorized to issue a one-dollar commemorative coin in 2004 bearing Edison's likeness. The surcharges from the sale of the coins will be used to help fund eight different Edison locations across the country dedicated to extending Edison's legacy. This bill has no net cost to the federal government.

Edison was born in my district and last year, the Edison Birthplace museum in my district in Milan, Ohio, was so strapped for funds that it asked local officials for help with the electric bill. Other Edison sites across the country are faced with similar financial difficulties.

Edison was the most prolific inventor in American history with more than 1,300 patents. In addition to the lightbulb, these inventions include that stock ticker, the electronic vote recorder, and the phonograph.

This coin bill will be a suitable memorial of Thomas Edison, and will also provide needed help to many historical sites across America.

I would like to recognize two people on my staff, Christopher Bremer and Bill Wilson, both of whom put in long hours of work in developing the Edison legislation. Without their exceptional efforts, this bill would never have reached this point. All too often the contributions of Hill staff are unacknowledged and I want to extend my deepest thanks to them both for their efforts.

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

HON. SCOTTY BAESLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 11, 1998

Mr. BAESLER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday marked the kickoff of "Ending Violence Against Women" month back in my home state of Kentucky. Dozens of groups, including the Kentucky Women Advocates, the Kentucky Nurses Association, Metropolitan Women's Association, civic groups and good corporate citizens joined together at the Galleria in Louisville today to mark the occasion with a rally, speeches, and proclamations.

Kentucky's advocacy community—especially these groups and the Governor's Office on Child Abuse and Domestic Violence Services—has done an excellent job raising public awareness about the urgency of this issue.

This week I became a cosponsor of the Violence Against Women Act II.

I do so because, although the first Violence Against Women Act has made great strides, an estimated three to four million American women are assaulted each year by their husbands or partners. In Kentucky alone, 27,758 temporary protective orders and 18,252 emergency protective orders are issued annually.

I do so because domestic violence is still the least reported crime in the United States, but remains one of the most tragic, hurtful, and destructive crimes to the lives of citizens of my state and our nation. Clearly, more must be done.

I am especially proud to cosponsor VAWA II because it renews the Rural Domestic Violence provisions authored by myself and Reps. Long and Ewing in the 103rd Congress. This effort has sent more than \$250,000 to Kentucky to protect some of the most vulnerable women in my home state—those who live in rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, we are living in a time of remarkable prosperity and peace. But the fact remains that too many homes are wracked by domestic violence. Just as we must always work to ensure our nation's security and peace abroad, we must continue to work to ensure the physical security and peace of mind for the women across America.

AN EDUCATIONAL MEETING WITH THE COLORADO CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION AND COLORADO WOOLGROWERS

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 11, 1998

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, Kent Lebsack of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association and Sandy Snider of the