

not seen since the civil rights era. Economic development is the arena where that response can be framed.

Let's talk specifics.

I am board chairman of the Carver Federal Savings Bank, in New York City. With some \$370 million in deposits and assets, Carver is the largest African-American managed bank in the Nation. Founded in 1948, it now has eight branches throughout the city, and is one of only a handful of African-American institutions that is publicly traded.

Carver was always there for the community, providing the black churches with loans when others wouldn't. Now the bank is beginning to take its place as a vital part of what has to be done.

It was recently approved to grant SBA loans and has just launched a credit-card service. Our main office on 125th Street, destroyed in a fire three years ago, has been rebuilt as a \$5 million four-story state-of-the-art banking facility that is one of the key elements in the revival of 125th Street.

A scholarship fund established in 1986 has already given out some \$320 million to college-bound kids in our communities.

Carver—and the creation and support of similar institutions across the Nation—are just the most obvious vehicles for stopping the cash hemorrhaging from our communities and providing the capital to create and support a vital small-business community. Such work should be a mandate if we want to create a foundation for the next round of struggles around politics, jobs, and education.

Another area that needs serious consideration is the fledgling development of enterprise zones. I serve on the board of the upper Manhattan empowerment zone and chair its economic and physical development committee.

As you know, the empowerment zone initiative is proceeding in eight cities. While not without its critics and with only limited dollars, there can be no doubt that the zone has already generated a substantial amount of investment interest in central Harlem.

A one-stop capital shop for small businesses, offering both loans and technical assistance, has just opened its doors. The first round of proposals, numbering in the hundreds, have been reviewed. They range from expanding funeral homes to creating a Harlem health club, night clubs, credit unions, and a new cable distributor.

So while it is too soon to declare victory, the concept—driven by many members of this caucus—plainly can provide a significant push to economic activity in our communities.

And for it to work, government has to play a role, too. The government at every level has to fulfill its commitment to be a partner in areas the private economy cannot provide. The Community Redevelopment Act forced banks to do community development, but there are no comparable requirements for check cashers, for instance. No community people own them. Making them reinvest in the community is something we can do easily.

And where jobs develop outside the community there has to be a decent transportation system to get people to those jobs. Even the latest projection by the Regional Plan Association, covering education and transportation needs, doesn't deal with how poor urban residents can realistically access jobs in suburban industrial parks.

Here's where government needs to play a role today. It lies in such areas as subsidizing work on a high-speed rail system so inner-city youths can access suburban jobs. It means a WPA for national infrastructure projects, putting needed services in place while training young people as a new class of

artisans. It means getting away from the childishness of left and right that says government and business have to fight each other. They have always collaborated; the question is—in whose interest?

We can make them work together for our community, and that is what self-reliance means. Community leaders must demand government programs—in education and skills development, in transportation, and in the transition from welfare to work—that ensure self-reliant traits can flourish.

But government won't provide unless it is pressured. That pressure has to come from organizations in our community, and particularly from members of this caucus. So what shape are the institutions in that protect African-American empowerment? Why haven't we been able to fund our own groups?

And what of the institutions that are supposed to be on the front lines? Even Kweisi M'Fume has said how difficult it is to raise money for the NAACP from inside our community. Plainly, we have work to do.

In closing: as the struggle for resources in America becomes more brutal, we had better have a serious discussion about how we can fund our own defenders. I mean the members of this caucus along with our civil rights, political, and social institutions. Keeping them alive and fighting is a major part of what makes economic development so critical today.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF CONFERENCE REPORT ON
H.R. 3610, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
APPROPRIATIONS ACT,
1997, AND PASSAGE OF H.R. 4278,
OMNIBUS CONSOLIDATED APPRO-
PRIATIONS ACT, 1997

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, September 28, 1996

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I make these brief remarks to explain the provisions of section 631 of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriations Act, 1997 which were incorporated in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997 and which were made a part of that bill at my suggestion. At hearings held this spring before the committee I chair, the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, it was disclosed that several Federal agencies had engaged in significant lobbying activities, using appropriated funds, designed to affect the outcome of legislation pending before the Congress. It also became apparent that existing statutory restrictions on the use of appropriated funds for lobbying activities were ineffective in controlling agency lobbying. The conferees have, therefore, agreed to language which would apply a governmentwide limit on agency lobbying.

The statutory language contains two prohibitions on the use of appropriated funds. The first applies to grassroots lobbying in which agencies make both express and indirect appeals to the public to contact Members of Congress in support of or opposition to pending legislation. The second applies more broadly to the preparation, distribution or use of specified types of publications designed to foster support or oppose pending legislation. Following enactment of this prohibition, which is similar to prohibitions found for a number of

years in the Labor-HHS and Interior appropriations bills, all Federal agencies receiving appropriated funds will be subject to a uniform set of restrictions.

COMMEMORATING FREEDOM FOR
THE HMONG REFUGEES IN THAI-
LAND AND THEIR EXODUS FROM
BAN NAPHO CAMP

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud that after a long and arduous process, the summary forced repatriation policy against Lao and Hmong refugees in Thailand was reversed this year. We are very fortunate that a small dedicated group of individuals persisted in their effort to end this policy.

Mr. Speaker, many of the Lao and Hmong refugees being forced back to the Communist regime in Lao they fled were former combat veterans. They fought as staunch allies alongside the U.S. military and Central Intelligence Agency during the Vietnam war.

Thousands of Lao and Hmong veterans and their families in the Ban Napo camp in Thailand have now been given political asylum in the United States. Some will join relatives in my congressional district in Wisconsin. Critical to the success of the policy battle were a number of key individuals who played a leadership role in the enormous and intense struggle to free the Lao Hmong refugees. In particular, I would like to cite the efforts of Maj. Gen. Vang Pao, Dr. Shur Vangyl, Stephen Vang, Pang Bliang Vang, Nhla Long Xiong, Pia Vang, and Kue Xiong of the Lao Veterans of America which has its Wisconsin chapter headquartered in my district. Likewise, Dr. Jane Hamilton-Merritt and Philip Smith helped spearhead the difficult battle in Washington, DC, and in Congress, to save the Lao and Hmong refugees. They worked very closely with my office to provide information and implement strategy.

In May 1995, I attended a human rights forum, at the University of Wisconsin-Stout. The forum was organized by Stephen Vang and Pobzeb Vang at the University of Wisconsin-Stout and was attended by many from Wisconsin and across the United States. It was essential in developing support for this important initiative.

Mr. Speaker, in tribute to the Lao and Hmong people, and their elaborate history, I request that my remarks from the University of Wisconsin-Stout conference be placed into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

You have before you many experts, more expert and certainly much more heroic than me to deal with this cause. Mr. Philip Smith and Dr. Jane Hamilton-Merritt can talk to you at length about the situation as it exists today and the reasons that we sent the congressional staff to the area over Christmas and New Years as well as the forced repatriation and other events that have occurred since that time. The purpose of the trip was not successful by its end result; the trip was successful by facts which I think it has established and the truth which I believe it has exposed. We will do our best to try and articulate those facts and the truth as we see it this week on the floor of the United States

Congress. I do not enjoy standing up and saying to my Government that you are not telling the truth. But if that is what is necessary to defend truth and justice, I will do that this week.

As I said, I originally intended to go through all the details of that trip and what we felt we learned—and what our report suggests. I am going to allow that to be done by Mr. Smith and others in their remarks. What I want to do is follow-up an assignment that I received yesterday from Dr. Merritt on the airplane from Minneapolis to Eau Claire when she said: "It was essential that I give you a call to action and that I articulate specific steps which I believe that you must take and we must take in the next few days."

Many of you are aware that we will consider a U.S. State Department reorganization bill before the U.S. Congress on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, of this next week. Thanks to the Human Rights Subcommittee Chairman, Congressman Christopher Smith of New Jersey, that bill will sequester, or prevent the expenditure of, thirty million dollars in UNHCR money for Fiscal Year 1996. It then will reserve that thirty million for the admission and resettlement of Southeast Asian refugees, including the Hmong and Lao refugees.

The sequestration language prohibits the use of any of this money for repatriation unless the President certifies to the Congress: (1) that all refugees have been offered resettlement outside the country of origin, and (2) that all unscreened camp residents and non-refugees have had access to a fair screening process similar to that used by the Immigration and Naturalization Service here in the United States, or have been offered resettlement. The purpose is obvious. The purpose is to make the State Department, the UNHCR (which receives most of the money) and the host countries more accountable for actions taken with U.S. financial assistance. The purpose is also to send a clear and convincing message from the Congress that the present action of our Government is simply unacceptable. The standards which the State Department is responsible for enforcing are simply no different than those the Immigration and Naturalization Service enforces here at home.

You must know, however, that there will be opposition to this provision, and that there will be attempts to remove this provision from the legislation. Congressman Doug Bereuter, a member of the International Affairs Committee and a Congressman from Nebraska, is expected to offer an amendment on the Floor of the Congress during debate to strike this provision arguing that the State Department could use this money for other kinds of refugees. We must do what we can to defeat that amendment. This then would be my call to action for each and every one of you as suggested by Dr. Jane to me yesterday in her instructions:

First of all, each and every one of you must, between now and Tuesday, contact your Congressman and your Senators from your state (and any state you have friends or relatives in) explaining to them the urgency of their awareness, their involvement, and their support for maintaining the language in the Committee bill—and, in other words, defeating the Bereuter amendment.

Number two, it is essential that you begin immediately to create similar support and awareness in the United States Senate. Certainly, John Medinger can discuss and talk to that issue later this morning.

Fourth, and perhaps most important to our success, each and every one of you individually, and as an organization, must urgently and diligently work with the American press (some of them are here today) to publicize

the tragic, dramatic circumstances that we now face unless something is done.

The American people are a good people. But, the American people can not take action unless first they are educated as to the problem. They must know and understand the circumstances. I have no doubt when they do, they will rally with you in your cause. But, we must first get the message to the American people.

Finally, many of you have come to know that we in America, at the end of May every year, set aside a day and a time to remember those veterans who have served our country and its cause. A week from Monday, we will do this again. You use Memorial Day as your opportunity to communicate with all Americans everywhere that when we remember those veterans who served our government and its policies that we don't forget those veterans in refugee camps today who are at risk.

Thank you very much.

TRIBUTE TO HON. BILL ZELIFF

HON. HOWARD COBLE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. COBLE. Mr. Speaker, I preferred to speak to this point on the floor last Saturday, but the late hour and the uncertain schedule precluded that. The purpose of these remarks is to advise all that the Congress of the United States will lose one of its leading members with the imminent departure of BILL ZELIFF.

I frequently refer to BILL ZELIFF as the common sense voice of reason from the "northern tier"—New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont. BILL ZELIFF speaks authoritatively for the private sector because, as an innkeeper, he, his wife, his family and his able staff personify the private sector.

Several months ago BILL called me to complain of a rumor he had heard regarding the transfer of a Coast Guard cutter from her New Hampshire port. He was upset and asked my assistance in retaining the cutter in this port. I told him my belief was that there was no move afoot, but checked with the Commandant of the Coast Guard who verified my conclusion. I then assured BILL not to worry. That was not good enough for ZELIFF. He insisted that I come to New Hampshire to meet with Coast Guard officials and assure them that the cutter would remain stationed in New Hampshire. I complied with his request and we did in fact meet with Coast Guard officials as well as interested citizens. This episode convinced me, once again, that BILL ZELIFF is Mr. Persistence. This Coast guard cutter, by the way, continues to call New Castle, NH her home port.

I could speak hours about the outstanding manner in which BILL ZELIFF represents his constituents in Congress, but it is not necessary because they know they have been represented by an outstanding Member of Congress. Literally hundreds of New Hampshire citizens: male, female, liberal, conservative, Democrat, Republican, have told me BILL ZELIFF is the most popular and most effective elected official in New Hampshire.

So long BILL—you will be missed.

TRIBUTE TO GARLAND VERNON G.V. STEWART

HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, September 30, 1996

Mr. HASTINGS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of the greatest Americans who ever lived, Mr. Garland Vernon G.V. Stewart, who departed this life on September 12, 1996. I make this distinction without the slightest hesitance, for Mr. Stewart embodied all the things that good people consider great.

Though born at a time when few African-Americans were expected to, or even allowed to, seek high academic training, Mr. Stewart was an educated man, having received degrees from two of the most prominent institutions in the South, Atlanta University and Morehouse College. More significant for a man of his era and circumstances, he also received a masters degree from the University of Michigan. Thus, it can be said that Mr. Stewart was truly a learned man. But education was not what made Mr. Stewart a great man. Rather, it was how he used his education to serve others, that made him great.

For almost half a century, G.V. Stewart committed himself to the education and uplifting of his community and his race. From school teacher, to principal, to the first African-American administrator in Hillsborough County, FL, he inspired his students and those around him to seek a better life, and to make life better for others. He believed, as most great men know, that it was his responsibility to reach back for others as others had reached back for him. In this regard, he used his influence, and his own personal resources to ensure that young African-American men and women who desired a college education received one. Many of those individuals are today very successful lawyers, doctors, politicians, judges, and educators, whose debt of gratitude can never be repaid. My own debt of gratitude spans a life time. When I decided to run for the U.S. Senate in 1970, Mr. Stewart was stalwart in his support of me: When others asked, "Why?," Mr. Stewart asked, "Why not?" Not only did he encourage me to seek public office, but he backed me financially. As a Federal judge, I was often blessed with Mr. Stewart's wise council, and when I was elected to the U.S. Congress, no one was more proud than him.

To say that Mr. Stewart was a community activist is like saying that Ghandi was a philosopher. He was. And in his activism there was genuine purpose and there was great vision. The world, owing so much of its progress to men like G.V. Stewart, will miss his vision and his commitment to serving others—the way he sought to build bridges between people of different orientations. But what it will miss most is the great love that exemplified his life—bestowed not just upon his family and close friends, but those who simply came in contact with him, and many who never did. His legacy is large: the number of Florida's community leaders, educators and other professionals who were influenced by G.V. Stewart is too great to list.

The world is a better place for knowing G.V. Stewart, and heaven is a better place for welcoming him. I take pride in honoring my mentor, my friend, and a man who claimed me as