

On that visit, Pete became acquainted with a gentleman named John “Shag” Stewart, who I remember so well, the president of Mutual Savings and Loan Association there in Durham, and he was offered a job as a teller; but he would become more than a teller. He became chief executive officer in less than 25 years, which was remarkable.

During his tenure at the Savings and Loan Association, he continued to build on the groundbreaking work of other men, like John Merrick, C.C. Spaulding, Aaron McDuffie Moore, Richard Fitzgerald, James E. Shepard, W.J. Kennedy, John Hervey Wheeler, Asa Spaulding, Sr., W.G. Pearson, and many, many others in helping to grow what was known nationally as the “Black Wall Street.”

Pete Allison served at the helm of Mutual Savings and Loan during the institution’s most successful years. He spearheaded the transition from a mutual savings and loan association to a mutual savings bank and also led the acquisitions of American Federal Savings and Loan and Greensboro National Bank.

Mr. Allison was a pillar of the Durham community for more than 60 long years. As one who led by example, his friends and former colleagues praise Mr. Allison for having been a strong and effective leader. Most recently, in 2010, Mr. Allison received the Mechanics and Farmers Bank Founders Award, which recognized his commitment to promoting personal and community development.

Mr. Allison is survived by his lovely wife, Dr. E. Lavonia (Ingram) Allison, and we always like to include the Ingram part because that family also has a rich history. Many of our CBC members know Dr. Allison so very well for her community advocacy.

Like her husband, Dr. Allison received her undergraduate degree from Hampton and her graduate and doctoral degrees from New York University. She was a long-time member and head of the influential Durham Committee on the Affairs of Black People, which I believe is the oldest and most effective political committee in the United States.

Mr. Allison was a faithful member of White Rock Baptist Church in Durham.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, Pete Allison is also survived by two children, Dr. F. Vincent Allison III, his namesake; and Michele Allison-Davis; and his four grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life and work of F.V. “Pete” Allison, Jr.

#### POLICIES THAT WORK

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, as we begin the annual budget process, we need to stop thinking in terms of Democratic and Republican policies

and start thinking in terms of what policies have worked and what policies have not. The successes and failures of both parties could teach us much.

We are now in the sixth year of policies that promise to restore prosperity to America by radically increasing government spending and government intervention in our economy. These 6 years have not been happy ones for our Nation.

When people say this is the worst economy since the depression, I remember a time much more recently when we suffered double-digit unemployment, double-digit inflation, mile-long lines around gas stations, and the prime interest rate at 20.5 percent. Perhaps we don’t remember these times as vividly because they didn’t last very long.

That was the end of the Carter administration. We elected Ronald Reagan who declared that: “Government is not the solution to our problem; government is the problem.”

He reduced the tax and regulatory burdens that were crushing the economy and produced one of the most prosperous periods in our Nation’s history. In doing so, he was following the precedent of successful presidencies from both parties, including Calvin Coolidge in the 1920s, Harry S. Truman in the mid-1940s, and John F. Kennedy in the early 1960s.

Lest we forget, in 1995, President Bill Clinton proclaimed: “The era of big government is over.” He dramatically reduced Federal spending as a percentage of GDP.

He signed what amounted to the biggest capital gains tax cut in American history. He reduced entitlement spending by reforming the open-ended welfare system. He produced 4 years of budget surpluses, and the economy blossomed.

George W. Bush pursued the opposite policies with the opposite results. He dramatically increased Federal spending as a percentage of GDP. He pushed through the biggest expansion of entitlement spending since the Great Society. He began the folly of stimulus spending. He turned in massive budget deficits, and the economy tanked.

The problem with Barack Obama is not that he changed Bush’s policies, but, rather, that he did not change them. He took the worst of them and doubled down.

He has added \$6.8 trillion to the national debt, meaning that today’s young people will have to pay back \$56,000, plus interest, per household through their future taxes for nothing more than to pay for this administration’s overspending.

He seized one-sixth of the American economy that provides our health care and is well on the way to wrecking it for millions of American families, costing them their health plans, their doctors, their savings, and their security. He has increased annual taxes by \$551 billion. That averages about \$4,600 for every household in America.

He made a lot of promises that turned out not to be true. He promised that massive government spending would produce prosperity. Instead, average personal incomes declined \$2,600 during his presidency, and food stamp dependency is at an all-time high.

Nearly one in six Americans is now living in poverty, including 22 percent of all children. The workforce has shrunk to a smaller proportion of the population, as it was during the disastrous Carter years.

He promised a government takeover of our health care would reduce our health costs and increase coverage for Americans. It has done exactly the opposite. Millions more American families have lost their health plans and their doctors than have gained them, and the overwhelming majority has suffered ruinous increases in their health care costs.

The result is a declining standard of living at home, a declining respect for America abroad, and a generation in danger of becoming the first in our history to be less well off than their parents.

Mr. Speaker, our own experience should now tell us that these policies don’t work. They didn’t work under George W. Bush, and they certainly haven’t worked under Barack Obama. We know what does work, reducing the financial and regulatory burdens that government has placed on the economy, as both Ronald Reagan and Bill Clinton proved.

It is time that we abandon these policies of debt, doubt, and despair. It is time we recognize that this government has grown too big and too powerful at the expense of hardworking taxpayers. It is time we restored those uniquely American principles of individual liberty, constitutionally limited government, and personal responsibility that have always been the foundation of our Nation’s freedom, its prosperity, and its happiness.

#### QUIZ: WHO IS THE “DEPORTER-IN-CHIEF”?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. GUTIÉRREZ) for 5 minutes.

Mr. GUTIÉRREZ. Mr. Speaker, I have come to the floor to discuss a very serious illness afflicting Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. Dana Milbank of The Washington Post diagnosed it as “Obama derangement syndrome.”

Milbank defined the syndrome as an affliction in which: “The President’s opponents are so determined to thwart him that they will reverse long-held views if they believe it will weaken his stature.”

I would define it as a broader and more serious condition, the irrational fear that the 44th President of the United States of America is something he is not.

From a public health standpoint, the news is pretty bad. Those of us concerned with the long-term health of the