

while Arab leaders based their political appeal on fighting colonialism or Zionism, or on ethnic and religious bonds, or on sheer brute force. No Arab leader ever said: "Judge me on my G.D.P." So Arab economies existed to support the state, instead of the state existing to support the economy. Or, as the Egyptian intellectual Tahseen Bashir says: "Egypt was first a state, then the people were created."

A year ago 500 Egyptian businessmen gathered for the country's biggest-ever economic conference. They adjusted the date precisely so President Mubarak could attend. The day of the conference Mr. Mubarak canceled because of another pressing engagement—he had to receive the President of Mauritania.

No wonder Mr. Mubarak has failed to institute the structural reforms that could make Egypt attractive to foreign investors and competitive on the world stage—that is downsizing the bloated bureaucracy, privatizing state industries and reforming investment regulations. President Mubarak is terrified that downsizing will lead to unemployment and riots.

That is a legitimate fear. But even if Mr. Mubarak doesn't want to touch his bureaucracy, he could at least reform Egypt's antiquated commercial codes, arbitrary tax regulations and red-tape foreign investment rules (a foreign investor needs the signatures of 26 different officials to set up shop here) so that the private sector can provide the jobs the Government cannot.

Fact: Mr. Mubarak has more mummies in his cabinet than King Tut. His team of ministers is the oldest in the Arab world. It has not risen to the economic challenge, and so investors go elsewhere.

It is time for the U.S. to stop looking at Egypt as a pillar in the peace process, and start looking at it as an economic laggard badly in need of shock therapy. Egypt doesn't need a shuttle by the Secretary of State. It needs a shuttle by the Secretary of the Treasury. The World Bank estimates that the Arab states and Iran will have to create 47 million new jobs by the year 2010 just to accommodate the population boom that will enter the labor force by then.

If governments here do not reform themselves to meet that challenge, this region won't just miss the tram. The whole station will explode.

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE WALLACE

HON. PETER T. KING

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to take this opportunity to salute one of my constituents for his role in the global struggle against tyranny during World War II. Mr. George Wallace, from Merrick, NY, is a member of the very best generation this Nation ever produced. Like millions of other men from all across the United States, when war came to America in 1941, he answered the call to duty and did his part.

His service record during the Second World War is both remarkable and typical. I would like to enter into the RECORD a brief outline of his military service.

George Wallace joined the U.S. Army in October 1942. After graduating Officer Candidate School he has commissioned as a 2d lieutenant of the field artillery. Shipped to England in 1944, he graduated Airborne School and was assigned to the 17th Airborne Division, 680th Glider Field Artillery Battalion.

Wallace served with this unit in the Battle of the Bulge and Operation Varsity, the largest airborne operation of the war. Fighting throughout, the Rhineland Campaign, Wallace took part in the capture of Wesel, Munster, and the Ruhr Valley complex.

After V-E Day, he transferred to the 101st Airborne for occupation duties and training for possible action during the then-likely invasion of Japan. Following the deactivation of the 101st, he transferred to the 82nd Airborne and marched with that unit under Gen. James M. Gavin during a victory parade in New York City on January 6, 1946. During the war years, he had had the honor of serving in three different airborne divisions.

Not yet through serving his country, George Wallace stayed on with the Army Reserve until April, 1953. Following his distinguished military service, Wallace joined the New York City Fire Department, where he served for 29 years before retiring as assistant chief of the department.

I was very proud on October 11, 1995, to be joined in Washington by Mr. George Wallace for the special joint meeting of Congress in honor of World War II veterans. We must never forget the courage and sacrifice of those millions of American young men, who like George Wallace answered their country's call during World War II.

HONORING FAROOQ KATHWARI

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to join with my constituents and with the members of the American Jewish Committee as they honor Farooq Kathwari, who will receive the Institute of Human Relations Award on November 2 in Manhattan.

This prestigious award is presented annually by the American Jewish Committee to an individual who represents the bold and humanitarian beliefs and ideals that foster civil and human rights and promote democracy. The Human Relations Award embodies the practices of a pluralistic society and the belief that the goals of justice, freedom, and democracy for one group will be achieved only by guaranteeing them for all peoples.

Mr. Speaker, Farooq Kathwari is a most fitting recipient of this high honor. His story illustrates what our great country stands for, and the bountiful opportunities the United States offers its citizens. Farooq Kathwari came to America 30 years ago as a political refugee from Kashmir, and he now leads one of the Nation's largest home-furnishing companies. He arrived in New York City at age 20 armed with a BA in English and political science, and with a determination to live and grow in a free society. Two years later he earned an MBA, went to work for Newcourt Securities, where he rapidly rose to the position of vice president, and simultaneously launched his own importing business. Soon thereafter, Ethan Allen purchased an interest in his company. In 1980, the firms merged, and Farooq Kathwari became vice president of Ethan Allen. By 1989, he had risen to the post of chairman, president, and CEO.

While becoming a leader in the American and international business communities, Mr.

Kathwari did not forget his origins. He enthusiastically undertook a variety of projects supportive of freedom and human rights. Of special note is his work as founder of the Council for Human Rights in Kashmir. Through this organization, Farooq Kathwari has dedicated himself to help foster a dialog for peace in this much-troubled region, and to promote human rights around the world.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me now in honoring Farooq Kathwari, a most compassionate and selfless citizen. May his good works serve as a model for countless others to follow.

HONORING STEPHEN WARD TUTTLE II ON ATTAINING THE RANK OF EAGLE SCOUT

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay special tribute to an outstanding young man in my district, Stephen Ward Tuttle II of Miami, a member of Boy Scout Troop 840 of St. Louis Church. Stephen has earned the highest honor a Scout can achieve, the rank of Eagle Scout.

Stephen Tuttle began his long, arduous climb toward the rank of Eagle Scout as a Cub Scout over 5 years ago. During that time, he has constantly striven for excellence in school, church, and scouting. He has consistently demonstrated discipline, leadership, commitment, and integrity and provided an outstanding example to the Scouts around him and to the community as a whole. He has earned the respect and admiration of his fellow Scouts, schoolmates, family, and those in our community.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Stephen Tuttle on a job well done. I join with his mother, Laura Tuttle, his scoutmaster, Capt. Roy Hamlin, his troop, and our entire community in recognizing his achievement and wishing him continued success in the future.

SECRETARY WEINBERGER SEES B-2'S STRENGTHS

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 30, 1995

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, among the many budget issues that Congress continues to work on is our effort to revitalize our national security. In these tight budgetary times, every spending decision we make must be cost and benefit justified.

The following commentary, written by former Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger in the November 6, 1995, issue of *Forbes* magazine, provides some of the many outstanding arguments for our Nation to continue to fund the B-2 Stealth Bomber Program. As Secretary Weinberger notes, "few people understand just how good, how revolutionary, this stealth bomber is." That said, I recommend that all of my colleagues in the