

far removed from the membership and was elected President of Local 259. In the late 60's he was a co-founder of the New York Labor Committee Against the War in Vietnam. In the early 70's Sam helped to bring national attention to the impact of plant closings and runaway shops. In the late 80's he served as a Jesse Jackson Brooklyn delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

For several decades Local 259 championed the forces of liberation and democracy in South Africa, South America, Haiti and throughout the globe. Numerous refugee labor leaders found safe haven, support and solidarity at Local 259. To continue expanding his legacy Sam Meyers now serves on the Commission for the Future of UAW. His career offers both inspiration and challenge for future generations.

The personality of Sam Meyers can be summarized in the same manner that author Edith Hamilton described the mentality of the great Greek civilization. He maintains a steady gaze on the world as it is with all of the harshness and pitfalls, but he never retreats into cynicism and despair. He is tough but full of hope. Central Brooklyn is proud to salute Sam Meyers for his Lifetime Struggle and Achievement.

#### TRIBUTE TO TOM BRADLEY

##### HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 13, 1998*

Mr. BERMAN. Mr. Speaker, few elections have given me greater satisfaction than Tom Bradley's victory as mayor of Los Angeles in 1973. At a time when militants and cynics were beginning to dominate the debate over race, Tom ignored the trend and assembled a coalition of blacks, whites and Latinos in his campaign. I know Martin Luther King would have been proud of Tom's accomplishment.

Courage and strength are the words that come to mind when I look back at the life of Tom Bradley. I can't imagine many of us would have persevered when faced with the same barriers that Tom faced again and again. Grandson of a slave, son of sharecroppers. Tom moved to Los Angeles at the age of seven in 1924. LA in those days was not a city especially hospitable to black people. Certainly there were very few examples anywhere in the country of African-Americans who had achieved success in politics or other fields. But Tom embarked on his career as if none of that mattered.

In 1941, Tom became a member of the Los Angeles Police Department, placing near the top on a recruitment exam. He spent 20 years on the force, eventually becoming lieutenant. At the time of his retirement, Tom was the highest-ranking black officer in the Department.

Now began the most famous phase of Tom Bradley's life. Two years after leaving the LAPD, he ran for a seat on the Los Angeles City Council. In a preview of what was to come, Tom brought together blacks, Asians and whites to defeat a white candidate for the seat. He was the first African-American in the history of Los Angeles to be elected to the City Council.

Tom always remained true to the idea of building coalitions among different groups.

This was not only a political strategy, but an honest expression of Tom's humanity. He genuinely liked people, and was as comfortable in the neighborhoods of Fairfax Avenue, Chinatown and Boyle Heights as in South Central Los Angeles. He was exactly the kind of person you would want to be mayor of a large and incredibly diverse city.

In 1969, Tom Bradley ran for mayor of LA. The incumbent, Sam Yorty, waged a blatantly racist campaign to defeat Tom. Rather than reacting with anger and hostility, which would have been understandable, Tom took the loss with equanimity. He vowed to fight again—at the ballot box. Tom's 1973 victory changed Los Angeles forever. For one, he proved that a black person could be elected mayor in a city with a relatively small black population. Even more important was the vivid demonstration that unity can triumph over divisiveness. Unlike many others then and now, Tom didn't play the "race card."

I don't want to cover in detail Tom's 20-year record as mayor, except to note that he opened up city hall to people from all backgrounds and brought the Olympics to LA in 1984. It says something that he was re-elected four times with only token opposition. I can't imagine Los Angeles will ever have a more popular mayor than Tom Bradley.

I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Tom Bradley, who represented the best America has to offer. He was a gentleman, a fighter for equal rights and justice and a man who fervently believed in the idea that through hard work and determination anything is possible. I hope that future generations will look to Tom Bradley as a model for how to live one's life.

#### AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

##### HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 13, 1998*

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the African Development Foundation (ADF) and appeal that it be funded at the full request of \$14 million. ADF plays a unique role within the United States government foreign aid programs. It is the only agency providing assistance directly at the community level to alleviate poverty and promote economic and social empowerment in Africa. It uses an approach premised on self-help and fosters self-reliance and local ownership. ADF has an impressive track record of high-impact projects that are sustained by the local community.

Working in fourteen countries, full funding of ADF will leverage an additional \$2.0 million from external sources and will finance almost 100 innovative projects that will benefit tens of thousands of poor Africans. ADF efforts are focused in four areas:

Promoting micro and small enterprise development to generate jobs and income for poor women, unemployed youth and other marginalized groups;

Expanding the participation of small African enterprises and producers groups in trade and investment relationships with the U.S. and within Africa;

Improving community-based natural resource management for sustainable development; and

Strengthening civil society and local governance to reinforce democratic structures and values.

I would like to strongly endorse the excellent work of the ADF and encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to do the same. In conclusion, I ask you to join me in supporting full funding for the African Development Foundation.

#### TRIBUTE TO CARNEY CAMPION

##### HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 13, 1998*

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give a special thank you to Carney Campion, who is retiring next month as General Manager of the Golden Gate Bridge, Transportation and Highway District.

San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge is a national symbol and national treasure. Carney Campion has been with the Bridge District for 23 years, and is its eighth General Manager. He continually dedicated himself to assuring that the Golden Gate Bridge remained structurally sound, and that Golden Gate Bus and Ferry Transit performed efficiently.

Carney has guided the Bridge District through labor strikes, has managed repeated demonstrations and celebrations, and has assured that tolls are sufficient to meet all of the Bridge District's needs. Recently, he helped obtain Federal support for seismic retrofit of the Golden Gate Bridge. Among other of Carney's numerous contributions are successful re-decking of the Bridge, modernization of transit and ferry service and facilities, and reorganization of the District's management and operations structure. He also had the foresight to help acquire the Northwestern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, which represents the Northern San Francisco Bay area's best hope for commuter rail service.

Born in Santa Rosa, California, Carney is a 1950 graduate of the University of California at Berkeley. He received his Bachelors of Arts degree in Personnel and Public Administration. He has held numerous positions in national and California business, transit and service organizations.

Mr. Speaker, Carney Campion is a true son of Northern California. His contributions will long contribute to the quality of life that we in the area all enjoy. As he begins a well-deserved retirement, I wish him and his wife, Kathryn, best wishes and Godspeed.

#### THE LOS FRESNOS CISD

##### HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 13, 1998*

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to explain why it is particularly painful for me to be here in Washington DC today, as opposed to the event on my schedule for today in Texas. I was to speak to an elementary school in the Los Fresnos Consolidated Independent School District.

Villareal Elementary is a school which has, for the last three years running, scored an exemplary rating from the Texas Education

Agency's Texas Academic Achievement Scores (TAAS) test. These tests in Texas gauge our children's progress in learning, as well as the progress by school boards to incorporate various teaching techniques into the curriculum.

The first year I went there, I urged them to do well on their TAAS tests, telling them if they did well, I would come back to urge them on for the next year. They did well, and I went back the next year. It has become a matter of habit for us now, Villareal Elementary scoring high on their TAAS, and their local congressman coming back to shout bravo for their efforts.

Perhaps it will be helpful to explain why this school district does so well academically. This is a school district with a creative and energetic leader, Dr. Eliseo Ruiz, the superintendent of LFCISD, who attributes the high academic achievements to "purposely setting some very high goals."

Dr. Ruiz was named one of 10 "exemplary superintendents" in Texas, and the school district itself ranked fourth in the state in the education of Hispanics, according to research by Texas A&M University. According to Dr. Ruiz, the stars began to line up for the school district about four years ago when they began aligning curriculum, establishing timelines and monitoring benchmarks.

He insists that a greater parental involvement was the key to the schools' collective success. Each school requires a parents' fair at the beginning of the year, followed by various keynote speakers to parents about how to work with children in learning responsibility. Once again, we have an example of what really works in our nation's schools . . . parental involvement from the beginning to the end.

While Congress labors mightily today to complete our work for the year, be aware of the fact that there is a school which very much wanted their congressman to see them today. For the RECORD, their congressman wants very much to see them today; they never fail to move me and inspire me.

#### AUTOMOBILE NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT OF 1998

SPEECH OF

**HON. JOHN D. DINGELL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Saturday, October 10, 1998*

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Representative HANSEN for bringing this legislation before the House for consideration. I am deeply grateful for his support and the work he has done on H.R. 3910.

The industrial, cultural, and natural heritage legacies of Michigan's automobile industry are nationally significant; they have made this a greater country. In cities across Michigan, such as Detroit, Dearborn, Flint, Kalamazoo, Lansing, and Saginaw, the automobile was designed and manufactured and in turn helped establish and expand the United States as an industrial power. The industrial strength of automobile manufacturing was vital to defending freedom and democracy in two world wars and fueled our economic growth in the modern era.

Automobile heritage is more than the assembly lines and engineering rooms where

cars were created and built. Turning a vision into a reality, the story of the automobile is a tale of hard work and growth. It is the shared history of millions of Americans who fought, during the labor movement, for good wages and benefits. This industry shaped 20th Century America like no other; it is the quintessential American story. It is a story worth celebrating and sharing.

The end product of all this hard work and cooperation, the Automobile National Heritage Area, creates something special and lasting both for Michigan and America. Again, I thank my colleague from Utah, Representative HANSEN, along with Chairman DON YOUNG. The gentleman from Utah has done a superb job, and I salute him. I say to my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, and from all regions of America, that the Automobile National Heritage Area will enormously benefit the people of the 16th District in the State of Michigan and those who work in and are dependent upon the auto industry. This area is very, very important to us in Michigan in terms of remembering our history, who we are, and what we have done to build America.

But all these efforts in Washington would not have come about if not for the years of planning by educators, local officials, and business leaders to bring together—in one package—a way to preserve this story. These local, grassroots efforts have been supported by many organizations in Michigan, including our major automobile manufacturers, labor organizations, businesses, towns and cities, chambers of commerce, and elected officials from both parties. There are too many individuals to thank today. But I would like to extend my gratitude to Ed Bagale of the University of Michigan-Dearborn, Steve Hamp of the Henry Ford Museum, Sandra Clark of the State of Michigan, Maud Lyon of the Detroit Historical Museum, Bill Chapin, and Barbara Nelson-Jameson of the National Parks Service.

I urge my colleagues to support the rich history and tradition of the automobile. Support this unique American story. Support H.R. 3910.

#### DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT

SPEECH OF

**HON. TOM BILEY**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, October 12,  
1998\*\*\*SHD\*\*\*Clarification of Provisions of H.R. 2281 Relating to Stock Market Data*

Mr. BILEY. Madam Speaker, I rise to correct a clerical error that resulted in the omission of an important portion of my statement of August 4, 1998 in support of H.R. 2281.

In my statement, I had included clarification of certain portions of the legislation that provide for the protection of electronic databases, specifically with respect to entities that collect and disseminate information about our stock markets.

I supported this legislation because my good friend, Chairman HYDE of the Judiciary Committee, agreed to my request to include provisions that ensure that the protections provided in the Act in no way undermine or affect the provisions of the Federal securities laws

relating to the collection and dissemination of information about the stock market.

Section 11A of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and the rules promulgated thereunder, charge the Securities and Exchange Commission with the duty to assure the prompt, accurate, reliable and fair collection, processing, distribution, and publication of information about stock quotes and transactions. The ability and extent to which self-regulatory organizations such as stock exchanges may collect fees for the dissemination of this information is subject to the approval of the Commission. Pursuant to this authority, the Commission has, in the past, approved of fees charged for stock market quotations by self-regulatory organizations such as stock exchanges, which have used these fees to fund the collection and distribution of market data pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, among other activities.

Similarly, pursuant to the authority granted it under Section 11A of the Exchange Act, the Commission may, in the future, reexamine the fee structure associated with the dissemination of market data to better serve the public interest, protect investors, and promote efficiency, competition, and capital formation. The legislation explicitly preserves the ability of the Commission to take such action, with respect to both real-time and delayed data. In this regard, I wish to emphasize that this legislation does not create a property right in either real-time or delayed market data for self regulatory organizations, and preserves the full and complete authority of the Commission over the ways in which stock market data is collected and disseminated.

This is critical because some experts have described stock quotation information as being "as necessary as oxygen" to investors, especially as investors turn more and more frequently to their computers to invest on-line.

As the Internet and electronic communication make it increasingly easier for investors to seek out information about the marketplace and participate in our stock markets, we must ensure that these technological advances provide maximum access to information for investors, consistent with the competitive and efficient functioning of our marketplace.

In this regard, I intend to continue the Committee's vigorous oversight of this important area to ensure that the Commission is using its authority under the Exchange Act to ensure that fees that are charged for market data neither hamper the development of the most efficient means for investors, especially retail investors, to obtain this information nor undermine the ability of the stock markets to fulfill their obligation to provide it.

#### CELEBRATION OF POLISH- AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

**HON. STEVEN R. ROTHMAN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 13, 1998*

Mr. ROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark Polish-American Heritage Month which is being celebrated throughout our nation during the entire month of October. For seventeen consecutive years, the more than one million Polish-Americans in New Jersey have participated in events that honor and recognize the remarkable accomplishments of the Polish-American community.