

modify its constitution, Macedonia with the help of Cyrus Vance as U.N. negotiator, managed to lift the damaging embargo on trade with Greece. The name issue was set aside for future negotiation and both countries claim to be enjoying profitable and peaceful relations.

Perhaps the most serious and difficult unresolved problem, Macedonia now faces is the status of its 23 percent Albanian minority. In addressing that issue, we are fortunate to have available a number of recommendations made this week by a working group appointed by the Council on Foreign Relations to promote stability in the Southern Balkans. They urge as the first priority maintaining the U.N. force on Macedonia's border with Serbia, as proof of U.S. commitment to Macedonia's territorial integrity and to minimize military expenditures by the Balkan states.

Second, the working group urges support of economic recovery in Macedonia, because no effort to reduce ethnic conflict is likely to succeed if economic conditions deteriorate. They recommend international support for "construction of an East-West transportation corridor that would link Bulgaria to its Adriatic ports via Macedonia." They urge other efforts at economic integration of the region.

Thirdly, the group found two key areas where reforms could make a difference: education and the political system. They urge the Macedonian government to end its opposition to Tetovo University, where the Albanian language is taught, and the expansion of Albanian language instruction at Skopje University. They call on the United States "to accompany efforts to facilitate the satisfaction of Albanian cultural needs with efforts to support Macedonian cultural development."

Finally, the working group heard several conflicting arguments about the ethnic composition of public sector employment with the Albanian minority claiming discrimination. In the long run, the conclusion was that economic progress in Macedonia will depend on the growth of the private sector.

On the issue of electoral reform, they found a consensus that reforms should be designed "to equalize the population of electoral districts and introduce some element of proportionality in the distribution of seats." The hope is that the probable increase in diversification of ethnic Albanian participation in parliament would encourage Albanian participation in coalition politics and legitimate the Macedonian political order in the Albanian community. The group suggested permitting the use of minority languages in the conduct of local business in state offices.

Finally, Macedonia's political stability is to some extent at the mercy of events in Kosovo on its northern border. The 90 percent Albanian majority in Kosov has been kept under a brutal suppression by the 10 percent Serbian minority, and the danger of a violent revolt has been real. However, on Sept. 3 Slobodan Milosevic, the president of Serbia, seems to have reached a deal with Ibrahim Rugova, the longtime leader of ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, to end the six-year Albanian boycott of state schools. Motivating Mr. Milosevic may have been the American warning to him that he could not expect to join the International Monetary Fund until he improved his treatment of the Albanian population.

For the first time in many years, it is possible to look with some optimism at the future of the Southern Balkans.

HONORING SAMMY YUKUAN LEE

HON. DAVID FUNDERBURK

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. FUNDERBURK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sammy Yukuan Lee, a world renowned scholar of Chinese antiquities, who has been a United States citizen since June 28, 1984. Even in his youth Sammy Lee was strongly principled and highly disciplined. Gifted with extraordinary foresight, he was able to take advantage of the many opportunities he encountered. His accomplishments demonstrate that hard work and discipline can be a formula for success.

A native of Da Lao Wa village in Zhaoyuan county of Shandong province, China, Sammy Lee is the youngest of five sons in a rural farming family. Village life offered little chance of obtaining a higher education and few prospects for earning a good livelihood. Armed with a sixth-grade education, Sammy Lee who was then in his teens, was sent by his father, Lee Quande, to Beijing to learn a trade from Mr. Teng, the owner of Ji Zhen Xiang, an antique shop. There, Sammy Lee met a fellow apprentice, David Techun Wang, with whom he developed a life-long partnership and close friendship.

In China in the 1920's, most of the workers were illiterate. Sammy Lee and David Wang, fortunate enough to have a basic education, looked beyond their immediate environment. In Beijing, they saw the need for communicating with the many foreign residents to expand their business. Therefore, besides their daily work activities, they also taught themselves English, German, and Japanese from whatever books or methods they could obtain.

In the early 1930's, through his skill and knowledge in Chinese antiques, Sammy Lee met Dr. Hans Bidder, the First Secretary of the German Embassy; Dr. Grand, Chief of Staff of Peking Union Medical College Hospital; and Drs. Ecket and Huwer, who were on the staff of the German Hospital. They were all very much interested in Chinese antiques including carpets, bronzes, ceramics and furniture. Despite his limited command of foreign languages, Sammy Lee was able to interact well with his customers. He established an enduring friendship with each of them built upon mutual trust. His relationships with Europeans and Americans exposed him to Western culture and opened his mind to new opportunities.

Sammy Lee's quest for knowledge and his desire to satisfy his customers prompted him to travel throughout China in search of sources of antique carpets. In those days, any place outside of Beijing proper was beyond the reach of most Chinese merchants, who maintained a traditionally centric view of China. Sammy Lee endured considerable hardship during these days, but found his travels into adjacent provinces to be rewarding.

The most difficult time for Mr. Lee was probably the years between 1935 and 1938, when he was diagnosed with tuberculosis, a prevalent disease at that time. Before the development of the miracle drug for this infectious disease, most of its victims had little hope of recovery. Sammy Lee, true to his character, was determined to overcome this dreadful obstacle. Under the personal care of Dr. and Mrs.

Grand in their home, he followed Dr. Grand's professional advice to the letter—total rest and inactivity. For an energetic and ambitious young man, the treatment was drastic. Fortunately, he completely recovered and was able to return to work in the antique shop.

After World War II, Sammy Lee and David Wang decided to expand the business to Nanjing and Shanghai; and, of course, Mr. Lee was always ready to take on new challenges. However, because of the political turmoil in China, Mr. Tenberg, a close friend, strongly advised him to leave China. In 1947, the Lee's and the Wang's moved from Shanghai to Hong Kong along with several friends and a few of their employees.

Relying upon their own resilience and determination, Sammy Lee and David Wang capitalized on their knowledge of Chinese art and became partners in a new enterprise, the Sammy Y. Lee and Wang's Company Limited, specializing in Chinese antiques and the manufacture of furniture.

Foreseeing an opportunity for expansion, Sammy Lee ventured to Tokyo, Japan, and established the Oriental House Limited, providing Chinese carpets, furniture, tablecloths, and artifacts to American Armed Forces stationed in Japan. Mr. Lee moved his family to Tokyo, while Mr. Wang and his family remained in Hong Kong to manage Sammy Y. Lee and Wang's Co.

During the mid-1950's, leaving his eldest son, King Tsi, in control of his interests in Tokyo, Sammy Lee eagerly explored new markets in Germany and America. Having a loving wife to take care of their home and four younger sons in Tokyo, Sammy Lee was free to travel throughout the world expanding his business contacts and searching for art objects. In 1957, he organized an exhibition and sale in Lempetz Gallery in Koln. In 1964, Mr. Lee held his first lacquer collection exhibition at the Royal Scottish Museum.

By this time, the Japanese economy was well on its way to recovery, enabling many Japanese to rekindle their love of collecting Chinese works of art. Oriental House was able to thrive by meeting the demands of the Japanese for art objects.

Sammy Lee devotes his spare time to researching and writing about Chinese antiquities. His knowledge of and experience with Chinese lacquer, blue and white porcelain, and carpets have been incorporated into one catalog, four books, and three articles and monographs, some of which are listed below.

Sammy Lee has always emphasized the importance of education because he felt the inadequacy of his own formal training. A forward thinker, he insisted that his children attend American schools. In the late 1980's, to honor their father, his five sons established and endowed the Sammy Yukuan Lee Foundation for the purposes of promoting the study of Chinese culture and providing financial assistance to qualified students of Chinese descent.

Sammy Lee lives in southern California with his youngest son, King Yang (John), near his second son King Hao (Howard), and third son King Sum (Sam). One of Sammy Yukuan Lee's sons, Dr. Sam K. Lee, taught International Relations and Government at Campbell University in North Carolina's Second District, and today works in my office as a foreign policy adviser.

At least twice a year, he travels to Tokyo to see his oldest son, King Tsi, and to Hong

Kong to visit his fourth son, King Kong. He enjoys the excitement provided by his five sons and daughters-in-law, nine grandchildren, and six great grandchildren, but still looks forward to new challenges. He currently divides his time between his latest research into Chinese archaic jades and his pursuit of the art of golfing.

PUBLICATIONS IN ENGLISH BY SAMMY YUKUAN LEE

"Catalogue of the Collection of Chinese Lacquer," Edinburgh, Scotland 1964.

"Preliminary Study of Chinese Ceramics in Blue and White (Ching Hau)." Tokyo, 1971.

"Oriental Lacquer Art," Tokyo, 1972.

"Art Rugs from Silk Route and Great Wall Area," Tokyo, 1980.

"A Study of Sung Underglaze Blue and Red Porcelains," Tokyo, 1982.

"Some Problems of Yutu Yao, Shuidong Yao, Bohai Yao, Tingchou Yao, and Hengfeng Yao," Scientific and Technological Insights on Ancient Chinese Pottery and Procelain, Beijing, 1986.

TRIBUTE TO DR. MYRNA GOLDENBERG

HON. CONSTANCE MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today in honor of an extraordinary woman, Dr. Myrna Goldenberg, I would like to pay tribute to her most recent accomplishment for which she will be presented the William H. Meardy Faculty Member Award on October 12. This highly competitive award annually recognizes one community college faculty member who personifies the concept of faculty excellence as the foundation of the success of the community college movement.

When Dr. Goldenberg joined Montgomery College in 1971 she began her crusade to raise awareness of the importance of diversity in education. Under her leadership, Montgomery College received a \$280,000 Ford Foundation Grant to lead community colleges in multicultural curriculum transformation. The year-long project focused on changing the curriculum to include feminist and minority scholarship in representative community colleges, including historically black and American Indian colleges. Goldenberg is also the creator and former host of a popular campus cable television show on women's issues titled "Pandora's Box."

Dr. Goldenberg is credited with developing the college's Women's Studies Program, which the American Association of Women in Community Colleges named No. 1 in the Nation. In recognition of Goldenberg's success with the Women's Studies Program, her colleagues created a scholarship award in her honor last year.

Not only is she a college leader, she is a community activist, and a consultant to Montgomery County Public Schools. She taught two summer institutes for over 50 secondary school teachers to help develop a broad and holistic perspective of American society. Also, she is a mentor to high school students in the National Endowment for the Humanities Younger Scholars Program that studies immigrant women.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to once again have the opportunity to bring the many accom-

plishments of this distinguished educational leader, Dr. Myrna Goldenberg, to the attention of my colleagues. I applaud the choice of the William H. Meardy faculty members for select her this year's honoree.

RECOGNIZING TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

HON. STEVE CHABOT

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I just wanted to take a moment before the Congress adjourns for the year to congratulate our friends and allies in the Republic of China as they prepare to celebrate their National Day on October 10.

As my colleagues know, the Taiwanese people recently made history as they successfully and peacefully held the first Democratic elections in over 4,000 years of Chinese history. President Lee Teng Hui and the people of the Republic of China are to be commended for that landmark achievement.

I join with my colleagues in the Congress and my many Taiwanese-American friends in Cincinnati and around the country in congratulating the people of the Republic of China on this, the 85th anniversary of their National Day.

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP CHARLES HENRY MCCOY

HON. JACK QUINN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory of Bishop Charles Henry McCoy.

Throughout his life, Bishop McCoy tirelessly dedicated himself to the enhancement of our western New York community.

On September 22, 1996, the Buffalo community lost one of its true leaders. A man whose dedicated and charitable community service, commitment to God and family, and strong principles serve as an inspiration to us all.

A gospel preacher for over 60 years, Bishop McCoy dedicated himself to his ministry and to service to his community. On May 28, 1926, Charles McCoy was licensed to the ministry. From that time until the day he died, Bishop McCoy served the Church of God in Christ. Whether it was as pastor, district superintendent, executive secretary, elder, or jurisdictional bishop, Charles McCoy's church building skills were demonstrated clearly.

Under that leadership, the second jurisdiction has grown to include 53 churches. Further, through the McCoy Center, a brilliant facility built under the direction of Bishop McCoy, the Church of God in Christ has been able to make a significant contribution to the development of our community with emerging housing projects.

Mr. Speaker, today I would like to join with the city of Buffalo, western New York second jurisdiction of the Church of God in Christ, and indeed, our entire western New York community, to honor Bishop Charles Henry McCoy, who is survived by his stepson, Douglas;

seven grandchildren, Tyrone, Delores, Douglas, Stacy, Cheryl, Eric, and Trent; and nine great-grandchildren for his dedicated service to our western New York community. To that end, I would like to convey to the Bishop's family my deepest sympathies, and ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join with me in a moment of silence.

IN RECOGNITION OF MIKE GUIGNO FOR 56 YEARS OF PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on September 30 of this year, Mr. Mike Guigno, special projects officer for the directorate of public works at Fort Monmouth, NJ, will be retiring after 56 years of distinguished and exemplary public service. I am proud to have the opportunity to commend Mr. Guigno for this service and congratulate him on his retirement.

As all of those who know Mike Guigno are aware, his record is truly an outstanding one. Having joined the National Guard in 1939 and served his country in World War II as part of Headquarters Company, 114th Intelligence and Reconnaissance, he established himself as a public servant in the earliest days of this professional life—a fact which the Fort Monmouth community would discover a few years after the war when he was transferred to the post engineers in October 1950.

Since that time, Mr. Guigno's career has been nothing short of a model of excellence. He has worked tirelessly to improve Fort Monmouth and his work, which included a 1970 visit with President Nixon to discuss problems affecting the fort's community, will never be forgotten. The numerous letters, certificates and awards he has received in recognition of this service—most notably selection as the 1989 Fort Monmouth Civilian Employee of the Year and 1995 U.S. Army Material Command Public Works Support Executive of the Year—ensure the Fort Monmouth community will forever be in his debt. Indeed as a co-chair of the Save Our Fort Committee, a grassroots organization committed to improving Fort Monmouth, it is with great pleasure that I express both the public's gratitude, and my own, for all he has done.

Mr. Guigno's family, wife Marguerite, son and daughter-in-law Victor and Cyndee, and sister Theresa are surely proud of him as well. Undoubtedly the road he has paved to get to his final position of special projects office of the directorate of public works—including that outside of professional life, which led to frequent participation in local church parish activities—has undoubtedly enriched their lives.

Mr. Speaker, as this long and honorable list of accomplishments indicates, Mike Guigno's life has been full and his record of public service stellar. In short, he has set an example of citizenry that all should follow.

In closing, I once again, congratulate Mike Guigno and thank him for a lifetime dedicated to improving the life of his fellow citizen.