the intentions of the gentlemen from Oklahoma are good, I am concerned that we are considering a policy that is so broad, it will undermine the powers of the President as our Commander in Chief.

I too share Senator NICKLES concern that we not put our men and women of the armed services at unnecessary risk. But we as a nation, and we as members of the United Nations, must be prepared to stand shoulder to shoulder with other members in the community of nations. I believe this sends the wrong message to other members of the United Nations when the U.S. President is forced to say, "Well I'd like to help out, but I have to run it by Congress first."

The Constitution says the President is Commander in Chief, and so I believe that gives the President the latitude and discretion to act. But that is not to say that Congress has no role. Quite the contrary. As we did in the Somalia issue last week, Congress has the power to cut off funds and bring our troops home if the original mission is accomplished, or the mission has run too far afield from what was originally intended.

In my opinion, the Nickles amendment is too broad, because each potential international crisis has its own unique set of problems, and the President must have the discretion to decide based on those unique circumstances. What our intentions might be in Somalia, may be far different than our intentions in Bosnia. The actions we might need to take in Haiti may be far different than actions warranted elsewhere. Ultimately, what we need is Presidential discretion and leeway to act on a case-by-case basis, not a blanket and rigid foreign policy dictated by Congress. Again, Congress still has its power to check the President when our mission is over, or runs off course.

This debate is not just about the constitutional or foreign policy questions either. As we all witnessed during live television coverage of Operation Desert Storm, things in a volatile military situation can change dramatically. A President needs the ability to act quickly and decisively, often with little notice. As prescribed in the Constitution, the President has the power to act as Commander in Chief, but he must also have the power to react.

I know the Nickles amendment includes provisions where the President can act without congressional authorization, such as in the case of humanitarian concerns, or if national interest is at stake. I agree with those provisions, but I do not agree that we put any conditions on how the President might act under other circumstances. The President needs flexibility, the President needs discretion, and the President needs the power to act. To do otherwise not only undermines his constitutional authority, but it undermines his ability to provide leadership in the world community.

Let us keep in mind, we are not giving the President unchecked authority, nor is Congress surrendering its role in foreign policy. I urge my colleagues to vote against the Nickles amendment, and preserve the flexibility our President needs as Commander in Chief.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has expired.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1051

The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 1051 offered by the Senator from Oklahoma. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI] is necessarily absent.

Mr. SIMPSON. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DASCHLE). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 33, nays 65, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 317 Leg.]

YEAS—33

Bennett	Domenici	Lugar
Bond	Faircloth	Mack
Brown	Gorton	Murkowski
Burns	Grassley	Nickles
Coats	Gregg	Pressler
Cochran	Hatfield	Roth
Cohen	Helms	Simpson
Coverdell	Hollings	Smith
Craig	Hutchison	Stevens
D'Amato	Kempthorne	Thurmond
Dole	Lott	Wallop

NAYS—65

Akaka	Ford	Metzenbaum
Baucus	Glenn	Mikulski
Biden	Graham	Mitchell
Bingaman	Gramm	Moseley-Braun
Boren	Harkin	Moynihan
Boxer	Hatch	Murray
Bradley	Heflin	Nunn
Breaux	Inouye	Packwood
Bryan	Jeffords	Pell
Bumpers	Johnston	Pryor
Byrd	Kassebaum	Reid
Chafee	Kerrey	Robb
Conrad	Kerry	Rockefeller
Danforth	Kohl	Sarbanes
Daschle	Lautenberg	Sasser
Dodd	Leahy	Shelby
Dorgan	Levin	Simon
Durenberger	Lieberman	Warner
Exon	Mathews	Wellstone
Feingold	McCain	Wofford
Feinstein	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—2

DeConcini	Specter

So the amendment (No. 1051) was rejected.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. EXON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the Nunn-Warner amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 1069

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. DECONCINI] is necessarily absent.

Mr. SIMPSON. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SPECTER] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber who desire to vote?

The result was announced, yeas 96, nays 2, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 318 Leg.]

YEAS—96

Akaka	Faircloth	Mathews
Baucus	Feingold	McCain
Bennett	Feinstein	McConnell
Biden	Ford	Metzenbaum
Bingaman	Glenn	Mikulski
Bond	Gorton	Mitchell
Boren	Graham	Moseley-Braun
Boxer	Gramm	Moynihan
Bradley	Gregg	Murkowski
Breaux	Harkin	Murray
Brown	Hatch	Nickles
Bryan	Hatfield	Nunn
Bumpers	Heflin	Packwood
Burns	Helms	Pell
Byrd	Hollings	Pressler
Campbell	Hutchison	Pryor
Chafee	Inouye	Reid
Coats	Jeffords	Riegle
Cochran	Johnston	Robb
Cohen	Kassebaum	Rockefeller
Conrad	Kempthorne	Roth
Coverdell	Kennedy	Sarbanes
Craig	Kerrey	Sasser
D'Amato	Kerry	Shelby
Danforth	Kohl	Simon
Daschle	Lautenberg	Simpson
Dodd	Leahy	Smith
Dole	Levin	Stevens
Domenici	Lieberman	Thurmond
Dorgan	Lott	Warner
Durenberger	Lugar	Wellstone
Exon	Mack	Wofford

NAYS—2

Grassley	Wallop

NOT VOTING—2

DeConcini	Specter

So, the amendment (No. 1069) was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. INOUYE. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. GREGG. If I might inquire of the distinguished ranking minority member of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, it is my understanding that the bill under consideration, H.R. 3116, terminates the Nonacoustic Antisubmarine Warfare Program known as ATD–111, and as a result, this has become an issue for the committee of conference. Am I correct?

Mr. STEVENS. The distinguished Senator from New Hampshire is correct.

Mr. GREGG. It is also my understanding that, in light of the Senate's

position, the Navy has appealed the termination of the program, citing the absence of other technologies which are more promising or advanced than ATD–111 and arguing that the continuation of this program is necessary for adequate fleet testing of these critical technologies. Is this also the understanding of the senior Senator from Alaska?

Mr. STEVENS. It is, and if I might state for the record, I am aware of the importance of this project to the Navy, whose support has become evident since the subcommittee completed its work on this bill. In light of this support, and in the interest of seeing the best, most affordable technology supplied for our naval forces, I can assure the Senator that this matter will be addressed in conference, at which time it will be my intent to seek ways to ensure the continuation of ATD–111.

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I join the Senator from Alaska in assuring my colleague from New Hampshire that this matter will receive careful attention during the conference, and we will try to address the concerns raised by the Navy regarding this program.

Mr. GREGG. I am well aware of the daunting task of the subcommittee to fund our defense forces in these times of shrinking budget resources, and for this reason I appreciate the consideration of the distinguished ranking member. I yield the floor.

AN/BQG–5 WIDE APERATURE ARRAY

Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, one of the many ways that the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee sought to preserve the negotiating leverage of our authorizing colleagues in their own conference was by respecting the decision of the Senate Armed Services Committee not to fund the AN/BQG–5 wide aperture array [WAA].

The BQG–5, a conformal hull sonar array developed for the *Seawolf*, is being considered for backfit on *Los Angeles*-class attack submarines and is a likely candidate for *Centurion*. The WAA provides rapid range and bearing on a target, an essential advantage in shallow coastal waters where sonar clutter, shipping, and ocean conditions limit surveillance ranges and increase the likelihood of chance encounters.

The House Armed Services Committee provided $50 million in their mark for the BQG–5, and I am confident that the House position will carry in the Defense authorization conference. Should the WAA be authorized, I will seek to include in our own conference report the funds necessary to procure two BQG–5 shipsets with full search capability. As always, I will be guided by the advice of the chairman and vice chairman on the best means of achieving my goal, one I believe is shared by members of the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. INOUYE. I am aware of the strong interest of the Senator from New York in the BQG–5. As he knows, there are currently no funds in the appropriations bill for the Wide Aperture Array Program. However, I would encourage the Senator to raise the WAA during our conference deliberations assuming that funds are authorized for this program.

Mr. STEVENS. I, too, am aware of the enthusiasm of the Senator from New York for the BQG–5. I am equally prepared to listen should the WAA be raised during the Defense appropriations conference.

T–45 FUNDING

Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, in lieu of offering an amendment, I would like to engage the chairman for a moment in a brief discussion of the T–45 engine competition program.

Mr. INOUYE. I would be glad to yield for a discussion with the distinguished Senator from Arizona.

Mr. DECONCINI. I thank my good friend and distinguished chairman.

Since the subcommittee marked up the bill before us today, I have had the opportunity to speak with John Dalton, the new Secretary of the Navy. One of the issues we discussed was the T–45 engine competition program which the committee has supported, correctly in this Senator's opinion, for the past 2 years.

As the chairman will recall, $15 million in fiscal year 1992 T–45 procurement funds were made available to support an engine competition as long as that competition was determined by the Navy to be cost effective. Last year, additional funds were provided in the Navy R&D account to further support such a competition.

I understand that the initial contract award for this program is imminent. Since full committee action on the bill, I have learned that the fiscal year 1992 procurement funds need to be transferred to the R&D account to properly execute the program. The Secretary of the Navy also raised this issue in general terms with me. The transferred funds would be used to execute the competition exactly as proposed originally.

It is my understanding that such a transfer could be accommodated in a manner which would have no net impact on outlays and could, possibly, be addressed during conference.

Rather than offering an amendment to this bill, may I ask the distinguished chairman to watch for an opportunity to realign the fiscal year 1992 T–45 procurement funds to the T–45 R&D account during conference with the House?

Mr. INOUYE. I thank the senior Senator from Arizona for raising the issue in the manner he has. I believe that what the Senator has requested may indeed be possible. I will be glad to accommodate his request when and if possible.

Mr. DECONCINI. I thank my good friend for his willingness to assist this competition which should save money for the taxpayers.

DISPOSAL OF ZINC FROM THE NATIONAL DEFENSE STOCKPILE

Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, I would like to raise an issue with the distinguished manager of the bill, the chairman of the Defense Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, Senator INOUYE.

In the committee report, the committee raises certain concerns about the proposed disposal of zinc from the national defense stockpile. These concerns include the possible impact of continued disposals of zinc from the national defense stockpile on domestic producers and on the world market price, and whether the zinc in the national defense stockpile could be used by the U.S. Treasury in the minting of U.S. coinage.

Mr. President, these are valid concerns and important issues. I have no problem with the committee asking the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on these issues.

Last year when the Armed Services Committee authorized the disposal of zinc from the stockpile, and again this year when we reviewed the annual materials plan for the stockpile, the Armed Services Committee looked at the issues involved in the disposal of zinc.

Currently, the Stock Piling Act requires the stockpile manager to dispose of materials from the stockpile in a way that avoids undue disruption of the usual markets of producers, processors, and consumers of such materials, and protects the United States against avoidable loss. Last year we established in law a Market Impact Committee in the executive branch to advise the stockpile manager on the potential market impacts of stockpile acquisitions and disposals. We received a report from this Market Impact Committee earlier this year that they had reviewed and approved the stockpile manager's plan for the disposals of materials from the stockpile in fiscal year 1994, including the disposal of zinc.

As far as using the excess zinc in the stockpile for U.S. coinage programs, I am all for that. However, according to the manager of the national defense stockpile, only about 7 percent of the zinc holdings in the stockpile are the special high-grade zinc which is suitable for Treasury coinage operations.

Mr. President, I have no problem with the Appropriations Committee's direction that the Secretary of Defense should report to the Congress on issues relating to the disposal of zinc from the stockpile. My only concern is with the committee's direction that zinc disposals from the stockpile should be suspended until 60 days after the report is received by the Congress.

According to the last two annual reports to Congress on national defense stockpile requirements, we no longer

need to keep zinc in the national defense stockpile. In light of this, Mr. President, we should allow the stockpile manager to proceed with the orderly disposal of all of the excess materials in the stockpile in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Stock Piling Act.

I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee would be willing in conference to reconsider the committee's position that disposals of zinc from the stockpile should be suspended until 60 days after Congress receives the report from the Secretary of Defense? Perhaps the conferees could direct that the report be submitted within 60 days after enactment of the bill, and still allow disposals of zinc from the stockpile as appropriate under the annual materials plan at the discretion of the stockpile manager during the preparation of this report.

Mr. INOUYE. The Senator from New Mexico makes some valid points. I am informed that, according to the current American Society for Testing Materials' standards, the zinc in the national defense stockpile is acceptable for Treasury coinage operations. If in fact this is the case, then I believe the Treasury should consider purchasing zinc from the national defense stockpile.

I appreciate the Senator's concerns and I assure him that we will certainly give his suggestion careful consideration in conference.

MINUTEMAN MISSILE UPGRADES

Mr. BURNS. I would like to express my deep concern over the cuts made to the Air Force's Minuteman Squadrons Program for the Propulsion Replacement Program for Minuteman III missiles.

I believe that keeping the Minuteman III reliable and capable of service is an important goal. Given that the Air Force would like to extend the weapon system deployment through the year 2020, and given that the motors in some of these missiles are over 25 years old, the Defense Department requested $49.94 million for the Propulsion Replacement Program for fiscal year 1994. Both the House and the Senate authorized that amount. Unfortunately, no funding was appropriated in the House version of the Defense Appropriations Act. The Senate bill contains $4.7 million only for studies and analyses of the Propulsion Replacement Program.

I feel that a 1-year gap in the modernization program could have negative effects on our missile forces. In addition, there are costs to delaying this program—not all of them monetary. This delay will mean that one-third of our intercontinental ballistic missile [ICBM] fleet will be too old to be reliable by the time the first replacement motor is installed in the year 2005.

Would my colleague from Hawaii be willing to consider new information concerning the need for the Minuteman III Propulsion Replacement Program, and to help address these concerns during the conference on this bill?

Mr. INOUYE. I can say to my colleague from Montana that the subcommittee always is willing to consider new information concerning any of its recommendations. I look forward to the Air Force providing sufficient, additional information to address the subcommittee's questions about this project.

I would say to my colleague, and to other members of the Senate who have asked about the Minuteman III Propulsion Replacement Program, that House and Senate appropriators face a much more limited fiscal environment than do the authorization committees which initially approved this program. The Congress has limited the defense appropriations subcommittees to a military spending total for fiscal year 1994 which is billions below that recommended by the authorization committees. Defense appropriators must make much more difficult choices about military priorities.

Within this context, I can assure my colleague that we will do our best in conference with respect to this program.

Mr. EXON. I want to thank my good friend from Hawaii for bringing his usual insight to this important matter of the Minuteman III Propulsion Replacement Program. My understanding is that the committee's action was based on the concern that, given the tight budgetary environment, the Air Force has not provided adequate justification for proceeding with the program at this time.

Mr. INOUYE. My colleague from Nebraska, who is a leader in the Senate on strategic nuclear issue, is correct.

Mr. EXON. Therefore, am I correct in stating that the Appropriations Committee does not disagree with the Defense Department as to whether the Minuteman III Propulsion Replacement Program should be performed, but, instead, disagrees as to when the program should begin in earnest?

Mr. INOUYE. Let me try to respond to my colleague from Nebraska by saying that, so far, the Air Force has been unable to provide sufficient information to demonstrate the urgency of beginning this program in fiscal year 1994.

Mr. EXON. As the distinguished chairman of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee is aware, the Air Force is concerned that the reduction recommended for the Minuteman III Propulsion Replacement Program will result in serious programmatic delays and cost growth. I share these concerns and respectfully ask that the chairman consider the correspondence from the Air Force about the need to fully fund this program and to revisit the issue when he and his colleagues are in conference.

Mr. DORGAN. I wish to associate myself with the remarks of Senator EXON, chairman of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Nuclear Deterrence, in support of the Minuteman III Propulsion Replacement Program. I would underscore that the Air Force has advocated funding of $49.94 million and a fiscal year 1994 start as the preferred way to reduce program costs and to ensure the reliability of the land-based leg of our nuclear deterrent Triad. I, too, would urge Chairman INOUYE to give serious consideration to the Air Force position during the conference on the fiscal year 1994 defense spending bill.

Mr. INOUYE. I am happy to consider the Air Force's correspondence and to do my best on this issue in conference.

MORNING BUSINESS

TRIBUTE TO THE HONOREES OF THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL CHRISTIAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH'S 1993 POSITIVE IMAGE AWARDS BANQUET

Mr. SASSER. Mr. President, today I rise to pay tribute to the Washington Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church and the honorees of the church's 1993 Positive Image Awards Banquet to be held on Saturday, October 23, 1993. This year, the church has chosen 14 outstanding men and women who have served their communities and have made a difference in improving the quality of life for the citizens of Memphis, TN. This honor is a reflection of the civic, academic, and professional achievements the following Memphians have attained.

Judge Bernice Donald, Federal Bankruptcy Court judge.

A.C. Wharton, Memphis/Shelby County public defender.

Dr. Gerry House, superintendent, Memphis City Schools.

James B. Payton, director, Martin Luther King Center.

Dr. N. Charles Thomas, general secretary of personnel services, the CME Church.

Dr. Scott Morris, director, the Church Health Center.

Michael Hawkins, principal, Hamilton Elementary School.

Sandra Burke, executive director, Inroads Memphis.

Melvin Burgess, director, Memphis Police Department.

Lucy Shaw, CEO, the Regional Medical Center.

TaJuan Stout-Mitchell, commissioner, Memphis City School Board.

Adele Hines, student, Whitehaven High School, NAACP Act-So Award winner.

Bessie Smith, member, Washington Chapel CME Church.

Ruth Odell, member, Washington Chapel CME Church.

I also want to take this opportunity to applaud the staff and members of the Washington Chapel CME Church. Through innovative community service programs, Washington Chapel has set a worthy example for other churches and community organizations to follow.

I salute the Washington Chapel Christian Methodist Episcopal Church and each honoree and wish them much success in their future endeavors.

IRRESPONSIBLE CONGRESS? HERE IS TODAY'S BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, as of the close of business yesterday, October 18, the Federal debt stood at $4,401,988,615,772.60, meaning that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes $17,137.76 as his or her share of that debt.

IN HONOR OF DR. PHILLIP ALLEN SHARP

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I doubt there are many previous winners of the Nobel Prize for Medicine who can say they got their start from a cow. But when Dr. Phillip Allen Sharp received his first calf at the age of 5, it helped start a college fund and put Sharp on the road to winning this year's prize.

Kentucky has always been proud of its rich agricultural heritage, both because of the traditions it upholds and for the futures it makes possible. While we know we can't take credit for Sharp winning the Nobel Prize, there are a whole lot of farm families in Kentucky who are proud of their native son and his farm roots.

Sharp was named a co-recipient of this year's prize for his discovery of split genes and for advancing research on cancer and hereditary diseases. He is credited with changing the scientific community's understanding about DNA makeup and helped launch the field of biotechnology.

Sharp is from Falmouth, KY, and attended Union College in Barbourville, KY, where he majored in chemistry and mathematics. Although he received a Ph.D in chemistry from the University of Illinois, he eventually shifted his focus to biology in postdoctoral studies at the California Institute of Technology and at Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York.

Already considered one of this Nation's premier cancer research specialists, Sharp's honor apparently didn't come as a complete surprise to those closest to him. According to news accounts, his secretary has kept a bottle of champagne in the refrigerator for the past 15 years for the day her boss won the prize. And Sharp's family, who still reside in Kentucky, say they knew from the time he was "little", he was going to college and do something.

He certainly has done "something".

We in Kentucky add our congratulations and our thanks for contributions that have changed the face of medical research and the future of cancer treatment.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as previously indicated, there will be no further rollcall votes this evening. I believe the managers are preparing a proposal to deal with the consideration of this measure tomorrow, and as we await that, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate resumes consideration of H.R. 3116, the Department of Defense appropriations bill at 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 20, the committee amendments be laid aside and Senator BRADLEY be recognized to offer one of his listed amendments relating to the Army National Guard, with a time limitation of 1 hour for debate on the amendment, with no intervening amendment in order prior to the disposition of the Bradley amendment, with the time equally divided and controlled in the usual form; that when the time is used or yielded back, the Senate, without intervening action or debate, vote on or in relation to the Bradley amendment; that upon disposition of the Bradley amendment, Senator MCCAIN be recognized to offer an amendment on behalf of himself and Senator BINGAMAN relating to defense earmarks, with a time limitation of 1 hour for debate, with the time equally divided and controlled in the usual form, with no intervening amendment in order prior to the disposition of the McCain-Bingaman amendment; that when all time is used or yielded back, the Senate, without intervening action or debate, vote on or in relation to the McCain-Bingaman amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, for the information of Senators then, with respect to their schedules, the Senate will proceed to consider a Bradley amendment at 9:30, with 1 hour for debate. If all time is used, the vote on or in relation to that amendment will occur at 10:30 tomorrow morning. It is possible that all time will not be used and some will be yielded back. Therefore, Senators are on notice that a vote could occur at any time between 9:30 and 10:30 tomorrow, depending on how much time is used or yielded back.

That vote will be followed by a maximum 1 hour of debate on the McCain-Bingaman amendment, so there will undoubtedly be at least two votes tomorrow morning. Senators should be on notice in that regard.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the Second Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Israel, Treaty Document No. 103-16, transmitted to the Senate by the President today; and ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. STEVENS. There is no objection, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The President's message is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification the Second Protocol Amending the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Washington on November 20, 1975, as amended by the Protocol signed May 30, 1980. The Second Protocol was signed at Jerusalem on January 26, 1993. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is an exchange of notes and the report of the Department of State with respect to the Protocol.

The Second Protocol further amends the 1975 Convention, as amended by the 1980 Protocol, in large measure to accommodate certain post-1980 provisions of U.S. tax law and treaty policy. The new Protocol also reflects changes in Israeli law and makes certain technical corrections to the Convention that are necessary because of the passage of time. It will modernize tax relations between the two countries and will facilitate greater private sector United States investment in Israel.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Protocol and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 19, 1993.*

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 146, a concurrent resolution permitting the use of the Capitol building and grounds for events to commemorate

the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol, just received from the House; that the concurrent resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

Mr. STEVENS. There is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 146, was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Edwin R. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a treaty and sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

REPORT ON HIGHWAY SAFETY FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1992—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 56

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 1992 calendar year reports as prepared by the Department of Transportation on activities under the Highway Safety Act and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, as amended (23 U.S.C. 401 note and 15 U.S.C. 1408).

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 19, 1993.*

REPORT OF THE FEDERAL PREVAILING RATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1992—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 57

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 5347(e) of title 5 of the United States Code, I transmit herewith the 1992 annual report of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *October 19, 1993.*

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:55 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following joint resolution, without amendment:

S.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution designating the beach at 53 degrees 53'51"N, 166 degrees 34'15"W to 53 degrees 53'48"N, 166 degrees 34'21"W on Hog Island, which lies in the Northeast Bay of Unalaska, Alaska as "Arkansas Beach" in commemoration of the 206th regiment of the National Guard, who served during the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, on June 3 and 4, 1942.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 47. Concurrent resolution to recognize the International Rescue Committee for its great humanitarian endeavors.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 146. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol building and grounds for events to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 491 of the Higher Education Act, as amended by section 407 of Public Law 99-498, the Speaker appoints Mr. Thomas A. Butts of Ann Arbor, MI, from private life, to the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance to fill the existing vacancy thereon, on the part of the House.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a) of Public Law 98-399, as amended by Public Law 101-30, the Speaker reappoints as members of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. WHEAT, Mr. SAWYER, Mr. REGULA, and Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.

The message also announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 9355(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Speaker appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy the following Members on the part of the House: Mr. DICKS, Mr. HOAGLAND, Mr. HEFLEY, and Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

The message further announced that pursuant to the provisions of section 2702 of title 44, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 101-509, the Speaker appoints Mr. Richard F. Fenno, Jr., of Rochester, NY, from private life, to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

At 6:25 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions:

S. 1487. An act entitled the "Middle East Peace Facilitation Act of 1993."

S. 1548. An act to amend the National Wool Act of 1954 to reduce the subsidies that wool and mohair producers receive for the 1994 and 1995 marketing years and to eliminate the wool and mohair programs for the 1996 and subsequent marketing years, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2446. An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2518. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3123. An act to improve the electric and telephone loan programs carried out under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 21. Joint resolution designating the week beginning September 19, 1994, as "National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week."

S.J. Res. 78. Joint resolution designating the beach at 53 degrees 53'51"N, 166 degrees 34'15"W to 53 degrees 53'48"N, 166 degrees 34'21"W on Hog Island, which lies in the Northeast Bay of Unalaska, Alaska as "Arkansas Beach" in commemoration of the 206th regiment of the National Guard, who served during the Japanese attack on Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, on June 3 and 4, 1942.

H.J. Res. 111. Joint resolution designating October 21, 1993, as "National Biomedical Research Day."

The enrolled bills and joint resolutions were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-1656. A communication from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on direct spending or receipts legislation within five days of enactment; to the Committee on the Budget.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. BYRD, from the Committee on Appropriations:

Special Report entitled "Further Revised Allocation to Subcommittees of Budget Totals From the Concurrent Resolution for Fiscal Year 1994" (Rept. No. 103-160).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. RIEGLE, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs:

John Despres, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Jeffrey E. Garten, of New York, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade.

Lauri Fitz-Pegado, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Director General of the United States and Foreign Commercial Service.

William J. Gilmartin, of Pennsylvania, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

By Mr. BUMPERS, from the Committee on Small Business:

Cassandra M. Pulley, of the District of Columbia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. WOFFORD:

S. 1565. A bill to delay the effective date of regulations issued by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development governing the admission of single persons into public and assisted housing for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. METZENBAUM (for himself and Mr. DURENBERGER):

S. 1566. A bill to establish requirements applicable to rent-to-own transactions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SIMON:

S. 1567. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit additional remedies in certain unfair labor practice cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SIMON (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 1568. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to require the arbitration of initial contract negotiation disputes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish, reauthorize and revise provisions to improve the health of individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. HATCH:

S.J. Res. 145. A joint resolution to designate the period commencing on November 21, 1993, and ending on November 27, 1993, and the period commencing on November 20, 1994, and ending on November 26, 1994, each as "National Adoption Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. WOFFORD:

S. 1565. A bill to delay the effective date of regulations issued by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development governing the admission of single persons into public and assisted housing for the elderly; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

OLDER AMERICANS' HOUSING PRESERVATION ACT

• Mr. WOFFORD. Mr. President, I have heard from many older people in the Pittsburgh area who want, and need, to preserve their homes. They have emphasized to me that their housing is more than just an apartment building. It also serves as a safe, comfortable social center. Our communities have long recognized the special housing needs of older Americans. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development should move forward to implement a law passed by Congress last year which is intended to meet that need.

The concern arises from HUD's recent implementation of section 573(a) of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990—known as NAHA. Before NAHA, the number of single people eligible for assisted housing, who were not 62 years old or older, disabled, handicapped, displaced, or the remaining member of a tenant family, was limited to 15 percent of an area's units. NAHA eliminated the 15 percent limitation. HUD's rule implementing this change became effective on August 25, 1993.

But in 1992, Congress acted to prevent the situation which is now permitted by HUD's rule. Section 622 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, permits public housing projects for the elderly. The purpose of this change was to maintain occupancy in assisted projects designed for the elderly and clearly restricts the scope of the changes adopted in NAHA. However, HUD has yet to even propose regulations implementing the 1992 law.

The legislation I am introducing today would suspend HUD's rule, which permits admissions of all single people into public and assisted housing that has traditionally been for older Americans. The suspension would last until HUD implements the 1992 law.

Mr. President, we need to ensure that every American—especially the homeless and the handicapped—has access to safe and affordable housing. But we must continue to honor the unique housing needs of older Americans, by allowing them to live with each other, where they can receive the special services they have earned.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full text of this legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1565

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Older Americans' Housing Preservation Act."

SEC. 2. LIMITED MORATORIUM.

(a) DELAYED EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective on the date of enactment of this Act, parts 812, 905, 912, and 960 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, as amended to implement section 573(a) of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, shall not apply to public and assisted housing developed as an elderly housing project with the approval of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Department") before the date on which the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") issues final regulations implementing section 621 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992.

(b) APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.—During the period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the Secretary issues final regulations implementing section 621 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, parts 812, 905, 912, and 960 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, as such parts existed prior to the effective date of the regulations issued to implement section 573(a) of the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990, shall apply to public and assisted housing developed as an elderly project with the approval of the Department.•

By Mr. METZENBAUM (for himself and Mr. DURENBERGER):

S. 1566. A bill to establish requirements applicable to rent-to-own transactions; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

RENT-TO-OWN CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT OF 1993

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, today, on behalf of myself and Senator DURENBERGER, I introduce the Rent-to-Own Consumer Protection Act of 1993, a bill that would regulate the rent-to-own industry and protect consumers from being gouged and ripped off by unscrupulous rent-to-own dealers. Rent-to-own is a relatively new sales phenomenon. In a rent-to-own transaction a low-income consumer acquires a television, stereo, VCR, refrigerator, or other household items for a small weekly, biweekly, or monthly payment. At the end of a specific number

of payments, the consumer may become the owner of the item, but usually at a considerable, and most of the time at an exorbitant cost. The consumer can pay as much as three to four times the actual retail value of the items purchased.

For example:

At Rent-A-Center in Gainesville, FL, a 19-inch Zenith color television rents for $11.99 a week, excluding insurance and taxes. The set can be bought in 78 weeks for $935.22. At Sears, Roebuck, and Co., in that area, a 19-inch Zenith television sells for $279, less than a third of the figure that the consumer is being required to pay on this rent-to-lease.

Similarly, a 20-cubic-foot Whirlpool refrigerator rents for $98.95 a month for 18 months at Buddy Bi-Rite Rental Purchase Centers in Ocala, FL. The cost to purchase, $1,781.10. That same 20-cubic-foot Whirlpool refrigerator at Sears cost less than about half of that, $899.99. Rent-to-own companies aim their often deceptive advertisements and unscrupulous sales practices at low-income women, racial and ethnic minorities, the elderly, public assistance recipients, and uneducated consumers who do not have a lot of credit options. These are people who would like to have one of these facilities in their home, their credit is not good enough to go in and buy it, so they go in and rent. It is this whole idea of rent-to-own. The fact is that those who own these companies focus particularly in minority areas inhabited by single mothers where ready credit is hard to obtain.

According to the October 1993 issue of the Washington Monthly, research done by Rent-A-Center, one or our Nation's largest rent-to-own dealers, reveals that nearly 60 percent of Rent-A-Center's customers earn less than $20,000 a year, while just 4 percent earn $45,000 or more. Only about 7 percent are college graduates. The average customer of Rent-A-Center represents a family of four with a combined income of $30,000. These unsuspecting victims are lured into onerous sales agreements by the promise of no credit requirements, low payments, quick delivery and no cancellation penalties. In the words of Irene Muldrow of Minneapolis who still does not own the furniture, which retailed for 1,000, she paid more than $2,500 on the rent-to-own basis. To quote her:

> I didn't understand I was paying so much money. * * * They take advantage of people who don't read that good.

According to Attorney General Ernie Preate, Jr., of Pennsylvania:

> Rent-to-own transactions are one of the biggest consumer ripoffs in my State and across the Nation * * * Low-income people * * * turn to the rent-to-own industry because they mistakenly believe it's an inexpensive way to obtain major appliances, furniture, and other products without credit. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Although installment payments are low—usually less than $20 a week—the interest rates these stores charge on rent-to-own transactions are far higher than those of banks, credit cards, or local retail merchants. According to a survey conducted by the U.S. Public Interest Research Group, rent-to-own companies have collected as much as 323 percent interest from consumers doling out $12 a week for up to 91 weeks to buy TV's and refrigerators. Some of those TV's and refrigerators are worth as little as $125 new.

Take, for example, the experience of Charlene Mathis, who lives in a public housing project in Jersey City. Ms. Mathis agreed to pay one rent-to-own store $21 a week for 87 weeks to buy a television and a VCR. The total cost of these items, which at retail would have cost about $250 each, came to more than $1,800.

In addition to high interest rates, rent-to-own consumers build no equity in their rent-to-own goods. If payments are missed, merchandise can be repossessed, even though the consumer is close to fully paying for the item. Ms. Green of Pennsylvania made payments totaling $964.35, excluding fees, which can be substantial, for living room furniture costing $1,157.22 under a rent-to-own contract. This same furniture had a listed cash price of $499. When Ms. Green was hospitalized and became unable to make the few remaining payments, her living room furniture was repossessed and she lost all the money she heretofore paid.

The Wall Street Journal, on September 22, 1993, reported the case of Nancy Thornley of Ogden, UT. Nancy Thornley:

> * * * was diligently handing over about $261 a month in rental payments to Rent-A-Center [a rent-to-own dealer] in 1991 when she lost a leg to diabetes. Faced with a $1,000 bill for a prosthetic limb, she arranged to defer part of her rental tab, she says. But shortly after she returned home from the hospital she was shocked when two store employees showed up without notice on a Saturday afternoon, accused her of being 3 months behind in payments and carted away all the goods, primarily basics such as a refrigerator and a couch.

That is from the Wall Street Journal story. In order to reclaim their goods, rent-to-own dealers engage in a variety of abusive repossession tactics. Some rent-to-own firms not only threaten, but also seek criminal prosecutions against consumers under State larceny statutes in order to collect rent-to-own arrearages or repossess rent-to-own goods. In fact, many rent-to-own contracts expressly provide—and most others imply—that the rent-to-own merchant may enter the customer's home to repossess the merchandise. Other rent-to-own companies even use the deceptive repossession tactic called a switch-out in order to repossess their goods. In a switch-out a company representative tells the customer that the appliance is being picked up for necessary repairs or maintenance when in fact it is being repossessed. Still other rent-to-own companies pay policemen $50–$100 to repossess rent-to-own merchandise.

And, the list of abusive repossession tactics go on and on. The Wall Street Journal reports that:

> Employees handling repossessions have been known to bring along members of a feared motorcycle gang as well as to vandalize customer's homes, extract sexual favors from strapped customers and even, in one instance, force a late payer to do involuntary labor.

The article cites the following example:

> Some store employees have boasted that they have gone out to the customers' homes, had sex with them, and then repo-ed the merchandise. * * *

Rent-to-own companies earn considerably more by renting, repossessing and the re-renting the same goods than it does if the first customer makes all payments. It was reported that in one instance, a Philco VCR which retailed for about $119 brought in more than $5,000 in a 5 year period.

While rent-to-own dealers are capitalizing on their ability to rent and then re-rent their goods, many consumers are left holding defective goods. Consumers have complained that they were not only delivered used goods but also received defective goods and rent-to-own dealers have failed to promptly repair defects.

The rent-to-own industry says it provides a valuable service by making a wide range of goods available for short-term rentals to low-income consumers who do not have credit and would not have access to such items any other way. Dealers say providing repairs for the life of a contract is expensive, as are collection and repossession efforts on items rented weekly or monthly.

Rent-to-own sales, if properly regulated, could provide a service to low-income consumers. However, as an unregulated industry, rent-to-own dealers prey on the unsophisticated poor through exorbitant pricing. With over 7,500 rental stores nationally, the $3.6 billion rent-to-own industry is an industry that tends to exploit low-income consumers rather than help them.

I would guess most of my colleagues in the Senate, including myself, know very little about the rent-to-own business. We probably do not. When we buy a VCR or want a TV set or washing machine or refrigerator we go out and buy it. But there are millions in America who are not in a position to do that, and unfortunately those are the ones who are being preyed upon by the rent-to-own industry. Rent-to-own dealers evade usury and consumer protection laws by structuring their contracts as short-term leases, which fall outside of most regulation. Thus, State regulation of the industry has been ineffective and court decisions inconclusive.

Indeed, legislation endorsed by the rent-to-own industry is currently on the books of 32 States, and the industry is scurrying to pass similar laws in the remaining States. The principal effect of these State laws, however, is to insulate rent-to-own dealers from potential lawsuits from dissatisfied customers. None of these State laws provide any real or significant consumer protection. For the most part, they require only minimal disclosures and insignificant consumer rights. Meanwhile, the abuses continue. Federal legislation is the only effective way with which to deal with this problem.

The Rent-to-Own Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1993, which I will introduce very shortly on behalf of myself and Senator DURENBERGER, makes it clear that rent-to-own transactions are subject to State and Federal consumer protection laws. By defining a rent-to-own transaction as a credit sale, these transactions will now have to comply with Federal statutes that protect consumers from unfair lending practices, abusive debt collection techniques, and onerous credit terms. Under the bill, the Truth in Lending Act, the Federal Debt Collection Practices Act, the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the Fair Credit Reporting Act would specifically apply to rent-to-own transactions.

In addition, significant disclosure requirements will now be mandated. Each item available for purchase under a rent-to-own transaction must disclose, among other things, whether the item is new or used, the cash price of the item, the annual interest rate to be charged to finance the purchase of the item, and the total payments required to be paid to acquire ownership of the item. A seller under a rent-to-own contract is specifically prohibited from threatening, coercing, engaging in conduct to oppress, harass or abuse, making fraudulent deceptive or misleading representation, or using any unconscionable means to collect amounts owed by a rent-to-own customer. Violations of these provisions and others provisions contained in the bill are subject to Federal fines ranging from $500 to $5,000.

This legislation will go a long way in stopping consumer gouging and curbing the abuses that have been identified with rent-to-own transactions. I hope all of my colleagues will join us in supporting this important consumer protection bill.

I ask unanimous consent that the September 22, 1993, article appearing in the Wall Street Journal, entitled "A Marketing Giant Uses Its Sales Prowess To Profit on Poverty" and the October 1993 article appearing in the Washington Monthly entitled "Renter Beware," and a section-by-section analysis of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 22, 1993]

PEDDLING DREAMS: A MARKETING GIANT USES ITS SALES PROWESS TO PROFIT ON POVERTY

(By Alix M. Freedman)

Recording stars Tina Turner, Frank Sinatra and the Beatles have made Thorn EMI PLC famous in entertainment circles. But a very different group of people is now making Thorn rich.

Though it doesn't advertise the fact. Thorn's most profitable subsidiary has nothing to do with the superstars who record under its various music labels. Instead, the largest single contributor to Thorn's operating profit is its most obscure and by far its least genteel, unit: Rent-A-Center a chain that thrives by renting refrigerators, furniture, diamond pinkie rings and assorted other merchandise to America's urban and rural poor.

Since buying Rent-A-Center in 1987. London-based Thorn has expanded it briskly using both acquisitions and aggressive marketing tactics introduced by the unit's top executive a former Pizza Hut marketing whiz. Thorn now thoroughly dominates the industry which is known as rent-to-own because renters who make every weekly payment usually for 78 weeks. become owners. Rent-A-Center USA controls 25% of the $2.8 billion U.S. market, the chain has more outlets than its four biggest competitors combined.

HIGH-PRESSURE SALES

Along the way though its high-pressure methods have sometimes turned coercive and abusive according to accounts by about 50 former store employees and company executives who have left within the past 18 months. Scrambling to meet ambitious sales targets set under Thorn. Rent-A-Center employees routinely encourage unsophisticated customers to rent more goods than they can afford, these people say. Then, when customers fall behind in payments, Rent-A-Center repossesses the goods and re-rents them.

Customers who manage to make every installment may end up paying several times the item's retail value—at an effective annual interest rate, if the transaction is viewed as a credit sale, that can top 200%.

While the rent-to-own business has always been gritty. Thorn has made it even tougher, many of those interviewed believe. Employees handling repossessions have been known to bring along members of a feared motorcycle gang as well as to vandalize customers' homes, extract sexual favors from strapped customers, and even in one instance force a late payer to do involuntary labor.

Says Brian Baker, a former store manager in Cambridge, Md. This is one of those jobs where if you have any kind of conscience you won't sleep well at night.

Now, a federal crackdown may be in the offing. House Banking committee Chairman Henry Gonzalez, a Democrat from Texas is expected next week to introduce a bill that would classify rent-to-own transactions as credit sales. Since some 30 States cap credit-sale interest rates at 21% or less, the bill would slash what Rent-A-Center and its rivals can charge. In addition, two class-action suits filed in Minnesota federal courts allege that Rent-A-Center charges usurious interest rates; one suit is pending and Rent-A-Center won the first round of the second suit, which has been appealed.

Rent-A-Center denies that its transactions are credit sales, because most customers don't end up buying the product and they can cancel at any time. Thus, it argues, it doesn't charge interest at all.

Rent-A-Center officials do concede that abuses occur and that the rent-to-own business has in the past, been sleazier than most. But they say the company sees itself as part of the solution rather than as part of the problem. Rent-A-Center Chief Executive Walter E. "Bud" Gates points to his efforts to improve employee training, to spiff up stores and to enforce a "Respect All Customers" program that is trumpeted on wall posters in outlets. He says he is cracking down on dicey collection and repossession practices.

"The carnival industry was a down and dirty, nasty industry and along came Disney who rewrote the standard, and over time the whole industry came up," he says "We're trying to do the same thing."

But former store manager Randy Richards, like many others interviewed, contends that the cleanup is in name only. "On paper, this company purified itself by introducing the new respect concept," he says. But in reality, "nothing changed." He says that in 1991—a full four years after Thorn took over—he himself picked an apartment lock with a credit card in order to retrieve a late payer's living room furniture.

A number of the former employees interviewed were fired, some for allegedly serious wrongdoing. But their accounts of working conditions, and customer treatment at Rent-A-Center were remarkably uniform. Their accounts were also consistent with those of employees who quit and those of customers, even though the people interviewed came from many different parts of the country.

THE $5,000 VCR

For low-income customers, Rent-A-Center has tremendous appeal. The chain gives them immediate use of brand-name merchandise, and the weekly payments are usually less than $20. But while in theory customers can eventually own the goods outright, the company says three out of every four are unable to meet all their payments.

Their failure is partially responsible for Thorn's success. The company earns considerably more by renting, repossessing and then re-renting the same goods than it does if the first customer makes all the payments. Derrick Myers, who was fired as manager of the Rent-A-Center store in Victorville, Calif., recalls one particular Philco VCR, for example, that he says retailed for about $419, but that brought in more than $5,000 in a five year period.

That means the most profitable customers are people like Minneapolis welfare mother Angel Adams, who says Rent-A-Center salespeople fooled her into renting more than a dozen items at a monthly cost that reached about $325. Though the salespeople knew how little she earned, "they pushed it on me, she says. When she fell behind in her payments in late 1991. Rent-A-Center sued her and repossessed the goods, ranging from a bedroom set to two VCRs. Ms. Adams is now the plaintiff in one of the two class-action suits plus one pending in federal court in Minneapolis. Rent-A-Center declines comment.

Even if a customer can't afford it and we know it and they know it, we'll rent to them anyway, says Rod Comeaux, a former store manager from Onley, Va., who was fired a year ago for unrelated reasons. "We can always get it back," and rent it to others, he says.

Rent-A-Center's Mr. Gates denies that salespeople put excessive pressure on customers or intentionally overload them with

goods. On average, customers rent 2.85 items a month, at a total monthly cost of $99.07, and they are able to cancel rentals at any time without a penalty, he pointed out. Store managers—who are required to obtain income and other financial information from customers, ideally should act as "financial planners for customers, he says, adding that the worst thing employees can do is to rent to customers whose eyes are bigger than their stomachs.

Rent-A-Center says its customer base is 25% to 30% black and 10% to 15% Hispanic, and just 15% are on welfare or government subsidies. But former store managers consistently maintain that the total on government assistance is more than 25%, with some claiming up to 70%. Indeed, they unanimously report that sales always spiked on "Mother's Day," as they call the day when welfare mothers get their checks.

How did Thorn come to enter such a harsh business? A predecessor company Thorn Electronics, planted the seeds when it opened a rental store outside London in 1931 and then expanded the chain throughout Europe. Half a century later, after the 1979 merger that created Thorn EMI, the conglomerate was struggling with poor results from its hodgepodge of disparate businesses, and decided to try its luck in the rental market in the U.S.

To get a foot in the door, Sir Cohn Southgate, Thorn's chief executive, contacted Goldman, Sachs & Co. in 1987. As it happened, Tom Devlin, the biggest player in the fragmented U.S. rent-to-own market, was looking for a buyer for Rent-A-Center, the 495-store chain he founded in 1973, and he too had approached Goldman Sachs. A deal was struck almost overnight, with Sir Cohn paying a lavish $594 million, or 42 times earnings.

Mr. Devlin stepped aside and Mr. Gates—already at Rent-A-Center—became its new chief executive. He quickly began buying up small competitors. Rentals now account for almost a third of Thorn EMI's total revenue, while music—including Thorn's EMI, Chrysalis and Capitol labels—accounts for just a hair more.

A former senior vice president of marketing at Pizza Hut, Mr. Gates had migrated to Rent-A-Center in 1986, after failing to land the top job at the pizza chain. Despite his rookie status in rent-to-own, Mr. Gates had a marketing man's feel for demographics, psychographics and New Age notions of customer empowerment. Inspired by some company research indicating that his renters craved good treatment even more than low prices, he began to merchandise respect.

Defying industry wisdom that poor customers would be intimidated by snazzy stores, for example, Mr. Gates has spent $40 million to make each Rent-A-Center outlet seem an idealized version of home and hearth. "Happy family" lifestyle posters (in a store's choice of black, Hispanic or Caucasian) adorn the outlets' walls. Prop kits dispatched from the home office in Wichita, Kan., provide cozy touches like plants and print bedspreads.

Employees under Mr. Gates are required to greet customers, preferably by name, within 10 seconds of their entrance and to conduct payment disputes out of earshot of other renters. Stores are also encouraged to keep fresh coffee brewing. "The customer should feel like this is home, a place where I feel comfortable and that cares about me," he explains.

THE HARD SELL

Those soft touches are coupled with hardcore salesmanship. According to a thick training manual, salespeople are supposed to quote the weekly and monthly rental rates. The manual doesn't instruct employees to quote the total cost, and former store managers say they made sure they never did. In fact, in 40 states, the total isn't even on the price tag. (Ten states require that it be listed on price tags, a rule Rent-A-Center says it will honor in all 50 states by next month.) Instead, the manual instructs employees to focus on "features and benefits," such as Rent-A-Center's free delivery and repair, and most of all, the low weekly price.

But the advertised weekly price is designed to yield each store about 3½ times its cost of purchasing the merchandise from Rent-A-Center headquarters. The total is jacked up further by a one-time processing fee (typically $7.50) and late fees (typically $5). The total price is usually revealed only in the rental agreement that customers sign at the end of the sales process, former store managers say.

To boost Rent-A-Center's profits, employees also push a "customer protection" plan that offers minimal benefits but that 95% of customers end up subscribing to. "It's better than insurance," saleswoman Laura Daupino of the Bloomfield, N.J. store was overheard telling an unemployed welfare mother recently. Yet unlike insurance, it doesn't replace stolen or destroyed items or reimburse customers for their loss. It offers customers basically one benefit. It prevent Rent-A-Center from suing customers if goods are stolen or destroyed.

For Rent-A-Center, however, the benefit is considerably larger. The protection plan is a $29 million annual revenue booster, much of which drops to the bottom line, as does most of the $27 million racked up from the other fees, according to internal company financial documents.

Rent-A-Center has long justified its high prices by citing customers defaults and the costs associated with its free repairs. But part of Rent-A-Center's secret of success is that those costs are minimal. Internal documents show its service expenses ran 3.3% of rental revenue in fiscal 1993, though Rent-A-Center says the actual figure is closer to 10%. And its total inventory losses—from junked merchandise and "skips and stolens" (as in customers who skip town)—run a bit over 2% of revenue.

Indeed, says Granville Quinton, Rent-A-Center's former director of budgets, forecasts and financial systems, "they have no higher skip or stolen rate than a conventional retailer." Rent-A-Center concedes that this is "technically true," but says the low rate is "misleading" because each lost item means the far greater loss of future rental income.

In part to beef up sales further, Rent-A-Center urges customers to pay their rental fees in person each week. That gives employees a chance, according to the training manual, to pitch added products. Employees are also supposed to try to "upsell," or trade up, renters to more expensive versions of the same product.

In some markets, employees are expected to hang fliers on hundreds of housing-project doors each week, in a drill known as blanket brochuring. You would brochure the projects one week before the [welfare] checks came out so you already had that seed planted in their mind," recalls Gerald Defiore, who was fired as the store manager in Spartanburg, S.C. "Then the day the checks came out, you'd go back and knock on doors and fill out the work forms there. Corporate was in on it, the stores were in on it. These people didn't stand a chance." (Rent-A-Center says that blanket brochuring is optional and that targeting a project would be "logical" if it was in a store's territory.)

Complementing those tactics are an array of less savory techniques not sanctioned from above. Mr. Defiore says he scanned the obituary page, for instance, and sent cheap flower arrangements signed from your friends at Rent-A-Center" to the bereaved. "At a funeral, everybody looks at who the flowers are from," he explains, "and when they drop by the store to thank you, you can hook them."

Rent-A-Center's Wichita headquarters staff jacks up those efforts with an $18.5 million direct-mail program so sophisticated that it can tailor brochures to a single block. Much of the blitz focuses on new prospects, primarily the six references that customers must list on an application form. (Former employees say they typically called only two references, using the rest simply for marketing purposes.) A sample letter opens like this: Wouldn't you rather watch a big screen TV than the one you have now?"

Other targets include former customers who had failed to make all their payments, even those who have had goods forcibly repossessed receive coupons blaring in bold type, "We Want You Back." Additional letters and coupons are aimed at customers who are on the verge of paying off a product they have been renting. Some get plastic paid cards, which look like credit cards and encourage additional rentals with perks like $1 to $2 in weekly rental charges.

If Rent-A-Center salespeople are unusually aggressive, they have good reason. Their jobs depend on it. Mr. Gates has honed a tough sales quota system known internally simply as "the plan," which calls for every store to meet weekly and monthly targets that rivals say are far more ambitious than their own. The stores' results are monitored daily by zone managers, in charge of roughly 10 stores each.

As with many other companies that use sales targets, if Rent-A-Center managers and employees exceed their quotas, they are eligible for cars, promotions and bonuses. But at Rent-A-Center, if they fail to "make plan," they are fired with extraordinary speed. In Utah's six-outlet market of 28 employees, for example, more than a dozen people were fired, including seven store managers, during the 18 months ended in July, according to two of the former managers. They say falling short of the plan was the major reason, though Rent-A-Center says there were numerous factors and that some departures were voluntary.

"Rent-A-Center's employee philosophy is burn and turn," contends former Las Vegas store manager Mr. Richards, who says he quit in May 1992 because his zone manager insisted he work 80 to 100 hours a week, something the zone manager denies. "It's bring them in and work them until they can't take it any more and send them on their way," Mr. Richards says.

Mr. Gates acknowledges that the company's "total turnover should be less than half" its current annual level of 56% companywide (excluding headquarters) and 25% at the store-manager level. The company is now working to retain its people by beefing up its training programs and by evaluating employees based on customer service and other factors rather than simply on numbers, he says.

In any case, Rent-A-Center's sales and marketing strategies have produced a huge payoff. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1993, the 1,200 store unit racked up operating

profit of about $90 million on revenue of $560.3 million—a 16% margin that is eye-popping by retail standards. For the first time, Rent-A-Center was also Thorn's single most profitable subsidiary, contributing 14% of Thorn EMI's operating profit. Where store-level profit margins average 15% to 20% when smaller operators run such stores. Thorn's outlets show profit margins of 20% to 30%. Conventional retailers' store profit margins run at about 2.5% according to Management Horizons, Inc.

No wonder Sir Colin recently told a Las Vegas meeting of store managers that their unit was "the closest company to my heart in Thorn EMI" and that "most businessmen would give an arm, a leg, and probably half their body for its performance."

Thorn executives say there is nothing insidious about Rent-A-Center's strategy of courting customers who are of limited means, and of treating them well. Customers receive "fantastic" service, says Sir Colin, who professes to be "always puzzled" why the rent-to-own industry is "badly regarded." Rent-A-Center, he adds, "treats them like kings and queens.

Customers like Carol Baker, a waitress at a resort hotel in Bolton Landing, NY, are appreciative. "The prices could be cheaper," says Ms. Baker, whose home is almost completely furnished by Rent-A-Center, "but they treat me like I'm a somebody."

Former employees and other customers see things differently. "The Rent-A-Center philosophy," says Mr. Comeaux, the former store manager in Virginia, "is that if you treat the customer like they're royalty, you can bleed them through the nose."

REPO MAN

In the end, it isn't unusual for flattered customers to sign up for three or more rental agreements at a time. And some rent far more. For instance, Robert Ball, an unemployed Hunt-Wesson factory worker in Toledo, Ohio, says he is currently handing over all of his unemployment checks to pay for 13 different agreements totaling almost $900 a month.

Inevitably, some customers take on more than they can handle. So it is that behind every Rent-A-Center salesman lurks his doppelganger. Repo man.

Repossessions are never pretty, and the pre Thorn era was no exception. But because of the ambitious targets, people who have worked under both regimes say, employees now push harder than ever. Customers typically make their payments every Saturday and, throughout the morning, store employees work the phones exacting promises from the tardy. In these conversations, former customers say, they have been harassed, intimidated and even threatened with violence. Robert Keehn a former manager in Gasden, Ala., who was fired in March in part for carrying a gun, says that a favorite ploy is falsely informing customers or the relatives that a warrant for arrest has been issued for the theft of rental property.

The telephone onslaught resumes on Monday mornings, when 30 percent of customers are generally past due. If employees haven't reached a customer by Tuesday, they hit the road. Although it is against company rules, they often make a "mad run"—picking up payments from customers personally. Or they leave a message on the door instructing the customer to contact them. this process is repeated all week long. If they still don't get results, it's repo time.

In the company's vans, employees comb neighborhoods looking for slightly past-due customers and the more elusive "skips." In theory, Rent-A-Center employees new to the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, a federal law that doesn't apply to Rent-A-Center (it covers only third-party debt collectors), but that Rent-A-Center says it voluntarily complies with. Under these rules, debt collectors can't harass customers, for example, or engage in violent or criminal acts.

Mr. Gates cites such measures as proof that he is doing his utmost to make Rent-A-Center collection operation squeaky-clean. The CEO says his quest to transform Rent-A-Center's "profit-driven entrepreneurial culture into a service-driven, entrepreneurial culture" is "the hardest thing I have ever done * * * I haven't gotten everyone drinking the Kool Aid yet."

But former employees contend that Mr. Gates' strict enforcement of payment collections has in some cases actually stymied reform. Before Thorn, Rent-A-Center focused solely on the number of accounts past due, not the amount of "delinquent dollars"—or uncollected revenue. Early on Mr. Gates decreed that only 5.7 percent (and currently 5.5 percent) of a store's total monthly rental payments can go uncollected—and zone managers have tended to set even more ambitious goals. In contrast, smaller rent-to-own businesses generally leave 8 percent to 10 percent of bills uncollected each month.

Failure to control delinquent debts "will be your downfall, so you do as much as your conscience permits," says Gary Schiefer, a former store manager in Columbus, Ohio, who was abruptly fired in May 1992 when his delinquent dollars topped 9 percent. (His former zone manager says he was fired for other reasons.) Mr. Baker, the former store manager in Maryland, characterizes repossessions as "the dirtiest part of the whole business."

It is unquestionably the most creative * * * dressed as Cookie Monster, a gorilla and an alien life form and then knocked on a customer's door. Once inside, they successfully repossessed a home entertainment system on which payments hadn't been made in almost three months. Gary Gerhardt, the store manager who blessed this plan, calls the ruse "a last-ditch effort," adding, "it was the only way we could think to get someone in the door."

At the crack of dawn one Sunday, Mr. Myers, the store manager in Victorville, Calif., until March 1992, pulled off a particularly tough repossession by enlisting three burly Hell's Angels. He adds that in other instances he vented his spleen on delinquent customers who wouldn't come to the door by slathering superglue all over their deadbolts and doorknobs (Messrs. Gerhardt and Myers both were fired, but over unrelated matters).

The grueling routine grates on some Rent-A-Center employees. Mr. Baker, the former Maryland store manager quit in disgust in 1991 after one of his employees repossessed a refrigerator from a welfare mother with an infant, plunking her meat and milk on the kitchen table.

Yet abuses continue. Anthony Chapman, a Tyson Foods worker in Gasden, Ala. says that when he fell behind paying for a gold herringbone necklace, Rent-A-Center employee John Horton repeatedly showed up on his doorstep, brandishing two guns. The harassment climaxed. Mr. Chapman maintains, after he confessed that he had pawned the necklace. Mr. Horton promptly took Mr. Chapman's company issue thermal uniform and a gold ring, forced him into the back of his van, and left him there during Mr. Horton's leisurely lunch break, Mr. Chapman says. He says he was then presented, in tears, to Mr. Keeling, the Rent-A-Center store manager at the time.

On several occasions after that, Mr. Chapman says, Mr. Horton ordered him to ride in the back of his van to deliver heavy items to customers. Feeling he had "done wrong and didn't want to make a fuss, Mr. Chapman complied. The intimidation stopped after Mr. Chapman managed to pay up, he says adding. "This was the worst thing that ever happened to me in my life, period."One postscript. His god ring, he says, was never returned.

Mr. Horton, who was fired from Rent-A-Center in July for unrelated reasons, declines comment. Mr. Keeling, the former store manager, confirms the account and says such harrowing scenarios are commonplace. Around Christmas in 1990, he says he carted away the refrigerator of a diabetic customer after dumping her insulin on the floor.

"COUCH PAYMENTS"

Yet another tactic in Rent-A-Center's repo repertoire is the "couch payment"—sexual favors exacted by employees in lieu of cash. Of 28 former store managers interviewed, six said the practice has occurred in their areas.

Some store employees have boasted that they "have gone out to the customers' homes, had sex with them, and then repo-ed the merchandise any way," says Ken Dube, who spent time at a number of outlets as a field auditor. He later became an accountant at headquarters until he was fired in December for reasons Rent-A-Center declines to divulge.

Mr. Gates acknowledges that abuses such as couch payments occurred in the past and "are probably going on today." There are simply "more control problems" in a business where much of the activity takes place out of the store, he says. But the company stresses that such abuses are "few and far between" and not "in any way condoned by Rent-A-Center."

Rent-A-Center says it is doing its best to clean up remaining problems. It set up a customer hot line that in July received some 2,300 calls, of which only 300 were complaints, the company says. In a given month, 99% of those complaints are resolved in the customer's favor, according to company officials. Some late payers say they have been allowed to skip payments. Rent-A-Center also sometimes rewrites rental agreements, stretching out the payment term to stave off a repossession.

But Rent-A-Center employees are sometimes willing to take the risk of getting caught, since the stakes are so high. In May at the annual meeting held at Bally's in Las Vegas, scores of managers clambered on stage to collect bonus checks at a festive final gala. As the champagne flowed, the store manager of the year was awarded a year's use of a new red Corvette, a trip to the Ritz Carlton in Maui and a bonus of $24,200. Rent-A-Center estimates that the average store manager currently earns a salary of $30,000, and more than 80% received bonuses last year.

As for Rent-A-Center's future, chances are it won't be quite so freewheeling. Aside from the lawsuits and the House bill, the Senate is drafting legislation. The Internal Revenue Service is also examining the rent-to-own industry. And Pennsylvania's attorney general has concluded that Rent-A-Center is violating a state law capping annual interest rates at 18%, it is asking the firm to give refunds. The state also is examining reports that Rent-A-Center engages in illegal collection practices, including threatening to break into late payers' homes.

Despite the proliferating challenges, Mr. Gates remains optimistic. He is hard at work on his latest per project. "Rent-A-Center 2000." This store of the future, being tested in Kansas City, Kan., features a play area for children, a "wall of fame" with photos of star customers and a "troubled times" program that enables renters to skip or defer payments temporarily.

Rent-A-Center is also branching out into new rental areas. One of its most successful has been jewelry. Rent-A-Center is now among the largest customers of Harry Winston Inc., the famed jeweler to such clients as Imelda Marcos and the late Duchess of Windsor, which supplies lower-end baubles to the chain.

In its new ventures, Rent-A-Center will surely be able to count on its current customers, a loyal lot: Most feel they can't get quality goods any other way.

Nancy Thornley, an Ogden, Utah housewife, for example, was diligently handing over about $261 a month in rental payments to Rent-A-Center in 1991 when she lost a leg to diabetes. Faced with a $4,000 bill for a prosthetic limb, she arranged to defer part of her rental tab, she says. But shortly after she returned home from the hospital, she was shocked when two store employees showed up without notice on a Saturday afternoon, accused her of being three months behind in payments and carted away all the goods, primarily basics such as a refrigerator and a couch.

"It was a total humiliation," she says. "All my neighbors were watching."

A year later, though, Ms. Thornley was back, having been inundated by Rent-A-Center letters and "We Want You Back" coupons. She was reluctant to return, she says. But "I needed the item," a microwave oven, and couldn't afford to buy it. Says Ms. Thornley, "I felt like there was nowhere else to go."

[From the Wall Street Journal, Sept. 22, 1993]

PITCHING BY THE SCRIPT

(Excerpts from Rent-A-Center's Sales and Service Manual dated February 1993)

CLOSING

Closing is helping the customer to make up his/her mind. Many customers will be prepared to rent immediately after looking at merchandise. Attempt to close early in the sales track if you sense the customer wants to rent. Make at least 5 attempts to close with every customer. Closing methods include:

Payment Close. "Will you be paying monthly, or is weekly more convenient?"

Assumptive Close. "Let's get the order started."

Delivery Close. "You can have that delivered by 4:00 p.m. today, or will 5:00 be more convenient?"

Choice Close. "This comes in beige or brown. Which would you prefer?"

Last Chance Close. "The sale ends tomorrow and I can't guarantee there will be any left if you wait. Shall we start the order?"

Summary Close. "Well you agree it's an excellent price, you like the fabric, and we can deliver by 3:00 p.m. today. Do you want to fill out an order?"

UPSELLING

While using the sales track, be aware of and take opportunities to upsell the customer. Upselling means becoming aware of a customer need and satisfying it. Many times, a customer might not even be aware of his/her own needs. Opportunities to upsell include

7 piece suites instead of 5 piece furniture suites

An electronic tune TV instead of a standard tune

A remote control TV instead of one with standard or electronic tuning only

A higher wattage stereo

A large capacity refrigerator freezer or washer/dryer

Whenever attempting to upsell explain to the customer why the upscale merchandise is a better value and how it will satisfy their needs.

[From the Washington Monthly, October 1993]

RENTER BEWARE

(By Mike Hudson)

Just $14.99 a week for a color television sounds pretty good to a $6-an-hour factory worker or a mother on welfare. For people without the cash or the squeaky-clean credit history to buy it at Sears, "renting to own" offers an alluring alternative: easy payments, no credit check, and no hassles. But your mother should have told you this: When you hear phrases like "no credit check and no hassles," keep your hand on your wallet. Someone's trying to pick your pocket.

The rent-to-own equation is simple. When a rent-to-own store brings in a new piece of merchandise, it multiplies the wholesale price by a set percentage—usually 350 percent to 450 percent—to come up with the total sales price. Then the store divides that total by a number of weeks or months—typically 78 weeks or 18 months—to determine what the installment payments will be. Throw in fees for insurance, later charges, and other submerged costs, and eventually customers pay three, four, or five times what they'd spend on the same item at a retail store. That's why a 20-inch TV that costs $329.99 at Sears will cost as much as $1,200, at Rent-A-Center, the nation's largest chain on rent-to-own outlets.

With these exorbitant prices come a set of rules that grossly favor the retailer over the customer. Iris Green, a public housing resident in Paterson, N.J., paid nearly $4,000 to Continental Rentals toward a stereo, washer, freezer, and other items that had a cash value of less than $2,800. Then she got sick and the paychecks from her job as a nursing home aide stopped coming. Continental came and took everything. Sandra James signed a $2,485, rent-to-own contract for bedroom furniture from a Rent-A-Center in Chicago. She fell behind in her payments and the store swore out a theft charge against her. She says the manager told her the warrant would be dropped if she paid $177.50. She paid but then was hauled off her job by police officers accompanied by the manager. She spent the night in jail.

Rent-to-own got its start back in the sixties, when state and federal governments were passing laws to control ghetto merchants who used retail installment contracts to fleece the poor. The industry's trade group, the Association of Progressive Rental Organizations (APRO), says the rent-to-own industry was born during this time "as a result of the tightening of consumer credit and burgeoning federal consumer protection legislation."

Rent-to-own stores have managed to avoid tough consumer laws by tinkering with the traditional credit contract. Mainly, it's a matter of changing the terminology. An interest charge becomes a "rental fee." A late charge becomes a "reinstatement fee." Merchandise that is repossessed is "returned by the customer." Buying an item is "exercising a purchase option."

For customers, the only advantage to this system is that if they can't afford to keep paying, the item can be brought back to the store with no further obligation for the rest of the payments. That's a nice option for anyone whose income is unreliable. But it's not much of a consolation for somebody like Iris Green, who's already invested thousands of dollars in the merchandise. It's been enough in most states, however, to get rent-to-own exempted from retail-credit laws which generally limit store owners to interest rates of 20 to 30 percent a year. By avoiding such regulation, rent-to-own dealers can charge the equivalent of interest rates of 100, 200, even 300 percent a year.

In the past three decades, rent-to-own has grown from a handful of inner-city operators one step ahead of the law to a powerful nationwide industry with 7,500 stores and revenues over $3.5 billion annually. It's dominated by a few conglomerate-owned, upscale-looking chains that have changed the look, if not the reality, of selling to the poor.

In spite of the industry's new image, it continues to spend a lot of money defending itself against lawsuits from attorneys for the poor. (At a legal issues seminar for rent-to-own dealers last year, the first question from the audience was: "What can we do to abolish Legal Aid?") The litigation has occasionally taught the industry something about the consequences of heavy-handed collection tactics. But the lawsuits have had less success in changing the pricing equation that makes every customer a victim. The industry has beaten back almost all challenges with a two-pronged strategy. First, overwhelm understaffed Legal Aid offices with private bar talent (or buy off destitute customers with modest confidential settlements). Then, work to change the laws.

In most states, industry lobbyists have prevailed by combining free-market rhetoric and hard-ball politicking. Back in 1983, Jeanne Fenner, a North Carolina state legislator, introduced a bill that would have limited finance charges on rent-to-own contracts. Pro-business lawmakers gutted the bill and then the industry took revenge on Fenner. During the next two campaigns, rent-to-own dealers from as far away as Texas poured more than $20,000 into their opponents' campaigns. Fenner, who spent a fraction of that, lost both times. Since then, rent-to-own opponents in North Carolina have gotten nowhere.

In many other states, the industry has headed off such nasty fights by using an effective strategy of preemptive regulation. It works like this: Dealers approach a legislator with a reputation as a consumer advocate and say, "We want to be regulated so we can protect our customers from a handful of bad apples out there. We've written a law that will do the trick."

The industry's model statute sounds good. And no doubt it does help run off some of the most outrageous scam artists because it includes some protections for consumers, like requiring that stores be honest about their prices and state whether an item is new or used. But the law also exempts rent-to-own deals from state retail credit laws and the interest limits that go along with them. "Disclose and Anything Goes," Legal Aid attorneys call this strategy. Since 1984, at least 35 states have passed such rent-to-own friendly statutes.

The industry—which by the late 1980s was spending half a million dollars a year on legislative efforts—has even persuaded the Council of State Governments to endorse its model bill. And it seemed ready to palm off

the same statute on Congress until Texas Rep. Henry Gonzalez was joined on his House Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs committee by a number of newly-elected urban liberals.

What explains this history of legislative successes? Good public relations is much of it. The industry has convinced more than a few powerful people of what might generously be called half-truths:

"We're just a bunch of family-owned stores. Too much regulation would put us out of business.

In written testimony submitted to Gonzalez's committee this spring, the executive director of the industry's trade association declared that "Eighty percent of the industry is made up of 'mom and pop' operators with fewer than five stores each." Later, during his oral testimony, he changed that figure to "over two-thirds."

Even that's wrong. Rent-A-Center, the Wichita-based chain owned by Thorn EMI, a global conglomerate whose other assets include country-music star Garth Brooks, controls 1,209 of the industry's 7,500 or so stores. That's nearly 20 percent of the market all by itself. In fact, in written answers to questions from the House committee, the trade association's own figures indicate that 40 percent of rent-to-own stores are owned or franchised by chains with 25 or more outlets. David Ramp, a Minneapolis Legal Aid attorney who has been fighting the industry for years, says his research shows that 60 percent of the market is controlled by fewer than 20 large corporations. And the industry trend is toward more and more consolidation.

"We don't prey on the poor. Our customers come from all walks of life."

Anecdotal evidence aside, it's clear that the vast bulk of rent-to-own's customer base comes from the poor or near-poor. For example, Rent-A-Center's own market research has shown that nearly 60 percent of its customers earn less than $20,000 a year, while just 4 percent earn $45,000 or more. Only about 7 percent are college graduates.

"We're in the rental business, not retail. Just 25 percent of our customers end up owning. Most bring back their merchandise after a few weeks."

This is the industry's big lie. "We're in the retail merchandising business when you get right down to it," Larry Sutton, an owner in a Florida rent-to-own chain, told fellow dealers at a 1991 seminar. "We don't want to say that in court. [But] let's face it: We're in the retail business. We sell." Indeed, in a national survey, 70 percent of Rent-A-Center customers said they intended to own the merchandise. Just 11 percent said they only wanted a short-term lease. In fact, 48 percent believed they already owned the goods even before the "lease" was completed.

To test what they do tell consumers, I visited 15 rent-to-own stores in Georgia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. I asked questions just like any customer off the street. Among them: What percentage of customers end up owning? Not one of them gave the 25 percent figure that's cited in official settings. Seven estimated 80 percent or more. Six others gave estimates ranging from 45 percent to 70 percent. At another store, a salesman said simply: "Almost all of them."

"We charge more because of the high costs of theft and because we offer free repairs."

In congressional testimony this spring, the industry's trade group said that 12 percent of rent-to-own merchandise is stolen. However, the industry association's chief attorney wrote in an 1989 trade journal article that rent-to-own stores' losses from stolen merchandise consistently averages about 2 percent of revenues—considerably less than what credit-card companies are forced to write off in unpaid debts.

As for free repairs and replacement, a lot of the stuff—such as furniture—requires little maintenance, and much of it is covered by manufacturer's warranties. A Rent-A-Center study found that less than five percent of their merchandise needed repairs.

But the spectre of damaged goods is actually a cash cow for the industry. Most stores require customers to pay "damage and theft waiver fees"—essentially credit insurance that covers the store if something happens to the merchandise. In return for the fee, you won't owe anything to the store if the merchandise is damaged or stolen during the contract period. The downside, of course, is that you're also out all the payments you've already made and can't keep what you've been paying for.

Typically, a rent-to-own store will charge you $1 a week in "waiver" fees for insurance—so that a $330 TV from Rent-A-Center (for which you're paying $1,200) costs another $74 to insure. For roughly that sum you could buy enough renter's insurance to cover $10,000 or even $20,000 worth of personal belongings. Rent-A-Center, meanwhile, makes a bundle on the extra fee: Ramp's research has shown that Rent-A-Center has to write off only about a nickel in claims for each dollar it takes in "waiver fees." (Another big money maker is fees to forgive late payments. Rent-A-Center customers in Minnesota paid $1.3 million in "reinstatement" charges over one four-year period).

Even where lawmakers haven't been snookered into buying this industry propaganda, rent-to-own dealers have found ways to get around the law. When Pennsylvania passed a statute in 1989 that defined rent-to-own as a retail sale and sets an annual interest limit of 18 percent, the state's rent-to-own dealers claimed the law would put them out of business. It didn't. Instead, most ignored it or found ways to skirt it. Some, for example, now offer straight rentals ("rent-to-rent") with the promise of a "rebate" that the customer can use to purchase the item at the end of the contract. An undercover investigation by the Pennsylvania attorney general's office found rent-to-own stores were still charging annual interest rates from 82 to 265 percent.

This end run shows the problem with trying to regulate away price-gouging: As long as there's a consumer demand and a market that is locked out of mainstream credit, some businesses will find a way to take advantage. "If you want nice things—where are you gonna go if you can't get credit?" asks Tonya Cross, a rent-to-own customer in Roanoke, Va. "If you want it, you're gonna have to get it from somewhere."

Which is where consumer advocates come in. Many customers are illiterate or financially unsophisticated and have little idea that they are paying double or triple retail, or more. Few know that—as the industry has sworn in court and in Congress—you have only a one-in-four chance of ultimately keeping the stuff when you rent-to-own. A consumer protection campaign pushing these themes would be a good start.

Other customers, like Cross, know that they're paying more, but go the rent-to-own route because they believe they have no other choices. That's why government and consumer activists should provide them with some alternatives by putting more resources into credit unions and other non-profit institutions that offer savings accounts and small loans to poor and working people.

In the meantime, there are some cheaper (though not inexpensive) alternatives: Buying things on time from retail stores or with credit cards is almost always cheaper than renting to own. Paying 20 percent interest a year or more to a retail store isn't cheap, but it's less than rent-to-own and the chances you'll actually keep the goods are better. Taking the plunge with Sears simply has to be better than paying $1,200 for a $300 TV.

RENT-TO-OWN CONSUMER CREDIT PROTECTION ACT OF 1993— SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Short Title. This Act may be cited as the "Rent-To-Own Consumer Credit Protection Act of 1993.

Section 2. Rent-to-Own Protection Act. The Consumer Protection Act is amended to include a new title, "Title X—Rent-To-Own Transactions."

Findings and purposes: The Congress finds: that the rent-to-own industry targets its products primarily to low-income and minority neighborhoods; the majority of rent-to-own customers enter into rent-to-own contracts with the intention of owning the goods for which they are contracting; rent-to-own dealers often fail to disclose key terms of rent-to-own contracts, and engage in unfair debt collection practices; and rent-to-own dealers do not provide customers with the protections afforded purchasers in retail installment sales under state and Federal laws, and often charge excessive fees and interest rates.

The purposes of this title are: to provide consumers in rent-to-own transactions the range of protections provided under state and Federal laws to individuals who acquire goods in other consumer credit sales; to require rent-to-own contracts, and tags affixed to items available for acquisition in rent-to-own transactions, to disclose the material terms of those transactions; and to prohibit rent-to-own dealers and collection agents hired by such dealers from engaging in abusive collection practices.

Definitions: The Act defines such terms as "cash price", "consumer", "credit", and "seller". A "rent-to-own contract means a contract in the form of a terminable lease or bailment of an item of consumer goods, under which the consumer has the right of possession and use of the item, has the option to renew the contract periodically by making payments specified in the contract, and the seller agrees in writing or orally to transfer ownership of the item to the consumer upon the fulfillment of all obligations of the consumer under the contract for that transfer. The term "rent-to-own transaction" means the lease or bailment of an item of consumer goods under the a rent-to-own contract.

State Law: Fees, Charges, Guarantees, and Warranties: All interest, finance charges or other fees charged by a seller in a rent-to-own transaction shall be of a type and in an amount allowed under state law. A termination fee, where permitted, shall not exceed 5% of the cash price disclosed under the contract, shall be disclosed in the contract, may be paid at the time the contract is entered into or over the life of the contract, and shall be calculated as part of the finance charge. The termination of a rent-to-own contract by a consumer under this title shall satisfy the consumer's obligation for all payments due under the contract except those payments due prior to the termination of the

rent-to-own transaction. All guarantees and warranties required under state law for goods sold pursuant to a consumer credit sale or retail installment sale shall apply to goods that are the subject of a rent-to-own transaction.

Application of Federal Law: The following Federal laws shall apply to rent-to-own transactions: "The Truth in Lending Act", the "Equal Credit Opportunity Act", the "Fair Debt Collection Practices Act", and the "Fair Credit Reporting Act".

Disclosures on Goods: Each item available for purchase pursuant to a rent-to-own transaction shall disclose: (1) the cash price of the item; (2) an itemization of services offered under a rent-to-own contract for the item, and the cash price of each service; (3) the annual percentage rate of the item as determined under the "Truth in Lending Act"; (4) the incremental payment schedule applicable under the rent-to-own contract and the number of payments required; (5) the total of payments required to be paid to acquire ownership of the item as determined under regulations under the "Truth in Lending Act"; and (6) specification of whether the item is new or used.

Prohibitions; Enforcement: A seller under a rent-to-own contract shall not threaten, coerce, engage in conduct to oppress, harass or abuse, make fraudulent, deceptive or misleading representation, or use any unconscionable means to collect amounts owed by the consumer. The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce these prohibitions.

Civil Liability: Any seller who fails to comply with the disclosure requirements of this title shall be liable to the consumer for actual damages sustained as a result of the failure, $500 for each failure, and all costs of the action and reasonable attorney fees. Any seller who fails to comply with any other requirements of this title shall be liable to the consumer for actual damages sustained by the consumer as a result of the violation, $5,000 for each violation and all costs of the action and reasonable attorney fees. Any action brought under this title must be commence in any United States district court or any other court of competent jurisdiction not later than 2 years after the date of the violation or failure. Nothing in this title shall be construed to limit any remedy otherwise available under state or Federal law.

Regulations: The Federal Trade Commission shall, within 6 months after enactment of this title, issue regulations as may be necessary to implement this title.

Relationship to other laws: This title does not annul, alter, affect or, exempt any person subject to the provisions of this title from complying with the laws of any State with respect to rent-to-own transactions, except to the extent that such laws are inconsistent with any provision of this title, and then only to the extent of the inconsistency. In addition, Chapter 5 of the "Truth in Lending Act", concerning consumer leases, shall not apply to a rent-to-own transaction to the extent application of that Act to the transaction is inconsistent with this title.

Section 3: Not later than two years after the enactment of this Act, the Federal Trade Commission shall report to Congress regarding issues relating to the Federal regulation of the rent-to-own industry, and where appropriate, make recommendations for further legislation.

Section 4: The provisions of this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. SIMON:

S. 1567. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act and the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, to permit additional remedies in certain unfair labor practice cases, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. SIMON (for himself and Mr. WELLSTONE):

S. 1568. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to require the arbitration of initial contract negotiation disputes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

LABOR LEGISLATION

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, today I am introducing two bills to add to the series of labor law reform bills I introduced October 7, 1993.

The first bill, the Labor Relations Remedies Act of 1993, awards employees who have been unfairly discharged for union activities back pay equal to three times the employee's wage at the time of discharge. Further, employee's will have the right to sue for compensatory and punitive damages in district or State court.

In addition, on behalf of myself and Senator WELLSTONE, I am introducing the Labor Relations First Contract Negotiations Act of 1993. This will facilitate the consummation of the first contract between an employer and the certified bargaining representative. Briefly, this bill requires selection of a mediator when a new labor representative and an employer are unable to settle first contract disputes within 60 days after the representative has been certified. If the employer and representative have still not reached an agreement 30 days after a mediator has been chosen, either side may transfer matters for binding arbitration.

There has been a drastic decline in labor union membership during the past 20 years. I believe that the main reason for this decline is public policy which has frustrated efforts by employees to organize. The two bills I am introducing today along with the five bills I introduced last week are an attempt to remedy the inequities which plague current labor laws. We need to level the playing field. Employers and employees must have equal footing when negotiating and these bills go a long way toward ensuring fairness in the workplace.

I ask unanimous consent that the full text of the bills be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1567

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Labor Relations Remedies Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. BOARD REMEDIES.

Section 10(c) of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 160(c)) is amended by inserting after the fourth sentence the following new sentence: "If the Board finds that an employee was discharged in violation of this Act, the Board in such order shall (1) award back pay in an amount equal to three times the employee's wage rate at the time of the unfair labor practice and (2) notify such employee of the employee's right to sue for punitive damages and damages with respect to a wrongful discharge under section 303 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 187), as amended by the Labor Relations Remedies Act of 1993.".

SEC. 3. COURT REMEDIES.

Section 303 of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 187), is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

"(c) It shall be unlawful, for purposes of this section, for an employer to discharge an employee for exercising rights protected under the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158)."

"(d) An employee whose discharge is determined by the National Labor Relations Board under section 10(c) to be a violation of this Act may sue therefore in any district court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy, or in any other court having jurisdiction over the parties to recover compensatory and punitive damages in addition to the back pay ordered by the Board."

"(e) Nothing contained in Section 8 or Section 10 of the National Labor Relations Act (19 U.S.C. 158), or in this section shall limit the rights and remedies under any State or Federal law or before any court or other tribunal of an employee discharged by an employer."

S. 1568

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This act may be cited as the "Labor Relations First Contract Negotiations Act of 1993".

SEC. 2. INITIAL CONTRACT DISPUTES.

Section of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 158) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

(h)(1) If not later than 60 days after the certification of a new representative for the purpose of collective bargaining, the employer and the representative have not reached a collective bargaining agreement with respect to the terms and conditions of employment, the employer and representative shall jointly select a mediator to mediate those issues on which they cannot agree.

(2) If the parties are unable to agree upon a mediator, either party may request the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service to name one and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service shall thereupon appoint a person to serve as mediator.

(3) If not later than 30 days after the date of the selection of a mediator under paragraphs (1) or (2), the employer and the representative have still not reached agreement, the employer or the representative may transfer the matters remaining in controversy to the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service for binding arbitration".•

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself and Mr. HATCH):

S. 1569. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish, reauthorize, and revise provisions to improve the health of individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE DISADVANTAGED MINORITY HEALTHACT OF 1993

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Disadvantaged Minority Health Improvement Act of 1993. This legislation reauthorizes several vital health programs and establishes new initiatives for improving the health status of racial and ethnic minorities.

Despite impressive gains in scientific knowledge and increased ability to diagnose, prevent, and cure disease, many minority citizens in America do not benefit from these advances. Over $800 billion a year is spent on health care in this country, yet the health status of racial and ethnic minorities lags far behind the rest of the Nation. Today, African-Americans, Hispanics, native Americans, and Asian-Pacific Islanders as a whole are often in poorer health than typical citizens of Third World countries.

Because minorities are less likely to receive health care services, their children are at risk for being born prematurely or with physical disabilities or not being vaccinated against preventable diseases. Minority adults have a higher likelihood of dying from diseases that most physicians consider preventable.

"Health, United States, 1992" the latest annual report card on the Nation's health shows that a number of serious health problems disproportionately affecting people of color have not improved or have become worse.

The statistics on infant mortality are shocking. An African-American child is twice as likely to die in the first year of life as a white child, and the gap is increasing. African-American mothers are twice as likely to receive little or no prenatal health care. In addition, African-Americans die as a result of heart disease twice as often as whites, and life expectancy of black males is 8 years less. Survival rates for cancer are shorter and the incidence of AIDS is 4 times higher in black men than white men—and 15 times higher in black women than white women.

According to the U.S. Census Current Population Survey, 21 percent of blacks and 32 percent of Hispanics were uninsured in 1991, compared with 11 percent of non-Hispanic whites.

The way to eliminate these disparities is to eliminate the barriers that create them. One of the major obstacles is inadequate access to quality health care, which often results from the lack of health insurance, the scarcity of minority health providers, the lack of community-based services, inadequate support for institutions that serve minorities and the lack of relevant health information.

In 1990, Congress enacted the Disadvantaged Minority Health Improvement Act to reduce these barriers and the unnecessary diseases and deaths that disproportionately affect minorities. The act established an office of minority health in the Department of Health and Human Services to coordinate activities relating to health promotion, disease prevention, service delivery, and research involving racial and ethnic minorities. The act also established a loan and scholarship program to provide financial assistance to minority students pursuing careers as health professionals. In addition, the act strengthened and revised health service delivery programs for disadvantaged racial and ethnic minorities.

The Committee on Labor and Human Resources recently conducted hearings on the act. These hearings demonstrated the need for more research on minority health issues, better racial and ethnic minority health data collection, programs to improve access to health care, and the need for more minority health professionals.

The legislation I am introducing today reauthorizes and revises activities of the Office of Minority Health. It supports the National Minority Health Resource Center that disseminates information on health promotion, disease prevention, and preventive health services to racial and ethnic minorities.

This legislation also establishes a national center to address the problems facing individuals with limited English skills when seeking health care services. The legislation also revises and extends the Health Careers Opportunity Program, the Faculty Development Loan Repayment Program, the Centers of Excellence Program and scholarship and loan programs for disadvantaged students. These programs will help increase the number of minority students pursuing careers in medicine, dentistry, and clinical psychology by providing financial aid to students and grants to schools committed to training minority students.

In addition, the legislation creates new offices of minority health in four agencies—the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. These offices will help ensure that disadvantaged minority groups have access to health promotion and disease prevention services provided by the Public Health Service.

In addition, the bill authorizes $3 million in grants to States to establish their own offices of minority health. These offices will act as clearinghouses to collect and disseminate information, develop innovative methods of delivering health care and social services to minority communities, and coordinate State activities relating to health promotion and disease prevention.

Finally, the bill establishes an advisory committee on research on minority health at the National Institutes of Health, to be composed of scientists, physicians, and health care provides with expertise in minority health research and in eliminating barriers to health care. The committee will analyze current research and design new research projects on all aspects of the relationships between disease and race and ethnicity, such as the onset of disease, and responses to pharmaceutical drugs and other treatments.

We have begun to make progress in this area in recent years, but much more remains to be done. I look forward to working with Congress and the administration to enact this legislation.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

S. 1569

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Preventive Health Services and Health Professions Amendments Act of 1993".

(b) REFERENCE.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or a repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or a repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

(c) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; reference; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—HEALTH POLICY

Sec. 101. Office of Minority Health.
Sec. 102. Agency Offices of Minority Health.
Sec. 103. State Offices of Minority Health.
Sec. 104. Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services for Civil Rights.

TITLE II—HEALTH SERVICES

Sec. 201. Community scholarship programs.
Sec. 202. Health services for residents of public housing.
Sec. 203. Issuance of regulations regarding language as impediment to receipt of services.
Sec. 204. Health services for Pacific Islanders.

TITLE III—HEALTH PROFESSIONS

Sec. 301. Loans for disadvantaged students.
Sec. 302. Cesar Chavez scholarship program.
Sec. 303. Thurgood Marshall scholarship program.
Sec. 304. Loan repayments and fellowships regarding faculty positions at health professions schools.
Sec. 305. Centers of excellence.
Sec. 306. Educational assistance regarding undergraduates.
Sec. 307. Area health education centers.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION
Sec. 401. Office of Research on Minority Health.
Sec. 402. National Center for Health Statistics.
Sec. 403. Activities of Agency for Health Care Policy and Research.
TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS
Sec. 501. Revision and extension of program for State Offices of Rural Health.
Sec. 502. Technical corrections relating to health professions.
Sec. 503. Clinical traineeships.
Sec. 504. Demonstration project grants to States for alzheimer's disease.
Sec. 505. Medically underserved area study.
Sec. 506. Programs regarding birth defects.
TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS
Sec. 601. Effective date.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Section 1(b) of the Disadvantaged Minority Health Improvement Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 300u–6 note) is amended to read as follows—

"(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

"(1) the health status of individuals from racial and ethnic minorities in the United States is significantly lower than the health status of the general population and has not improved significantly since the issuance of the 1985 report entitled "Report of the Secretary's Task Force on Black and Minority Health";

"(2) racial and ethnic minorities are disproportionately represented among the poor;

"(3) racial and ethnic minorities suffer disproportionately high rates of cancer, heart disease, diabetes, substance abuse, acquired immune deficiency syndrome, and other diseases and disorders;

"(4) the incidence of infant mortality among African Americans is almost double that for the general population;

"(5) Mexican-American and Puerto Rican adults have diabetes rates twice that of non-Hispanic whites;

"(6) a third of American Indian deaths occur before the age of 45;

"(7) according to the 1990 Census, African Americans, Hispanics, American Indians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders constitute approximately 12.1 percent, 9 percent, 0.08 percent, and 2.9 percent, respectively, of the population of the United States;

"(8) minority health professionals have historically tended to practice in low-income areas, medically underserved areas, and to serve racial and ethnic minorities;

"(9) minority health professionals have historically tended to engage in the general practice of medicine and specialties providing primary care;

"(10) reports published in leading medical journals indicate that access to health care among minorities can be substantially improved by increasing the number of minority professionals;

"(11) diversity in the faculty and student body of health professions schools enhances the quality of education for all students attending the schools; and

"(12) health professionals need greater access to continuing medical education programs to enable such professionals to upgrade their skills (including linguistic and cultural competence skills) and improve the quality of medical care rendered in minority communities.".

TITLE I—HEALTH POLICY

SEC. 101. OFFICE OF MINORITY HEALTH.

Section 1707 (42 U.S.C. 300u–6) is amended by striking subsection (b) and all that follows and inserting the following:

"(b) DUTIES.—With respect to improving the health of racial and ethnic minorities, the Secretary, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health, shall carry out the following:

"(1) Establish short-range and long-range goals and objectives and coordinate all other activities within the Department of Health and Human Services that relate to disease prevention, health promotion, service delivery, and research concerning such individuals. The heads of the operating divisions of the Department of Health and Human Services and the heads of Public Health Service agencies shall consult with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health to assist in the coordination of all activities within the Department as they relate to disease prevention, health promotion, service delivery, and research concerning such individuals.

"(2) Carry out the following types of activities by entering into interagency agreements with other agencies of the public health service:

"(A) Support research, demonstrations and evaluations to test new and innovative models.

"(B) Increase knowledge and understanding of health risk factors.

"(C) Develop mechanisms that support better information dissemination, education, prevention, and service delivery to individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds, including racial and ethnic minorities.

"(3) Establish a national minority health resource center to carry out the following:

"(A) Facilitate the exchange of information regarding matters relating to health information and health promotion, preventive health services, and education in the appropriate use of health care.

"(B) Facilitate access to such information.

"(C) Assist in the analysis of issues and problems relating to such matters.

"(D) Provide technical assistance with respect to the exchange of such information (including facilitating the development of materials for such technical assistance).

"(4) Establish a national center that shall carry out programs to improve access to health care services for individuals with limited English proficiency by facilitating the removal of impediments to the receipt of health care that result from such limitation.

"(5) With respect to awards of grants and contracts that are available under certain minority health programs, establish a program—

"(A) to inform entities, as appropriate, that the entities may be eligible for the awards;

"(B) to provide technical assistance to such entities in the process of preparing and submitting applications for the awards in accordance with the policies of the Secretary regarding such application; and

"(C) to inform populations, as appropriate, that members of the populations may be eligible to receive services or otherwise participate in the activities carried out with such awards.

"(c) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the Advisory Committee on Minority Health (in this subsection referred to as the 'Committee').

"(2) DUTIES.—The Committee shall provide advice to the Secretary on carrying out this section, including advice on the development of goals and specific program activities under subsection (b)(1) for each racial and ethnic group.

"(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health shall serve as the Chairperson of the Committee.

"(4) COMPOSITION.—The Committee shall be composed of no fewer than 12, and not more than 18 individuals, who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government. The Secretary shall appoint the members of the Committee from among individuals with expertise regarding issues of minority health. The membership of the Committee shall be equitably representative of the various racial and ethnic groups. The Secretary may appoint representatives from selected Federal agencies to serve as ex officio, non-voting members of the Committee.

"(5) TERMS.—Each member of the Committee shall serve for a term of 4 years, except that the Secretary shall initially appoint a portion of the members to terms of 1 year, 2 years, and 3 years.

"(6) VACANCIES.—If a vacancy occurs on the Committee, a new member shall be appointed by the Secretary within 90 days from the date that the vacancy occurs, and serve for the remainder of the term for which the predecessor of such member was appointed. The vacancy shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the duties of the Committee.

"(7) COMPENSATION.—Members of the Committee who are officers or employees of the United States shall serve without compensation. Members of the Committee who are not officers or employees of the United States shall receive, for each day (including travel time) they are engaged in the performance of the functions of the Committee, compensation at rates that do not exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate in effect for grade GS–18 of the General Schedule under title 5, United States Code.

"(d) CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS REGARDING DUTIES.—

"(1) RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING LANGUAGE AS IMPEDIMENT TO HEALTH CARE.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Office of Refugee Health, the Director of the Office of Civil Rights, and the Director of the Office of Minority Health of the Health Resources and Services Administration, shall make recommendations regarding activities under subsection (b)(4).

"(2) EQUITABLE ALLOCATION REGARDING ACTIVITIES.—In awarding grants or contracts under section 340A, 724, 737, 738, or 1707, the Secretary shall ensure that such awards are equitably allocated with respect to the various racial and ethnic populations.

"(3) CULTURAL COMPETENCY OF SERVICES.—The Secretary shall ensure that information and services provided pursuant to subsection (b) are provided in the language and cultural context that is most appropriate for the individuals for whom the information and services are intended.

"(4) PEER REVIEW.—The Secretary shall ensure that each application for a grant, contract or cooperative agreement under section 340A, 724, 737, or 1707 undergoes appropriate peer review.

"(e) REPORTS.—Not later than January 31 of fiscal year 1995 and of each second year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report describing the activities carried out under this section during the preceding 2 fiscal years and evaluating the extent to which such activities have been effective in improving the health of racial and ethnic minorities.

"(f) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS REGARDING DUTIES.— .

"(1) AUTHORITY.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary may enter into

contracts with public and nonprofit private entities for activities described in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection (b).

"(2) EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION.—The Secretary shall, directly or through contracts with public and private entities, provide for evaluations of projects carried out with financial assistance provided under paragraph (1) during the preceding 2 fiscal years. The report shall be included in the report required under subsection (e) for the fiscal year involved.

"(g) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term 'racial and ethnic minority group' means Hispanics, Blacks, Asian Americans, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and Alaskan Natives. The term 'Hispanic' means individuals whose origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or any other Spanish-speaking country, including Spain or the Caribbean Islands, and individuals identifying themselves as Hispanic, Latino, Spanish, or Spanish-American.

"(h) FUNDING.—

"(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $20,500,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1998.

"(2) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS BY SECRETARY.—Of the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year in excess of $15,000,000, the Secretary shall make available not less than $3,000,000 for activities to improve access to health care services for individuals with limited English proficiency, including activities identified in subsection (b)(4).".

SEC. 102. AGENCY OFFICES OF MINORITY HEALTH.

Title XVII (42 U.S.C. 300u et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 1709. AGENCY OFFICES OF MINORITY HEALTH.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health, shall ensure that an Office of Minority Health is established and operating at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, and the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research. Such Offices shall be established to ensure that services and programs carried out within each such respective agency or office—

"(1) are equitably delivered with respect to racial and ethnic groups;

"(2) provide culturally competent services; and

"(3) utilize racial and ethnic minority community-based organizations to deliver services.

"(b) REPORTS.—Each Office of Minority Health within the Department of Health and Human Services shall submit a report, not later than May 1 of each year, to the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health (as provided for in section 1707(a)) describing the accomplishments or programs of the plan, the budget allocation and expenditures for, and the development and implementation of, such health programs targeting racial and ethnic minority populations. The Secretary shall ensure the participation and cooperation of each Agency in the development of the annual report.".

SEC. 103. STATE OFFICES OF MINORITY HEALTH.

Title XVII (42 U.S.C. 300u et seq.), as amended by section 102, is further amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 1710. GRANTS TO STATES FOR OPERATION OF OFFICES OF MINORITY HEALTH.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health (as provided for in section 1707), may make grants to States for the purpose of improving the health status in minority communities, through the operation of State offices of minority health established to monitor and facilitate the achievement of the Health Objectives for the Year 2000 as they affect minority populations.

"(b) ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary may not make a grant to a State under subsection (a) unless such State agrees that the program carried out by the State with amounts received under the grant will be administered directly by a single State agency.

"(c) CERTAIN REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may not make a grant to a State under subsection (a) unless such State agrees that activities carried out by an office operated under the grant received pursuant to such subsection will—

"(1) establish and maintain within the State a clearinghouse for collecting and disseminating information on—

"(A) minority health care issues;

"(B) research findings relating to minority health care; and

"(C) innovative approaches to the delivery of health care and social services in minority communities;

"(2) coordinate the activities carried out in the State that relate to minority health care, including providing coordination for the purpose of avoiding redundancy in such activities;

"(3) identify Federal and State programs regarding minority health, and providing technical assistance to public and nonprofit entities regarding participation in such program; and

"(4) develop additional Health People 2000 objectives for the State that are necessary to address the most prevalent morbidity and mortality concerns for racial and ethnic minority groups in the State.

"(d) REQUIREMENT REGARDING ANNUAL BUDGET OFFICE.—The Secretary may not make a grant to a State under subsection (a) unless such State agrees that, for any fiscal year for which the State receives such a grant, the office operated under such grant will be provided with an annual budget of not less than $75,000.

"(e) CERTAIN USES OF FUNDS.—

"(1) RESTRICTIONS.—The Secretary may not make a grant to a State under subsection (a) unless such State agrees that—

"(A) if research with respect to minority health is conducted pursuant to the grant, not more than 10 percent of the amount received under the grant will be expended for such research; and

"(B) amounts provided under the grant will not be expended—

"(i) to provide health care (including providing cash payments regarding such care);

"(ii) to conduct activities for which Federal funds are expended—

"(I) within the State to provide technical and other nonfinancial assistance under subsection (m) of section 340A;

"(II) under a memorandum of agreement entered into with the State under subsection (h) of such section; or

"(III) under a grant under section 388I;

"(iii) to purchase medical equipment, to purchase ambulances, aircraft, or other vehicles, or to purchase major communications equipment;

"(iv) to purchase or improve real property; or

"(v) to carry out any activity regarding a certificate of need.

"(2) AUTHORITIES.—Activities for which a State may expend amounts received under a grant under subsection (a) include—

"(A) paying the costs of establishing an office of minority health for purposes of subsection (a);

"(B) subject to paragraph (1)(B)(ii)(III), paying the costs of any activity carried out with respect to recruiting and retaining health professionals to serve in minority communities or underserved areas in the State; and

"(C) providing grants and contracts to public and nonprofit entities to carry out activities authorized in this section.

"(f) REPORTS.—The Secretary may not make a grant to a State under subsection (a) unless such State agrees—

"(1) to submit to the Secretary reports containing such information as the Secretary may require regarding activities carried out under this section by the State; and

"(2) to submit a report not later than January 10 of each fiscal year immediately following any fiscal year for which the State has received such a grant.

"(g) REIMBURSEMENT OF APPLICATION.—The Secretary may not make a grant to a State under subsection (a) unless an application for the grant is submitted to the Secretary and the application in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out such subsection.

"(h) NONCOMPLIANCE.—The Secretary may not make payments under subsection (a) to a State for any fiscal year subsequent to the first fiscal year of such payments unless the Secretary determines that, for the immediately preceding fiscal year, the State has complied with each of the agreements made by the State under this section.

"(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of making grants under subsection (a) there are authorized to be appropriated $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1995, $4,000,000 for fiscal year 1996, and $3,000,000 for fiscal year 1997.

"(2) AVAILABILITY.—Amounts appropriated under paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

"(j) TERMINATION OF PROGRAM.—No grant may be made under this section after the aggregate amounts appropriated under subsection (i)(1) are equal to $10,000,000.".

SEC. 104. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES FOR CIVIL RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part A of title II (42 U.S.C. 202 et seq.), as amended by section 2010 of Public Law 103-43, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 229. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF POSITION.—There shall be in the Department of Health and Human Services an Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Assistant Secretary shall perform such functions relating to civil rights as the Secretary may assign.".

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5315 of title 5, United States Code, is amended, in the item relating to Assistant Secretaries of Health and Human Services, by striking "(5)" and inserting "(6)".

TITLE II—HEALTH SERVICES

SEC. 201. COMMUNITY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMS.

Section 338L (42 U.S.C. 254t) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "health manpower shortage areas" and inserting "a Federally-designated health professional shortage areas";

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "health manpower shortage areas" and inserting "a Federally-designated health professional shortage areas" in the matter preceding paragraph (1); and

(B) by striking "in the health manpower shortage areas in which the community organizations are located," and inserting "in a Federally-designated health professional shortage area that is served by the community organization awarding the scholarship," in paragraph (2);

(3) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) by striking "health manpower shortage area" and inserting "a Federally-designated health professional shortage area"; and

(B) by striking "in which the community" and all that follows through "located";

(4) in subsection (k)(2), by striking "internal medicine" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting "general internal medicine, general pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology, dentistry, or mental health, that are provided by physicians or other health professionals."; and

(5) in subsection (l)(1), by striking "$5,000,000" and all that follows through "1993" and inserting "$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996".

SEC. 202. HEALTH SERVICES FOR RESIDENTS OF PUBLIC HOUSING.

Section 340A(p)(1) (42 U.S.C. 256a(p)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "$35,000,000 for fiscal year 1991" and inserting "$12,000,000 for fiscal year 1994"; and

(2) by striking "1992 and 1993" and inserting "1995 and 1996".

SEC. 203. ISSUANCE OF REGULATIONS REGARDING LANGUAGE AS IMPEDIMENT TO RECEIPT OF SERVICES.

(a) PROPOSED RULE.—Not later than the expiration of the 90-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall issue a proposed rule regarding policies to reduce the extent to which having limited English proficiency constitutes a significant impediment to individuals in establishing the eligibility of the individuals for participation in health programs under the Public Health Service Act or in receiving services under such programs.

(b) FINAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the expiration of the 1-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a final rule regarding the policies described in subsection (a).

(2) FAILURE TO ISSUE BY DATE CERTAIN.—If the Secretary fails to issue a final rule under paragraph (1) before the expiration of the period specified in such paragraph, the proposed rule issued under subsection (a) is upon such expiration deemed to be the final rule under paragraph (1) (and shall remain in effect until the Secretary issues a final rule under such paragraph).

SEC. 204. HEALTH SERVICES FOR PACIFIC ISLANDERS.

Section 10 of the Disadvantaged Minority Health Improvement Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 254c–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting ", substance abuse" after "availability of health"; and

(ii) by striking ", including improved health data systems";

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking "manpower" and inserting "care providers"; and

(ii) by striking "by—" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting a semicolon;

(C) by striking paragraphs (5) and (6);

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (7), and (8) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively;

(E) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by striking "and" at the end thereof;

(F) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(G) by inserting after paragraph (6) (as so redesignated), the following new paragraphs:

"(7) to provide primary health care, preventive health care, and related training to American Samoan health care professionals; and

"(8) to improve access to health promotion and disease prevention services for rural American Samoa;

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking "there is" and inserting "there are"; and

(B) by striking "$10,000,000" and all that follows through "1993" and inserting "$3,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1996"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(g) STUDY AND REPORT.—

"(1) STUDY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration, shall enter into a contract with a public or nonprofit private entity for the conduct of a study to determine the effectiveness of projects funded under this section.

"(2) REPORT.—Not later than July 1, 1995, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the findings made with respect to the study conducted under paragraph (1).".

TITLE III—HEALTH PROFESSIONS

SEC. 301. LOANS FOR DISADVANTAGED STUDENTS.

Section 724(f)(1) (42 U.S.C. 292t(f)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "there is" and inserting "there are"; and

(2) by striking "$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1993" and inserting "$8,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996".

SEC. 302. CESAR CHAVEZ SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 736 (42 U.S.C. 293) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

"SEC. 736. CESAR CHAVEZ SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "there is" and inserting "there are"; and

(B) by striking "$11,000,000 for fiscal year 1993" and inserting "$10,500,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996".

SEC. 303. THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 737 (42 U.S.C. 293a) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

"SEC. 737. THURGOOD MARSHALL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM.";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting "(to be known as Thurgood Marshall Scholars)" after "providing scholarships to individuals"; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting after "public health," "schools offering programs for the training of physician assistants,".

(3) in subsection (h), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $17,100,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996.".

SEC. 304. LOAN REPAYMENTS AND FELLOWSHIPS REGARDING FACULTY POSITIONS AT HEALTH PROFESSIONS SCHOOLS.

Section 738 (42 U.S.C. 293b) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "disadvantaged backgrounds who—" and inserting "racial or ethnic groups that are underrepresented in the health professions who—"

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking "; and" in subparagraph (A) and inserting a period;

(ii) by striking "unless—" and all that follows through "the individual involved" in subparagraph (A) and inserting "unless the individual involved"; and

(iii) striking subparagraph (B);

(C) by striking paragraph (6); and

(D) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (6); and

(2) in subsection (b)(2)(B), by striking "$30,000" and inserting "$50,000";

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking "there is" and inserting "there are"; and

(B) by striking "$4,000,000 for fiscal year 1993" and inserting "$1,100,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996".

SEC. 305. CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.

Section 739 (42 U.S.C. 293c) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting before the semicolon the following: "through collaboration with public and nonprofit private entities to carry out community-based programs to prepare students in secondary schools and institutions of higher education for attendance at the health professions school";

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking "and" at the end thereof;

(C) in paragraph (5), by striking the period and inserting "; and"; and

(D) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(6) to carry out a program to provide training to the students of the school to enable such students to provide health services to minority individuals at community-based health facilities that provide such services to a significant number of minority individuals and that are located at a site remote from the main site of the teaching facilities of the school.";

(2) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking the subsection heading and inserting "AUTHORITY REGARDING CONSORTIA.—";

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following new paragraph:

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make a grant under subsection (a) to any school of medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, clinical psychology, or pharmacy that has in accordance with paragraph (2) formed a consortium of schools.";

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraphs (A) through (D) and inserting the following new subparagraphs:

"(A) the consortium consists of—

"(i) the health professions school seeking the grant under subsection (a); and

"(ii) one or more schools of medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, allied health, public health, clinical psychology, or graduate programs in mental health practice;

"(B) the schools of the consortium have entered into an agreement for the allocation of such grant among the schools; and

"(C) each of the schools agrees to expend the grant in accordance with this section."; and

(D) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

"(3) AUTHORITY FOR COLLECTIVELY MEETING RELEVANT REQUIREMENTS IN CERTAIN CASES.—With respect to meeting the conditions specified in subsection (c)(4) for Native American Centers of Excellence, the Secretary may make a grant to any school that has in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) formed a consortium of schools that meets such conditions (without regard to whether the schools of the consortium individually meet such conditions)."; and

(3) in subsection (i)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1993" and inserting "$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(C) by adding at the end the following: "Health professions schools described in subsection (c)(2)(A) shall be eligible for grants under this subparagraph in a fiscal year if the amount appropriated for the fiscal year under paragraph (1) is greater than $23,500,000. Such schools shall be eligible to apply only for grants made from the portion of such amount that exceeds $23,500,000.".

SEC. 306. EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE REGARDING UNDERGRADUATES.

Section 740 (42 U.S.C. 293d) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by adding at the end the following new sentence: "To be eligible for such a grant, a school shall have in place a program to assist individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds in gaining entry into a health professions school or completing the course of study at such a school.";

(2) in subsection (d)(1)—

(A) by striking "there is" and inserting "there are"; and

(B) by striking "1993" and inserting "1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 and 1996".

(3) in subsection (d)(2)(B), by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Scholarship recipients under this section shall be known as 'Cesar Chavez Primary Care Scholars.".

SEC. 307. AREA HEALTH EDUCATION CENTERS.

Section 746(d)(2)(D) (42 U.S.C. 293j(d)(2)(D)) is amended by inserting "and minority health" after "disease prevention".

TITLE IV—RESEARCH AND DATA COLLECTION

SEC. 401. OFFICE OF RESEARCH ON MINORITY HEALTH.

Section 404 (42 U.S.C. 283b), as added by section 151 of Public Law 103-43, is amended by adding at the end the following subsections:

"(c) PLAN.—The Director of the Office, shall collaborate with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health (as provided for in section 1707), to develop and implement a plan for carrying out the duties required by subsection (b). The Director, in consultation with the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health, shall review the plan not less often than annually, and revise the plan as appropriate.

"(d) EQUITY REGARDING VARIOUS GROUPS.—The Director of the Office shall ensure that activities under subsection (b) address equitably all minority groups.

"(e) ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Secretary shall establish an advisory committee to be known as the Advisory Committee on Research on Minority Health (in this subsection referred to as the 'Advisory Committee').

"(2) COMPOSITION.—

"(A) VOTING AND NONVOTING MEMBERS.—The Advisory Committee shall be composed of voting members appointed in accordance with subparagraph (B) and the ex officio nonvoting members described in subparagraph (C).

"(B) VOTING MEMBERS.—The Advisory Committee shall include not fewer than 12, and not more than 18, voting members who are not officers or employees of the Federal Government. The Director of the Office shall appoint such members to the Advisory Committee from among physicians, practitioners, scientists, consumers and other health professionals, whose clinical practices, research specialization, or professional expertise includes a significant focus on research on minority health or on the barriers that minorities must overcome to participate in clinical trials. The membership of the Advisory Committee shall be equitably representative of the minority groups served by the Office.

"(C) EX OFFICIO NONVOTING MEMBERS.—The Deputy Assistant Secretary for Minority Health and the Directors of each of the national research entities shall serve as ex officio nonvoting members of the Advisory Committee (except that any of such Directors may designate an official of the institute involved to serve as such member of the Committee in lieu of the Director).

"(3) CHAIRPERSON.—The Director of the Office shall serve as the chairperson of the Advisory Committee.

"(4) DUTIES.—The Advisory Committee shall—

"(A) advise the Director of the Office on appropriate research activities to be undertaken by the national research institutes with respect to—

"(i) research on minority health;

"(ii) research on racial and ethnic differences in clinical drug trials, including responses to pharmacological drugs;

"(iii) research on racial and ethnic differences in disease etiology, course, and treatment; and

"(iv) research on minority health conditions which require a multidisciplinary approach;

"(B) report to the Director of the Office on such research;

"(C) provide recommendations to such Director regarding activities of the Office (including recommendations on priorities in carrying out research described in subparagraph (A)); and

"(D) assist in monitoring compliance with section 492B regarding the inclusion of minorities in clinical research.

"(5) BIENNIAL REPORT.—

"(A) PREPARATION.—The Advisory Committee shall prepare a biennial report describing the activities of the Committee, including findings made by the Committee regarding—

"(i) compliance with section 492B;

"(ii) the extent of expenditures made for research on minority health by the agencies of the National Institutes of Health; and

"(iii) the level of funding needed for such research.

"(B) SUBMISSION.—The report required in subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to the Director of the National Institutes of Health for inclusion in the report required in section 403.

"(f) REPRESENTATIVES OF MINORITIES AMONG RESEARCHERS.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Personnel Administration and in collaboration with the Director of the Office, shall determine the extent to which minorities are represented among senior physicians and scientists of the national research institutes and among physicians and scientists conducting research with funds provided by such institutes, and as appropriate, carry out activities to increase the extent of such representation.

"(g) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this part:

"(1) MINORITY HEALTH CONDITIONS.—The term 'minority health conditions', with respect to individuals who are members of minority groups, means all diseases, disorders, and conditions (including with respect to mental health)—

"(A) unique to, more serious, or more prevalent in such individuals;

"(B) for which the factors of medical risk or types of medical intervention are different for such individuals, or for which it is unknown whether such factors or types are different for such individuals; or

"(C) with respect to which there has been insufficient research involving such individuals as subjects or insufficient data on such individuals.

"(2) RESEARCH ON MINORITY HEALTH.—The term 'research on minority health' means research on minority health conditions, including research on preventing such conditions.

"(3) MINORITY GROUPS.—The term 'minority groups' means Blacks, American Indians, Alaskan Natives, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and Hispanics, including subpopulations of such groups.".

SEC. 402. NATIONAL CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 306 (42 U.S.C. 242k) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking "Committee on Human Resources" and inserting "Committee on Labor and Human Resources";

(2) in subsection (g), by striking "data which shall be published" and all that follows and inserting "data.";

(3) in subsection (k)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking the subparagraph designation; and

(ii) by striking "Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members" and inserting "Members"; and

(B) by striking subparagraph (B);

(4) in subsection (l)—

(A) by striking paragraph (3);

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (3); and

(C) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated), by striking "paragraphs (1), (2), and (3)," and inserting "paragraphs (1) and (2),"; and

(5) in subsection (o)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking "1991 through 1993" and inserting "1994 through 1997"; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "$5,000,000" and all that follows through

"1993" and inserting "$1,100,000 for fiscal year 1994, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1995 through 1997".

(b) GENERAL AUTHORITY RESPECTING RESEARCH, EVALUATIONS, AND DEMONSTRATIONS.—Section 304 (42 U.S.C. 242b) is amended by striking subsection (d).

(c) GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING EFFECTIVENESS, EFFICIENCY, AND QUALITY OF HEALTH SERVICES.—Section 308 (42 U.S.C. 242m) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A); and

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking "reports required by subparagraphs" and all that follows through "Center" and inserting the following: "reports required in paragraph (1) shall be prepared through the National Center";

(2)(A) by striking subsection (c);

(B) by transferring paragraph (2) of subsection (g) from the current location of the paragraph;

(C) by redesignating such paragraph as subsection (c);

(D) by inserting subsection (c) (as so redesignated) after subsection (b); and

(E) by striking the remainder of subsection (g);

(3) in subsection (c) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking "shall (A) take" and inserting "shall take"; and

(B) by striking "and (B) publish" and inserting "and shall publish";

(4) in subsection (f), by striking "sections 3648" and all that follows and inserting "section 3324 of title 31, United States Code, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.S.C. 5)."; and

(5) by striking subsection (h).

SEC. 403. ACTIVITIES OF AGENCY FOR HEALTH CARE POLICY AND RESEARCH.

Section 902(b) (42 U.S.C. 299a(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN POPULATIONS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator shall undertake and support research, demonstration projects, and evaluations with respect to the health status of, and the delivery of health care to—

"(1) the populations of medically underserved urban or rural areas (including frontier areas); and

"(2) low-income groups, minority groups, and the elderly.".

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 501. REVISION AND EXTENSION OF PROGRAM FOR STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH.

(a) MATCHING FUNDS.—Section 338J(b) (42 U.S.C. 254r(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) REQUIREMENT OF MATCHING FUNDS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to the costs to be incurred by a State in carrying out the purpose described in subsection (a), the Secretary may not make a grant under such subsection unless the State agrees to provide non-Federal contributions toward such costs, in cash, in an amount that is not less than $1 for each $1 of Federal funds provided in the grant.

"(2) DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED.—In determining the amount of non-Federal contributions in cash that a State has provided pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may not include any amounts provided to the State by the Federal Government.".

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 338J(j)(1) (42 U.S.C. 254r(j)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" after "1992,"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: ", and $5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1996".

(c) TERMINATION OF PROGRAM.—Section 338J(k) (42 U.S.C. 254r(k)) is amended by striking $10,000,000" and inserting "$20,000,000".

SEC. 502. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS RELATING TO HEALTH PROFESSIONS.

(a) HEALTH EDUCATION ASSISTANCE LOAN DEFERMENT FOR BORROWERS PROVIDING HEALTH SERVICES TO INDIANS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 705(a)(2)(C) is amended by striking "and (x)" and inserting "(x) not in excess of three years, during which the borrower is providing health care services to Indians through an Indian health program (as defined in section 108(a)(2)(A) of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a(a)(2)(A)); and (xi)".

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 705(a)(2)(C) is further amended—

(A) in clause (xi) (as so redesignated) by striking "(ix)" and inserting "(x)"; and

(B) in the matter following such clause (xi), by striking "(x)" and inserting "(xi)".

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply with respect to services provided on or after the first day of the third month that begins after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) MAXIMUM STUDENT LOAN PROVISION.—Section 722(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 292r(a)(1)), as amended by section 2014(b)(1) of Public Law 103-43, is amended by striking "the sum of" and all that follows through the end thereof and inserting "the cost of attendance (including tuition, other reasonable educational expenses, and reasonable living costs) for that year at the educational institution attended by the student (as determined by such educational institution).".

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR SCHOOLS.—Section 723(b)(1) (42 U.S.C. 292s(b)(1)), as amended by section 2014(c)(2)(A)(ii) of Public Law 103-43 (107 Stat. 216), is amended by striking "3 years before" and inserting "4 years before".

(d) SERVICE REQUIREMENT FOR PRIMARY CARE LOAN BORROWERS.—Section 723(a) (42 U.S.C. 292s(a)) is amended in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1), by striking "through the date on which the loan is repaid in full" and inserting "for 5 years after completing the residency program".

(e) PREFERENCE AND REQUIRED INFORMATION IN CERTAIN PROGRAMS.—Section 791 (42 U.S.C. 295j) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To permit new programs to compete equitably for funding under this section, those new programs that meet the criteria described in paragraph (3) shall qualify for a funding preference under this section.

"(2) DEFINITION.—As used in this subsection, the term 'new program' means any program that has graduated less than three classes. Upon graduating at least three classes, a program shall have the capability to provide the information necessary to qualify the program for the general funding preferences described in subsection (a).

"(3) CRITERIA.—The criteria referred to in paragraph (1) are the following:

"(A) The mission statement of the program identifies a specific purpose of the program as being the preparation of health professionals to serve underserved populations.

"(B) The curriculum of the program includes content which will help to prepare practitioners to serve underserved populations.

"(C) Substantial clinical training experience is required under the program in medically underserved communities.

"(D) A minimum of 20 percent of the faculty of the program spend at least 50 percent of their time providing or supervising care in medically underserved communities.

"(E) The entire program or a substantial portion of the program is physically located in a medically underserved community.

"(F) Student assistance, which is linked to service in medically underserved communities following graduation, is available to the students in the program.

"(G) The program provides a placement mechanism for deploying graduates to medically underserved communities.".

(f) PREFERENCES IN MAKING AWARDS.—

(1) TITLE VII.—Section 791(a)(1)(A) (42 U.S.C. 295j(a)(1)(A)) is amended by striking "communities; or" and inserting "communities including—

"(i) ambulatory practice sites designated by State Governors as shortage areas or medically underserved communities for purposes of State scholarships or loan repayment or related programs; and

"(ii) practices or facilities in which not less than 50 percent of the patients are recipients of aid under title XIX of the Social Security Act or eligible and uninsured; or".

(2) TITLE VIII.—Section 860(e)(1)(A)(i) (42 U.S.C. 298b-7(e)(1)(A)(i)) is amended by striking "communities; or" and inserting "communities including—

"(i) ambulatory practice sites designated by State Governors as shortage areas or medically underserved communities for purposes of State scholarships or loan repayment or related programs; and

"(ii) practices or facilities in which not less than 50 percent of the patients are recipients of aid under title XIX of the Social Security Act or eligible and uninsured; or".

(g) GENERALLY APPLICABLE MODIFICATIONS REGARDING OBLIGATED SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 795 (42 U.S.C. 295n), is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking "speciality in" and inserting "field of"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking "speciality" and inserting "field"; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), in each of subparagraphs (A) and (B), by striking "interest on such amount at the maximum legal prevailing rate" and inserting "interest on such amount at the rate of 12 percent per year (compounded annually)".

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Each amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect as if such subsection had been enacted immediately after the enactment of the Health Professions Education Extension Amendments of 1992.

(h) RECOVERY.—Part G of title VII (42 U.S.C. 295j et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 795, the following new section:

"SEC. 796. RECOVERY.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—If at any time within 20 years (or within such shorter period as the Secretary may prescribe by regulation for an interim facility) after the completion of construction of a facility with respect to which funds have been paid under section 720(a) (as such section existed one day prior to the date of enactment of the Health Professions Education Extension Amendments of 1992 (Public Law 102-408)—

"(1)(A) in case of a facility which was an affiliated hospital or outpatient facility with respect to which funds have been paid under

such section 720(a)(1), the owner of the facility ceases to be a public or other nonprofit agency that would have been qualified to file an application under section 605;

"(B) in case of a facility which was not an affiliated hospital or outpatient facility but was a facility with respect to which funds have been paid under paragraph (1) or (3) of such section 720(a), the owner of the facility ceases to be a public or nonprofit school, or

"(C) in case of a facility which was a facility with respect to which funds have been paid under such section 720(a)(2), the owner of the facility ceases to be a public or nonprofit entity,

"(2) the facility ceases to be used for the teaching or training purposes (or other purposes permitted under section 722 (as such section existed one day prior to the date of enactment of the Health Professions Education Extension Amendments of 1992 (Public Law 102-408)) for which it was constructed, or

"(3) the facility is used for sectarian instruction or as a place for religious worship,

the United States shall be entitled to recover from the owner of the facility the base amount prescribed by subsection (c)(1) plus the interest (if any) prescribed by subsection (c)(2).

"(b) NOTICE.—The owner of a facility which ceases to be a public or nonprofit agency, school, or entity as described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (a)(1), as the case may be, or the owner of a facility the use of which changes as described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), shall provide the Secretary written notice of such cessation or change of use within 10 days after the date on which such cessation or change of use occurs or within 30 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, whichever is later.

"(c) AMOUNT.—

"(1) BASE AMOUNT.—The base amount that the United States is entitled to recover under subsection (a) is the amount bearing the same ratio to the then value (as determined by the agreement of the parties or in an action brought in the district court of the United States for the district in which the facility is situated) of the facility as the amount of the Federal participation bore to the cost of construction.

"(2) INTEREST.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The interest that the United States is entitled to recover under subsection (a) is the interest for the period (if any) described in subparagraph (B) at a rate (determined by the Secretary) based on the average of the bond equivalent rates of ninety-one-day Treasury bills auctioned during that period.

"(B) PERIOD.—The period referred to in subparagraph (A) is the period beginning—

"(i) if notice is provided as prescribed by subsection (b), 191 days after the date on which the owner of the facility ceases to be a public or nonprofit agency, school, or entity as described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of subsection (a)(1), as the case may be, or 191 days after the date on which the use of the facility changes as described in paragraph (2) or (3) of subsection (a), or

"(ii) if notice is not provided as prescribed by subsection (b), 11 days after the date on which such cessation or change of use occurs,

and ending on the date the amount the United States is entitled to recover is collected.

"(d) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the recovery rights of the United States under subsection (a)(2) with respect to a facility (under such conditions as the Secretary may establish by regulation) if the Secretary determines that there is good cause for waiving such rights.

"(e) LIEN.—The right of recovery of the United States under subsection (a) shall not, prior to judgment, constitute a lien on any facility.".

SEC. 503. CLINICAL TRAINEESHIPS.

Section 303(d)(1) (42 U.S.C. 242a(d)(1)) is amended by inserting "counseling" after "family therapy,".

SEC. 504. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT GRANTS TO STATES FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 398(a) (42 U.S.C. 280c-3(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "not less than 5, and not more than 15,";

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting after "disorders" the following: "who are living in single family homes or in congregate settings"; and

(B) by striking "and" at the end;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) to improve access for individuals with Alzheimer's disease or related disorders, particularly such individuals from ethnic, cultural, or language minorities and such individuals who are living in isolated rural areas, to services that—

"(A) are home-based or community-based long-term care services; and

"(B) exist on the date of enactment of this paragraph; and".

(b) DURATION.—Section 398A (42 U.S.C. 280c-4) is amended—

(1) in the title, by striking "LIMITATION ON";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the heading, by striking "LIMITATION ON"; and

(B) by striking "may not exceed" and inserting "may exceed"; and

(3) in subsection (b), in paragraphs (1)(C) and (2)(C), by inserting ", and any subsequent year," after "third year".

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 398B(e) (42 U.S.C. 280c-5(e)) is amended by striking "and 1993" and inserting "through 1998".

SEC. 505. MEDICALLY UNDERSERVED AREA STUDY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct a study concerning the feasibility and desirability of, and the criteria to be used for, combining the designations of "health professional shortage area" and "medically underserved area" into a single health professional shortage area designation.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—As part of the study conducted under subsection (a), the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in considering the statutory and regulatory requirements necessary for the creation of a single health professional shortage area designation, shall—

(1) review and report on the application of current statutory and regulatory criteria used—

(A) in designating an area as a health professional shortage area;

(B) in designating an area as a medically underserved area; and

(C) by a State in the determination of the health professional shortage area designations of such State; and

(2) review the suggestions of public health and primary care experts.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report concerning the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a) together with the recommendations of the Secretary.

(d) RECOMMENDATIONS.—In making recommendations under subsection (c), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall give special consideration to (and describe in the report) the unique impact of designation criteria on different rural and urban populations, and ethnic and racial minorities, including—

(1) rational service areas, and their application to frontier areas and inner-city communities;

(2) indicators of high medical need, including fertility rates, infant mortality rates, pediatric population, elderly population, poverty rates, and physician to population ratios; and

(3) indicators of insufficient service capacity, including language proficiency criteria for ethnic populations, annual patient visits per physician, waiting times for appointments, waiting times in a primary care physician office, excessive use of emergency facilities, low annual office visit rate, and demand on physicians in contiguous rural or urban areas.

SEC. 506. PROGRAMS REGARDING BIRTH DEFECTS.

Section 317C of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b-4), as added by section 306 of Public Law 102-531 (106 Stat. 3494), is amended to read as follows:

"PROGRAMS REGARDING BIRTH DEFECTS

"SEC. 317C. (a) The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, shall carry out programs—

"(1) to collect, analyze, and make available data on birth defects, including data on the causes of such defects and on the incidence and prevalence of such defects;

"(2) to provide information and education to the public on the prevention of such defects;

"(3) to operate regional centers for the conduct of epidemiologic research and study of such defects, and to improve the education, training, and clinical skills of health professionals with respect to the prevention of such defects; and

"(4) to carry out demonstration projects for the prevention of such defects.

"(b) NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE.—In carrying out subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall establish and maintain a National Information Clearinghouse on Birth Defects to collect and disseminate to health professionals and the general public information on birth defects, including the prevention of such defects.

"(c) GRANTS AND CONTRACTS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary may make grants to and enter into contracts with public and nonprofit private entities. Recipients of assistance under this subsection shall collect and analyze demographic data utilizing appropriate sources as determined by the Secretary.

"(2) SUPPLIES AND SERVICES IN LIEU OF AWARD FUNDS.—

"(A) Upon the request of a recipient of an award of a grant or contract under paragraph (1), the Secretary may, subject to subparagraph (B), provide supplies, equipment, and services for the purpose of aiding the recipient in carrying out the purposes for which the award is made and, for such purposes, may detail to the recipient any officer or

employee of the Department of Health and Human Services.

"(B) With respect to a request described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall reduce the amount of payments under the award involved by an amount equal to the costs of detailing personnel and the fair market value of any supplies, equipment, or services provided by the Secretary. The Secretary shall, for the payment of expenses incurred in complying with such request, expend the amounts withheld.

"(3) APPLICATION FOR AWARD.—The Secretary may make an award of a grant or contract under paragraph (1) only if an application for the award is submitted to the Secretary and the application is in such form, is made in such manner, and contains such agreements, assurances, and information as the Secretary determines to be necessary to carry out the purposes for which the award is to be made.

"(d) BIENNIAL REPORT.—Not later than February 1 of fiscal year 1995 and of every second such year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Labor and Human Resources of the Senate, a report that, with respect to the preceding 2 fiscal years—

"(1) contains information regarding the incidence and prevalence of birth defects and the extent to which birth defects have contributed to the incidence and prevalence of infant mortality;

"(2) contains information under paragraph (1) that is specific to various racial and ethnic groups; and

"(3) contains an assessment of the extent to which each approach to preventing birth defects has been effective, including a description of effectiveness in relation to cost;

"(4) describes the activities carried out under this section; and

"(5) contains any recommendations of the Secretary regarding this section.

"(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1994 through 1997.".

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect October 1, 1993, or upon the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

By Mr. HATCH:

S.J. Res. 145. A joint resolution to designate the period commencing on November 21, 1993, and ending on November 27, 1993, and the period commencing on November 20, 1994, and ending on November 26, 1994, cach as "National Adoption Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NATIONAL ADOPTION WEEK

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, it is my privilege to sponsor the joint resolution requesting the President to proclaim the week of Thanksgiving as National Adoption Week in 1993 and 1994. This week has been so designated for the past 15 years, so this joint resolution would continue the traditional observance.

For many families, the Thanksgiving holidays are a time for family unity and celebration—a time to join together and reaffirm the bonds that unite our families. However, for many children, these holidays are especially difficult times because they serve as a stark reminder of the love and support missing from their lives.

Adoption is an option that can relieve some of the suffering and loneliness that too many young children face. Adoption is vitally important to millions of couples and children wanting to belong to a family of their own. In America today, an estimated 36,000 adoptable children remain in foster care of institutions, bereft of the nurturing and guidance that all children need, because of public and private barriers to adoption. A majority of these children have special physical, emotional, or mental needs; or they may have reached school age, have brothers and sisters, or be of various ethnic backgrounds. A stable home and strong role models are especially important for these at-risk youngsters.

At a time when our Nation is experiencing a tragic increase in crime, teenage pregnancies, disease, and violence, we cannot afford to let one child fall through the cracks. We must work together to bring children into a permanent, secure, and loving family. We must work together to eliminate the barriers that discourage adoption.

In recent months, our country was shocked and disturbed by the case of baby Jessica DeBoer. I know I share some of my colleagues concern that this case may dissuade some couples from adopting out of fear that the child they have come to love might be taken from them. We need to assure people that adoption is a vital option for couples with love to give.

Please join me in celebrating those families who are brought together through adoption, in commending the institutions and individuals working to find permanent homes for all adoptable children, and in heightening awareness of adoption to those who want to have a family.

I ask unanimous consent that the complete text of the joint resolution be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S.J. RES. 145

Whereas Thanksgiving week has been commemorated as "National Adoption Week" for the past 15 years;

Whereas the Congress recognizes that belonging to a secure, loving, and permanent family is every child's right;

Whereas the President of the United States has actively promoted the benefits of adoption by implementing a Federal program to encourage Federal employees to consider adoption;

Whereas approximately 36,000 children who may be characterized as having special needs, such as being of school age, being members of a sibling group, being members of a minority group, or having physical, mental, or emotional disabilities are now in foster care or in institutions financed at public expense and are legally free for adoption;

Whereas public and private barriers inhibiting the placement of special needs children must be reviewed and removed where possible to assure their adoption;

Whereas the adoption of institutionalized or foster care children by capable parents into permanent homes would ensure an opportunity for their continued happiness and long-range well-being;

Whereas the public and prospective parents must be informed that there are children available for adoption;

Whereas the media, agencies, adoptive parent and advocacy groups, civic and church groups, businesses, and industries will provide publicity and information to heighten community awareness of crucial needs of children available for adoption; and

Whereas the recognition of Thanksgiving week as "National Adoption Week" is in the best interest of adoptable children and in the best interest of the public generally: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the period commencing on November 21, 1993, and ending on November 27, 1993, and the period commencing on November 20, 1994, and ending on November 26, 1994, are each designated as "National Adoption Week", and the President of the United States is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe each week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 236

At the request of Mr. MCCAIN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 236, a bill to increase Federal payments to units of general local government for entitlement lands, and for other purposes.

S. 340

At the request of Mr. HEFLIN, the names of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY] were added as cosponsors of S. 340, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify the application of the act with respect to alternate uses of new animal drugs and new drugs intended for human use, and for other purposes.

S. 578

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. LEAHY] was added as a cosponsor of S. 578, a bill to protect the free exercise of religion.

S. 985

At the request of Mr. INOUYE, the name of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HATFIELD] was added as a cosponsor of S. 985, a bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act with respect to minor uses of pesticides, and for other purposes.

S. 1087

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MATHEWS] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1087, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the possession

of a handgun or ammunition by, or the private transfer of a handgun or ammunition to, a juvenile.

S. 1361

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BINGAMAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1361, a bill to establish a national framework for the development of School-to-Work Opportunities systems in all States, and for other purposes.

S. 1425

At the request of Mr. CONRAD, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1425, a bill to establish a National Appeals Division of the Department of Agriculture to hear appeals of adverse decisions made by certain agencies of the Department, and for other purposes.

S. 1437

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1437, a bill to amend section 1562 of title 38, United States Code, to increase the rate of pension for persons on the Medal of Honor roll.

S. 1443

At the request of Mr. EXON, the name of the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. JOHNSTON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1443, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the excise tax on luxury passenger vehicles.

S. 1511

At the request of Mr. DORGAN, the name of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBB] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1511, a bill to eliminate the crediting of "good time" for violent and repeat offenders in Federal and State prisons, authorize funding for boot camps and the conversion of military facilities to regional prisons, and for other purposes.

S. 1512

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. WELLSTONE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1512, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the establishment in the Department of Veterans Affairs of mental illness research, education, and clinical centers, and for other purposes.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 41

At the request of Mr. SIMON, the name of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. EXON] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 41, a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require a balanced budget.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 83

At the request of Mr. DECONCINI, the names of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. METZENBAUM], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MATHEWS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 83, a joint resolution designating the week beginning February 6, 1994, as "Lincoln Legacy Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 98

At the request of Mr. MITCHELL, the names of the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BRADLEY], the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. DOMENICI], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DURENBERGER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. MATHEWS], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. SARBANES], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. WARNER], and the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. WOFFORD] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 98, a joint resolution to designate the week beginning October 25, 1993, as "National Child Safety Awareness Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 134

At the request of Mr. BIDEN, the name of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. RIEGLE] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 134, a joint resolution to designate October 19, 1993, as "National Mammography Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 140

At the request of Mr. LAUTENBERG, the name of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. REID] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 140, a joint resolution to designate December 7, 1993, as "National Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 141

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the names of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. LEVIN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. INOUYE], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. ROCKEFELLER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 141, a joint resolution designating October 29, 1993, as "National Firefighters Day."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 142

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the names of the Senator from New York [Mr. D'AMATO], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GRASSLEY], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DANFORTH], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PRESSLER] were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 142, a joint resolution designating the week beginning November 7, 1993, as "National Women Veterans Recognition Week."

AMENDMENT NO. 1051

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON her name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1051 proposed to H.R. 3116, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. HATCH his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1051 proposed to H.R. 3116, supra.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1994

McCAIN AMENDMENT NO. 1061

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. MCCAIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 3116) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 157, between lines 9 and 10, insert the following:

SEC. 8142. No provision of any Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1994 may be construed as requiring a contract to be awarded, or as requiring a grant to be made, to a specific non-Federal Government entity.

GRASSLEY AMENDMENT NO. 1062

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. GRASSLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3116, supra; as follows:

On page 68, line 20, after "law," insert the following: "the Secretary of the Navy may not obligate funds after December 31, 1993, for entering into any sealift contract or charter under which the Secretary, as determined by the Secretary, is to pay, either directly or indirectly through a contractor or subcontractor, compensation (including regular rate pay, overtime rate pay, and other pay-related benefits) with respect to a seaman billet at a total cost that exceeds the total cost to the Federal Government of the compensation that is provided by the Federal Government with respect to a comparable military billet reserved for, or filled by, a member of the Armed Forces of the United States,".

DOMENICI (AND NUNN) AMENDMENT NOS. 1063–1065

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. NUNN) submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by them to the bill H.R. 3116, supra; as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 1063

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . EXTENSION OF SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) CATEGORY.—Subparagraph (B) of section 250(c)(4) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended to read as follows:

"(B) For fiscal years 1994 through 1998, any of the following subsets of discretionary appropriations: defense or nondefense. New accounts or activities shall be categorized in consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate.".

(b) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—Section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by striking subparagraphs (D), (E), and (F) and insert the following:

"(D) with respect to fiscal year 1994—

"(i) for the defense category: "$264,051,000,000 in new budget authority and $277,294,000,000 in outlays;

"(ii) for the nondefense category: $236,913,000,000 in new budget authority and $261,463,000,000 in outlays;

"(E) with respect to fiscal year 1995—

"(i) for the defense category: $262,624,000,000 in new budget authority and $272,744,000,000 in outlays;

"(ii) for the nondefense category: $243,663,000,000 in new budget authority and $268,528,000,000 in outlays;

"(F) with respect to fiscal year 1996—

"(i) for the defense category: $254,139,000,000 in new budget authority and $265,742,000,000 in outlays;

"(ii) for the nondefense category: $265,003,000,000 in new budget authority and $281,521,000,000 in outlays;

"(G) with respect to fiscal year 1997—

"(i) for the defense category: $248,490,000,000 in new budget authority and $249,705,000,000 in outlays;

"(ii) for the nondefense category: $279,589,000,000 in new budget authority and $297,641,000,000 in outlays;

"(H) with respect to fiscal year 1998—

"(i) for the defense category: $254,260,000,000 in new budget authority and $253,173,000,000 in outlays; and

"(ii) for the nondefense category: $276,379,000,000 in new budget authority and $294,697,000,000 in outlays."

AMENDMENT No. 1064

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . DEFENSE FUNDING LEVELS.

(a) The Senate finds:

(1) the Congress has already reduced fiscal year 1994 funding for the Department of Defense by nearly $130 billion in real terms as compared to fiscal year 1985;

(2) President Clinton has proposed to reduce national defense programs by a total of $244 billion in real terms over the next five years;

(3) recent world events, particularly developments in Russia, confirm the United States needs a strong national defense;

(4) the United States should engage in an orderly reduction in funding levels for national defense programs; and,

(5) reductions in defense spending should be devoted to deficit reduction.

(b) It is the is the sense of the Senate that legislation should be enacted to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to establish:

(1) individual spending limits for defense and nondefense discretionary funding levels for fiscal years 1994 through 1998;

(2) spending limits for the defense discretionary category for fiscal year 1994 through 1998 at the levels proposed by President Clinton in the fiscal year 1994 budget and adopted by Congress as part of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 1994; and,

(3) spending limits for the nondefense discretionary category for fiscal year 1994 through 1998 at levels so that aggregate discretionary spending does not exceed the levels established by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

AMENDMENT No. 1065

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . DEFENSE FUNDING LEVELS.

It is the sense of the Senate that legislation should be enacted to require the Office of Management and Budget to make across-the-board uniform reductions in defense programs or nondefense programs if aggregate appropriations for one of these categories exceed the levels proposed by the President.

NICKLES AMENDMENT NO. 1066

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. NICKLES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3116, supra; as follows:

At the end of the pending Committee amendment insert the following:

PROHIBITION OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES AS PART OF UNITED NATIONS STANDING ARMED FORCE

PROHIBITION.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other appropriation Act may be used to support United States Armed Forces personnel when such forces are a part of any prospective standing United Nations international armed force.

BROWN AMENDMENT NO. 1067

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. BROWN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3116, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, add the following new section:

"SEC. . UNITED STATES COMBAT TROOPS IN BOSNIA.

"None of the funds appropriated under this Act shall be available for the deployment of United States combat forces in Bosnia-Hercegovina, without prior congressional approval."

DOMENICI (AND NUNN) AMENDMENT NO. 1068

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. DOMENICI (for himself and Mr. NUNN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3116, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

"SEC. . EXTENSION OF SPENDING LIMITS.

(a) CATEGORY.—Subparagraph (A) of section 250(c)(4) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 is amended to read as follows:

"(A) For fiscal years 1994 and 1995, any of the following subsets of discretionary appropriations: defense or nondefense. New accounts or activities shall be categorized in consultation with the Committees on Appropriations and the Budget of the House of Representatives and the Senate.".

(b) DISCRETIONARY SPENDING.—Section 601(a)(2) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 is amended by striking subparagraphs (D) and (E) and inserting the "(D) with respect to fiscal year 1994—

"(i) for the defense category: $264,051,000,000 in new budget authority and $277,294,000,000 in outlays;

"(ii) for the nondefense category: $236,913,000,000 in new budget authority and $261,463,000,000 in outlays;

"(E) with respect to fiscal year 1995—

"(i) for the defense category: $262,624,000,000 in new budget authority and $272,744,000,000 in outlays;

"(ii) for the nondefense category: $243,663,000,000 in new budget authority and $268,528,000,000 in outlays;"

NUNN (AND WARNER) AMENDMENT NO. 1069

Mr. NUNN (for himself and Mr. WARNER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 3116, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place in the bill, insert the following:

SENSE OF THE CONGRESS REGARDING OPERATIONAL CONTROL OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

SEC. 9001. Congress makes the following findings:

(1 The Armed Forces of the United States have conducted combat operations under the operational control of foreign commanders on numerous occasions, including during two World Wars.

(2 Regional security organizations, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, are premised on military operations by the forces of a number of nations under an integrated chain of command consisting of officers from member nations.

(3 The end of the Cold War has seen a substantial increase in the conduct of international "peacekeeping" and "peace enforcement" operations pursuant to decisions of the United Nations Security Council under Chapters VI and VII of the United Nations Charter.

(4) The United Nations has conducted traditional "peacekeeping" operations successfully over the years, but the number and size of such operations has stretched the Organization's management and oversight capabilities thin.

(5) The United Nations has not yet acquired the expertise or infrastructure to enable it to effectively manage "peace enforcement" operations.

(6) Any special agreement negotiated by the President with the United Nations Security Council to make units of the United States Armed Forces available on call to the United Nations must be approved by the Congress pursuant to the United Nations Participation Act, enacted into law in 1945.

(7) Any decision by the President to place combat forces of the Armed Forces of the Unites States under the operational control of foreign commanders, other than pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty and other arrangements in effect at the time of the enactment of this Act, has significant consequences for such forces, the Congress, and the American people.

SEC. 9002. It is the Sense of the Congress that—

(1) the Armed Forces of the United States must be under the operational control of qualified commanders; and must have clear, effective, and robust command and control arrangements; appropriate rules of engagement; and clear and unambiguous mission statements;

(2) the President should consult with Congress before placing combat forces of the Armed Forces of the United States under the operational control of foreign commanders, other than pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty and other arrangements in effect at the time of the enactment of this Act; and

(3) the President should submit a report to Congress within 48 hours after placing combat forces of the Armed Forces of the United States under the operational control of foreign commanders, other than pursuant to the North Atlantic Treaty and other arrangements in effect at the time of the enactment of this Act, setting forth—

(A) the mission of such forces and a clear explanation of the difference, if any, between the mission of such forces and the mission of

the forces of other nations participating in the same military operations;

(B) in a case in which the operation is conducted under the auspices of the United Nations, an assessment of the United Nations capability to effectively manage the operation;

(C) an explanation of the United States interest that would be served by and the justification for placing such forces under the operational control of a foreign commander in this instance;

(D) the command and control arrangements for the operation of which the forces of the Armed Forces of the United States are a part;

(E) the number, type and general description of equipment of such forces;

(F) the estimated cost to the United States of the participation of such forces;

(G) the anticipated duration of the participation of such forces;

(H) a general unclassified description of the rules of engagement for such forces; and

(I) the foreign commander or commanders involved.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. INOUYE. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Committee on Indian Affairs will be holding an oversight hearing on Wednesday, October 20, 1993, beginning at 9:30 a.m. in 485 Russell Senate Office Building on self-governance.

Those wishing additional information should contact the Committee on Indian Affairs at 224-2251.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate Tuesday, October 19, 1993, at 10 a.m. to mark up S. 1299, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993; S. 423, the Investment Adviser Oversight Act; and the nominations of Jeffrey Garten, John Despres, William Gilmartin, and Lauri Fitz-Pegado.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the full Committee on Environment and Public Works be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 19 beginning at 2 p.m. to conduct a hearing on NAFTA and its environmental side agreements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent on behalf of the Governmental Affairs Committee for authority to meet for a hearing on Tuesday, October 19, at 9:30 a.m. on the subject: "S. 1535, the Federal Workforce Restructuring Act of 1993."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Small Business Committee be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 19, 1993 at 10:30 a.m. The committee will hold a full committee hearing to consider the President's nomination of Cassandra Pulley to be the Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet on October 19, 1993, at 9:30 a.m. on the nomination of Daniel Collins to be a member of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation and immediately following a Surface Transportation Subcommittee hearing on intelligent vehicle highway systems for commercial vehicles.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate at 9:30 a.m., October 19, 1993, to receive testimony from Corlis Moody, nominee to be Director of the Department of Energy's Office of Economic Impact and Diversity, and Richard Stallings, nominee to be the Nuclear Waste Negotiators, Office of Nuclear Waste Negotiator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources be authorized to meet for a hearing on the Economic Impact of the Health Security Act, during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 19, 1993, at 10 a.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be permitted to meet today at 10 a.m. to hear testimony on the subject: "Social Problems and Health Care Costs."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 19, 1993, at 10 a.m. to hold a hearing on United States participation in Somalia peacekeeping.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 19, 1993, at 4:30 p.m. to receive a briefing from the administration on the situation in Somalia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LABOR

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Labor and Human Resources' Subcommittee on Labor be authorized to meet for a hearing on "Single Payer Health Care Systems: Issues and Options," during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 19, 1993, at 2:30 p.m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS, AND TRADEMARKS

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks of the Committee on the Judiciary, be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, October 19, 1993, at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing on S. 373, the Copyrights Reform Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

DRUG MANUFACTURERS VOLUNTARILY IGNORING CALL FOR MEANINGFUL PRICING RESTRAINTS

• Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, on September 15, 1993, I issued a challenge to this Nation's drug manufacturing industry to make a meaningful commitment to the American public and the Congress to restrain the increases in their pharmaceutical prices. I did this because I was concerned that the voluntary proposals that manufacturers were making to restrain prices, while a step in the right direction, were not truly meaningful to the average consumer buying prescription drugs at the local retail pharmacy.

To make up for this serious shortcoming in the manufacturers' approaches, I proposed that manufacturers sign a commitment to the Secretary of Health and Human Services that would require them to limit both the annual increase in their weighted average price to the rate of inflation and the increase in price of individual retail pharmaceutical products to the rate of inflation.

This specific price increase cap on retail pharmaceutical products is needed to protect consumers that purchase their medications out of pocket against continuing excessive price increases. That is because only a few manufacturers have put inflation caps on the actual prices that they charge for their retail-based products. This is where the prescription drug pricing problem has been most acute for older Americans, and where a solution is most urgent. My two-pronged approach to constraining drug price increases would therefore, in my opinion, be more meaningful for the average American buying medications out of pocket.

In my floor statement on that day, I told my colleagues that I would periodically update them on the number of manufacturers that say that agree to this meaningful commitment. Exactly 1 month after making that challenge, I am sorry to say that only one drug manufacturer has even so much as responded to my letter to them of September 16. One manufacturer, Genentech, has indicated in a letter to me that they are willing to "pledge for the next 3 years to maintain the list prices of each of our marketed products, so that future price increases, if any, are at or below the consumer price index."

I welcome Genentech's positive response to my challenge and congratulate them. The other drug manufacturers appear to be voluntarily ignoring my call for meaningful pharmaceutical price restraint.

Now, I know that 1 month may not be enough time for drug manufacturers to receive and review the commitment that I proposed. So, obviously, I want to give them a little bit more time. However, I wanted to let my colleagues know that the drug industry is generally very quick to respond when their best interest is at stake. When it comes to the good of the American public, and to the good of millions of older Americans, they seem to be a little bit slower in responding.

I once again encourage all manufacturers to expeditiously review the agreement that I developed. I call on them to tell us whether they are willing to provide true relief to the American public from ever-increasing medication prices. We are all eagerly waiting for an answer. In another month, I hope to have more encouraging news on this front.●

FOOD SAFETY REFORM

● Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, late Thursday of last week, a Federal judge ruled the U.S. Department of Agriculture to be in violation of the Administrative Procedures Act in its effort to mandate "safe food handling labels" on meat and poultry products. At issue in the suit brought by trade associations representing retailers, food service distributors, and wholesalers, was whether or not USDA violated the Administrative Procedures Act by issuing an interim final rule on the labels and forgoing the entire rulemaking process. In his decision, U.S. District Judge James Nowlin ruled that USDA "has not demonstrated any reason that would justify a departure from the normal rulemaking procedures."

The USDA issued an interim final rule on these labels in August as a result of an E. coli epidemic which sickened 500 people and killed 3 in my State earlier this year. An epidemic, in the mind of this Senator and the families of the victims of E. coli, represents a justifiable "departure from the normal rulemaking procedures." In fact, it is difficult to think of a better reason.

It is true, as the judge stated in his decision, that the majority of those infected with the E. coli bacteria earlier this year came into contact with the bacteria at a fast food restaurant. But what the judge failed to note was that each year hundreds of individuals contract the E. coli bacteria—not necessarily from a fast food or other restaurant.

When the Secretary issued his proposal for safe food handling labels in August, I believed that this represented an important step forward for food safety reform. I encouraged the Secretary to stick to his proposal to mandate these labels for all meat and poultry products which, if implemented, would have gone into effect on October 15. As it turns out, the final rule would have only mandated the label for ground meat and poultry on October 15 and would have required the remaining products to carry the label by April 15, 1994. Although the final rule would have contained this compromise, I continue to be supportive of the Secretary's proposal because the education of consumers is an integral part of reforming our food safety system. And in light of congressional and industry reluctance to move forward on food safety reform, consumer education is, perhaps, one of the most effective measures which the Secretary can enact.

Mr. President, I have been increasingly frustrated with the lack of action to reform our Nation's food safety system. This inaction ranges from committee chairmen who do not want to forgo their jurisdiction over USDA or the myriad of Federal departments and agencies which share conflicting jurisdiction over food safety and inspection, industry complaints that the status quo best serves their needs, and a general reluctance to consolidate and streamline our Nation's food safety system.

We saw an example of this reluctance in response to Vice President GORE's reinventing Government proposal to consolidate USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service [FSIS] with the functions of the Food and Drug Administration. Immediately, industry and Members of Congress began to second-guess the merits of the proposed consolidation and cast doubt upon the cost savings of this proposal. Clearly we need to see the fine print of this proposal, but the Vice President's recommendation deserves to be considered closely and not merely shelved away because of turf battles and proponents of the status quo.

Earlier this year Senator DURENBERGER and I introduced legislation, S. 1349, which would consolidate the food safety and inspection functions of all departments and agencies into one, single Food Safety and Inspection Agency. This legislation shares a similar goal to that of the Vice President's proposal—consolidating and eliminating the Federal bureaucracy—and merits careful consideration as well.

Mr. President, in the opinion of this Senator, the decision made by the U.S. district judge last week was outrageous. The Secretary of Agriculture had made a well-thought-out policy decision in mandating the safe food handling labels. But, as has become custom, instead of working with USDA to address their concerns in the final rule, the groups who disagreed with the policy filed suit to stop it. And in doing so, these groups—groups which have a vested interest in food safety reform and the confidence of American consumers—took a giant step backward on food safety reform.

Over the past 10 months I have met often with the families of E. coli victims in the State of Washington and listened carefully to their concerns. And although the court decision is a setback for food safety reform, I will continue to work in cooperation with USDA to see that safe food handling labels are put into place sooner, rather than later.●

PREJUDICE IS WRONG

● Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, I respectfully request that the following article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. "Prejudice is Wrong" was written by one of my younger constituents, Bill Sambrone, age 12, and I want to share his insightful views about this issue with my colleagues.

I ask that "Prejudice is Wrong" be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The article follows:

"PREJUDICE IS WRONG"

(Bill Sambrone, Age 12)

I think that prejudice is wrong. Why would anybody hate another person just because they have a different skin color, or anything different. Prejudice is also a sign that a person has poor character.

Are black, hispanic, or any other people not human? Can't they do what we all do? If not, or even if so, there is no reason for prejudice. Put yourself in their shoes. Would you like people to discriminate against you just because you are different? Plain and simple,

prejudice is foolish. All people are created equally (not everyone's talents are equal), which means that there should not be any prejudice.

The government should contribute to the cause of stopping prejudice. There should even be a law to outlaw it (maybe that might be a bit radical). If there was no prejudice, the world would be a happier place, not to mention the elimination of white supremist gangs or groups.

You can stop prejudice. Spread the word that prejudice is wrong. Take a stand. Every person against prejudice helps. After all, if prejudice grows too big, our nation will fall apart with frequent gang activity. Do you want this to happen? Stop prejudice!•

WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM SOMALIA

• Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, last week I offered an amendment to the defense Appropriation bill to bring about the prompt withdrawal of American troops from Somalia. I had become concerned that our original mission in Somalia had changed from one of humanitarian relief to one of nation-building. The humanitarian mission was supported by the Senate and the American people. The mission of nation-building was not. Following the complete collapse of the administration's ill-defined and poorly implemented policy in Somalia, and the debacle of October 3 and 4, I believed it was time to bring our troops home.

I want to make clear that my opposition to the President's policy in Somalia was brought about by the failure of the President to thoroughly consult Congress on the direction of that policy and the eventual failure of his efforts to implement it.

I made my opposition to any change from the humanitarian mission clear from the outset of President Bush's efforts to feed the hungry in that unfortunate nation. I expressed my concern for the changing mission twice this past August, I did not, however, attempt in a preemptive fashion to prevent him from exercising his Presidential prerogatives or his powers as Commander in Chief.

Mr. President, I am concerned that the amendments offered by my friends Senators DOLE and NICKLES to require the President to seek prior authorization from Congress before committing United States forces to Haiti, Bosnia, or, in the case with Senator NICKLES, to an operation under United Nations command inappropriately preclude Presidential leadership on these foreign policy questions. I have always doubted the constitutionality of the War Powers Act, and I fear these amendments come close to invoking the spirit of that Act, although even the War Powers Act would allow the President to commit the use of American forces before Congress could reverse the decision. Accordingly, I cannot support them.

My concern is based on constitutional grounds. The President is the Commander in Chief. As such, he has the power to commit U.S. troops to meet any contingency. The Constitution grants the Congress the power of the purse. With the powers given it, the Congress may end those military operations by cutting off funding. The Constitution does not give the Congress the power to prevent the President from committing forces.

Let me stress, Mr. President, that I sympathize with Senators DOLE and NICKLES as they seek to impose some guidance for American foreign policy in an environment where little guidance, as well as little consultation with Congress on these matters, is forthcoming from the administration. There is a vacuum in foreign policy leadership in Washington at the moment, and that is a dangerous situation for this Nation to risk at such a challenging moment in history. Neither would I like to see a repeat of the administration's inattentiveness, miscalculations and vague inclinations toward assertive multilateralism that result in our recent misadventure in Somalia. Understandably, Senators DOLE and NICKLES have sought some action which would reduce the likelihood of future repetition of this kind of folly.

One would hope that with adequate consultation with Congress, the administration would avoid future blunders that needlessly put at risk the lives of our troops. If they do not avoid such mistakes, Congress has the right to refuse to fund them. However, I do not believe Congress should preclude or circumscribe the President's foreign policy leadership in advance of the policy's formulation. Congress should work closely with the administration to help keep the President from making future mistakes like the debacle in Somalia. But should he persist in making them, our legislative resources should be to terminate them as quickly as we can by denying them funds for further implementation once they have been made.

The danger in proscribing certain foreign policies until they are authorized by Congress is that we cannot foresee today all the contingencies that may arise which would necessitate such action. Senator DOLE has attempted to provide for such contingencies in the numerous exclusions he has included in his amendment on Haiti. But again, Mr. President, no one can be certain today that we have conceived all potential emergencies which may someday require the use of force to resolve or special circumstances which may on rare occasion require the temporary stationing of U.S. forces under U.N. command. I sincerely hope that such an occasion never arises, but I cannot be certain that it will not.

I share the concerns of Senators DOLE and NICKLES with regard to the administration's policies in Haiti, Bosnia and at the United Nations, although I feel their proposed corrections exceed our authority. I close by urging the President in the strongest possible terms to consult closely with Congress, to weigh heavily in his calculations the concerns he will find here. Only when a policy is understood and supported by the American people and their elected representatives in Congress will it have a chance at success. Together, we may arrive at a more effective way to safeguard American interests overseas than has heretofore been the case.•

APPLICATION OF POSTAL REGULATIONS TO WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

• Mr. SIMON. Mr. President, I have introduced a bill which would ensure that postal regulations adopted March 19, 1989, do not have an adverse impact on certain weekly newspapers which have customarily been produced in a two-staple format.

The regulations were intended to control the inclusion of loose supplements in magazines, but they have impacted on a few bona fide newspapers which qualify for second-class postal rate.

Actually, only a few of the thousands of newspapers were affected by the regulation—as few as 50 newspapers in the Nation and 39 are papers published in the suburbs of Chicago.

All this bill does is say that if the newspapers were using two staples before March 19, 1989, they should be allowed to continue to use the two staples without changing the mail classification solely because of the two staples.

This bill will right the wrong which adversely affected the papers which were publishing in this manner prior to the regulation enacted back in March 1989.•

THE DRUG WAR, ONCE AGAIN

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, once again, I rise to speak on the subject of the war on drugs. It is increasingly clear that we are in the process of declaring victory and going home. In reality, we are snatching defeat from the jaws of, if not victory, then at least a hard-fought draw. This is a very serious defeat for America, a defeat that will threaten the safety and livelihood of every American.

I have spoken several time this year, in some detail, on various aspects of the drug war. I addressed the issue on February 16, March 25, April 20, April 22, and briefly on May 18. Since then, events and decisions that were pending have actually taken place or been made.

Tomorrow, the administration's new antidrug strategy will reportedly be released to the public when the Director of the National Drug Control Policy, Mr. Lee Brown, testifies before the Judiciary Committee. This public release

is previewed in the Tuesday, October 19, 1993 edition of the Washington Post, on page A8, in an article entitled "White House Shifts Anti-Drug Focus, but Not Funds," by Michael Isikoff.

Those events and decisions were also discussed in the Washington Post's September 19, 1993, editorial entitled "War Over the Drug War," and in a letter to the editor of the Post from Mr. Alec A. Des Roches that was published in the Friday, October 1, 1993, edition on page A24.

Mr. President, I ask that the article, the editorial, and the letter to the editor be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. D'AMATO. I fear that the critics are correct—that the administration and its allies in Congress are embarked on a process of ending the war on drugs. This unilateral surrender cannot be allowed to occur without protest and strong opposition.

As the vice chairman of the international narcotics control caucus, and as a Member with a long and hard-earned record of legislative achievements in fighting the war on drugs, I must speak out. I believe the consequences of the administration's mistakes in this area are already so serious that they are visible to anyone who takes the time to look.

Yesterday's Washington Post contained a front-page article by Dan Beyers and Avis Thomas-Lester entitled "Marijuana Makes a Comeback: Arrests Here Are Up by 19 Percent for Drug That Was on the Wane." While the headline says it all, I commend the entire article to those who are concerned about the fight against illegal drugs. It is clearly bad news.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article on marijuana be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

In my remarks on the 20th of this April, I placed in the RECORD an article by Herbert D. Kleber entitled "'Benign Neglect' Means Danger." In his article, he discussed the process of making drugs "* * * 'psychologically unavailable' through denormalization and the stigmatizing of their use." That was one of the major objectives of the demand side of the war on drugs as it has been fought until now. In fact, there is good evidence that it was making significant progress and that this progress was a real factor in reducing illegal drug use.

Now, let me quote a passage from yesterday's article on marijuana:

"Cocaine and PCP scared a lot of people," said George Koch, a Maryland State Policy analyst who studies marijuana trends. "Marijuana is seen as less of a threat, more acceptable by society."

That image is being reinforced by pop culture, where favorable references to marijuana are appearing increasingly in music of all tastes—from heavy metal to rap—and at colleges, where legalization of marijuana is being debated.

Some street vendors and trendy boutiques said they did a brisk business during the summer selling T-shirts and caps adorned with a marijuana leaf or marijuana-related slogans. Some even sold hemp clothes made from marijuana plants.

Clothing with printed marijuana emblems is now turning up in high schools.

What we have here is current evidence that the implicit message the administration's new approach to the drug war is sending has already been received and is being acted upon. The cutting edge of American society—the entertainment industry, small entrepreneurs selling T-shirts, bumper stickers, and similar merchandise, and the college-age population—have decided that illegal drug use is no longer bad. And they are influencing high school and junior high school children to think the same way.

Mr. President, they've made drug use fashionable and trendy again.

This is a disaster. We are seeing created before our very eyes the next generation of illegal drug users and abusers.

Let me quote again from yesterday's marijuana article:

"For me, marijuana is just like alcohol. No worse," said another Gaithersburg youth, a 15-year-old boy who said he tried his first joint earlier this summer. "You hear about it through the music. It's part of what is happening."

Mr. President, what is happening is that, while the Clinton administration is declaring victory and going home, we are losing the war on drugs. We see here the beginning of the reversal of the gains we have fought so hard for so many years to achieve.

The Clinton administration has sent out the implicit message that "it's all right to do drugs." Instead of denormalizing drug use and stigmatizing drug users, traffickers, and advocates of illegal drug use, they've created a warming climate, a climate that sends the subtle message that hardline policies are wrong, and while they can't be rolled back directly, they can be indirectly crippled and undermined.

Who are the victims of this counter-revolution in the cultural marketplace? You and I are the victims. Our children are the victims. Our communities are the victims.

It's not just a matter of T-shirts with marijuana leaves on them. It's a matter of bringing susceptible and impressionable young people into direct contact with experienced drug-dealing criminals.

It's a matter of recruiting new drug abusers who will become addicts.

It's a matter of glamorizing the drug trade, so that ambitious young people want to join and get rich quick.

It's a matter of increasing cash flow through the local drug gangs and international cartels.

It's a matter of shaping attitudes and perceptions, and as any practicing politician can tell you, attitudes and perceptions really do count.

One of the things that will happen as this implicit message strikes home is that violent drug-related crime will begin another spiraling climb. Yet, instead of pressing the drug war against the main enemy—drug abusers and drug traffickers—the administration proposes another misleading political offensive on gun control, distracting us from this devastating retreat from the true cause of much of the crime and violence in our cities and society.

This gun control effort, however genuine its motivations may be, goes after one of the symptoms of the crisis, rather than the true cause—illegal drug trafficking and the resulting addiction. The drug trade and drug addiction are major reasons why people become violent criminals in the first place and choose to use guns in their crimes in the second place.

What in the world does the administration's new idea—making gun possession by minors illegal—have to do with solving drug abuse and stopping the drug trade? Does the President think that the Brady bill's waiting period will have any effect at all on the teenage punks dealing drugs to a new generation of addicts? How many of their guns does he think were bought through legitimate channels?

And the greatest bugaboo of all—assault weapons. We are going to reduce drug-related street crime by outlawing assault weapons? Who are we kidding?

It may have escaped his notice, but a shipload—Mr. President—a shipload—of illegal immigrants ran aground on the beaches of Long Island earlier this year. And it wasn't the only such ship to reach our shores this year. If we can't stop organized criminal gangs from bringing in shiploads of people, how do we propose to stop them from bringing in shiploads of AK-47's?

In many cases, illegal alien smuggling gangs are involved in the drug trade, too. If we haven't stopped aliens or drugs, how would we stop guns? All we do by pressing gun control is offer another false hope of urban peace to our constituents, while, in reality, the administration's implicit message of tolerance for drug use—and concurrent programmatic cuts and redirections—promise more violence in the future, not less.

But the constitutional and practical aspects of gun control are not the objects of my discussion today. What gun control is, is the politician's equivalent of the magician's gestures—we are intended to be distracted by the gestures, so that we don't notice what is really going on.

I will not be distracted. Mr. President, we cannot afford to surrender. Losing the war on drugs cannot be blamed on anything but this administration's attitude, its helter-skelter approach to drug policy, and an apparent underlying distaste for strong eradication, interdiction, and domestic enforcement measures.

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It's their watch now, they are responsible, and they are laying the foundations for a serious national disaster.

Mr. President, after the new drug strategy is in fact released to the public, I will have more to say. I want to have the opportunity to review the policy itself, not just published reports about it.

I appreciate the kind attention of my colleagues to my remarks on this very important topic. I hope that those with whom I have labored on this issue will respond with as much outrage and concern as I have over this administration's implicit message and apparent abandonment of the battle against illegal drug use.

It would be very useful if, during the course of our debate over the crime bill, we could take a detailed look at this subject and try very hard to change the administration's course. Remember, the last place we were encouraged to declare victory and go home from was South Vietnam, and no place called South Vietnam can be found on the map today.

Unlike South Vietnam, we live here. There is no place else for us to go. Either we win here, or our Nation dies.

EXHIBIT 1

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 19, 1993]

WAR OVER THE DRUG WAR

Among the many endeavors the United States government has undertaken, few have been more frustrating than the war against drugs. True, there have been some successes in transforming social attitudes toward drugs, which have in turn led to a decline in drug use among some groups. But the sickeningly regular reports about drug crimes here and in big cities throughout the country speak far more to failure. The evidence suggests that neither the street price nor the purity of drugs has been much affected by all the commotion. This is not a war the United States is winning.

The hard truth is that all the interdiction and police efforts in the world will not make a dent in this problem as long as so many Americans, many of them poor, fall into the grip of addiction. This is, and always has been, primarily a domestic problem, rooted in other social problems.

But as long as drugs remain illegal, the federal government will feel obligated to stop the criminals who sell them. That is the inspiration behind the large military expenditures for operations against drug producers in countries such as Peru, Bolivia and Guatemala. It is the reason so many Coast Guard resources are directed toward keeping drugs from reaching American shores.

Frustration over past failures is pushing both the Clinton administration and Democrats in Congress toward a reappraisal of where anti-drug money should be spent. To the frustration of the Customs Service and the Coast Guard, the administration is considering a major shift in resources away from interdiction efforts nearer our borders and toward more military aid to destroy cocaine labs and disrupt trafficking organizations in South America. Democrats in Congress have gone farther, voting sharp cuts in State Department funds that support Central and South American anti-drug activities. "We've spent over $1 billion down there and we've accomplished virtually nothing," Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) told The Post's Michael Isikoff. "We ought to realize it's not going to work and call it quits."

The biggest difficulty in "calling it quits" involves American commitments to South American governments that have shown real courage in taking on drug traffickers. If aid is cut from the military programs, should it be transferred to economic development programs aimed at shifting farmers in drug-producing countries to other lines of work? Would this money do any more than the money that's already been spent on the military programs? There is also the fear among drug enforcement agencies that cutting back on efforts to interdict and disrupt drugs would simply make the criminal syndicates even bolder.

Yet it's impossible not to share Mr. Leahy's frustration and wonder whether all the high-tech military operations aren't finally a distraction from the real issues: weaning addicts on our streets away from drugs and keeping young people from becoming addicts in the first place. That's why it's hard to understand why Congress and the administration have agreed to cuts in education and treatment programs that President Clinton has praised so often. Unless these issues are addressed better than they have been, the war on drugs will remain a quagmire.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 1, 1993]

WAR OVER THE DRUG WAR

The Sept. 19 editorial "War Over the Drug War" only scratched the surface of the major offensive against the war on drugs that began in January.

The first indication that there would be a war against the war on drugs was the new Clinton White House's suspension, or at least delay, of preemployment drug testing of White House employees. While it might be easy to dismiss these actions as mismanagement, preemployment drug screening had been standard procedure for years. In retrospect, the White House attitude toward preemployment drug testing was a clear indicator of the White House position on drug-control policy.

Then came the Democratic House leadership eliminating the House Select Committee on Narcotics. While eliminating the subcommittee may seem insignificant, it cleared the way for additional assaults on the drug war. The next came when the White House cut the staff of the Office of Drug Policy Control—the Drug Czar's office—from 146 people to 25 to just 15. With the House Select Committee on Narcotics gone and with the cuts coming before the new Drug Czar took office, there was no official legislative or executive branch organization to protest the cuts.

Then came the budget battle and the White House directing congressional Democrats to cut $131 million from drug-education programs and $100 million from drug-treatment programs. Making the cuts was easy because the Select Committee on Narcotics had been eliminated, the staff of the Drug Czar's office had been gutted and the position of the 'Drug Czar', which candidate Bill Clinton said he would raise to a Cabinet-level position, was still vacant.

The assault on the war on drugs is not only continuing, it is picking up speed. The White House, even before the release of Vice President Al Gore's reinventing government proposal, has been promoting the suggestion that the Drug Enforcement Administration's independent agency status be eliminated and that the DEA be absorbed by the FBI. Meanwhile, the attorney general's office is reviewing the criminal penalties for drug offenses.

Eradication efforts—the programs to eliminate coca fields and cocaine labs in South America—are also under assault. The editorial notes that "Democrats in Congress have gone farther, voting sharp cuts in State Department funds that support Central and South American anti-drug activities." Not only are the eradication programs being cut, but now, with the apparent support of Sen. Patrick Leahy and other Democratic leaders in Congress, the Clinton administration also is considering a major shift in resources away from interdiction.

There is a major war against the war on drugs, and unfortunately, those who are against the war on drugs, which includes the White House and many Democratic leaders, are winning. Those of us who want more drug-treatment programs, more and better drug-education programs in our schools and more effective international interdiction and eradication programs are losing.—Alex A. Des Roches, Burke.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 19, 1993]

WHITE HOUSE SHIFTS ANTI-DRUG FOCUS, BUT NOT FUNDS

(By Michael Isikoff)

Warning that the country is "still in the midst of a drug epidemic," the White House is planning to release a new anti-drug policy that calls for expanded emphasis on treatment and prevention, while pledging no new resources to carry out the tasks.

The new anti-drug strategy, drafted by White House Drug Control Policy Director Lee P. Brown's office, has been billed by administration officials as a change in direction from the law enforcement-oriented approaches of the past two Republican administrations. It targets hard-core abusers as the "principal" focus of federal efforts and proposed moving treatment programs for addicts "to the forefront of our drug abuse policy," according to a draft copy of the statement obtained by The Washington Post.

But the new strategy does not propose shifting any funds in the federal government's $13 billion anti-drug budget or recommend the elimination of any particular law enforcement or interdiction programs. Instead, it emphasizes already announced initiative contained in a crime bill now before Congress. Those initiatives include a waiting period for handgun purchases, a ban on semiautomatic assault weapons and funding for new "community policing" programs that will put more officers on the streets.

Clinton administration officials acknowledged the strategy was largely rhetorical, noting that precise levels of funding for anti-drug programs will not be known until the president releases next year's budget.

But critics quickly pounced on the policy as a largely meaningless document already undermined by congressional budget cuts, accepted by administration officials, in prevention and treatment programs.

"It's shockingly vacuous," said John P. Walters, who served as deputy White House anti-drug director during the Bush administration. "There's no shift [in resources] here. It doesn't have any objectives, it doesn't have any goals. It's a waste of everybody's time."

Administration officials said yesterday that at the last minute the drug office included general language requested by the National Security Council proposing a shift away from drug interdiction in the transit zones of Central America and the Caribbean. As part of that shift, the strategy will emphasize U.S. support for counter-narcotics programs in the "source" countries of Latin

America, focusing those efforts on what it calls "democratic institution-building of law enforcement and judicial institutions."

The policy is being released at a time when the Clinton administration is coming under increasing attack for failing to pay enough attention to the nation's drug problem. Although casual drug use among the middle class has declined markedly, these critics note, recent government figures show that hospital emergency room visits for cocaine and heroin overdoses have reached all-time highs—one sign that hard-core addiction has failed to diminish.

The strategy, to be formally released when Brown testifies before the Senate Judiciary Committee on Wednesday, concludes that the Nation's drug problem is as "daunting" as ever, noting that 1.1 million abusers are unable to receive treatment because there is no room in existing programs.

The strategy proposes to "aggressively" reduce this figure and touts the president's health care package as one means of expanding treatment services. But Ellen Weber, co-director of the Legal Action Center, a public interest lobbying group that focuses on drug issues, said the administration's proposal is "very troubling" and provides no coverage for long-term residential programs that hard-core addicts need most.

Brown yesterday declined to be interviewed, saying through a spokesman he wanted to wait until the strategy is formally released.

Rep John Conyers Jr. (D–Mich.), chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, called it "a step in the right direction," but added: "The real question * * * is what the lofty goals mean in terms of anti-drug program dollars" in light of recent cuts in Brown's staff and some treatment programs.

[From the Washington Post, Oct. 18, 1993]

MARIJUANA MAKES A COMEBACK—ARRESTS HERE ARE UP BY 19 PERCENT FOR DRUG THAT WAS ON THE WANE

(By Dan Beyers and Avis Thomas-Lester)

Marijuana use in the Washington area appears to be surging after years of decline, fueled in large part by the drug's renaissance among young people, new evidence suggests.

An array of recent statistics on arrests, drug seizures, emergency room admissions and court-administered drug tests indicates that marijuana use is approaching levels not seen since the mid-1980s, when smoking marijuana laced with the hallucinogen PCP was common in several parts of the Washington area.

Last year, marijuana-related arrests in the District and Fairfax, Montgomery and Prince George's counties were up 19 percent from 1991, reaching 3,198, or an average of almost nine a day, according to police in those four jurisdictions.

The numbers are still climbing. In Prince George's County, police said they have arrested 221 people for marijuana possession and distribution in the first six months of this year, a 65 percent jump from the same period in 1992 and twice the number arrested in all of 1989. They said they also have seized $2.8 million worth of the drug during the same period, a fourfold increase over the first half of last year.

In Montgomery County, marijuana-related arrests are up 6 percent for the first eight months of this year, and about $1 million worth of the drug has been seized so far, double the value of all Montgomery seizures in 1992.

Police in Fairfax County said their 1993 arrest rate for marijuana is running at the 1992 level; last year, Fairfax reported 627 marijuana arrests, nearly twice the number made in 1988.

The District said its 1993 arrest figures were unavailable, but Phil O'Donnell, the deputy police chief who commands the narcotics and special investigations unit in the District, said city police seized twice as much marijuana through May of this year—$974,000 worth—as they did in all of 1991.

"For a while, because of all the law enforcement, cocaine got scarce. Because it was scarce, some people went back to marijuana,' O'Donnell said in an interview earlier this year.

"It is everywhere we turn right now," said Lt. Don Lenhart, who supervises vice and narcotics operations in Fairfax. "We're even finding it when we raid [suspected] crack houses."

Howard County police announced Friday that authorities had broken up a major marijuana ring operating in central Maryland that was believed to be distributing 250 pounds of the illicit drug a month. Three Anne Arundel County men have been arrested so far, and one has been charged under the state's "drug kingpin" statute.

As part of that operation, police seized 41 pounds of marijuana and $230,000 in cash and securities as they executed 28 search warrants in Baltimore and five counties.

Hospitals in the Washington area have reported a 32 percent increase in the number of marijuana users seeking emergency treatment in 1992, an average of 10 people a month. Many patients said they also were using more dangerous drugs, which specialists say probably worsened their health problems.

Drug specialists said a compelling piece of evidence that marijuana use is on the rise is coming out of the District, where drug tests given to recent arrestees are showing higher rates of marijuana use.

Juvenile use is rising the fastest, reaching its highest levels since the tests were first administered in 1986, according to the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency.

Forty-five percent of the 255 youths who voluntarily submitted to drug tests in August tested positive for marijuana; 49 percent tested positive for drug use overall. Two years ago, only 10 percent of all arrested juveniles tested positive for marijuana in the month of August.

The last statistic "is probably the most telling," said Clare Mundell, who has long tracked Washington drug trends for the University of Maryland's Center of Substance Abuse Research. "It is irrefutable evidence that marijuana use is on the rise among the juvenile criminal population."

Last week, an official of the center told a special legislative committee that a study of teenagers in two state detention centers showed young people turning away from cocaine and toward marijuana and PCP.

"There is evidence of a new epidemic in marijuana and PCP," said Eric Wish, of the center. "It's almost like people are saying, 'Thank God it's not crack anymore.'"

Marijuana long has been the most popular illegal drug with young people, and authorities have been predicting for some time that a new surge is around the corner. Marijuana also may be finding favor now because today's generation of young people came of age in a decade dominated first by the ravages of PCP and then crack cocaine, according to police, social workers and other drug specialists.

"Cocaine and PCP scared a lot of people," said George Koch, a Maryland State Police analyst who studies marijuana trends. "Marijuana is seen as less of a threat, more acceptable by society."

That image is being reinforced by pop culture, where favorable references to marijuana are appearing increasingly in music of all tastes—from heavy metal to rap—and at colleges, where the legalization of marijuana is being debated.

Some street vendors and trendy boutiques said they did a brisk business during the summer selling T-shirts and caps adorned with a marijuana leaf or marijuana-related slogans. Some even sold hemp clothes made from marijuana plants.

Clothing printed with marijuana emblems is now turning up in high schools.

"Most of the kids say they are wearing the shirts because it is part of the style these days," said Frank Stetson, principal of DuVal High School in Prince George's County. "For whatever reason, it is still a concern."

Like other principals in the area, Stetson said he usually tells the students to turn their offending T-shirts inside out or to cover the slogans with a jacket or another shirt.

"Ninety percent of the time, when you ask them what they think their parents would say, the students will immediately turn their shirts inside out," said Stephen Tarason, principal of John F. Kennedy High School in Montgomery. "But there's always the 10 percent who say their parents already know what they are wearing."

In addition to making a fashion statement, young people are using a new way to smoke marijuana—splitting open an inexpensive cigar called a Phillies Blunt and filling it with marijuana. In a May survey of 22 recent arrestees conducted by the D.C. Pretrial Services Agency, all but one of the District youths said they smoked marijuana in cigars. Sales of the Blunt brand cigars have tripled in the last year, according to one area wholesaler.

Some young users say they consider their use of marijuana to be harmless, and even preferable to the other trouble they could get into.

"I won't try crack or rock, because crack kills. You learn that from commercials and TV," said a 16-year-old girl from Gaithersburg, who said she started smoking marijuana a year ago, often in Blunts. "Marijuana gives you an inner peace. It makes you want to sit back and listen to music, or pig out with friends, instead of getting into trouble."

"For me, marijuana is just like alcohol. No worse," said another Gaithersburg youth, a 15-year-old boy who said he tried his first joint earlier this summer. "You hear about it through the music. It's part of what is happening."

The two Gaithersburg teenagers, whose names are being withheld at their parents' request, said they are currently receiving counseling for their drug use and other behavior problems. Their counselor, Vita Noble, said she is skeptical of claims that marijuana keeps young people out of more serious trouble. She said several of her young clients have become involved in scrapes and other violent encounters while high on marijuana.

"Marijuana drops all the guards," Noble said. "These kids tend to lack fear when they are high, and they are less afraid of confrontation. They seem to attract violence like a magnet."

Noble said she also is worried that the marijuana use could lead to more destructive behavior if it goes unchecked, and it

may even stir the youths to try more dangerous drugs in the future.

"I am concerned that we may see the cycle repeating itself with this generation," Noble said. "Marijuana use raises a lot of red flags."•

CANAAN BAPTIST CHURCH

• Mr. RIEGLE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Canaan Baptist Church, in my hometown of Flint, MI, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the church's founding. From humble beginnings in November 1924, the church has seen tremendous growth as the result of the dedication and hard work of the pastors and congregation.

Many distinguished leaders in the Flint community are now or have been members of this great congregation and there have been many significant events in Canaan Baptist Church's history.

The church was greatly blessed by the arrival of the Rev. Willie M. Duncan in 1979. Under Reverend Duncan's guidance and vision, the size of the congregation increased, the facilities were improved, and community outreach programs were expanded.

Earlier this year, on May 26, 1993, Canaan suffered a great loss with Reverend Duncan's untimely death. While he will be greatly missed, the congregation will continue to be inspired by the memory of his leadership, commitment, and dedication.

Because of their devotion, faithfulness, and commitment, the members of Canaan Baptist Church have touched countless lives and helped numerous people; and I am honored to pay tribute to them for their commitment and effort.•

DURUM SEMOLINA WHEAT

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, an issue recently raised in the press and media affects companies and workers as well as consumers in my home State of New York. It involves the importation of Durum Semolina wheat from Canada by pasta manufacturers in New York, particularly in Buffalo. The issue was a subject of a Wall Street Journal guest article by James Bovard; a copy of which is included following my remarks. It was also the subject of a question on ABC TV's "This Week With David Brinkley" to U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor by Sam Donaldson.

The effort to grant emergency quotas on wheat imports from Canada essentially is an effort to truncate the normal review process of such matters. A full review would take into consideration adverse consequences as well as potential benefits such a decision would cause. The recommendation to expedite this decision is reported to be ready by the Secretary of Agriculture as a representative of the administration.

I am concerned that the curtailing of affordable Durum Semolina wheat will have a negative effect on pasta production in the United States and put domestic producers at a price competitive disadvantage to imports from abroad. Ironically, low cost imports from abroad are made from U.S.-subsidized wheat shipped overseas and returned as low-cost pasta products to the United States. If the result of the emergency decision to limit these imports causes domestic pasta companies to pay higher prices for domestic wheat, not only will prices rise, but layoffs will occur in the face of predatory competition from abroad.

A precipitous decision seems not to serve the purposes of American consumers or American industry. Should not such a policy be reviewed by the numbers and in regular order, not be pushed through as an emergency measure.

In referring to the Wall Street Journal article, I do not ascribe to Mr. Bovard's implications or his attribution of motivation for calls for restrictions. But it is obvious that the success of bilateral agreements depends on both the enforcement and follow-through of the presumed goodwill of such agreements. This is particularly important as we approach final consideration of NAFTA and further negotiations of GATT.

A full review of the issues surrounding the Canadian wheat imports would go a great distance in clarifying the overall national interest as well as the interests of the United States producers and consumers.

There is no real reason for a quick fix; such attempts will be subject to misinterpretation. A full review would provide the opportunity for all parties to be heard and an equitable result for all parties.

I ask that a copy of the Wall Street Journal article be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The article follows:

[From The Wall Street Journal, Oct. 15, 1993]

OUR WHEAT WAR WITH CANADA

(By James Bovard)

The Clinton administration is on the brink of imposing emergency quotas on wheat imports from Canada. If Mr. Clinton succumbs to this protectionist temptation, once again pandering to congressional pressure, it could result in a Canadian rejection of Nafta and a collapse of U.S. credibility in the GATT negotiations. Restricting wheat imports could also destroy American food manufacturing jobs.

Durum wheat, the bone of this trade conflict, is used for pasta, certain cereals and some Italian breads. Imports of Canadian durum have increased in recent years and now account for roughly 20% of U.S. consumption. To add insult to supposed injury, Canadian durum wheat is often of higher quality thanks to superior Canadian grain-handling practices. Naturally, the perfidious imports have sparked outrage on Capitol Hill—and the White House appears to have jumped on the bandwagon.

Sen. Max Baucus (D., Mont.) proclaimed "Canadian [unfair trade] practices put Japan to shame." Nine farm-state senators sent a letter to Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy on Sept. 9 demanding an "immediate initiation . . . of trade action to restrict U.S. imports of Canadian wheat." Undersecretary of Agriculture, Gene Moos, told the Senate Agriculture Committee on Sept. 21 that he had formally recommended that the president "consider an emergency proclamation establishing quotas on the import of Canadian wheat," and U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor declared that "we're looking at moving very quickly on the [proposal for import quotas on] wheat."

Farm-state senators have picked an unfortunate time to denounce imports, since U.S. durum wheat prices—roughly $4.50 a bushel—are far above federal target prices (prices picked by congressmen to guarantee most full-time farmers a generous profit). But the reason that politicians are clamoring now is that they smell a chance to cut a deal with Mr. Clinton. Some senators are trying to ransom their votes to open the border with Mexico via Nafta with a Clinton administration promise to close the border to Canada.

While northern Midwest senators busily denounce Canadian imports, their states actually may be hurt more by the sharp cutbacks in wheat production caused by federal acreage idling programs.

U.S. production of durum wheat has nosedived since 1981, falling from 5.8 million acres annually to just over two million acres in 1983. The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), under which the government pays farmers to idle their land for 10 years, is the largest single set-aside program. Sen. Kent Conrad (D., N.D.) complained in 1992 that the CRP has "absolutely wiped out small town after small town as we took land out of production." North Dakota farmers may be enraged by the durum imports in part because, while Canadian farmers are planting fencerow-to-fencerow, much of the U.S. farmland that could produce durum wheat has been semi-permanently shut down by the CRP.

Even though U.S. farmers are not even growing enough durum to meet U.S. consumption, the U.S. government is still spending lavishly to dump U.S. durum wheat on world markets. The U.S. will subsidize the exports of more than 30 million bushels of durum wheat this year—roughly equal to the amount of Canadian imports. On Sept. 23, the Agriculture Department announced massive subsidies of durum wheat exports to South Africa—entitling American taxpayers to pay a subsidy of $1.75 per bushel for the export of wheat. The department will spend roughly $700 million to dump wheat on world markets this year. Wheat export subsidies have become so generous that they are undercutting unsubsidized exports of U.S. corn.

The combination of falling U.S. production of durum and artificially increased demand for durum caused by export subsidies has driven the U.S. durum price above the world price. Naturally, the high prices have been a signal to foreign producers that the U.S. market needs more durum.

If the U.S. restricts Canadian wheat imports, the U.S. price of durum will likely spike higher. This would put American pasta makers at an even greater disadvantage against imports. Foreigners can buy U.S. wheat much more cheaply than can American food manufacturers. U.S. imports of pasta and pasta products have more than doubled since 1985, when the Agriculture Department began dumping U.S. wheat on the world market at fire-sale prices. The U.S.

lavishly subsidized durum exports to Turkey, where the wheat was processed into pasta and exported back to the U.S. Industry experts predict that if Mr. Clinton restricts Canadian wheat imports, some U.S. pasta-making plants could move to Canada.

U.S. senators are loudly denouncing Canadians for exporting subsidized wheat. But in 1991, federal farm policy forced American taxpayers and consumers to pay wheat farmers subsidies equal to 78% of the total value of the wheat produced in the U.S., according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Federal farm policy has turned wheat production—a historic American strength—into a heavy burden on the national economy.

Rather than disputing over a few bushels of Canadian imports, the debate should focus on how the U.S. government has turned wheat production into a perpetual burden on American taxpayers. Prior to the federal takeover of agriculture in the 1930s, American wheat farmers were a symbol of national pride. Nowadays, federal subsidies per full-time wheat farmer far exceed what the U.S. government is providing per household of food stamp recipients.

Unfortunately, "the wheat industry is in serious decline," as Bruce Weber of Cargill Inc., the nation's largest grain exporter, complained last year. Stephanie Patrick of Cargill observed that the decline in wheat exports is "reflected in the virtual closing of the Texas Gulf, a region once dense with wheat-export facilities and the jobs that went with them."

The U.S. would be unwise to treat Canada like some kind of lop-eared hound dog that can be kicked with impunity. Canada is the U.S.'s most important trading partner, and the Canadian government has promised to retaliate against the U.S. for any restrictions on durum imports. Support for Nafta in Canada is already anemic, and one more U.S. protectionist action against Canadian imports could spell Nafta's demise.

Mr. Clinton should not export the U.S. food manufacturing industry by restricting wheat imports. Buying votes for Nafta by imposing import quotas on Canadian wheat would be like someone pawning his automobile to pay for a tankload of gasoline.●

BETHUNE-COOKMAN COLLEGE

● Mr. MACK. Mr. President, yesterday the Senate considered and approved the conference report on the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill. In this context, I would like to take a few moments to highlight an important project at Bethune-Cookman College, a historically black college in Daytona Beach, FL. I appreciate the previous comments made by the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education on the merits of this project, although I am disheartened that no funds were provided to the college for this fiscal year.

Over the last 6 years, Bethune-Cookman College has undertaken a plan to construct the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center named in honor of Mary McLeod Bethune, the founder and first president of the college. The center will house a much-needed performing arts auditorium, a conference center and training facility. The college's hotel, motel, restaurant, and club management training program, currently administered out of a portable classroom, will be permanently housed in this facility and will provide hands-on professional management training to minority students. The new center will serve 1,000 additional students, most of whom come from low-income families.

The fine arts center will also serve a national and international constituency. The student body at Bethune-Cookman represents almost all 50 States as well as many countries around the world. The new facility, with its 3,000-seat auditorium, will host national and international conferences and meetings representing varied social and academic interests.

Phase I of the fine arts center has been completed. Last year, phase II of the project—construction, maintenance, and endowment of the center—was authorized. Recognizing the important role historically black colleges and universities, such as Bethune-Cookman, play in our young people's lives, President Clinton requested $12.5 million to fund phase II in his fiscal year 1994 investment package for education. Unfortunately, because of competing priorities, the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center was not funded this year.

I appreciate that Chairman HARKIN is prepared to revisit the issue of funding for phase II of this center in future years. I am mindful of the budget constraints the Congress currently faces, an the importance of prioritizing initiatives for Federal funding. With this in mind, I remain hopeful that the Congress will recognize the tremendous benefits this project will have for our young people, and, as a result, will fund this project as a priority item next year.●

ORDERS FOR TOMORROW

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until 9:30 a.m. on Wednesday, October 20; that following the prayer the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date; that the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that the Senate then resume consideration of H.R. 3116, the Department of Defense appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL TOMORROW AT 9:30 A.M.

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate today, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess as previously ordered.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 8:27 p.m., recessed until tomorrow, Wednesday, October 20, 1993, at 9:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate October 19, 1993:

U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGENCY

MARK L. SCHNEIDER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE JAMES HENRY MICHEL, RESIGNED.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING U.S. ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION TO THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTIONS 593(A), 3371 AND 3384, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. DONALD F. CAMPBELL
BRIG. GEN. PETER W. CLEGG
BRIG. GEN. LINDSAY M. FREEMAN
BRIG. GEN. LEONARD L. HOCH,
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS P. JONES,
BRIG. GEN. HOWARD T. MOONEY
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. PLEWES,
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD F. REEDER
BRIG. GEN. RICHARD E. STORAT,
BRIG. GEN. FRANCIS D. TERRELL,
BRIG. GEN. JOHN M. VEST,
BRIG. GEN. ROBERT H.G. WAUDBY,

To be brigadier general

COL. MICHAEL E. DUNLAVEY,
COL. JAMES L. BAUERLE,
COL. MELVIN R. JOHNSON,
COL. BRUCE B. BINGHAM,
COL. MICHAEL R. MAYO,
COL. ROBERT J. WINZINGER,
COL. JOHN G. KULHAVI,
COL. RODNEY D. RUDDOCK,
COL. ROBERT L. LENNON,
COL. JOHN J. GREEN, JR.,
COL. JAMES C. LARSON,
COL. CLIFFORD L. MASSENGALE,
COL. ROBERT A. LEE,
COL. NORMAN B. BURDETT,

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 628, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, AS AMENDED, WITH DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be colonel

ROBERT G. WORTHINGTON,

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8067, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A HIGHER GRADE THAN THAT INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

SAMAR K. BHOWMICK,
DAVID A. DIORIO
DAVID T. RIGDON,

To be lieutenant colonel

RAYMOND T. BARBERA,
JERRY M. DAVENPORT,
KENNETH R. DAVIS
WILLIAM C. SMITH
FORREST C. YANCEY, JR.,

To be major

CHRISTIAN R. BENJAMIN
ALAN B. BERG

To be captain

JAMES P. BONAR,

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

PAUL A. EDWARDS,

To be lieutenant colonel

JOSEPH A. BARTOLONI, JR.

STEVEN B. BLANCHARD
MICHAEL F. SHEDLOSKY
MICHAEL W. SMITH

To be major

VINCENT J. TAKACS
ROBERT P. WOLFENDEN

THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT AS RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, IN GRADE INDICATED, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 593, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 8067, TO PERFORM THE DUTIES INDICATED.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

GERALD L. GUYER
VICTOR H. MACINTOSH

THE FOLLOWING AIR FORCE OFFICERS FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION IN THE U.S. AIR FORCE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 624 AND 1552, WITH DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

To be colonel

DAVID F. ANTOON

To be major

ERNEST G. WEEKS

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED ARMY NATIONAL GUARD OF THE U.S. OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C. SECTIONS 593(A) AND 3385:

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be colonel

THOMAS N. BORDNER
JASPER CARPENTER
KENNETH E. COTTRILL
THOMAS W. DALTON, JR.
CARROLL L. EDGE
DONALD R. FRANKLAND
JON J. GIDDINGS,
RANDALL C. GRAHAM
DONALD W. HRYNYSHYN
JAMES A. KLYNSTRA
THOMAS E. LITTLE
MELVIN G. PFENDER
OSCAR L. RAMOS-MELENDEZ
TERRELL T. REDDICK
ANDREW M. SCHUSTER,
JAMES L. SMITH
LYNN R. STREMME

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be colonel

GERALD D. GALLOWAY

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

HARRY K. CRAFT

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

MAYO P. MORRIS

ARMY PROMOTION LIST

To be lieutenant colonel

KEITH J. BOBENMOYER
BARBARANETTE T. BOLDEN
LEON C. BOWLIN
WENDELL F. BRAXTON
LARRY J. DAUGHTRY
JOSEPH P. DEJOHN
ROY L. DRAKE, JR.
BRUCE N. ECKERSON
THOMAS D. EDWARDS
JAMES R. LAPPANA
RHETT C. LEARY
EUGENE C. MARTIN
EDWARD M. MCCLURE
PAUL D. MCKITTRICK
RAFAEL A. MURIEL, JR.
CASSEL J. NUTTER, JR.
ANTHONY J. OCONNOR
JOSEPH J. POPTIC, II
LAWRENCE H. ROSS
ROBERT J. STAIERT

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

FRANK M. BREZINA
WILLIAM J. RODEN
KENNETH S. SOLLARS

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be lieutenant colonel

LYNNETTE D. KENNISON

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR APPOINTMENT INTO THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be captain

JEFFREY A. BAUMERT
ERIC V. BRYANT
THEODORE E. CALDWELL, JR.
ELOY CAMPOS
RICHARD E. CARRASCO
ROBERT J. CHARETTE
EDWIN B. COYL, III
VINCENT S. CRUM
MARSHALL DENNEY, II
PATRICK D. FORD
JOSEPH E. GEORGE
ERIC C. HANLY
DONALD K. HANSEN
RICHARD G. JETHON
ALAN D. LECLERC
ERIC J. LEVESQUE
BRIAN R. MCINTYRE
MICHAEL A. OHALLORAN
LAYTON R. PLUNKETT
PAUL A. POND
RICHARD R. RIDENOUR, JR.
ROSS E. SCANIO
WILLIAM R. SELLARS
DOUGLAS T. STEELE
THOMAS D. WEIDLEY
JEFFREY R. WOODS

To be first lieutenant

CHRISTOPHER J. CROTEAU
DARRIN DENNY
KENNETH E. ENNEY, JR.
PAUL K. LITTLE, II,

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS OF THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS FOR APPOINTMENT AND DESIGNATION AS UNRESTRICTED OFFICERS IN THE REGULAR MARINE CORPS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTIONS 531 AND 5589:

To be captain

FRANCIS E. CROUCHER

To be first lieutenant

THOMAS W. HEASLEY,
JEFFREY A. RIPA,

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN.

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

ABEL, KENNETH F.
ABEL, TERRY B.
ABRAHAM, ARNOLD J.
ABRAMSON, MARK A.
ADAM, TIMOTHY A.
ADAMES, MICHAEL F.
ADAMS, JORDAN C.
ADAMS, KIMBERLY A.
ADAMSON, PAUL L.
ADDINGTON, DALE R.
ADDISON, BENJAMIN W.
ADEE, REX E.
ADELSEN, KEVIN P.
ADRIAN, ANDREW J.
AGHAJANIAN, CARA A.
AGINS, DAVID M.
AGUSTIN, KENNEDY P.
AHERN, MATTHEW J.
AHERN, MICHAEL T.
AIKEN, DERRICK A.
AKERS, LORIN F.
AKIN, THOMAS E.
ALANIZ, ARCADIO JR.
ALDRICH, GARY E.
ALEXANDER, JAMES H.
ALEXANDER, MARK A.
ALICATA, THOMAS J. III.,
ALLEN, DAVID R.
ALLEN, LANNIE G.
ALLEN, LLOYD W.
ALLEN, ROBERT B.
ALSTON, RUSSELL R.
ALVARADO, LAURANCE O.
AMOS, BRIAN D.
AMOS, JOSEPH D.
ANDERSON, ALBERT J.
ANDERSON, DAVID M.
ANDERSON, JEFFREY L.
ANDERSON JOHN H.
ANDERSON, JON K.
ANDERSON, LARS C.
ANDERSON, TIMOTHY A.
ANDREAS, CRAIG A.
ANDREPONT, JANET A.
ANDRY, LINDA M.
ANTRIM, JOHN E.
APOSTOLIDES, JOHN B.
APPLEYARD, JAMES H. JR.
ARBOGAST, MARK A.
ARCH, TIMOTHY J.
ARMENTROUT, CHARLES P.
ARMITSTEAD, JOHN N.
ARMSTRONG, DOUGLAS A.,
ARNOLD, DIANE M.
ARNOLD, PRESTON F.
ARQUIETTE, STEVEN J.
ARRINGTON, WILLIAM H. III.
ARTHUR, WILLIAM C.
ASHE, DAVID J.,
ASHLEY, MILES
ASHMORE, MITCHELL B.
ASTRAN, ANTONIO A.
ATCHISON, GREGORY M.
ATKINS, DALE W.
AUSTIN, KURT L.
AVERY, MARK A.
BADURA, TODD A.
BAGWELL, WALTER S.
BAILEY, PETER C.
BAILEY, THOMAS N.,
BAKER, BRADLEY R.
BAKER, SCOTT W.
BAKER, TODD G.
BALDWIN, TODD K.
BALENTINE, BRADLEY J.
BALKE, JOHN J.
BALL, JAMES A. IV
BALTES, RICHARD L.
BANIK, NEAL L.
BANKOS, BRENDAN EDWARD
BANKS, RONALD L.
BANNACH, BRYAN E.
BARBER, GEORGE A. JR.,
BARKDULL, DAVID B.
BARKER, PAUL N.
BARLOW, KAREN L.,
BARNES, DONALD A.
BARRETT, PATRICK E.
BARTELT, MARK N.
BARTHOLOMEW, CORY G.
BARTHOLOMEW, ROBERT L.
BARTON, PHILIP J.
BASTIN, DALE L.
BATES, DANIEL P.
BATES, STEVEN P.
BATHURST, TARA L.
BAUER, KENNETH J.
BAUER, PAUL D.
BAUGH, DALLAS A. JR.
BAUM, CATHERINE A.
BAXTER, PAUL A.
BAYESA, EVELYN M.
BAYNES, JOHN T. JR.
BEAL, LONNY E.
BEAN, DEBRA F.
BEARDEN, JAMES B.
BEASLEY, DAVID M.
BEAUCHAMP, ARTHUR F.
BECHT, THOMAS
BECK, JOHN P.
BECKER, PHILIP J.
BEDNAR, MARK,
BEEBE, JAMES M.
BEEN, DAVID B.
BEERMAN, CHARLES T.
BEISSNER, JAMES J.
BELCHER, BRUCE C.
BELIC, JOHN E.
BELIVEAU, JON A.
BELL, JERI A.
BELL, ROBERT A.
BELLER, FRED W. JR.
BELLINGHAUSEN, DONALD F.
BELLISSIMO, DALE V.
BELLOWS, ERIC A.
BENDING, MICHAEL S.
BENEDETTO, GARY D.
BENEWAY, SANDRA J.
BENNETT, BARRY D. JR.
BENTLEY, KEVIN J.
BERG, CRAIG N.
BERGES, WILLIE A.
BERGMAN, KENNETH C.
BERNAL, BRENDA K.
BERRY, HARRY A.
BERTE, JOSEPH J., III
BERTRAND, DANIEL L.
BESSEY, JUDD A.
BETHANY, DAVID ALLEN,
BETTINGER, JOHN G.
BIEGGER, JOHN D.
BIGGS, MARY E.
BILBREY, RANDALL C.
BILLINGS, RICHARD A.
BILLINGS, RICHARD J.
BIRGE, LINDA L. L.
BLACK, BRUCE A.
BLOCHER, CHARLES C.
BLOOM, PETER J.
BLUMHAGEN, ALAN L.
BOERNER, TIMOTHY J.
BOLIN, JOHN A.
BOLSTAD, BRADLEY J.
BONORDEN, JOE B.
BONTLY, GARY J.
BONTRAGER, MARK D.
BORDEN, RICK J.
BORDEN, STEVEN M.
BOSTON, ROBERT S.

BOUILLERCE, BRENDA M.
BOWEN, JAMES W.
BOWER, DAVID M.
BOYER, JAMES E.
BOYKIN, PATRICK H.
BOYSON, TUCK E.
BRADEN, PAUL E.
BRADFORD, RANDALL R.
BRADLEY, MARK T.
BRAND, MATTHEW C.
BRANDT, MARK D.
BRANSON, JAMES I.
BRANTING, JEFFREY G.
BREDVIK, DUWAYNE E.
BREED, DAVID SCOTT.
BREIER, JEFFREY J.
BRENNAN, CHARLES R.
BRENNEMAN, KENNETH C.
BRENNER, DANA H.
BRETT, TIMOTHY O.
BRIDGES, KAREN M.
BRISTOW, DOUGLAS J.
BRITT, KEVIN A.
BROOKS, KIM R.
BROOKS, ROBERT T. JR.
BROWN, CRAIG E.
BROWN, DALE R.
BROWN, EDWARD B. JR.
BROWN, JEFFREY D.
BROWN, JEFFREY S.
BROWN, JON D.
BROWN, MARK A.
BROWN, MICHAEL D.
BROWN, MICHAEL E.
BROWN, MICHAEL E.
BROWN, RUSS J.
BROWN, SAMUEL J.
BROWN, TIMOTHY D.
BROYLES, DON E.
BRUNNER, DONALD L., JR.
BRUNS, JAMES W.
BRYAN, RICHARD G., JR.
BUBULKA, JOSEPH P.
BUCK, ALAN R.
BUCK, TED W.
BUCKLEY, DONALD R.
BUNCH, ROBERT D.
BURCHFIELD, RICHARD L.
BURGESS, SUSANNE S.
BURKET, ALAN
BURNS, ALVIN C., JR.
BURNS, JOHN P.
BUSCH, WILLIAM C.
BUSENITZ, DAVID S.
BUTNER, ERIC A.
BUTZ, JOEL T.
CABIGAS, JOHN V.
CADDO, MATTHEW
CADE, WILLIAM B. III
CAINE, SCOTT E.
CALISTI, SCOTT R.
CALLAHAN, KATHLEEN D.
CALLAWAY, MICHAEL W.
CALVIN, JAMES B., JR.
CAMIRE, DAVID P.
CAMPBELLCURRIE, DAWN M.
CANDIA, AGUSTIN G.
CANFIELD, BRADY W.
CANNE, ARTHUR R.
CANTARANO, THOMAS S.
CANTOYA, CHARLES
CANTWELL, ROBERT A.
CAPOBIANCO, JOHN J.
CAPPELLO, JOSEPH J., JR.
CARDENAS, MANUEL A.
CAREY, PAUL
CAREY, THOMAS F.
CARLISLE, LEWIS H.
CARLSON, JOSEPH D.
CARON, STEVEN C.
CARR, MARY F.
CARRION, PETER A.
CARROLL, MICHAEL J.
CARTER, JOHN A.
CARTER, JOHN Y. C.
CASON, WINONA N.
CATO, DOUGLAS C., JR.
CAVE, PAUL E.
CECCHI, MARK J.
CECIL, DANNY A.
CEDERHOLM, RICHARD A.
CHAI, WALTER S. D.
CHAISSON, KENNETH M.
CHAMBERS, LACEY JAIMAE J.
CHANDLER, DAVID B.
CHAPIN, MARK E.
CHAPMAN, GREGORY S.
CHAR, GLENN K. M.
CHARLES, FREDERIC
CHEATHAM, THOMAS N.
CHEBLI, WALID, T.
CHEEK, BRADY C.
CHERINKA, ROBERT D.
CHIAVACCI, THOMAS J.
CHISHOLM, MICHAEL R.
CHONG, UK
CHRISTENSEN, VICTOR T.
CHRISTIAN, CATHLEEN C.
CISSELL, LEO D.
CLARK, RANDALL J.
CLARK, ROLAND D.
CLARK, STEPHEN A.
CLAYTON, MARK R.
CLAYTON, TIMOTHY R.
CLEVERINGA, SCOTT R.
CLIFTON, LYNDON E.
COBURN, KENNETH E.
COELHO, DANIEL J.
COFFINDAFFER, TERRY W.
COHEN, DONALD E.
COLAN, PETER W.
COLBY, DONALD R.
COLE, JOSEPH E.
COLLAT, MICHAEL L.
COLLETTA, JOHN E.
COLLINS, JAMES C.
COLLINS, RUSSELL S.
COLLINS, STEPHEN J.
COLPITTS, JEFFREY R.
COMER, SHARON L.
CONLON, EVELYNE M. TRAUB
CONNELL, JOSEPH P.
CONNOLLY, MARK S.
CONNOR, CHARLES
COOLEY, JACK R.
COPPER, CRAIG A.
COPPER, DEANNA L.
COPPER, LAWRENCE A.
COPE, LINDA L.
CORDERO, DAVID L.
COREY, STEPHEN R.
COREY, TOBY L.
CORK, HERBERT L. III.
CORKUM, DAVID B
CORNELL, PATRICIA A.
CORNELL, WILLIAM R.
CORR, MICHAEL J
CORRENTE, KAREN M.
COSTANZI, MICHAEL.
COSTELLO, DANIEL S. JR.
COTMAN, RICHARD M.
COURVILLE, SHANE P.
COWAN, JEFFREY L.
COWLES, STEVEN A.
COX, KEITH M.
COX, LAWRENCE J.
CRAIB, KENNETH B. JR.
CRAIG, KEVIN L.
CRAIG, ROBERT L.
CROTTY, FRANCIS M.
CULEK, EARL F.
CULLITON, JAMES W.
CUMMINGS, ERIK G.
CURRIE, PAMELA E.
CURRY, HARMON H. JR.
CUSICK, TODD E.
DAGHER DANNY P.
DAHLGREN, KEITH A.
DALIDA, ANTHONY C.
DALONZO, WILLIAM J.
DALRYMPLE, JENNIFER J.
DALY, JOHN P.
DANIELSON, GARY R.
DANNUNZIO, JOHN J.
DASTUR, KEITH R.
DAUGHERTY, ROGER L. JR.
DAVEY, TERENCE A.
DAVIS, DANIEL W.
DAVIS, HOWARD C.
DAVIS, JAMES A.
DAVIS, JEFFREY S.
DAVIS, KATHY B.
DAVIS, MICHEAL D.
DAVIS, RAYMOND E.
DEARY, DAVID S.
DEATON, GARY L.
DECKER, TODD.
DECOCO, BARRY J.
DEFENBACH, PHILIP S.
DEFRANZA, FREDERICK.
DEIHL, MONTGOMERY C.
DEIST, LAWRENCE R.
DEITZ, SCOTT E.
DEKAM, PETER F.
DELAGARZA, ENRIQUE T.
DELARGY, DANIEL M.
DELAUDER, BRADEN P.
DELEON, ARTHUR A.
DELTORO, ROBERT.
DEMARCO, NICHOLAS J.
DEMBY, BYRON G.
DEMKOWICA, KENNETH M.
DENMARK, CHARLES E.
DENNIS, JOSEPH B.
DENNISON, TIMOTHY J.
DEPALMA, RALPH A. JR.
DEPEW, STERLING P.
DESTASIO, ROBERT A.
DEVINCENZI, DEAN R.
DEVINE, LEO M.
DEWITT, MARK R.
DEYONKER, LEO G. III.
DICUS, CRAIG ALAN.
DIEKEMA, GARY L.
DIESING, WILLIAM E. III.
DIESSNER, STEVEN D.
DIETZIUS, STEVEN C.
DILLARD, JAMES E.
DILLON, MARY K.
DISHONG, DONALD J.
DIXON, BYRON L.
DOBSON, RHEA E.
COCKERY, WAYNE S.
DODSON, BRIAN M.
DODSON, ROCKSAND.
DOMBROWSKI, JOSEPH S.
DONNELLY, JAMES M.
DONOVAN, PATRICK H.
DOOLEY, LIAM NMN.
DORAZIO, PAUL A.
DOSTER, THOMAS R.
DOUBLE, PAUL T.
DOUCETTE, PAUL V.
DOUGLAS, ROBERT A.
DOWGWILLO, EDWARD A.
DOWLING, MARIA J.
DRAGUSH, GEORGE M. JR.
DRAKE, ARNOLD C.
DRAZIN, MORDECAI N.
DREHER, BERT L.
DREHER, JOHN P.
DRISCOLL, DANIEL A.
DRISCELL, MERVIN C.
DRODDY, VINCENT A.
DUCKETT, JR., DONALD P.
DUCROS, BERNARD J.
DUDGEON, JOSEPH L.
DUDLEY, TRENT O.
DUFFEK, BRIAN K.
DUGGER, STERLING K.
DUNCAN, ROBERT T.
DUNNING, GEORGE E. JR.
DUNNING, STEVEN W.
DUNPHY, THERESE C.
DURHAM, FORREST A.
DUROCHER, PHILLIP T.
DUSEK, THOMAS G.
EATON, DENNIS O.
EATON, MICHAEL R.
EDINGTON, STEVEN B.
EDRIDGE, NEIL A. D.
EDWARDS, MARK M.
EFFERSON, MICHAEL E.
EHLERS, ROBERT S. JR.
EICHHORN, TIMOTHY A.
EICHIN, MARK H.
EICKHOFF, CRAIG S.
EISERT, GERARD H.
ELDRIDGE, GOLDA JR.
ELIASON, SHERRY A
ELIEL, ERIK H.
ELLIOTT, RAYMOND A.
ENGEL, CHARLES D.
ENGLE, JOSEPH M.
ENOLD, SCOTT A.
ENRIGHT, SCOTT B.
ERNEST, JON K.
EROLIN, ALEXANDER A.
ERTELL, SETH B.
ESCHENBURG, LOYE M.
ESQUENAZI, JERRY
ESS, RICHARD E.
ESTELL, TIMOTHY W.
EVERSOLE, JOSEPH L.
FARIAN, PAUL D.
FALCINELLI, GREGORY C.
FARAH, JOYCE D.
FARIES, JOSEPH G.
FARLEIGH, THOMAS R.
FARRAH, MICHAEL C.
FARRELL, JOSEPH P.
FARRELL, WILLIAM E.
FAULK, ROBERT S. JR.
FAVETTI, MARK T.
FAY, JENNIFER L.
FEATHER, LISA R.
FECTEAU, JEAN M.
FELLERS, RUSSELL D.
FERGUSON, RICHARD P.
FERNAU, JOHN C.
FERRARACCIO, CHRISTOPHER M.
FERRARO, JOSEPH S.
FETSCH, JOSEPH T.
FETTERS, CHARLES R.
FICK, MATTHEW P.
FIEDLER, WILLIAM A.
FIFIELD, STEPHEN F.
FILIPKOWSKI, VINCENT L.
FINGAR, WILLIAM JR.
FINK, MERRILL P.
FINNEFROCK, JODELLE A.
FISHEL, BRADLEY J.
FISHER, JAMES D.
FISHER, TYRON.
FITCHEN, CHRISTOPHER H.
FITZSIMMONS, FREDRIC S.
FITZSIMMONS, PETER G.
FITZWATER, BRIAN K.
FLANAGAN, JOHN M.
FLORENCE, JAMES A.
FLORY, JEFFREY J.
FLOWERS, BERNARD
FLYNN, ROSS W.
FOLK, VICTOR R.
FOLSE, ELDRED J.
FONTANA, NEAL D.
FORG, WILLIAM B.
FORMAN, KEITH K.
FORNELL, GORDON E. JR.
FORREST, ERIC S.
FORSBACKA, MATTHEW J.
FORTE, JOHN A. JR.
FORTNEY, JOSEPH C.
FOSSUM, TERRY L.
FOSTER, THOMAS J.
FOTTER, JEFFREY A.

FOURMAN, DAVID L.
FOX, KEVIN L.
FOX, LAURENT J.
FRANCKOWIAK, MICHAEL A.
FRANE, JEFFREY J.
FRASER, BERNADETTE I.
FRASER, DARREN A.
FREANEY, MARK S.
FREDERICK, ALEXANDER A.
FREELAND, MICHAEL C.
FREEMAN, THOMAS H.
FRENCH, JONATHAN
FRIES, BRENIER T. JR.
FRISBIE, PATTI L.
FRISKE, TIMOTHY W
FRITZ, JAMES L.
FROEHLICH, CHRIS T.
FRONCEK, FRANCIS X.
FUOTI, FRANK C.
FURCINI, STACY A.K.
FURST, DOUGLAS A.
FUST, ARNOLD
FYFE, GLENN C.
GALANTE, VICTOR A.
GALINDEZ, JUAN
GALLAGHER, BRYAN J.
GALLAGHER, MICHAEL S.
GALLOWAY, JOHN D.
GAMBERA ROBERT J.
GAMBLE, BRYAN V
GANT, *RUFUS M. III.*
GARCIA, ANTHONY J.
GARDINER, THEORDORE E.
GARDNER, KEVIN L.
GARDZINA, PETER M.
GARLAND, PETER J.
GARLAND, STEVEN D.
GARNSEY, *JEANNINE L.*
GARRETT, DAVID S.
GARRETT, GREGORY
GARRETT, GREGORY, J
GARRETT, JAMES A.
GAVINO, AMANDO E.
GEARHART, MARTIN R.
GEHRED, PAUL A.
GENTRY, KERRY M.
GEORGE, DAVID L.
GEORGE, LAURA J.
GEORGIADIS BASIL D.
GERKEN, MARK J.
GIBBS, DARREN P.
GIBSON, DAVID J.
GIBSON, DUANE L.
GIBSON, STEPHEN B.
GIEGLER, BERNARD L.
GILES, DAVID P.
GILLESPIE, DAVID L.
GILLESPIE, FRANK M. JR.
GINGELL, ROBERT J. II
GINGERY, MICHAEL E.
GIRTIN, GREGG A.
GIRTON, JANET A.
GLASGOW, DAVID G. JR.
GLASS, LAWERENCE P.
GLEASON, DENNIS R.
GOFF, JAMES R.
GOODRICH, TERRY L.
GOODWIN, RONALD R.
GORDON, MITCHELL R.
GORMAN, NANCY A.
GORMAN, TODD D.
GORSKI, GREGORY S.
GOSHEN, LA VERN
GRADT, KEVIN A.
GRAFTON, CLIFFORD S.
GRAHAM, KEITH A.
GRAHAM, SCOTT A.
GRAHAM, WILLIAM V.
GRAHN, CHARLES D.
GRANDY, JAMES E.
GRANT, STEVEN D.
GRAVELLE, DEBRA J.
GRAY, MARK A.
GRAY, STEVEN G.
GRECO, MICHAEL J.
GREEN, BLENUS G.
GREEN, DANIEL J.
GREEN, FORREST G.
GREENWOOD, DANIEL A.
GREGORY, FREDERICK D. JR.
GREGORY, SANDRA M.
GRENKE, MICHAEL S.
GRIFFIN, THOMAS A.
GRIMES, DAVID A.
GRISAMORE, CHARLES C.
GROSSMAN, LUKE G.
GROTH, KAREN L.
GRUBER, BERNARD J.
GRUMBACH, FUSUN S.K.
GUIDRY, KIM A.
GUILL, DARYL W.
GUIMOND, PHILIP W.
GUNN, BRUCE F.
HABER, MATTHEW E.
HACKETT, TODD C.
HADDICK, SCOTT S.
HAFER, DAVID E. JR.
HAINES, SCOTT A.
HALE, MARK A.
HALL, JAMES R., III.
HALLIDAY, PAUL M.
HALIGAN, PATRICK J.E.
HALLMAN, JAMES A.
HALLORAN, PATRICK J.
HALSE, CHARLES J.
HAMBLETON, PAUL L.
HAMBLETON, ROXANA, M.
HAMILTON, JAMES D.
HAMILTON, STEVEN E.
HAMMETT, WILBUR J.
HANAK DAVID W.
HANKS, ELIGAH
HANLON, JAMES F.
HANSEN, ALLEN D.
HANSEN, BRETT D.
HANSEN, TIMOTHY A.
HANSON, DOUGLAS
HARBULA, SCOTT R.
HARDY, BRUCE E.
HARDY, DAVID F.
HARGETT, LESLIE
HARKEY, LORING C.
HARLER, DOUGLAS H.
HARMS, TIMOTHY W.
HARPER, BRIAN S.
HARRINGTON, MICHAEL
HARRINGTON, SEAN P.
HARRIS, ALLAN D.
HARRIS, GEORGE D.
HARRIS, MARK W.
HARRIS, MIKE S.
HARRIS, PAUL D.
HARRISON, WALTER K.
HARVEY, SCOTT D.
HARVEY, WINIFORD L.
HASELTINE, TIMOTHY A.
HASKINS, MARK S.
HAUCK, CLARENCE E.
HAUCK, RALPH W., JR.
HAUGRUD, ANTHONY L.
HAUSMANN, JEFFREY A.
HAY, FRANCIS J.
HAZLETT, MICHAEL A
HEAD, SIDNEY A.
HEBING, BRADLEY L.
HEDGEPETH, MARK E.
HEEMSKERK, EDWARD T., JR.
HEFLIN, JERRY D.
HEFNER, PHILLIP R.
HEIRES, DANIEL J.
HELMICK, BRENT A.
HELMING, JAY B.
HENRICKS, BRENT S.
HENNEY, HOLLY F.
HENNING, ROBERT J.
HENSLEY, SUZAN
HENSON, JEFFREY S.
HENSON, JOHN D.
HERMANN, BRIAN G.
HERMLING, TODD R.
HERNANDEZ, EFRAIN
HERNANDEZ, MICHAEL W.
HERNANDEZ, OSCAR A.
HEROD, DAN D.
HERRICK, SCOTT M.
HERRING, DONALD M.
HERRING, MARGARET A.
HERRMANN, FREDERICK M.
HESS, JEFFREY M.
HESS, PAMELA H.
HESTERMAN, TERRY J.
HEYDT, CAROLYN J.
HEZELTINE, PHILIP L.
HICKEY, DANIEL P.
HICKS, JAMES T.
HICKS, MARK S.
HIGH, SCOTT W.
HILL, FARRIS C.
HILL, SCOTT WILLIAM
HILMANDOLAR, RUSSELL K.
HIMLEY, THOR O.
HINES, WARREN D.
HINGA, CLARK D.
HIPWELL, DEAN P.
HO DEREK S.
HOFELICH PETER D.
HOFFMAN, DARRYL R.
HOFFMAN, JOHN R.
HOFFMAN, TERRY L.
HOFFMANN, ERICH E.
HOGAN, TIMOTHY D.
HOH, MICHAEL W.
HOLDAWAY, ERIC J.
HOLDEN, WAYNETTE L.
HOLEM, BARRETT G.
HOLLEY, STACY H.
HOLMAN, GILES B.
HOLMBECK, LYNN C.
HOOD, PAUL T.
HOOGE, JAMES K.
HOOKASSIAN GHEVOND.
HOOPER, GARTH W.
HOPKINS, TEDRICK R.
HOPKINSON RUSSELL, H.
HORN, JANICE M.
HORNSBY, ALBERT B., III.
HOSLEY, DAVID L., JR.
HOSTETLER, WILLIAM J.
HOWARD, ANTHONY W.
HOWARD, MICHAEL D.
HOWARD, PHILLIP L., III.
HOWARD, RANDALL L.
HOWARD, SHERRY E.
HOWE, GARY P.
HSIA, ALEXANDER H.
HUBLER, LARRY W. JR.
HUDELSTON, KENNETH W. III
HUDSON, DAVID A.
HUEBSCH, MICHAEL J.
HUERTA, PATRICK S.
HUFF, JAMES F. JR.
HUFFAKER, SUSAN L.
HUGHES, KEITH D.
HUGHES, PETER J.
HUGHES, RICHARD N.
HULL, ALAN ROBERT
HUMMON, JENNIFER A.
HUNT, ROBERT P. JR.
HUNTER, TERRY E.
HUNTINGTON, JOSEPH A.
HUSTON, ROBERT A.
HUTCHINSON, CONNIE C.
HUTCHISON, KENNETH F.
IMRICH, GREGORY L.
IOSSI, ALAN J.
ISAACS, ANN L.
JACKSON, HERBERT E. JR.
JACKSON, *JACQUELINE R.*
JACKSON, THOMAS E.
JACYNO, JOSEPH R.
JAECQUES, STEPHEN J.
JAMES, DOUGLAS J.
JAMES, SCOTT E.
JAMES, STEPHEN S.
JAMES, THOMAS J.
JAMESON, ROBERT A. JR.
JANECZKO, STEVEN J.
JANTZEN, DOUGLAS L.
JEFFERSON, CHARLENE D.
JENKINS, DANIEL K.
JENS, KEVIN J.
JENSEN, JAY D.
JENSEN, KERI L.
JETT, THOMAS W.
JOHNSON, CHAD W.
JOHNSON, CHRISTOPHER J.
JOHNSON, DAVID R.
JOHNSON, DONALD L.
JOHNSON, DOUGLAS B.
JOHNSON, HARRY J.
JOHNSON, MICHAEL W.
JOHNSON, ORESTE M.
JOHNSON, STEPHEN D.
JOHNSON, TATE A.
JOHNSON, WAYNE C.
JONES, ERIC M.
JONES, JAMES R. JR.
JONES, TONISH E.
JORDAN, CHRISTOPHER A.
JORDAN, JON E.
JORDAN, WILLIAM G. JR.
JORGENSEN, BARBARA J.
JORGENSEN, ERIC A.
JORGENSEN, RICHARD J.
JOST, KEVIN D.
JOY, WILLIAM E.
JUILLERAT, DAVID H.
KABBAN, EMIL B.
KAMPMEYER, PHYLLIS L.
KANTRA, ROSS A.
KAPLAN, JOHN J.
KAPOOR, SHIV K.
KARL, KIP R.
KARMALI, RUSTAM
KAUFFMAN, CHRISTOPHER, D.
KAVALIERATOS, GERALD
KAZZIE, MIKE, F.
KEELON, JOSEPH C.
KELLAS, ROBERT B.
KELLER, STEPHEN L.
KELLEY, DOUGLAS D.
KELLY, KEVIN J.
KELLY, THOMAS J.
KENEMUTH, MICHAEL R.
KENNEDY, DAVID C.
KENNEDY, DAVID M.
KENNEDY, JONATHAN P.
KENNEDY, SEAN L.
KENNETT, THOMAS J.
KENT, JAMES E.
KERN, GREGORY, J.
KIEHN, JAMES P.
KIEL, WESLEY J.
KILBURN, BRADLEY D.
KIMBALL, JOHN A., III
KIMBALL, STEVEN A.
KIMM, MICHAEL R.
KINDRED, JOHN R.
KING, JACK E. JR.
KING, JACK R.
KING, JAMES R. JR.
KING, ROBERT T.
KINLIN, DONALD J
KINNAN, CHRISTOPHER J.
KINNEY, MARK J.
KIRKPATRICK, FRANKLIN M.
KITOWSKI, ROBERT S.
KLAVIK, PETER H.
KLEIN, KENNETH S.
KLETT, THOMAS R.
KNAPP, ROBERT M.
KNECHT, KEVIN J.
KNIGHT, JACK T. JR.
KNISELY, JOEL E.
KNOELL, ROGER E.
KNOTT, RICHARD L.

KNUDSON, MICHAEL L.
KNUTSON, STEVEN V.
KOBOLD, MICHAEL R.
KOBOLD, TAMI L.
KOEHLER, ROBERT M.
KOHN, DAVID J.
KOLCH, KURT M.
KOMARNITSKY, KRISTIN D.
KOOPMAN, JOHN RODGER
KORHONEN, JENNIFER M.
KORMANIK, JAMES M.
KOROW, KAREN A.
KOSOBUCKI, RICHARD D.
KOSTRZEWA, PATRICK J.
KOTT, JAMES F.
KOUBA, ERIC T.
KRAKIE, GEORGE J.
KRALIK, WILLIAM J.
KRAMBEER, TODD J.
KRAMER, EDWARD R.
KRAMER, RUSSELL E.
KRAUTKRAMER, TARA M.
KREGER, BARRY K.
KREISELMEIER, CHRISTINE M.
KRIMMEL, JAMES J.
KROEGER, DAVID R.
KUGEL, CHRISTOPHER T.
KUHN, WILLIAM K.
KUMINKA, DAVID J.
KUPPER, KELVIN E.
KURTZ, RUSSELL D.
KUTZ, JOHN T. JR.
LAFAVE, CRAIG L.
LAIBLE, JAMES C.
LAMAR, DOMINIC C.
LAMARRE, RICHARD S.
LAMB, SCOTT A.
LAMBERT, BRUCE A.
LAMONT, GEROGE H.
LANDERS, ROBIN H.
LANDOCH, ANDREW J.
LANGENDERFER, MARK G.
LANGFORD, BILLY R.
LANIER, CARL J. II.
LANKE, CHERYL L.
LANZA, DAVID J.
LARGENT, KELLY A.
LASALLE, JOHN P.
LASK, JOSEPH M.
LAUGHON, MARK A.
LAWRENCE, CHRISTOPHER J.
LAWRENCE, DORIS A.
LAWRENCE, PAUL J. JR.
LAWSON, JAMES A. JR.
LAWSON, RANDOLPH S.
LAYFIELD, J. DAVID
LEARD, DAVID M.
LEARY, WILLIAM G. III.
LEATHERMAN, RICHARD E.
LEE, CHRIS P.
LEE, DAVID B.
LEE, DENNIS J.
LEE, DIANA K.
LEE, JON P.
LEGG, BILLY G.
LENTO, NICHOLAS C.
LESLIE, PARTICIA A.
LESLIE, WILLIAM D. JR.
LEVINE, ROBERT L.
LEWIS, CHRISTOPHER N.
LIBBERT, HOWARD.
LIGHTNER, ROBERT C.
LILLIE, BRIAN J.
LILLY, MARK D.
LIND, JONATHAN W.
LINDELL, ROBERT M.
LIPTAK, JOHN J.
LISKA, STEPHEN W.
LIVINGSTON, SCOTT A.
LLOYD, GREGORY F.
LOCKLEAR, CHARLES C. JR.
LOCKWOOD, JON T.
LOCKWOOD, VICKI K.
LOHN, CLAYTON
LORRAINE, ERIC C.
LOUD, MICHAEL S.
LOURAKE ANDREW
LOVELESS, WAYNE R.
LOVING, STEVEN S.
LOWE, CHRISTOPHER W.
LUCA, ROBERT
LUDWIG, HERBERT D. JR.
LUETKEMEYER PAUL C.
LULKA, MARK F.
LYGA, THOMAS J.
LYON, MICHAEL T.
MACEACHRON, JEFFREY
MACLEAN, MARK J.
MADDEN, DANIEL J.
MADDEN, PATRICK C.
MADSON, STEVEN W.
MAGINNIS, DAVID L.
MAHAN, CRAIG A.
MAHAN, SHARON F.
MAHON, DEIRDRE A.
MAKEKAU, CHARLES K.
MAKI, CRAIG W.
MALCOLM, JEFFREY
MALLOY, VICTOR L.
MALONEY, BRIAN W.
MALOY, MICHAEL N.
MAMMEN, ROLF E.
MANES, BRYAN S.
MANNING, TIMOTHY J.
MARCHETTI, MICHAEL A.
MAROCCHINI, THOMAS ANTHONY
MARSHALL, DAVID I.
MARSOLF, MONTY A.
MARTIN, CHRISTOPHER S.
MARTIN, DANIEL S.
MARTIN, HAROLD M.
MARTIN, JOHN M.
MARTIN, MANUEL D.
MARTIN, PETER J.
MARTINEZ, RAMIRO
MASSEY, DONALD S.
MASSEY, GRIFFITH S.
MATHIAS, KARL S.
MATSON, STEPHEN M.
MATSUSHIMA, MARK J.
MATTINGLY, GERALD L.
MAULDIN, RANDY A.
MAURER, RICHARD R.
MAY, DAVID J.
MAYO, MICHAEL A.
MAYS, KIRK M.
MCANENY, PAUL J.
MCBETH, MARK D.
MCCALLA, JENNIFER E.
MCCARTNEY, ROBERT S.
MCCAULEY, ROBYN L.
MCCLOSKEY, THOMAS C.
MCCOLLUM, GARY L.
MCCOOL, RICHARD I.
MCCORMICK, JOHN K.
MCCOSH, DOUGLAS P.
MCCOY, STEVEN R.
MCCREADIE, ROBERT T.
MCCREADY, TODD G.
MCDERMOTT, BRIAN F.
MCDERMOTT, KEVIN S.
MCDERMOTT, TRACE J.
MCDONALD, ROBERT D.
MCDOWELL, PAUL J.
MCELDERRY, BRADLEY I.
MCELROY, KEVIN J.
MCELVEEN, DAVID V.
MCFADDEN, JOHN L.
MCFADDEN, KEVIN A.
MCGANN, JAMES A.
MCGETTRICK, GARVIN A.
MCGINNIS, SCOTT D.
MCGLONE, JERRY H.
MCGRAW, THOMAS R.
MCHUGH, WILLIAM P.
MCIRVIN, JAMES R.
MCKAY, JOSEPH R.
MCKEE, DONALD J.
MCKENZIE, FRANCIS R.
MCKENZIE, SCOTT J.
MCKINNEY, KRIS F.
MCKINNEY, SCOTT E.
MCKINNON, GEORGE A.
MCLAUGHLIN, KATHLEEN R.
MCNEELY, STEVEN D.
MCQUAID, SEAN J.
MEADE, SHANNON P.
MECHAM, SHAWN K.
MEE, MICHAEL J.
MEEKER, MARTHA A.
MEHLHOP, DAVID J.
MEIKLE, DOUGLAS A.
MEISSNER, KEITH L.
MELANCON, PHILLIP W.
MELENDEZ, PABLO F.
MELTON, EDWARD C., III.
MELUSEN, GARY R.
MENARD, ROBERT C.
MENELEY, TERRY L.
MERCER, BARBARA J.
MERKEL, KENNETH G., II
METZ, JEFFREY D.
METZLER, ALAN R.
MEYER, MARK A.
MEYER, RUSSELL W.
MICELI, CHRISTOPHER
MICHEL, MARK A.
MICHETTI, JOHN P.
MICK, THOMAS L.
MILLER, DAVID J.
MILLER, KRISTINE T.
MILLER, MICHAEL A.
MILLER, TERRY R.
MILLS, MYRA S.
MINTO, PATRICK G.
MISIAK, BRIAN K.
MISKOVICH, ANDREW, III.
MISTRETTA, MICHAEL JR.
MITCHELL, DONNA A.
MITCHELL, JOHN L.
MITCHELL, RICHARD K.
MITCHNER, LEONARD A.
MITTMANN, KURT H.
MITTUCH, STEPHANIE A.
MIX, DANIEL G.
MOBLEY, DAVID B.
MOLNAR, ANDREW J.
MONK, KRISTINA B.
MONNEY, BRET A.
MONTGOMERY, JON B.
MONTGOMERY, MARC A.
MOORE, CHRISTIAN E.
MORALESFIGUEROA, RAFAEL
MORANI, STEVEN, J.
MORENOBONET, ALBERTO
MORGAN, ERIC.
MORLEY, JOHN C.
MORRIS, BRETT E.
MORRIS, CHRISTINA M.
MORRIS, MARK, R.
MORRIS, MICHAEL J.
MORRIS, TIMOTHY R.
MORRIS, WILLIAM A.
MORRIS, ZANE F.
MORRISON, DARYL RAY
MORRISON, GREGORY
MORROW, MATTHEW H.
MORSE, CHARLES C.
MOSS, KENNARD S, III
MOTY, EUGENE B. JR.
MOTZ, NORBERT A.
MOWBRAY, LAURA K.
MOXLEY, PAMELA A.
MOYERS, ANTHONY D.
MOZZETTA, PAUL J.
MUFFLER, RICHARD E. JR.
MULLIGAN, KENNETH B.
MULLINS, EDWARD R.
MURDOCK, DENTON K.
MURPHY, JAMES E.
MURPHY, KENNETH R.
MURPHY, MICHAEL L.
MURPHY, MONTE J.
MURPHY, RICHARD M.
MURPHY, STEPHEN M.
MURPHY, WILLIAM P.
MURRAY, KEVIN R.
MUSSER, SCOTT L.
MYERS, GREGORY A.
MYERS, MICHAEL A.
MYERS, ROBERT M. JR.
NACLERIO, NICHOLAS J.
NAGLEY, ANDREW G.
NALEWAIK, TIMOTHY P.
NANAGAS, GABRIEL R.
NARMOUR, DOUGLAS R.
NEAL, BRAD A.
NEALY, KENNETH E.
NEALY, TERRY F.
NEIL, KIRK M.
NEILSON, JEFFREY A.
NEISS, ROLAND D.
NELSON, ERIC L.
NELSON, JAMES G.
NELSON, KIM M.
NELSON, RICHARD G.
NELSON, RICHARD S.
NELSON, SAMUEL F.
NEUENFELDT, WAYNE M.
NEWBERRY, JOHN D.
NEWMAN, ROBERT H. JR.
NEWSOME, DAVID C.
NICHOLS, DON F.
NICKLES, THOMAS D.
NICODEMUS, GREGORY W.
NIEMEYER, LUCIAN L. II.
NIKODEM, THOMAS E.
NOMURA, MICHAEL T.
NORDSTROM, GREGORY G.
NORKAITIS, PAMELA J.
NORRIS, ROGER K.
NORTHUP, CHARLES W.
NOSAL, DAVID ALAN
NOWACZYK, MICHAEL A.
NUGENT, JAMES G.
NUGENT, WILLIAM E.
NUNN, MARK E.
NUSSMAN, CHARLES F.
OAKS, BARTON C.
OATES, DANIEL D. II
OBRAY, PRESTON E.
OCASIO, JUAN J.
OCONNELL, MARTIN E.
ODOM, DAVID L.
ODOM, EARL B. III
OESTERLE, DONALD T. JR.
OGDEN, DARYL A. JR.
OHALLORAN, PAUL J.
OLIVE, STEVEN G.
OLSON, RICHARD C.
OMARA, RAYMOND P.
OMUNDSEN, DAVID K.
ONEAL, JIMMIE L. JR.
ORLANDO, VINCENT A. II
ORNSTEDT, RONALD A.
ORTIZ, RONALD A.
OSBORNEHENSLEY, DOLORES M.
OSMER, LOUIS C.
OWENS, BRETT L.
OWENS JOHATHAN H.
OWENS, THOMAS E.
OWENS, WILLIAM B. JR.
PAAL, DAVID M.
PABST, DAVID J.
PACELLA, VINCENT A. JR.
PAGE, LYNN D.
PAGE, STUART J.
PALUMBO, JEFFREY A.
PANGRAC, ELIZABETH A.
PARISEAU, DAVID A.
PARISH, DONALD A.
PARKER, ANN MARIE
PARKER, JAMES T.
PARKER, JOHN L.
PARKER, RANDALL O.
PARKINSON, KELLY J.

PARSONS, TIMOTHY R.
PASTOR, PETER T.
PATMORE, JOHN D.
PATRICK, RONALD J.
PATTEN, SCOTT E.
PATTERSON, MARK ALLAN
PATTERSON, RANDALL W.
PATTON, DOUGLAS J.
PAYNE, JEANNINE C.
PEARCY, RICHARD E.
PECKO, JOHN L.
PEDERSEN, BRYON L.
PEDERSEN, SANDRA S.
PETT, MICHAEL E.
PEHRSON, CHRISTOPHER J.
PELLETIER, SANDERS DARLENE
PENLAND, MICHAEL W.
PENNINGTON TODD D.
PENNINGTON, WALLACE A.
PEPPERS, VERNON L.
PEPPIN, PETER O.
PEPPLER, LAURA L.
PEREZ, JOHN D.
PERKINS, LEE ANN
PERRY, MONTY R.
PERSIAN, THOMAS E.
PETERSON, BRENNAN J.
PETERSON, RONNIE E.
PETTERLE, JOEL W.
PETTY, MICHAEL R.
PFEIFER, TIMOTHY J.
PHILBRICK, VINCENT A.
PHILLIPS, JOEL S.
PHILLIPS, MARK R.
PHILLIPS, MATTHEW T.
PHILLIPS, MICHAEL K.
PHILIP, BRYANT D.
PICHE, PATRICK A.
PIERCE, SCOTT D.
PIERGROSSI, TODD M.
PIERSON, CHARLENE A.
PIETRASZUK, LESTER F.
PILLAR, MARY C.
PILOT, DAVID J.
PINCINCE, MARC L.
PINSKI, STEVEN D.
PIXLEY, DANIEL J.
POAST, JOHN EDWARD III.
PODKIN, DOUGLAS P.
POLETE, DAVID A.
POLISE, WILLIAM V.
POND, DAVID L.
PONTAGE, ALEJANDRO R. JR.
PORT, LORELEI D.
PORZEL, DALE R.
POUND, DEAN A.
POWER, MARK W.
POWERS, SCOTT A.
POWLEY, CHARLES B.
PRAZAK, MICHEL D.
PRECHTEL, JOHN B.
PRENOT, WILLIAM E.
PRESTON, DAVID L.
PRESTON, LESTER E.
PREWITT, DAVID S.
PRICE, LARRY G.
PRICE, MARY C.
PRICHARD, JEFFERY W.
PROVENCAL, BRADFORD A
PROVOST, ROBERT J.
PROVOST, SCOTT A.
PRUITT, SHARON K.
PRYOR, JEANNA L.
PYLES, JOHN S.
QUALLS, BRYANT A.
RAGUSA, JEFFERY J.
RAHN, JENNIFER A.
RAMOS, PEDRO A.
RANALLI, STEVEN A.
RANGEL, STEPHEN A.
RASMUSSEN, MARK E.
RATCHFORD, BRIAN L.
RATTERREE, PATRICIA A.
RAWLINGS , RONALD M.
RAWLS, JAMES S.
RAY, STEPHEN A.
READ, MICHAEL F.
REAGAN, RONALD D.
REAM, GEORGE S.
REDDECLIFF, RICHARD M.
REECE, TERENCE L.
REED, MICHAEL D.
REED, MICHAEL D.
REED, RICHARD NEAL
REED, TIMOTHY S.
REES, DAVID J.
REETER, KATHLEEN K.
REGISTER, MARTIN D.
REIFSCHNEIDER, DANIEL S.
REILLY, BRIAN J.
REISMAN, MERRY B.
RENDE, MIKI S.
REPETA, SCOTT A.
RESLER, JOHN M.
RESNIK, STANLEY M.
RESTAINO, JOHN P.
REY, DAVID A.
REYES, ELONZO D.
REYNOLDS, NELSON J.
REZZONICO, WAYNE M.
RHODEN, JOHN W.
RICARD, FRANCINE D.
RICE, CARLOS F.
RICHARD, JOHN C.
RICHARDS, RANDY J.
RICHARDSON, DANIEL L.
RICHARDSON, PATRICK F.
RIDEOUT, ROBERT Q.
RIEMENS, VAN LAARE JAMES G.
RIGSBY, BRIAN S.
RILEY, RAY A.
RILEY, TIMOTHY L.
RIORDAN, TIMOTHY M.
RITCHIE, PAUL M.
RIVERA, CYNTHIA M.
ROACH, JOHN D.
ROBBINS, DANIEL J.
ROBEL, JULIE M.
ROBERTIELLO, ANTONY G.
ROBERTS, BLAKE A.
ROBERTS, DAVID W.
ROBERTS, GLENN E.
ROBERTS, JEFFREY W.
ROBERTS, LESTER N.
ROBERTS, MARK J.
ROBERTS, RONALD K.
ROBERTSON, JAMES M.
ROBINSON, AARON N.
ROBINSON, ALAN R.
ROBINSON, BRAD E.
ROBINSON, BRIAN S.
ROBINSON, BRYAN, K.
ROBINSON, DANIEL S.
ROBINSON, STEVEN M.
ROCCO, ROBERT F.
ROCHE, LAWRENCE O.
ROCKWELL, CHRISTY L.
RODEHEAVER, JEFFREY M.
ROGERS, JAMES E.
ROGERS, KENNETH H.
ROGOWSKI, PAUL J.
ROMANI, JAMES S.
RONES, WILLIAM H. JR.
ROQUEMORE, DARLENE M.
ROSE, DAVID H.
ROSE, SCOTT A.
ROSE, STEVEN V.
ROSENQUIST, DEAN E.
ROSS, CHARLES E. JR.
ROSS, DONALD W.
ROSS, VINCENT N.
ROSSELIT, KURT S.
ROTH, ROBERT W.
ROTHENFLUE, JAMES A.
ROUTT, WILLIAM G.
RUANE, MATTHEW J.
RUGG, STEVEN A.
RUMRILL, JEFFREY N.
RUSSELL, DOUGLAS D. JR.
RUSSELL, JOHN S.
RUSSELL, SCOTT E.
RUTLIN, GRANT G.
RYAN, PATRICK T.
RYAN, THOMAS W.
RYERSE, MATTHEW D.
SAELID, PER I.
SAENZ, JOSE L.
SALOMON, DAVID G.
SAMPSON, KEVIN J.
SAMUEL, SUSAN M.
SANCHEZANDINO, JOSE A.
SANDAHL, DANIEL J.
SANHEINRICH, DAMIAN P.
SANKS, TERRY M.
SANSOUCI, MARGITH A.
SANTANIELLO, JOHN A.
SANTOS, EDWIN
SAPINOSO, DEXTER M.
SARIC, WILLIAM G.
SAUL, SCOTT H.
SAXON, THOMAS R.
SAYSON, ARMIN M.
SCAGLIONE DION,
SCHADDELEE FRANK W.
SCHADEGG, THOMAS P.
SCHAEFER, JEAN M.
SCHAIBLE, MARK R.
SCHAUB, GEORGE P.
SCHAUBER, DONALD M. JR.
SCHEEL, CAMERON J.
SCHEPPS, STEVEN
SCHERER, PAUL E.
SCHIFF, TODD C.
SCHILDER, JON
SCHLIMM, KARL A.
SCHMIDT, CHRISTINE M.
SCHMIDT, DANIEL M.
SCHMITT, JOHN J., JR
SCHNEIDER, JAMES C.
SCHOLLMEYER, JEFFREY R.
SCHROEDER, PHIL J.
SCHROEDER, RICK E.
SCHROEDER, SCOTT A.
SCHULTZ, GREGORY W.
SCHUSTER, JAMES B.
SCHWALM, ERIC L.
SCHWARZKOPF, THOMAS J.
SCOGGINS, SHANE P.
SCOTT, BYRON L.
SCOTT, DAVID J.
SCOTT, MATTHEW C.
SCRIPTER, DAVID H.
SCRUITSKY, WILLIAM R.
SCULLY, MARK D.
SEARCY, BRIAN G.
SEARFOSS, KURT A.
SECHREST, JOANNE B.
SELADIS, JAMES P.
SELLERS, GREGORY S.
SENSENIG, WILLIAM H. JR.
SEYER, TARYN L.
SHANKS, TIMOTHY P.
SHANLEY, SHAWN P.
SHAPIRO, SCOTT D.
SHARRETT, PETRA L.
SHARTLE, GARY F.
SHAW, ANTHONY C.
SHAW, WAYNE L., III
SHEASLEY, ALAN C.
SHEEHAN, PAUL V.
SHEPHERD, GLEN A.
SHEREDA, MARIA Y.
SHERIDAN, SCOTT F.
SHERLOCK, BRADLEY D.
SHERMAN, WILLIAM A.
SHELVIN PAUL
SHEWELL, CYNTHIA A.
SHIELDS, JOHN R.
SHIELDS, ROBERT W.
SHOATES, KEITH B.
SHOEMAKER, JAMES ALLAN II.
SHORES, ROBERT C.
SHREWSBURY, STEPHEN M.
SHUTTY, PAMELA A.
SIBILLE, WARREN T.
SIEGLE, ROBERT M.
SILKOWSKI, ERIC
SILVANIC, DOROTHY A.
SIMCOX, FRANK W. IV.
SIMMONS, SCOTT W.
SIMS, WILSON T. JR.
SINDEL, MICHAEL W.
SINOPOLI, PAUL L. J.
SISSON, ROBERT A.
SKINNER, WARDLAW E. III.
SLATE, DANIEL J.
SLATON, JOHN S.
SLAUENWHITE, TIMOTHY A.
SLUPSKI, JOSEPH E.
SMALLIDGE, DAVID S.
SMILEY, STEVEN E.
SMITH, ANDREW J.
SMITH, DOUGLAS L.
SMITH, GARY A.
SMITH, GREGORY C.
SMITH, JAMES R. JR.
SMITH, MARK R.
SMITH, MICHAEL E.
SMITH, MICHAEL S.
SMITH, RANDOLPH G.
SMITH, RICHARD E. III.
SMITH, ROBERT J. JR.
SMITH, RUSS E.
SMITH, RUSSELL E.
SMITH, SCOTT F.
SMITH, STEPHEN A.
SMITH, WAYNE A.
SMITH, WESLEY E.
SMITHHART, DAVID A.
SMOLLER, AARON D.
SNYDER, DONALD A.
SNYDER, GEORGE H.
SO, JOHN PYONGSUK
SOBIESKI, JOANNA J.
SOLI, KATHLEEN F.
SOLIS,MIGUEL A.
SOLOMON, MICHAEL R.
SOLORZANO, PATRICE A.
SOMES, THEODORE A.
SORENSEN, JAY C.
SOUZA, CRAIG A.
SPAGNUOLO, CHRISTOPHER F.
SPAIN, DONALD R.
SPALLA, BRYAN DAVID
SPANGLER, JON R.
SPEAR, RANDALL A., JR.
SPELTZ, DAVID J.
SPENCER, JEFFREY D.
SPENCER, LANCE H.
SPENCER, MICHAEL W.
SPILGER, KURT M.
SPITZ, JOSEPH A.
STAFFORD, CHRISTOPHER
STAGGENBORG, DANIEL J.
STAHL, LAWRENCE M.
STANKEVITZ, DARRYL L.
STANTON, VALISE A.
STARK, WAYNE W.
STARKEY, PAUL L.
STARKWEATHER, DON C.
STATHOPOULOS, THOMAS
STCYR, GERALD C.
STEFFENS, DAVID J.
STEIN, JEFFREY A.
STEINBECK, JOHN W. III.
STENSON, DANIEL P.
STEPHENS, PAUL D.
STEPPLING, WILLIAM A.
STEUCK, JAY C.
STEWARD, ERIC J.
STEWART, ALBERT K.
STEWART, DANA L.
STEWART, JAMES A.
STINSON, MICHAEL J.
STONE, ELMER C., JR
STONE, KEVIN L.

STONE, LAURENCE K.
STOSS, LAURA A.
STOWERS, MICHAEL K.
STUERMER, RAYMOND J.
SUFFRIDGE, CHARLES S.
SULLIVAN, RUSSELL E.
SULLIVAN, SANDRA G.
SUMMERS, JOHNNY D.
SUTTON, BENJAMIN M.
SWAIN, ARRON R.
SWALLOW, WILLIAM L.
SWANSON, SCOTT R.
SWOGGER, RAYMOND A.
SWYGERT, ALAN J.
SYSMA, DAVID A.
SZLACHTA, THOMAS E.
TABB, TODD A.
TALARICO, JOHN
TATE, RANDALL J.
TAVENNER, RICHARD D.
TAYLOR, MARK J.
TAYLOR, RODERICK K.
TAYLOR, RODNEY L.
THIELEN, KURT E.
THIELEN, SCOTT D.
THIEM, TERRY L.
THOMAS, SHARON C.
THOMPSON, CHRISTOPHER E.
THOMPSON, JEFFREY A.
THOMPSON, ROBERT E.
THOMPSON, ROBERT C.
THORNE, DARRELL W.
TILTON, DAVID W.
TINDAL, FREDERICK C.
TINGHITELLA, JOSEPH A.
TIPSWORD, CHRISTOPHER L.
TITTINGER, JAMES
TIZZARD, THERESA P.
TOBIN, KEITH E.
TOLAND, RONALD J.
TOLBERT, DOUGLAS S.
TOPPERT, GARY A.
TORPEY, TIMOTHY C.
TORWEIHE, DANIEL R.
TOUCHTON, JOHN H. III
TOUGHLIAN, EDWARD N.
TOWNE, DAVID G.
TOWNES, TIMOTHY P.
TRACHSEL, WALTER G.
TRAVERSE, JAMES D.,
TRELEAVEN, JAMES E.
TRICKEL, THOMAS E.
TRISSELL, KEVIN T.
TROMBLEY, GERALD J.
TRUAX, TODD M.
TRUCHAN, MARK
TUCK, BRIAN L.
TUCK, GIOVANNI K.
TURCOTTE, MARK J.
TURNER, STUART L.
TWEEDT, LLOYD T.
ULMER, AMOS B.
URIE, KIMBERLEY I.
UTSCH, THOMAS P.
VACCARO, MICHAEL J.
VALERO, LAURA J.
VALHA, DARRIN M.
VALLIERE, DAVID D.
VANBELKUM, L.J.
VANDERVEER, DAVID G. JR.
VANDEUSEN, PETER L.
VANDOREN, MICHAEL A.
VANN, ALVIN M. JR.
VANVLIET, GLENN R.
VAUGHN, BRIAN T.
VELA, RENE A. JR.
VELEZ, AGUSTIN, E.
VEST, EDWARD J.
VETSCH, RICHARD A.
VICARI, GEORGE JR.
VICE, DOROTHY L.
VICKER, DAVID F.
VILELLA, CARLOS J.
VILLACREZ, JOSEPH A. JR.
VINEBURG, KENNETH A.
VIRCIGLIO, FRANK C.
VISCO, MARK F.
VOGEL, RANDALL L.
VOLZ, WILLIAM T.
VONBROCK, DAVID C.
VONOSTERHELDT, PAUL C.
VOORHEES, JEFFREY S.
WAGER, REBECCA J.
WAHONICK, DONALD R. JR.
WAITE, DAVID M.
WAITE, MARK K.
WALDROND, FEDERICO G.
WALDROP, RENEE G.
WALKER, ROBERT M.
WALKER, WARD A.
WALLACE, SHAWN P.
WALSH, JOHN A.
WALTER, DANIEL A.
WALTERS, GREGORY J.
WALTERS, STEVEN M.
WARD, CARL E.
WARD, MARK A.
WARD, MICHAEL T.
WARD, MICHAEL T.
WARD, TERRY
WARDLAW, BARRY G.
WARTELL, ERIC R.
WATKINS, DOUGLAS A.
WATKINS, ERIC E.
WATSON, MELISSA L.
WATSON, PHILIP R.
WATTS, KEVIN C.
WEAKLAND, GAIL A.
WEATHERMAN, SHANNON D.
WEAVER, JAMES M.
WEBB, JOLISA
WEBBER, JEFFERY D.
WEBER, ERIC C.
WEBER, SCOTT D.
WEBER, TIMOTHY F.
WEEKS, MICHAEL R.
WEINGARTNER, JAMES L.
WEIR, RICHARD A.
WEIRICK, CLYDE A.
WEIRICK, MARY R.
WEIS, STEVEN C.
WELCH, JON C.
WELLER, MICHAEL M.
WELLER, STEVEN J.
WENDT, DERON L.
WENIGER, DAVID L.
WENZL, MICHAEL R.
WERNER, GUY C.
WEST, JOHN W.
WESTCOTT, HARRY F.
WESTEREN EVIN R.
WESTERMEYER, ROGER H.
WESTMARK, CAROLYN S.
WHARTON, BRENT A.
WHIDDON, JEFFREY L.
WHINNERY, MARK S.
WHITE, JEFFREY S.
WHITE, KAREN S.
WHITE, MARK S.
WHITE, NATHAN A.
WHITE, RANDALL G.
WHITE, TRAVIS W.
WHITEMAN, WILLIAM R.
WICKERSHAM, WILLIAM R.
WIGGINS, SCOTT R.
WILCOX, SCOTT L.
WILCOX, STEVEN D.
WILDES, FRANCIS P.,
WILKE, BRIAN S.
WILKERSON, JAMES M.
WILKERSON, SANDRA L.
WILKIE, DEBORAH S.
WILKIE, WILLIAM D.
WILLIAMS, CHRISTOPHER D.
WILLIAMS, CRAIG A.
WILLIAMS, DARRYL R.
WILLIAMS, JEROME
WILLIAMS, STEPHEN H.
WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY N.
WILLIAMS, WALTER B.
WILLIAMS, WILLIE J. JR.
WILLIAMSEN, JOSEPH S.
WILLIAMSON, DOW A.
WILSON, HAROLD L.
WILSON, JAMES D.
WILSON, KEITH S.
WILSON, ROBERT D.
WILTCHIK, MARK A.
WINFIELD, DARRELL G.
WINGREEN, MARK S.
WINKLER, ANNE M.
WINSTEAD, JOHN S.
WINTERS, DAVID M.
WINTERS, MICHAEL F.
WINTERSTEEN, ROBERT J.
WISE, PHILIP L.
WITHAM, RANDY L.
WITLOX, ANNETTE Y.
WITTENBERG, STANLEY C.
WOLF, JULIA A.
WOLLSLAGER, JOHN C.
WOLVERTON, THOMAS J.
WOOD, BRUCE A.
WOOD, DAVID R.
WOOD, ERIC R.
WOOD, PAUL R.
WOOTEN, WAYNE J.
WOOTON, KEVIN B.
WORTMAN, RONALD J.
WRIGHT, CHESTER A. JR.
WRIGHT, COLIN J.
WRIGHT, ROCKFORD B.
WYMAN, CHRISTOPHER J.
WYNDHAM, CHARLES M. IV
YAMADA, ERNEST K.
YAMASHITA, JON ADEN H.
YOUNG, FRANK C. D.
YOUNG, JACK W.
YOUNG, MONTE W.
YOUNG, ROBERT B. JR.
YOUNG, SEANTA C.
YOUNGSON, MICHAEL J.
ZAGATA, JAMES RICHARD
ZAMOT, NOEL
ZARBANO, ANTHONY E.
ZEITLER, CATHERINE M.
ZIENER, WILLIAM H. JR.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR AIR FORCE UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 531, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, WITH A VIEW TO DESIGNATION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 8067, TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, TO PERFORM DUTIES INDICATED WITH GRADE AND DATE OF RANK TO BE DETERMINED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE PROVIDED THAT IN NO CASE SHALL THE OFFICERS BE APPOINTED IN A GRADE HIGHER THAN CAPTAIN.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

BAKER, JOHN W.
BARKER, PHILIP A.
BARNES, ELWOOD M.
BELL, OLEDIA F.
CANNON, PAUL L.
CLEMONS, ROBERT B. III
CUNNINGHAM, GREGORY B.
DAVENPORT, JOHN M.
DUNN, ROBERT D. JR.
GALLAGHER, ROBERT A.
GOSSELIN, LAWRENCE G.
JAMES, JEFFREY A.
LAMY, RAYMOND J.
LOVETT, MICHAEL J.
MCCAIN, STEVEN P.
MCFARLAND, FREDERICK
MORENO, ANTONIO O.
NELMS, DANIEL H.
NOLAN, JOHN H. JR.,
ODELL, ROBERT E.
PHILLIPS, ROBERT N.
SCHAICK, STEVEN A.
SIEFKES, STEVEN C.
SORROW, EVA CHRISTINE
UNDERWOOD, GARY E.
WHEELER, CHERRI S.
WHITE, ALAN J.
WILSON, DONALD R.

NURSE CORPS

ADKINS, SAMMY J.
ALLEN, KAREN J.
ANDERSON, BETTY L.
ANTOKAL, JEFFREY G.
AUSPRUNG, KATHRYN E.
BAILEY, LINDA L.
BAILEY, ROCHELLE E.
BALL, SUSAN F.
BARCLAY, CAROL A.
BATES, DANA B.
BEAVERS, DAVID A.
BELL, CAROLYN M.
BENNETT, IDA L.
BERRY, MARIE L.
BETTS, SHELLEY L.
BILLS, STEVEN A.
BLURTON, DEBORAH A.
BOHAN, KEVIN J.
BOOTH, DANNY L.
BOST, SUSAN M.
BOUCHARD, MICHAEL W.
BOWDEN, ALLISON W.
BOYER, BARBARA A.
BRAMER, ALLYSON J.
BREIER, CLIFFORD G.
BREITBACH, KELLY J.
BROUSSARD, TERRY J.
BROWN, MICHAEL S.
BROYLES, BARBARA A.
BROYLES, TINA M.
BRUBAKER, PATRICIA S.
BRUMBAUGH, BARBARA L.
BRUMMETT, BILLY J.
BURCH, RODNEY J.
BURKE, NOREEN A.
BURNHAM, ROBERT R.
BURRY, MARJORIE M.
BUSBY, EMILY B.
CAMPSIE, JEANNE L.
CARNAGHI, MARY E.
CAYETANO, SYLVIA E.
CHAMBLISS, SHERI L.
CHAPAWILSON, LYDIA M.
CHAPPELL, JOHNNY R.
CHAPPELL, THOMAS M.
CIPELLI, PATRICIA M.
CLARAVALL, LESLIE M.
CLAREY, BERYL M.
COFER, KAREN F.
CONLON, MINH CHAU T.
CORREIA, MARIO G.
COUP, PAULA J.
COYNER, BEVERLY J.
CRAWFORD, GEORGIA M.
CROUCH, HELEN K.
CUTLER, CATHY G.
DANIELS, WILLIAM M.
DARIUS, JEFFREY C.
DIFFEE, PAMELA D.
DONOGHUE, DEBRA J.,
DONOVAN, LAUREEN M.
DONWERTH, JENNIFER J.
DOTY, DEBRA L.
DOYLE, TAMMY J.
DRAKE, THURMAN L.
DRENNON, SUSAN C.
DUNKLEE, DENISE M.
DUNNE, CARRIE L.
EADES, ROBERT L. P.
EDWARDS, MARILEE L.
ESPINOZA, ELVIRA R.
FELD, SUZANNE F.
FELDMAN, THERESA L.
FILLIPPI, SUZANNE S. M.
FISK, SUSAN D.
FLAGG, DEBORAH K.
FLANAGAN, WINIFRED L.
FLEMING, PATRICK B.

FLYNN, THOMAS J. JR.
FOLEY, DARLENE L.
FOOS, MARY J.
FOSTER, LAURA A.
FOX, JENNIFER A.
GARZA, ALEX
GERKE, DANIEL E.
GLATTFELT, JERRY E.
GLAVAN, KATRINA A
GODDARD, DIANE M.
GONZALEZ, CYNTHIA L.
GREGORICH, PAMELA A.
GUICHARD, MAUREEN F.
HANSON, ARLENE S.
HARRIS, MICHAEL L.
HARRISON, YVONNE
HART, DIANE E.
HARVEY, JERRY R. JR.
HEMKER, CATHLEEN A.
HENLEY, MARLENE
HIGGINS, MARY M.
HILL, MARVIN D.
HOLT, KARYN E.
HOYLE, BILLIE I.
HUDSON, JANET C.
HUGHES, JUDITH A.
HUGHES, PATRICIA A.
HUGHES, ROBIE V.
HUTCHINS, AMELIA L.
IRWIN, BRENDA K.
JACKSON, LORETTA F.
JANO, SUSAN
JARRETT, ELEANOR C.
JEFTS, BARBARA
JONES, MICHELLE R.
JUERS, JULIE A.
KEEVER, KATHY J.
KEPHART, LINDA J.
KIMBALL, DIANE M.
KING, KRISTY G.
KNUDSON, JOHN D.
KOCH, MARISSA
KRAUSE, BARBARA A.
KRIEGHFLEMING, GUYLENE D.
KUHN, LORI A.
LANDRUM, TSU CYNTHIA M.
LAWSON, KATHLEEN A.
LEITNAKER, JOHN R.
LESAINT, PAUL W.
LESS, CYNTHIA A.
LINDQUIST, LEIGH A.
LOGAN, JANET K.
LONGEST, ROBIN I.
LOWE, GREGG S.
LUCAS, DAVID W.
MAGUIRE, KATHLEEN ZELLER
MAHONEY, MADONNA J.
MANLEY, JUDY L.
MANNING, MIA K.
MANUEL, ANGELA F.
MARIANO, GOUVEIA TAMZI M.
MARTINEZ, JUAN F.
MATTER, TAMARA S.
MCAMISH, RICHARD A.
MCCANDLESS, BARBARA E.
MCFADDEN, MARY F.
MCGOWAN, GENEVIEVE
MCKINNEY, TANYA R.
MCKISSICK, BARBARA D.
MCMANUS, TERENCE J.
MCTAGGART, CAROL L.
MERCER, JANET M.
MILEY, ANGELA D.
MILLER, JODY D.
MILLER, VIVIAN L.
MILLWATER, TERESA L.
MITCHELL, ROBYN A.
MOORE, ANNETTE
MOORE, LOURDES D.R.
MOORE, SHARON Y.
MORRILL, CAREY A. C.
MULHEARN, MICHAEL J.
MURPHY, LAURA C.
MURPHY, LYNN P.
MURTOLA, DEBORAH K.
MYERS, DAVID L.
NEFF, MARIA K.
NOE, AMY E.
NORDEL, PATRICIA A.
NORTHERN, ROBERT D. JR.
ODONNELL, DIANA R.
OTTO, TIMOTHY R.
OWEN, BRENDA L.
PAGAN, MARIA C.
PARKER, VALERIE S.
PARR, PHILLIP E.
PATE, RUSSELL E.
PATTON, BRADLEY H.
PETERSEN, PENNY L.
PETERSON, KARL R.
PETRIC, DINA M.
PIETROCOLA, MARLENE R.
POCHANT, ROBIN, R.
POLITO, VICTOR P.
POSO, MELINDA L.
POUND, JERE M., IV
PRESTON, KELLY R.
RADEMACHER, PATRICIA A.
RAY, MARINA C.
REYESGONZALEZ, DOLORES
RICE, DOMINICA R.
ROBERSON, CYNTHIA L.
ROBERSONHOWIE, KARI W.
ROBERTS, EDWIN T.
ROBINSON, DIANE W.
ROBINSON, JULIETTE
ROBINSON, MICHAEL A.
ROME, DARLA C.
ROYER, KENT D.
SASSER, SHERRY J.
SAUNDERS, SHERRIE L.
SAYLES, SHARON B.
SCHMIDT, LISA A.
SCOTT, EVERLENE L.
SEAVERS, LINDA A.
SHEEHAN, CAROL M.
SHELTON, JEAN M.
SHERCLIFFE, LUCIA S.
SHERCLIFFE, RYAN M.
SHERWOOD, JENNIFER L.
SHOVELTON, LAWRENCE M.
SMITH, AUDRENE A.
SMITH, DOREEN A.
SMITH, GREGORY A.
SMITH, JOSEPH R.
SMITH, KENDA C.
SNOOZY, KATHRYN E.
SPIKOWSKI, CARLA M.
SPILLERS, WANDA B.
SPROUL, ANNE C.
ST. AMOUR, ALINE M.
STACKHOUSE, PAMELA H.
STRANO, NAOMI E.
STRIGLIO, ROBERT
SUAREZ, JAIME E.
SULLINS, JACQUELINE C.
SUMMERS, BEVERLY J.
SUTTON, CECELIA W.
TABARY, DENISE M.
TALLA, HANNA T.
TARLETON, DEBORAH A.
TAYLOR, ANGELA M.
TENACE, TAMMY R.
TISUE, LISA E.
TURTURRO, MICHAEL C.
UEBEL, CHRISTINE S.
USHER, CARY M.
VOGELSANGWATSON, CYLYSCE D.
WADE, DARLENE E.
WALL, EUGENE J. J. JR.
WALLACE, JANICE D.
WALTHER, BILLIE J.
WARWICK, MARY E.
WASHINGTON, KIMBLE R.
WATSON, NINA A.
WEAVER, MELANIE H.
WILLIAMS, NANCY J.
WILLIAMS, PATRICK J.
WILSON, JANET L.
WILSON, KAREN G.
WILSON, KELLY D.
WITT, MARGARET H.
YOUNG, DEBORAH C.
ZOLLMANN, PAUL J.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

ALLEN, DAVID M.
ALMIND, MARILYN M.
ARENDS, JERRY A.
BLAISSE, PAUL F.
BLYTHE, LISA K.
CARLOS, MARK E.
CAUCH, CHRISTOPHER D.
COLE, DONALD
DARLING, KENNETH R.
DAVIS, JAMES M. JR.
DELANEY, KATHLEEN A.
FEINBERG, MARK S.
FREENEY, JAMES P. SR.
GARRISON, DAVID W.
HAGGERTY, JOSEPH P.
HAMILTON, TERRY W.
HARRISON, JOSEPH JR.
HART, RICHARD C.
HAYHURST, ROBERT E.
HEYNE, LORN W.
HINES, DANIEL F.
KELLY, JEB S.
KORMOS, WILLIAM J. JR.
KOSEWICZ, EDWARD P.
KOSSIVER, DAVID G.
KRAS, KRZYSZTOF,
LOVE, ROBERT B.
LOWRY, STEVEN S.
MANCHESTER, KATHRYN S.
MCGILVRA, TROY P.
MCNULTY, KEVIN M.
MOORE, JUDITH E.
MOORE, THOMAS O.
MORGAN, DANIEL K.
MUELLER, THERESA M.
NELSEN, CHARLES W.
PARKS, JOHN K.
PERDUE, MARK A.
PICKERT, DAVID A.
RAINES, CALVIN
RAMSEY, JOHN E.
READER, PATRICIA A.
REESE, DIANE M.
ROSADO, JAIME L. JR.
ROSENBAUM, VICTOR J.
RYAN, EARL B.
SANCHEZ, SCOTT J.
SCHELL, MICHAEL G.
SCHOTT, MICHELE M.
SHELLEY, SUSAN
SMITH, LINDA J.
SPADE, GEORGE E. II
WAGNER, THOMAS S.
WARWICK, MICHAEL A.
WATKINS, KIRSTEN F.
WESTON, GILMER G. III
YAP, GLENN A.

BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES CORPS

ACOBA, MICHAEL T.
ALEXIS, MARTIN
ALFORD, RONNY G.
ANGELOARCEO, CARMEN L.
APPFEL, NANCY C.
ATCHLEY, DANIEL H.
BAUMAN, LISA B.
BECK, PAULA R.
BEDARD, MARY E.
BERNACKY, BRUCE J.
BIRGENHEIR, MICHAEL R.
BLACK, STEVEN E.
BLAKLEY, KEVIN C.
BOARDMAN, CHARLES H. IV
BREHMHEITMAN, KATHLEEN A.
BRENNING, WILLARD A. JR.
BRETON, JOSEPH G.
BURR, TEE J.
BYRNES, TERENCE M.
CABERTO, STEVEN C.
CALVANOCARPENTER, ELIZABETH
CAMPBELL, ROBERT J.
CHITWOOD, JOHN L.
COGBURN, CYNTHIA D.
COLE, JAMES M.
COOK, MARY A.
COSTA, JANELLE E.
CRONIN, KATHLEEN M.
DART, TODD S.
DAWSON, ROBERT A.
DECLET, JOSE R.
DIDONNA, LEWIS J. JR.
DODGE, PETER A. SR.
DOMINIK, MARY E.
DOYLE, DANIELE N.
DUBOIS, DONALD F.
EGGERS, FREDRICK A.
FARNUM, RICHARD W.
FEASTER, JOSEPH A.
FLYNN, MARK T.
FONSECA RIVERA, JOSE M.
FRASCO, MICKRA K.
GILLEN, JEFFREY C.
GREER, GARY
GREGOIRE, STEPHEN T.
GRISE, DARRELL S.
GUDGEL, LARRY D.
HAMMIEL, DAVID A.
HAND, MICHAEL D.
HARRINGTON, LAWRENCE K.
HERMANN, AILEEN E.
HITTLE, LAWRENCE I.
HOUSE, KAREN M.
JERMYN, HELEN W.
JESZKE, GLORIA J.
JONES, ROBERT M.
KING, WALTER B. JR.
KIRBY, HOMER E. III
KLAUDER, MICHAEL J.
KLECZEK, DAVID J.
KLINE, ANDREA J.
KROON, KAREN R.
LARSON, WENDY M.
LINSCOMB, SUBRINA V.S.
LITTLE, CATHERINE
LOHSE, JANICE M.
MADISON, GREGORY E.
MALLERY, JANE M.
MALLETT, MARK S.
MARKS, STACEY O.
MCMILLAN, NAOMI P.
MILLER, NANCY S.H.
MONTGOMERY, NOEL D.
MOORE, MARLIN K.
MULCARE, JOSEPH P.
MULLINS, JAMES A.
PAUL, MARC W.
PLANTE, PARKER P.
POST, DOUGLAS A.
PUTNAM, JOHN L.
ROGERS, JOSEPH S.
SCOTT, SHELIA P.
SEIDERER, ARTHUR W.
SHAFFER, MICHELE L.
SMITH, JOHN D.
SMITH, KAREN J.
SMOLIK, TAMI A.
STOKES, MARTHA A.
STONE, FRED P.
SUMAN, JEANMARIE
TAYLOR, ROBERT L. JR.
THOMASOS, CHARITY J.
THRASHER, ANGELA V.
TURNER, MICHAEL R.
TUTT, RONALD C.
VOIGT, STEPHEN L.
WALKER, AMY L.
WEAVER, JOSEPH G.
WEIBY, GARY M.
WEINGARTNER, NANCY E.
WEST, DENISE M.

WESTON, KERSHAW L.
WILLIAMS, MICHELE A.
WILSON, ROBERT J.
WONCHALA, DAVID P.
YOUNG, PETER M. VI
ZRIMM, SHEILA J.

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR PROMOTION IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 3370:

ARMY NURSE CORPS

To be colonel

AFFE, PATRICIA A.
ALLBRITTEN, DOROTHY
ALLMAN, CELIA A.
BARTLETT, JOSEPHINE
BOATRIGHT, CONNIE
BOLCAR, BLINN S.
BRASWELL, LORRAINE
CADORETTE, SYLVIA
CALDWELL, MATTIE L
CHISM, ERNESTINE R.
CROTWELL, PATRICIA
DIVINE, JEANETTE M.
FOSTER, ARNEDA M.
FUTRELL, RONALDA
GARCIA MARY A.
GUADETTE, LAUREN L.
GERMAIN, MARY P.
GRIFFIN, ROGER D.
GUNN, OMEGA
HALE, JANET F.
HARRELL, JANIE D.
HELMER, YVONNE G.
HEMMING, BONNIE J.
KAUTZ, NANCY J.
LYNCH, JOAN A.
MACH, NANCY E.
MATTSON, MARTHA C.
MCINTOSH, PHYLLIS
MUNFORD, SHIRLEY A.
O BRYANT, ANGELINE
PELUSO, SUSAN S.
ROCKWELL, KATHLEEN
SALZER, JUDITH S.
SEWARD, GEORGIA A.
SHARPS, PHYLLIS W.
SIMONS, CHERYL M.
STEVENS, GERTRUDE
STEWART, CHERYL J.
SWEAT, RUTH E.
TOMS, KATHLEEN M.
VALLIERE, MELENNA
WEVER, JOANN
WRIGHT, MARY J.
ZOLOCK, THERESA J.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonel

BODENHEIM, MARK H.
DUFRESNE, JOSEPH V.
DUKE, THOMAS E.
DUNCAN, JAMES D.
WHITEHILL, HARRY V.
WRIGHT, CHARLES L.

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonel

ALLEN, ROBERT K.
ALVAREZ, FAUST M.
BERGIN, DONALD J.
BERKOWITZ, ROY E.
BICKEL, ARTHUR S.
BURNER, SCOTT H.
CLARK, DANIEL G.
COPPLE, HAL E.
EAGAR, RONALD M.
FENSTERER, FREDERI
GREENFIELD, GERALD
HANNA, JOHN H.
HECKER, JAMES N.
KWA, SEW L.
LAURIDSEN, JOHN
LOWTHIAN, JOHN T.
MACCAUGHELTY, THOM
MARTIN, LLOYD D.
MATHEWS, THOMAS G.
MCGUIRK, DONALD L.
NOLAN, BRIAN T.
OLEGARIO, EDUARDO
ONGCAPIN, EMELIE H.
PATTERSON, HUBERT
PFEIFER, WILLIAM F.
REED, *HOLLIS T.*
SEXTON, CURTIS C.
SINGER, IRWIN S.
SLEPIAN, JACOB Z.
STINSON, HELEN M.
STOCKMAL, ROBERT G.
STONE, IRVIN K.
WILKERSON, RICKY D.
ZEPEDA, MARIA C.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

To be colonel

FANTASIA, FRANK R.
LIEVSAY, ALVIN L.
MANGELSDORFF, ARTH
PIRES, ABILIO W.
PORTER, JOHN D.
RUTALA, WILLIAM A.
SCANLON, STEPHEN C.
SULLIVAN, JOSEPH M.
WARE, BONNIE L., JR.
WEST RONALD E.

VETERINARY CORPS

To be colonel

BRIGHTMAN, ALAN H.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

ADAMS, STEPHEN S.
ANDERSON, CHARLES A.
ARGO, JAMES R., JR.
ARGUEDAS, ALFREDO J.
ASHLEY, JAMES M.
BACON, ALLAN R., JR.
BAUMGARTNER, CARY
CARTER, LUTHER F.
COONEY, KATHRYN P.
CUNNINGHAM, THOMAS E.
DAVIS, ALAN R.
EASTERDAY, STEVEN G.
EICHORN, ROBERT P.
EVANS, EDMUND E.
FANNING, LARRY G.
FELTENBERGER, FISHER A.
FISHER, STEPHEN T.
FRUCHTNICHT, HAROLD J
FUHRMANN, RONALD J.
GARVEY, KEVIN A.
GHARST, THOMAS L.
GONZALES, LAWRENCE D.
GOTT, LAWRENCE D.
GRABOW, CHADLEE C.
HALUSKA, JAMES E.
HAYNIE, JAMES E.
HEINECKE, JOHN J.
HESS, JAMES R.
HILEMAN, ANDREW F.
JACKSON, CHARLES H.
JAHAASKI, RAYMOND A.
JAMES, DENNIS E.
JENDRESAK, STANLEY A. JR.
JONES, BRETT A.
KAIRIS, JEROME D.
KENNEY, ROBERT E.
KERR, PHILIP A.
LAVERDURE, PATRICIA F.
LEE, GAINES T.
LEITCH, LARRY L.
MAGINNIS, MICHAEL B.
MATRANGA, DOMINICK
MCMULLEN, BRIAN G.
MOORE, TOMMY L.
MORGA, DENNIS A.
MROCZKOWSKI, DENNIS P.
MURPHY, KEVIN J
NEWMAN, JOHN J.
OHLS, GARY J.
OWEN, JACK E. JR.
PAYNE, THOMAS G.
PERKINS, HIRAM M.
PFEIL, PATRICIA L.
PHARO, STEPHEN A.
RORAFF, RALPH W.
ROUTSON, SAMUEL J.
SAMUELSON, WAYNE P.
SAVAGE, CHARLES D.
SEAL, PETER R.
SEISER, GARY C.
SKILES, STEPHEN C.
SMITH, WALTER L.
TARRANT, KENNETH W. JR.
URENOVICH, MICHAEL C.
VENTURE, DANIEL T.
WAGNER, THOMAS C. II.
WILSON, GARY I.
WOOD, CRAIG W.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

ALEXANDER, JOSEPH A. JR.
ALLES, RANDOPLH D.
ANDERSON, MICAHEL C.
ASTYK, LAWRENCE W.
BARILICH, STEVEN F.
BARR, DENNIS J.
BEAL, DENNIS W.
BEATY, ROBERTA L.
BECKER, CHRISTOPHER L.
BLASIOL, LEONARD A.
BODE, *KENNETH D.*
BOGGS, JOHN T. JR.
BOURGEOIS, GORDON C.
BRIGGS, WAYNE E.
BROCK, GEORGE S.
BROIN, MARK L.
BROOKS, TIMOTHY E.
BUCHINGER, PHILIP E.
BURGESS, ROLAND N.
BUSH, FELIX M.
BYRD, ROY R.
CALDWELL, GEARY A.
CARLTON, RANDY B.
CARR, DONALD P.
CASH, STEVEN J.
CHAMPION, ARON K.
CHESTER, ROBERT S.
CHRISTOPHER, SAMUEL H. IV.
CLARK, MICHAEL E.
CONNER, MARK A.
CONNOLLY, TIMOTHY, JR.
COONEY, JAMES J.
CRAIG, RALPH D.
DALY, MICHAEL F.
DANTONIO, ERNEST C.
DAWSON, RALPH D.
DOUGHTY, MICHAEL J.
DOYLE, SCOTT A.
DUBOIS, VINCENT M. JR.
DUNFORD, JOSEPH F. JR.
DUVA, MICHAEL
EDWARDS, MICHAEL T.
ESPINOZA, ALFRED J.
EVANS, BETHEL Q. III
FEARING, ZENAS E. JR.
FENLON, BRIAN T.
FERRIS, TIMOTHY B.
FLANAGAN, JOHN S. II.
FLYNN, COLLEEN M.
FREITAS, MARK
GARRISON, ROBERT G.
GIBSON, MARK J.
GRANT, FREDERICK H.
GRIFFIN, OTIS, JR.
GRIMES, JOHN M.
GURGANUS, CHARLES M.
HANNUM, PATRICK H
HARBIN, KENNETH S.
HARDWICK, JON T.
HEALEY, MICHAEL J.
HEALY, DAVID A.
HEISINGER, MICHAEL J.
HEMLEBEN, JOHN F.
HERNDON, CHARLES M. JR.
HESTIR, WILLIAM R.
HILLIKER, TERRY L.
HOUSE, DONALD C. JR.
HOWARD, JOSEPH D.
HUGHES, MICHAEL J.
INGLES, RALPH W.
INMAN, KENNETH A. JR.
JANNELL, RICHARD E.
JOHNSON, DAVID C.
JORGENSEN, DAVID A.
JOYCE, CHRISTOPHER K.
JULIAN, ARLOW A.
KENDRICK, ROBERT M.
KERRICK, DAVID T.
KIMLICK, MICHAEL F.
KINNEAR, THOMAS M.
KNAPP, ROBERT J.
KNIGHT, ROSA K.
KNOLL, STUART L.
KNUTZEN, ROBERT M.
KRAUS, JOHN E.
KRAUSS, HENRY J. JR.
KREJMAS, JOSEPH J. JR.
KRUSE, JOHN E.
LADD, PAUL L.
LAHASZOW, ANDREW J.
LANDOLFI, DAVID J.
LAVIGNE, MICHAEL W.
LEBLANC, PAUL W.
LEEMAN, KEVIN H
LEONE, VINCENT R. JR.
LEONHARDT, KENT A.
LOGAN, DUANE B.
LYNCH, MAUREEN M.
MACAK, WILLIAM C.
MACDONALD, JOHN F. JR.
MARINEY, CLARENCE
MARRIOTT, MICHAEL A.
MCCLESKEY, HOWELL G.
MCCONNELL, GARY M.
MCMAINS, JAMES W.
MCMEANS, STUART R.
MEADE, WILLIAM M.
MEDINA, JOSEPH V.
MEHALIC, CHARLES J.
MERRITT, DENNIS I.
MEYERS, CRAIG F.
MEYERS, THOMAS J.
MILLER, BLAISE P.
MILLS, RICHARD P.
MILLS, SIDNEY E. JR.
MOEDER, JOSEPH E.
MONTGOMERY, DOUGLAS J.
MORIARTY, PATRICK R.
MORIN, GREGORY S.
MUGNO, CHARLES V.
MURRAY, BRYAN K.
MUSCA, JOSEPH I.
NALL, MARK A.
NANS, CLAYTON F.
NANS, CRYSTAL M.
NAVARRE, RODERIC S.
NEHER, RONALD O.
NEIMEYER, CHARLES P., 8522

NEWMAN, PHILLIP L.
NOLAN, MARTIN R
NYBERG, ERIC N.
ODONNELL, JAMES H.,
O'NEAL, RANDY R.
O'NEILL, GORDON C.,
OPEL, CRAIG E.,
PAPAY, JOSEPH A. JR.
PELLEGRINI, MICHAEL L.
PENN, DAVID T.
PIERCE, MERRILL L. JR.
PINO, EUGENIO G.
PISANO, PAUL J.
PRIEST, RAYMOND W.
RANKIN, JOHN J.
REAGAN, FRANKLIN V.
RECTOR, GEORGE E. JR.,
REES, JOHN T.,
REGNER, MICAHEL R.,
REIF, CHARLES W.,
REINHOLD, GARY M.,
RICHARDSON, RODNEY C.
RILEY, CHESTER A. III
ROBERTS, JERRY A.
ROBINSON, MICAHEL L.,
ROHLFS, PAMELA F.,
ROHLFS, WILLIAM G. JR.
SALINAS, ANGELA
SALZMAN, DAVID A.,
SANDERSON, WILLIAM A
SASS, ARTHUR H.
SCEPUREK, JOHN M.
SCHILLING, JOANNE L.,
SHAW, JUDITH C.
SHORT, JOHN S. JR.
SIMMONS, WALTER W.,
SMART, BRUCE S.,
SMYTHE, ANA R.,
SOVACOOL, MICHAEL A.
SPARKS, JOHN E. JR.,
SPENCER, RICHARD W.,
SPIESE, MELVIN G.
STICKLEY, HARRY P., III,
SUTER, JOHN R.
TAYLOR, CAROLYN L.
THALER, THOMAS F
THOMPSON, DENNIS C.
TODSEN, PETER B. II
TOOLAN, JOHN A. JR.,
TYRRELL, TOMMY L. JR.,
VALLANDINGHAM, CHARLES E. JR.
VIETTI, KEVIN A.,
WAGONER, WILLIAM O.
WALIZER, FRANK A.,
WALKER, LAWRENCE G.
WASHABAUGH, BRADFORD G.
WATSON, KENNETH C.
WEITEKAMP, DANIEL P.,
WELTSCH, MICHAEL D.
WHITLOCK, GEORGE J.
WIECKOWSKI, WESLEY
WILCUTT, TERRENCE W.
WILKINSON, JEFFREY L.,
WILLS, ROBERT L.
WINN, DAVID M.,
WINTERS, KEVIN H.,
WYATT, BENJAMIN G.,
YACKLEY, THOMAS M.,
YOFFEE, WADE

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS RESERVE FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

ANDRUS, JAMES C.,
APPLEGATE, DOUGLAS L.,
ARCHER, THOMAS E. II
BALESKIE, FRANK A.,
BENES, JEFFREY P.,
BERG, RONALD M. JR.
BERGMEISTER, FRANCIS X.,
BERKLEY, JOHN W.,
BEVERLY, BRENT J.,
BODDIE, ARVIN
BOLES KENNETH L.,
BREWER, KEVIN B.,
BRUEN, JOHN P.,
BURGER, DOREEN M.,
BURGESS, ANITA E.,
BURKE, JAMES B.,
BULTER, STEVEN R.,
BYNUM, HORACE C.,
CAREY, JOHN A.,
CARR, MICHAEL A.,
CASSIDY, TIMOTHY J.,
COLELLA, THOMAS V.,
COMEAU, JOHN R.,
CORY, JEFFREY A.,
CRITES, JAMES M.,
DAILY, MICHAEL N.,
DAVIS, PAUL W.,
DIAZ, MIGUEL A. JR.
DILLON, TERESA L.,
DUKE, ROGER S.,
DUNNE, JACK H. III,
EDMONDS, RICHARD L.,
ESPITIA, RICARDO J.,
FITZGIBBONS, LEONARD J.,
FORRESTER, MICHAEL F.
FOX, WARREN E.,
FREEMAN, ANTHONY
GALLO, WILLIAM V.,
GHIGNA, RICHARD W.,
GILBERT, JOHN T.,
GIRON, BRUCE A.,
HALLIN, ELIZABETH A.,
HANKINS, WILLIAM B. III,
HANSEL, ROBERT S.,
HASKINS, LEON J.
HUGGINS, WALLACE J. JR.,
JOHNSON, WILLIAM F.
KAMINSKI, TIMOTHY J.,
KELTZ, BARBARA M.,
KNOBEL, PHILIP E.,
KOVACK, GEORGE S.,
LARSON, JOHN T.,
LINDSEY, JAMES E.
LONGLEY, JAMES B. JR.
LOSCHIAVO, PAUL S.,
LUCENTE, DEBORAH L.,
LUNDBLAD, KAREN L.,
MCDONALD, MARK A.,
MCGUIRE, PAUL X.,
MCHALE, PAUL F. JR.,
MIJA, THEODORE L.,
MILLER, JONATHAN S.,
MIRAKOVITS, ALFRED L., JR.
MONTAGNINO, JOSEPH R.,
MOORE, DARRELL L.,
MOORE, WILLIAM E. III,
MOY, WAY P.,
MURPHY, KEVIN T.,
MYERS, KENNETH P.,
OGORZALY FRANK D.,
PAPAK, ROBERT D.,
PEAK, STEVEN A.,
PEARL, JONATHAN D.,
PETRINO, JOHN E.,
PETTIT, DOUGLAS W.
PHILLIPS, JERRY L.
RADTKE, WILLIAM A. III,
REESE, STEPHEN K.,
REITER, STEVEN L.,
RENSCH, GWENDOLYN E.,
ROGERS, MARK W.,
RUTH, JOHN P.,
SANTAANA, MEGAN G.,
SANTUCCI, ROBERT C.,
SCANDALITO, DANIEL J. JR.,
SEABOLT, DENNY G. JR.,
SIGLER, RALPH J.,
SMITH, CHARLES F.,
SMITH, GREGORY L.,
SOUZA, PAUL F.,
SPARKMAN, GEORGE T. JR.,
STANCIK, GARY M.,
STANLEY, PAUL T.
STANLEY, ROCK E.
STEFFEY, CHARLES S.,
TURCOTT, BRIAN P.
VINSKEY, MARGARETE A.,
VIVIANO, JOHN R.,
WAAGE, ROBERT N.,
WARD, CHARLES E. JR.,
WARD, ROBERT E. JR.,
WARSHAWSKY, BRUCE R.,
WERSEL, RAYMOND W.
WESSELING, DAVID C.,
WILSON, PAUL T.,
WILSON, PHILIP A
WINN, FLOYD H. JR.,

IN THE MARINE CORPS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS FOR PERMANENT APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF MAJOR UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 624:

ABE, TIMOTHY C.,
ABRAHAM, LOUIS P.,
ALSTON, ALLEN D.,
ANDERSON, WILLIAM M.,
ANDRUS, PAUL M.,
ANGEL, ROGER D.,
ASHE, MATTHEW T. JR.,
BABBIE, RAYMOND C.,
BACHELLER, JOHN S.,
BARE, JEFFREY J.,
BARNEY, LOREN D.,
BARTON, BRIAN M.,
BATT, DANIEL C.,
BEISWANGER, JOHN W.,
BENSON, CRAIG F.,
BERGERIA, WILLIAM J.,
BERRY, JOHN C. JR.,
BOCKER, PETER E.,
BOLICK, GEORGE M.,
BORROR, PAUL J.
BOSTON, TERRY P.,
BRADY, CHARLES P.,
BRADY, FRANCIS X.
BRENSTUHL, THOMAS K.,
BRIEHL, PETER J.,
BROADSTONE, HERMAN C.,
BROWN, JAMES T.,
BUMGARNER, TONY L.,
BURAN, ROBERT S.,
BUTTERS, MICHAEL K.,
CAMPBELL, BOYD W.,
CANTRELL, MARK E.,
CANTY, JEREMIAH D.,
CENTER, WESLEY D.,
CHARBONEAU, DAVID P.,
CHILDS, THERESA J.,
CLARK, CHRISTOPHER E.,
CLARKSON, EDWARD M. II,
CLAYPOOL, ROBERT E.,
CLEMMER, JAMES D.,
CLINGMAN, ANGELA B.
CLUBB, TIMOTHY L.,
COLEMAN, RICHARD D. JR.,
COLLETTE, CARL L.,
COLLINS, THOMAS N.,
CONGER, EDWARD G.,
CONKLIN, JAMES T.,
COTTRELL, SCOTT C.,
COVER, WILLIAM J. IV,
CROSS, KELLY D.,
CROUCH, MICHAEL L.,
CROUSE, KEN R.
CROWE, WILLIAM B.,
CRUZ, VINCE E.,
CURTIN, LAWRENCE M. JR.
CWICK, MARK J.
DALLABETTA, MARK A.,
DAMREN, PAUL L.
DANTONIO, PAUL A.,
DAULTON, JAMES T. JR.,
DAVIS, NORMAN C.
DEVLIN, PETER H.,
DEVLIN, THEODORE E.,
DINDA, PAUL,
DINGER, RONALD A.,
DOBBINS, RICHARD E. JR.,
DONOVAN, MICHAEL J.
DOOLEY, SUSAN G.
DRAIN, PETER A.
DUNGAN, MARK A.,
EAHEART, STEVE A.,
EDWARDS, MINERVA S.,
ELLIOTT, ANTHONY C.,
EMERSONLEE, SYLVIA
ETTORE, MICHAEL L.
EVANS, IRVIN E. III,
FAULKNER, WILLIAM M.
FERRER, ROBERT N. JR.,
FITZGERALD, JOHN J. JR.
FLEMING, CLARK R.
FLOWERS, JAMES N.
FOLSOM, STEVEN A.
FOSNAUGH, CARL J. III,
FULHAM, ROBERT G.,
FUNDERBURKE, DENNIS E.,
FUNK, GARY W.,
GAGE, DARYL W
GAITA, JOHN T.
GAMMELL, BRADLEY R.
GANDEE, LINDA M.
GARANT, PIERRE C.,
GARFIELD G. G.,
GASKINS, GERALD H.,
GEARHARD, GLENN E.,
GEORGE, GREGG L.,
GLODOSKY, JOHN P.,
GLOVER, RUSSELL R.,
GRACE, JAMES D.
GRACZYK, DONALD A.
GRAHAM, SCOTT A.,
GREENWOOD, PAUL E.,
GUZIK, DENNIS M.,
HABERBOSCH, CURTIS E.,
HACKETT, EDWARD G.,
HAGWOOD, DERLE G. JR.,
HALL, NICHOLAS J.
HAMASHIN, LLOYD J. JR.
HAMILTON, CHARLES M.,
HAMMOND, JAMES W. III,
HAMMOND, RANDALL W.
HANSCOM, STEVEN M.
HARMS, THOMAS G.,
HARRIS, STEPHEN G.
HARVEY, JOHN J. JR.,
HAWLEY, JEFFREY W.
HELLIGRATH, MICHAEL A.,
HENDRY, ROBERT L.
HENKLE, STEVEN R.,
HEYWOOD, STEPHEN K.,
HODGES, ADELE E.
HOFFMAN, EVERETT S.,
HOLTER, ROBERT D. JR.
HOM, DONALD D.
HOUSER, BRUCE M.,
HOUSTON, GORDON N.,
HUGHES, ROBERT E.
HULBERT, BRIAN E.
INGERSOLL, ALVAH E. III,
JACKSON, KEVIN A.,
JACKSON, KURT M.,
JACKSON, MICHAEL E.
JACKSON, TIMOTHY J.,
JAMMAL, OSAMAH A.
JANZEN, LESLIE N.,
JESSON, WILLIAM S.,
JONAS, TIMOTHY P.,
JOYCE, FRANIC P. III,
KANE, JOHN J. III
KASSELMANN, JAMES R.,
KATZ, JONATHAN L.,
KELLY, DAVID,
KELLY, JOHN F.,
KENNEDY, JOHN C.,
KENNEDY, MICHAEL R.,
KERCHNER, SCOTT E.,

KERNS, ROBIN W.
KINDER, RALPH E.
KING, PHILIP H.
KOENIG, JOHN A.
KOLKMEYER, ANTHONY E.
LAND, DENNIS R
LANDRUM, BRUCE D.
LANG, WILLIAM S.
LANHAM, ROBERT W.
LEACH, RAYMOND J.
LEARD, THOMAS E.
LINGAR, JAMES D.
LISSNER, KENNETH X.
LONG, LAWRENCE J. JR.
LUECK, MICHAEL E.
MACK, DANIEL W.
MALONEY, MARK M.
MANUEL, STEVE G.
MANZANO, EDWIN B.
MATTHEWS, DAVID H.
MCARTHUR, DORMAN O.
MCCALLISTER, JOYCE L.
MCCARTHY, LAURA J.
MCCARTY, JOHN R.
MCCOYD, KEVIN P.
MCCUSKER, MICHAEL J.
MCDANIEL, EDWARD R.
MCERLEAN, MICHAEL W.
MCGOVERN, ROBERT D.
MCGRANE, STEPHEN J.
MCKENNEY, LARRY B.
MCKENZIE, ROBERT H. III
MELTON, WILLIAM G.
MERRITT, DALLAS III
MESSER, RICK J.
MILLER, MARK A.
MILLER, TIMOTHY L.
MINARIK, STEVEN A.
MITCHELL, DAVID L.
MITCHELL, JOHN E. JR.
MOCK, FREDERICK C.
MOLITOR, MARK L.
MOODY, BENJAMIN W.
MORRISON, ARCHIBALD VI
MORTON, ULYSSES L. JR.
MULLIGAN, MICHAEL J.
MULLINS, KELLY B.
NAYLOR, MICHAEL G.
NELSON, ANDREW H.
NELSON, EDWARD J.
NICHOLSON, WILLIAM F.
NOONAN, PATRICK D.
OGERSHOK, JAMES A.
OLDLAND, HARRY G. III
OLEARY, PAUL J. JR.
OLSON, ALLEN S.
OSTERMAN, JOSEPH L.
OWEN, MICHAEL L.
PARKER, CARL T.
PARRAN, JAMES V.
PATCH, PHILIPP M.
PEARSON, BARRY D.
PETERS, CALVIN D.
PIERSON, MICHAEL T.
PINTO, MARK E.
POLIZZI, SANTO.
POPE, DANIEL D.
POTWIN, ALBERT F.
PROUDFOOT, CHRISTOPHER N.
QUAGGE, TIMOTHY E.
RAHM, JOHN T.
RASCHTSCHENIA, LARRY S.
REYNOLDS, SHAUGNESSY A.
RICE, ROBERT D.
RICE, ROBERT K.
RISHEL, ERIC C.
RISO, BRIAN J.
RITZDORF, SHIRLEY M.
ROBERTS, DONALD F.
ROBINSON, DAVID M.
RODEBAUCH, RITCHIE L.
RODENBECK, NEIL H.
ROLAF, ERIC L.
ROLLINGER, MARTIN G.
RUFF, STACEY A.
SALINAS, PHILIP L.
SAMPLES, DAVID W.
SAMPSON, DONALD W.
SANNY, JAMES T. SR.
SANSONE, RODMAN D.
SANTACROCE, MICHAEL A.
SANTIFORT, RODNEY
SANTIFORT, SABRINA S.
SATTERFIELD, JEFFERY A.
SATTERFIELD, ROBERT C.
SCHNEIDER, HENRY J. JR.
SEATON, JAMES B. III, 3169
SEGARRA, ERIC L.
SEMPF, MARK C.
SHEHAN, JOE M.
SHUE, JEFFREY P.
SHULTIS, BRADLEY N.
SIMONEAU, PAUL D.
SIMPSON, STEVEN S.
SIZEMORE, GREGORY K.
SKOPOWSKI, PAUL F.
SMITH, DAVID A.
SMITH, EDWARD J.
SMITH, PHILIP E.
SNOW, JOHN E.
SPARTONOS, MICHAEL A.
SPASOJEVICH, DAVID L.
SPIDAL, DENNIS A.
SPRUILL, GARY M.
STARKEY, FRED O. JR.
STEPHENS, MICHAEL K.
STICKEL, RICHARD C.
STRAIGHT, BOBBY G.
STUMP, CATHERINE M.
STUMP, JOHN P. III
STURDEVANT, GREGG A.
SYKES, DAVID L.
TABAK, JAMES J.
TATE, WILLIAM S.
THIEN, ROBERT S.
TISSUE, PHILLIP C.
TOON, DAVID L.
URIBE, GILBERT A.
VANDENBERGHE, RAYMOND J. JR.
VANHOUTEN, JOHN S.
VAZQUEZ, JOSE F.
VEITEL, MARTY S.
VINCZE, LESLIE S.
VINDICH, DAVID A.
WARKER, PETER M.
WARREN, GARY E.
WASSINK, JOHN R.
WAUGH, MAX J.
WAYMAN, RONALD B.
WEBER, LAWRENCE K. III
WEBSTER, JAMES R.
WEST, ROBERT S.
WESTERBECK, MARK A.
WETZELBERGER, WILLIAM E.
WHITWORTH, LLOYD R.
WILLIAMSON, MARC A.
WOLTMAN, CLYDE M.
WOOD, NOEL S.
WORSLEY, ROGER J.
YELDER, CHRISTOPHER E
ZAUTCKE, DONALD W.
ZELNIS, CHARLES R.
ZIEGENFUSS, PAUL C. JR.

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN IN THE LINE, IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be captain

ABELES, JOHN CHRISTIAN
ALBRACT, RANDAL THEODORE
ALDER, EDGAR ANDREW
ALDRICH, DAVID OLIVER
ALLISON, CHRISTOPHER DUANE
BAST, MICHAEL K
BENNET, KEARNEY DOUGLAS
BENNET, VAUGHN
BENSON, LARRY JOE
BITTMAN, WILLIAM CHARLES
BLACKWOOD, HUGO GRANGER
BLOUGH, ALLEN RANDOLPH
BRANUM, JAMES DAVID
BRODERICK, THOMAS EDWARD
BROWN, DEAN ROBERT
CABELKA, TIMMY DEAN
CALISE, KENNETH JOHN
CARELLO, LARRY DONALD
CAREY, SANDRA H
CHAMPION, EDWARD LARUE JR
CHARLES, JAMES LAWRENCE
CHRISTMAN, LINDA CHERYL
CHRISTMAN, PATRICK LEE
CLARK, JAMES ROBERT JR
CLARK, ROBERT MARTIN
CLAUSEN, STEPHEN RADCLIFF
COCHRAN, MICHAEL JAMES
COCKRELL, KENNETH DALE
CORDES, BRUCE ALLEN
CORY, JOHN ALAN
COSGROVE, RONALD PATRICK
COTTON, JOHN GOULD
CREWS, THOMAS BOULDIN JR
DEAN, KENNETH EUGENE
DEPEDER, ANDREW ANGELO
DOUGLAS, BARRY COLE
EDVARDSEN, JOHN JOSEPH
EPPERSON, ROBERT MARK
ERBELE, DOUGLAS JAMES
EVANS, JOHN JAMES
FAUST, WILLIAM ALEXANDER
FERGUSON, ROBERT KORBEL
FITZGERALD, PAUL VINCENT III
FOSKETT, ARTHUR KEVIN
FOX, TALLY BERNARD
FURSMAN, BERYL DENISE
GIESSING, GEORGE CONRAD III
GOOD, BEVERLY FRANCES
GOREHAM, LEONARD ALBERT
GRINSPOON, ALAN MARSHALL
GUNDERSON, EDWARD CHARLES
HALLAM, STEPHEN CULLITON
HAMMETT, CHARLES WILLOUGHBY
HANLEY, JOHN THOMAS JR
HANSEN, ALLEN ROSS
HARRISON, ROBERT WAYNE
HELMER, DALE PAUL
HENDRICKSON, PAUL BRIAN
HINES, JOHN ROBERT JR
HOPKINS DONALD DAVID
HUEGERICH, THOMAS PAUL
HULBERT, DAVID JOSEPH
HULTBERG, RANDY STEWART
HUNTER, RONALD EUGENE
HUTCHINSON, JONATHAN CLAY
JANES, CHARLES ENOS
JOHNSON, NICHOLAS RONALD
JOHNSTON, MARY ANN
KALAFAT, MAX EUGENE
KELLEY, MICHAEL DAVID
KELLOG, STEVEN CURTIS
KENNEDY, WILLIAM ALOYSIUS JR
KING, LARRY ARLIN
KOCH, MARK RANDOLPH
KOHRING, MARK WILLIAM
KOWALCZYKBECKWORTH, JOAN ANN
KURZ, WILLIAM CHRISTOPHER
LANDERS, GREGORY PATRICK
LEE, WILLIAM EUGENE
LEECH, JAMES NATHAN
LEONARD, WILLIAM AUGUSTINE J
LUNDY, ALLEN FRANCIS
MACKLIN, ROBIN MYLES
MARCUSSEN, WILLIAM JAMES
MASSION, DENNIS DANIEL
MCCARTHY, JOSEPH BRUCE
MCCAUSLIN, KEVIN R
MCCLESKEY, KEVIN BRIAN
MCCOLLUM, JOHN WILLIAM
MCGALLIARD, BRUCE EDWARD
MCHENRY, JOHN STEWARD
MCINTOSH, JOHN ALEXANDER III
MCVEY, BARRY STEVEN
MERCKER, RAYMOND FRANCIS
MEYER, LELIA MICHELE
MILLER, ALBERT
MILLER, BURT EDWARD
MOORE, WILLIAM THOMAS III
MORAN, RICHARD
MORGAN, WILLIAM RANDALL
MULLANEY, MICHAEL JOHN
MURPHY, JAMES JOSEPH III
MUSSELMAN, ROBERT PHILLIP JR
NANCARROW, CLIFFORD ALLAN
NOLAN, ROGER THOMAS
NORTH, ROBERT HUDDLESTON
OSLUND, JOELLEN DRAG
OSWALD, STEPHEN SCOT
PACE, ANNETE
PACHE, EUGENE PAUL
PATTERSON, ROBERT FOX
PECHONIS, JOHN SAMUEL
PENGUE, MARCY LOUIS JR
PFRIMMER, JOHN GRAY
PILLI, JOHN FRANK JR
POPPY, STEVEN CHARLES
PORTER, ALAN EMMIT
PRICE, GENE HILL
PUHRMANN, DALE LORENZ
REGAN, SUSAN KATHERINE
REIN, DOUGLAS JOSEPH
RICHARDON, RALPH BLAINE
RIVERA, ROBERT
RODJOM, THOMAS JOSEPH
ROGERS, JOSEPH EDWARD
RUSH, DOUGLAS KEVIN
SANDERS, MAX FRANKLIN
SCOTT, THOMAS EARLE
SCUDDER, RONALD LEE
SHAFFER, NEAL DEAN
SHAW, NED OSBON
SHELTON, MICHAEL CHASE
SHERMAN, CHRISTOPHER MARK
SMITH, ROBERT DORSEY JR
SNEDEN, KATHLEEN MARIAN
SPRIGGS, DAVID ARTHUR
STAIGER, JOHN AXTON JR
STEIN, WILLIAM BLANE
STEPHESON, ROBERT ALEXANDER
STICINSKI, DON LEO
STRASSHEIM, THOMAS JOHN
TANDBERG, SHARON PRESTHUS
TAYLOR, TIMOTHY MARTIN
TESORIERO, THOMAS JOSEPH
THOMPSON, ELSA BRANCH
TIMMERMAN, CLAUDE EVANS, JR.
TODD, MURRAY REDMON
VANHORN, ROBERT GORDON
VOSILUS, DIANE CARACASIS
WALKKY, KENNETH JAMES
WALKWITZ, JON JEFFREY
WALTERS, DANIEL ROBERT
WARFORD, WALTON ROBERT, JR.
WATT, GEORGE PHILIP, JR.
WENZE, GLORIA TRANSITS
WEST, RAY FERRIS, JR.
WHITELATCH, CRISTA CLAAR
WILCOX, ARTHUR MANIGAULT, JR.
WILKINSON, GERALD EDWARD
WILLIAMSON, LARRY ARTHUR
WILSON, STEVEN DALE
WRIGHT, ROOSEVELT RUBEN, JR.
YOUNG, FRANCIS
YPERMAN, BERNARD GEORGE
ZANDER, ANDREW THOMAS
ZANDER, WARREN EDWIN
ZIMET, MICHAEL IRVIN
ZMUDA, RAYMOND ANTHONY, JR.

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

To be captain

AUTEN, DONALD EDWARD
FOURSHA, SAMMY LEE
GREETIS, GREGORY JOHN
JOHNSON, KENNETH A.
KAUFMAN, GREGORY DOUGLAS
KIRWAN, JOHN R.
LEWELLING, DALE ALEXANDER
LUCAS, BRYAN DORAN
NORTON, HOWARD CHRISTOPHER
OSTROWSKI, GREGORY R.
RHODENBAUGH, RAPH MARK
SMITH, ROY MICHAEL
WIEGAND, ROY ALBERT

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

To be captain

ARMENIA, MICHAEL PETER
BAUMAN, WILLIAM EUGENE
BENEVIDES, FRANCIS LEO P.
BEUKEMA, PAUL
DEGRASSIE, JOHN SIDNEY
DICK, REAY STEWART, JR.
DIETER, KENNETH ALBERT
ENGLER, ROYCE ALAN
GREENLEES, JAMES NIXON
HESS, WILLIAM CURTIS
JOHNSON, JOHNNY WAYNE
JOUANNET, PETER RICHARD
KEENAN, JOHN JOSEPH, JR.
KING, WILLIAM BRUCE
MANNING, ROBERT WARREN
MARTSOLF, STEVEN WESLEY
SCHERF, PAUL HENRY, JR.
SHEBALIN, PAUL VALENTINE
TURISCO, THOMAS FRANK
WAKEFIELD, ROBERT D.
WEBB, JOHN OLIVER, JR.

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (ENGINEERING)

To be captain

MCMAHAN, MICHAEL ROY
MINNICH, JOHN HOLLOWAY, III
MOORE, ROBERT CHARLES
ROSS, JOHN CLYDE
SODERBERG, ERIC JARVIS
SOMERS, JAMES WILFORD
STEVENS, RONALD WALTER
STRATTON, RAYMOND WAYNE

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (MAINTENANCE)

To be captain

FITZHUGH, JOHN EDWIN, II
MALONE, LAURENCE JAMES
PRYOR, HERSHEL WILSON, JR.
SCHACHTER, FRANK

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (MAINTENANCE) (TAR)

To be captain

BARNETT, EBEN E.

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (MERCHANT MARINE)

To be captain

BAJOWSKI, FRANCIS KENNETH, JR.
DEHLER, MICHAEL W.

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (CRYPTOLOGY)

To be captain

COOK, MICHAEL JOHN
DICKIE, JOHN NEVIN
SIEGEL, SAMUEL LEE

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE)

To be captain

ALFORTISH, ANTHONY CARPRI
ASHCRAFT, LEE
AUSTIN, KENNETH BURDETTE, JR.
BIEHLER, ARTHUR FRANCIS, JR.
BRINKMAN, DANIEL JOHN
BROWN, GORDON LAVELLE, JR.
BURKS, EDWARD LEE
CHEN, FRANCIS
CHERNOFF, ALBERT RICHARD
COX, DAVID LAWRENCE
DAZ LINO, CHARLES, II
DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM FRANCIS
DOUGLAS, JOHN PAUL
DUNN, PETER HAINES
DYER, DWIGHT DEWEY
ELLIOTT, EARL CARTER
FOGGIN, JAMES HENDERSON
GANNE, PATRICK ROLAND
GASTGEB, DAVID CHARLES
GRIFFING, CAROLYN KAY T.
GUGISBERG, MARK ROBERT
GUNDERSON, HALVOR PETER
HALBIG, MICHAEL CARLOS
HANNA, ALVIN TERRY, JR.
HARMAN, JOHN DAVID
HONAN, MICHAEL PATRICK
HUDDLESTON, COLIN CAMPBELL
JOHNSON, VICTORIA RAE
KING, KIM ALVA
KIRBY, THOMAS MICHAEL
LANCASTER, JOEL RAY
LAYMAN, JAMES HAROLD, JR.
LIARDON, DARRELL LEE
LUSSIER, NORMAND VICENT
MALLOY, DENNIS EDWIN
MCMASTER, MARLA JILL
MCPHERSON, VICTOR HOLIDAY
MILLER, ROBERT ARRINGTON
MITANI, MICHAEL KIYOSHI
MORRIS, JOHN JOSEPH
NAYLOR, WILLIAM MARK
PARE, JOHN ALFRED
PARHAM, LOUIS
PAUL, DAVID LOREN
POWER, TIMOTHY HENDERSON
ROLLANDI, VICTOR LAWRENCE
SELIG, CHARLES DENNIS
SOURBEER, GEOFFREY SCOTT
SUTTON, TERENCE MORRISON
TURNER, JAMES LAWRENCE
VERDEL, THOMAS HEARNE III
WALAITIS, WILLIAM RALPH
WEBSTER, BOBBY RONALD
WILSON, DONALD HAL
WRIGHT, CATHERINE SCHOONMAKE
YATES, WILLIAM ELLISON

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE) (TAR)

To be captain

BROOKS, STANLEY PRESTON

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

To be captain

HATFIELD, TERRY MICHAEL
WILLIAMS, DENNIS STANLEY

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (OCEANOGRAPHY)

To be captain

DAUGHENBAUGH, JOHN STEWART

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN IN THE STAFF CORPS, IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

ARLINGHAUS, FRANK HENRY
AUSTIN, DAVID ANTHONY
BAILEY, RONALD OAKLEY
BAKER, JOHN A
BARBER, FRANCIS AUGUSTINE
BARVICK, EDWARD JAMES
BOYDEN, FREDRIC MARTIN
BRANCATO, DONALD HAYWOOD
BRIGHT, JOHN RAY
CARTAGENA, MIGUEL A
CASSIDY, SCOTT
CASTLE, CHARLES A
CATCHINGS, TIMOTHY TITUS
CIANFLONE, ALEXANDER
COFFMAN, RALPH BAILEY
COUNIHAN, COLLEEN M
DAVIS, ERNEST JAMES, JR.
DOMINO, TERRY GAYLE
DONOVAN, JOHN P
DRUM, EDWARD ALLEN
EHRLICH, EDWARD NORMAN
ELLEDGE, ELLIOTT FREDERICK
ELLIS, VIVIAN ELIZABETH
ENRIGHT, JAMES ROBERT
FAGAN, STEVEN JOSEPH
FEERICK, JOHN PAUL
FISHER, WINFIELD STITT
FORT, RICHARD A
GARDNER, CHARLES RAYMOND
GARRISON, JOHN MCHENRY
GIEDRAITIS, JOHN BENJAMIN
GRIFFIN, LARRY PAUL
GRUNERT, GEORGE MCCLOY
HARKNESS, CHARLES L
HARRIS, CURTIS NORMAN
HIGGS, WILLIAM THOMAS
HOLMAN, WILLIAM ADDISON
HOSKINS, IFFAT ABBASI
HYINK, WENDELL J
JONES, LYNWOOD ALEXANDER
KENT, HAROLD L
KING, JOHN WESLEY
KUMAR, VASANTHA A R
LARSON, CHARLES ADRIAN
LEECH, RICHARD C
LUCAS, RICHARD CHARLES
MALETZ, FRANK W
MCCARREN, PETER
MEDINARUIZ, ARTURO
MILLER, WILLIAM FARRING
MURRAY, DAVID W.
NIXON, DANIEL WALKER
NOACK, NELLEEN G.
NUAR, FRANK LABIB
OLDEN, KEVIN WILLIAM
PAPADIMOS, THOMAS JOHN
PARKS, DAVID PAUL, JR.
PITROWSKI WILLIAM C.
PUDHORODSKY, GREG STEPH
SAMESHIMA STEVEN SAIGE
SCHMITT, JAMES KENNETH
SINGZON JAIME MERIDA
SMICK, LARRY BRENNE
SMITH, CARL VERNON
SMYTH, LAWRENCE T., JR.
STOVER, JAMES FRED
TESAR, CHARLES B.
THOMAN MARK EDWARD
WALKER, MICHAEL L.
WATTS, DAVID R.
WILCOX, JOHN RICHARDSON
ZALESKI, HENRY IGNATIUS
ZEMNICKAS, WILLIAM VINC
ZUCKER, KARL ALBERT

DENTAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

BENTLEY, GEOFFREY D.
BURJETKA, MIRA GEORGE
CRINE, JAMES DAVID, II
DEMAGGIO, BERNARD ROBERT
FETTER, KENNETH A.
GOLDSTEIN, JOEL C.
HORTON, EDWARD C., JR.
IRONS, ROY L.
KADESH, JEFFERY B.
KASKE, HERBERT M.
KRAJC, JOSEPH P.
KRAUSE, KERRY JACK
LIBBY, LEWIS S., III
MAPES, WILLIAM MICHAEL
MAYER, JOSEPH PAUL, JR.
POPE, BRUCE MICHAEL
REIDY, EDWARD T., III
ROMARY, DENNIS COLLINS
RUNDBAKEN, ROGER P.
SAVORD, ERVIN GEORGE, JR.
TRAMMELL, CALVIN D.
WOLANIN, ALFRED J., JR.
ZILLNER, ROBERT JAMES

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

BAILEY, LARRY W.
BENNETT, JAMES DOUGLAS
BERGNER, JAMES STEPHEN
LIDDELL, SCOTT KENT
MARTINEZ, GILBERT HERRE
SCHUH, MARLIN DARWIN
STAHL, ARCHIE ALAN
STRUNK, HAROLD KENNETH

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

CARLETTI, JAMES SILVIO
CRABTREE, DANIEL B.
FLYNN, PATRICK JEROME
GAY, MICHAEL HUBERT
GROAT, JOHN SINCLAIR, JR.
JANIGIAN, BRUCE J.
KASPER, ROBERT J.
MORGAN, JAMES FREDERICK
NIESEN, JEFFREY SCOTT
PETERSON, JAMES RALPH
SMITH, KERSCHIEL DINIVA
STEMPLEWICZ, JOHN THOMA
SUNDGREN, HELEN HOWELL
WHITE, ROBERT D.

NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

BALACKI, MARGARET FOOTE
KARSTETTER, SARA LOUISE
KELLEY, KATHLEEN
LARSON, MARTHA LOUISE
LATHAM, JOSEPH FLOYD
MORRIS, ELIZABETH MCCLO
PATE, MARY ELLEN MCHALE
PATTERSON, CATHERINE AN
POLAK, BARBARA STEEL
SLAVONIC, MARTHA JEAN
WILLIS, ODETTE PATRICIA

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

To be capitain

BAUMAN, DANIEL JOSEPH, JR.,
BECKER, CARL P.
BELL, EUGENE FREDERICK
CAPTOR, RICHARD ALLEN
CHAMBERLAIN, WILLIAM JOSEPH
EBERT, CHRISTOPHER JOHN
FURST, BARBARA SCOTT
GABEL, GLENN PAUL
LEVINE, HENRY PAUL
MURRAY, ALEXANDER HOMER
ORTEGA, PETE RUBEN
PATE, RONALD MILSTON
POTTER, MICHAEL CURRIE
PRESTON, VERNON LEROY
RIGHI, MICHAEL LOUIS
STORCH THOMAS MICHAEL
THORPE, JOHN ROSS
TOM, LYLE KIM UNG
WILLIAMS, CHARLES ARTHUR

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS (TAR)

To be captain

HENSLEY, JOHN W.

CHAPLAIN CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

COOK, JAMES L.
ROSS, RALPH MCKINELY
STONER, GARY WAYNE

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS

To be captain

AMES, THOMAS CLARK
BUSHEY, RANDALL KENNETH
HILLMAN, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, I
JOHNSON, RONALD NORMAN
KIRSCH, ARNOLD
MCGARRAH, JAMES MITCHELL
PRATHER ROYACE HOUSTON
RODRIGUEZ JAMES THOMAS
SYLVERSON, WILLIAM ALFRED

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER IN THE LINE, IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STAES CODE, SECTION 5912:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS

To be commander

ABATE, RONALD DAVID
ADAMS, CHARLES DAVID, JR.,
ALLES, JAMES RICHARD
ANDERSON, RAYMOND VINCENT, JR.
ANDREWS, DOUGLAS MARTIN
ARCHDEACON, FRANCIS JOSEPH
ARD, JEFFREY ALLEN
ARRINGTON, RANDALL STEVEN
ATKINS, JIMMY EUGENE
AVERY, KENNETH LARUE
BAETZEL, KAREN L.
BALINT, MICHAEL KEVIN
BARAN, GREGORY W.
BARNHART, DEBORAH EDWARDS
BEARSS, DANIEL V.
BEAUCHAMP, MICHAEL JORDAN
BEILKE, ROBERT LEO
BENNETT, GEORGE BERKLEY
BENNETT, JOAN CAROL
BENNETT, ROBERT MICHAEL
BENTLAGE, ROGER ERIC
BERG, PAUL D.
BIGLEY, MICHAEL JOSEPH
BOONE, TIMOTHY R.
BOSOWSKI, STEPHEN NMN
BOWDEN, RONALD ERNEST
BOZDECHVEATER, PAULINE MARIE
BRIGANTI, DOUGLAS HENRY
BRISTOW, WILLIAM KREINER
BROWN, DAVID LYNN
BRUNSKILL, MICHAEL \ROSS
BUEL, TOBY JON
BURGESS, MARY ELIZABETH
BURNS, JAMES WILLIAM
BURT, TERRILE LEE
BURTNER, KEITH EDWARD
BUTLER, CAREY RANDALL
CALDER, ALEXANDER WALCOTT
CALLAWAY, ROBERT KENDALL
CANNAN, DANIEL E.
CAPPS, LYNNE WELLS
CAPPS, WARREN LOUIS
CAPRIO, FRANK M.
CARPENTER, STANLEY DEAN
CARRIER, PETER L.
CARROLL, COLIN JOSEPH
CARROLL, ROBERT NMN JR.
CHABAL, MATTHEW
CHISOLM, WALTON BUCKLEY
CLARDY, GEORGE LEIGHTON
CLEMONS, WILLIAM LAWRENCE
COFFEY, JOHN TIMOTHY
COHN, MICHAEL D.
COLES, DAVID L.
COLMAN, PAUL TILDEN
CONKEY, DENIS RAY
CONRAD, DONALD CHARLES
COOPER, GREGORY JOHN
COOPER, RICHARD BENJAMIN
COSTEN, LAUREL MARIE
COX, DANIEL LEE
CROSS, BRUCE JAMES
DAHL, SCOT ALAN
DALTON, STEVEN EARL
DAVIDOSKI, MARK WILLIAM
DAWSON, CHARLES F.
DECOSTA, DANIEL LEE
DEDRICKSON, CHARLES R.
DEMPSEY, WILLIAM C., JR.
DEPPE, JILL NOREEN
DESRUISSEAUX, GEORGE LIONEL
DICKUP, WILLIAM A.
DITZLER, DAVID PATRICK
DIXON, ELLA JEAN
DOULONG, DAVID HUFF
DRAKELEY, GEORGE MORRIS, III
DRESWICK, JOHN ANTHONY
DRYDEN, DOUGLAS KRING
DUNCAN, LEONARD W.H.
DUPRE, NORMAN BERNARD
DURHAM, BRIAN JAY
DWYER, MARK THOMAS
DZIECIOLOWSKI, LISA R.
ECKSTEIN, STEVEN HARRY
EDWARDS, MEREDITH AUSTIN
EDWARDS, NORMAN MARSHALL
EDWARDS, RUTH CAROLE
ELDER, ROBERT THURSTON
ELLIOTT, JOHN SELDON
ELLIS, MARK STEVEN
ENOLE, DANIEL T.
ENSZ, RICHARD CARLYLE
ERIKSEN, MICHAEL CLYDE
ERISMAN, ALAN EDWIN
EVANS, THOMAS WAYNE
FARLEY, CHARLES GRANVILLE
FARMER, ALAN CARL
FENNIG, CHRISTOPHER G.
FILIAK, PAUL PETER
FILIPPELL, MICHAEL EDMUND
FILLIPOW, STEVEN A.
FINERAN, PAUL W.
FINLEY, MICHAEL STAED
FISHER, HOLLY JO
FITZGERALD, REBECCA LOUISE
FITZMAURICE, PATRICK JOSE, JR.
FLORIN, CRAIG ARTHUR
FONTENOT, PAUL RICHARD
FORMAN, RICHARD EARL, JR.
FOSTER, DAVID HEATH
FRANKLIN, JEFFREY WAYNE
FRYAUF, MARK THOMPSON
FUGATE, GLENN DAVID
FULLHART, CHARLES DAVID
GADZALA, JACK NMN
GAETANO, GLENN THOMAS
GARDNER, JOHN EVAN
GARDNER, PHILLIP JOHN
GELSOMINO, JOSEPH ANTHONY
GIRDLER, NEAL NORMAN
GLOVER, LANNY BRUCE
GLENN, KEVIN CHRISTOPHER
GOODWIN, FRANCIS R.
GOSS, GORDON WESLEY
GRASMEDER, JON MARTIN, JR.
GREEN, SCOTT WILLIAM
GRIFFIN, RANDY LLOYD
GRIMLAND, DAVID BRANSON
GRISCHY, MICHAEL CHARLES
GRISHAM, JIMMY D.
GWYN, JAMES R.
HAFER, DALE VINCENT
HAGEN, MARK DAVID
HALL, THOMAS DAVID
HANCOCK, ARTHUR WAYNE
HANDROP, RONALD STEPHEN
HARA, KENNETH JAY
HARDWICK, DAVID LESLIE
HART, LEO HERMAN, III
HARTMANN, FRANCIS XAVIER, JR.
HARTSHORNE, STEVENS JOSEPH
HARTZOG, JOHN R.
HASKELL, EMERY LLOYD
HAVLICK, RONALD GEORGE
HAYES, RICHARD ANDREW
HERBERT, GEORGE JON

HELBIG, CHARLOTTE MARIE
HERBIG, JAMES WILLIAMS
HERRMANN, THOMAS
HESSION, WILLIAM PATRICK
HIGGINS, MICHAEL MARTIN
HILDEBRAND, GEORGE ALLAN, II
HIVELY, KIRK EUGENE
HOLLIS, HOWELL CENTER
HONECK, MARK W.
HORNE, RICKY LEE
HORTON, STARR W.
HUERTH, ALAN LEE
HUFFMAN, PAUL WILLIAM
HUNT, DENNIS JOHN
HUSS, MARVIN CLINTON
IKELER, ALFRED EVES, JR.
ISOM, JAMES A.
JARVI, DENNIS JOHN
JENKINS, JAY THEODORE
JOLLIFFE, JOHN E.
KAMENSKY, ROBERT JOSEPH
KANE, EDWARD JAMES
KARY, EDMUND GEORGE
KATCHER, STEVEN ARTHUR
KELLEY, PETER EDWARD
KELSEY, DONNA C. GREENLEAF
KENNEDY, ANNELIESE L.
KESWICK, CHRISTOPHER A.
KIEFER, GEORGE FRANCIS, JR.
KIRCHENHEITER, BRUCE WILLIAM
KIRK, MARK ANDREW
KIRKLEY, MARK LUKE
KISELICA, VINCENT J.
KLOPE, JOSEPH CHESTER JR.
KNAB, DAVID KELLUM
KOLK, DAVID S.
KOMRAUS, DAVID K.
KOPP, ROBERT WILLIAM
KORCHOWSKY, GEORGE WILLIAM
KOSACK, KURT OVERTON
KOZICZ, MARK S.
KRANZ, MICHAEL A.
KRUG, PETER J.
KRUSE, ROBERT J.
KUNBERGER, PAUL E.
LABUDA, GARY L.
LAKIS, ROBERT A.
LANGER, MAYBETH
LARICK, WILLIAM ARVEL
LATHROP, JONATHAN EUGENE
LAUDER, JOEL AARON
LAVALLEE, COURTLAND, R. JR.
LEAKE, ROBERT ELLSWORTH III
LEEDS, MARTHA COLLINS
LEHMAN, MARYANN KOKUS
LEWIS, ALAN O.
LLOYD, ROBBIN GRAY
LOGAN, KENNETH JOSEPH
LOWEN, DANIEL JARED
LUKE, RAMON EUGENE
LUTTGEN, ROBERT HALL
LYLES, KEVIN SEAN
MAGUIRE, ELIZABETHANN B.
MALONEY, STEPHEN EDWARD
MANN, MICHAEL DAVID
MANSFIELD, PAUL B.
MARBLE, DAVID C.
MARKS, CHARLES FREDERIC, JR.
MARTIN, ROBERT WARREN
MARTIN, WILLIAM B.
MCALILEY, JOSEPH PEYTON
MCANANEY, EDWARD GEORGE
MCAULIFFE, WARREN
MCCAIN, WILLIAM D.
MCCLOSKEY, SEAN K.
MCDONOUGH, TIMOTHY RYAN
MCLAUGHLIN, ROBERT W.
MCMAHON, BARRY JOHN
MCNAMARA, JOHN JOSEPH
MCNAMARA, TERESA BERNADETTE
MCPHILLIPS, THOMAS MORE
MESSENGER, JAMES
MESSERSCHMIDT, JOHN G.
METZGER, ROBERT L.
MICHEELS, SCOTT RAMSEY
MILLER, CHARLES T.
MILLER, EUGENE A.
MILLER, FORREST A.
MINTON, REBECCA HIGHFIELD
MITCHELL, ROBERT HARRISON
MORET, DOUGLAS HENRY
MULVANEY, ROBERT MICHAEL
MURPHY, HARRY A.
NAKAMURA, DONALD FUMID
NEARY, GREGORY DONALD
NICHOLS, HERMAN ARMOUR
NOHE, KATHLEEN ELAINE
OARD, DOUGLAS WILLIAM
ODONNELL, RICHARD B.
OROURKE PATRICK EDWARD
OSLOVAR GEORGE M.
OSTROM PAULA LYNNE
PASSELL DONALD HILLARY
PAVLICK MICHAEL JOSEPH
PEEBLES EDWARD LYNN
PEPPER KENNETH OWEN
PETERSON HARRY EDWIN
PIFER KEVIN JAMES
PILAND VALERIE HINKLE
PLUMLEE RICHARD ALLEN
POTTER, ROBERT ALLEN, JR.
POWELL DAVID ROBERT
PRATTON SAMUEL D.
PROVOW LESLIE ELIZABETH DOU
PUGLIESE PAUL ANDREW
RACOOSIN JOHN MARK
RALPH DOUGLAS RAY
RALSTON DAVID KNIGHT
RAMSAY BRYAN JOHN
REARER THOMAS C. JR.
REDMOND, DONALD DUANE, JR.
REED JAMES NOEL
RICE JOSETTE LESLIE
RICE STEVEN TERRY
RICKERT GARY STEVEN
RING PAUL DUANE
RITCHIE JOSEPH CARLTON JR.
ROBERTSON LYN TAYLOR
ROBLES MARIO JR.
RODGERS PHILIP L
ROELANT JAMES GREGORY
ROEMER EILEEN JANE
ROSE GEORGE HERMAN
RUDLOFF DENNIS ALLEN
RUIZ FERNANDO A.
RUTH DOUGLAS ALAN
SANFORD JAMES CHARLES
SCHAEFER THOMAS R.
SCHELLER HENRY REINHOLD JR.
SCHEURICH NORMAN CLAIR JR.
SCHLACHECK DAVID ROBERT
SCHLOSS PHILIP WILLIAM
SCHOCK FEDERICK FORREST IV
SCHOENBERGER CLIFFORD ARTHU
SCHROEDER MARK ALAN
SCHUNK EDWARD ANTHONY
SEABERG RICHARD
SEFFEL GARY ALAN
SHATYNSKI MICHAEL MARK
SHEFFIELD GLENN A
SHERMAN MARK WILLIAM
SHERRILL WILLIAM DALE
SHOTSBERGER PAUL GAHLEN
SIMON DANNIELLE NAN
SIMPSON DAVID MYLES
SMITH ERIC MICHAEL
SMITH KEVIN ROEBLING
SMITH STEVEN DALE
SOBE CRAIG MARTIN
SOLKSHINITZ STEPHEN EDWARD
SPARKS NANCY LYNN
SPELLISSY BRAIN EDWARD
STAHL ERIC SCOTT
STAPP CHARLES PHILLIP
STEELMAN MARK BRADLEY
STEPHAN JOHN AUDLEY
STOLL DARRELL MARK
STOLLE ROBERT J.
STOUFFER JILL WINDLE
SUMNER JAMES GERALD
SWIENTON DANIEL EDWIN
TATE WILLIAM HERBERT
TEAGUE MICHAEL M.
THOMAS KIRK FRANCIS
THOMPSON WILLIAM GREGORY
TINDALL KEITH DAYMOND
TOMB KIMBERLY ANNE
TOPP WALTER STEPHEN
TOURNAS ALEXANDER WILLIAM
TRIPODI JAMES
TROUTMAN BRUCE ALLEN
TRUDE CHARLES REESE
TRUDELL JERRY
TUGGLE WILLIAM COKE
TZITZURA VASLE THOMAS
VANDYKEN ROBERT DEAN
VENOHR BETTY DARLENE WALKER
VINCI DONALD WILLIAM
VORTHERMS DANIEL R.
VOYTEK RICHARD A.
WAGGENER, ANNA THOMPSON
WAGNER, JOHN ARTHUR
WALSH, FRANCES KAY
WARD, BRIAN DEAN
WARDROP, ELLEN ANN
WESTHAUS, RANDALL THOMAS
WESTWOOD, GEORGE EDWARD, III
WILCOX, THEODORE ARTHUR
WILLIAMS, SHARON MORRISON
WILMOTH, DOUGLAS EUGENE
WILSON, DAVID S.
WINTER, DEBORAH KOVACICH
WISEMAN, ROBERT JEFFERY
WOLCOTT, DEBRA JANIELLE
WOOD, RANDEL W.
WOOD, WINSTON D.S.
WOOLWAY, THOMAS MARTIN
WOOMER, JERRY JAMES
WRAY, ROBERT O., JR.
WUESTNER, ROBERT
YABUT, BERNARDO RAMIREZ
ZELLER, BERTRAND LOUIS

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICERS (TAR)

To be commander

BEIGEL, LARRY JASON
BELLANT, RAYMOND EUGENE, JR.
BICKERTON, JAMES ALLEN
BOLTON, CLINTON STAFFORD, JR.
BRASMER, TIMOTHY MATTHEW
BRAZIER, DEAN ANTHONY
CARLOCK, M. KRISTINE
CORTES, EDGAR JOHN
DARLING, STEVEN BRADFORD
DILUCENTE, DENNIS JAMES
DOVE, LARRY EUGENE
DUCKWORTH, FREDERICK BRADLEY
DUVALL, GILLIAM ELROY
EAGEN, MICHAEL MARTIN
FARRELL, CHARLES AMBROSE
FERGUSON, MICHAEL PATRICK
FITZGEREL, BETSY A.
HACKETT, PETER MARK
HANSON, WILLIAM DAVID
HORLBECK, JOHN W.
HORSMAN, DOUGLAS EDWARD
HOWELL, ROBERT D., JR.
HRBACEK, MARY JEAN
JOLLY, PHILIP CHARLES
KENNEDY, MICHAEL JAMES, JR.
KNUTSEN, ROBERT ROY
LANDON, JOHN MICHAEL, II
LANE, WILLIAM JOHN
LANGE, ROBERT JOHN
MARTIN, JAMES ROBERT
MARZETTA, DEAN ROBERT
MCMANUS, THOMAS M.
MONTGOMERY, DAVID LEO
MORGAN, BARBARA PALMER
MULDOON, JOHN JOSEPH
NORDMEYER, DOUGLAS STUART
PRINDLE, RONALD WAYNE
RAMIREZ, ADOLF ARVIZU
REZENDES, LORRIE ELAINE
ROBINSON, JOHN WALTON
SANDGREN, DAVID W.
SASSMAN, ROGER WAYNE
SEVERSON, DANIEL MARK
SIDDONS, PHILIP KEMBLE
SINNETT, KEVIN PATRICK
SKIBER, CAROL ANN
SLAVEN, WALTER B.
SMITH, RONALD L.
SMITH, THOMAS G.
TATE, ROBERT JOSEPH
TOEDT, ELIZABETH MARY
WATSON, EDMOND DALE
WATTERS, WILLIAM JOSEPH
WENN, PATRICK ROBERT
WILSON, STEVEN RICHARD
WOLF, JEFFREY GUY
WRIGHT, WILLIAM ALLYN

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS

To be commander

ARCANO, JOSEPH T.
BURNETTE, ROBERT VANCE
CLARK, NEILL VAN
DREHER, LAWRENCE JOHN
ELHOLM, ERLING SIGURD
HAMILTON, STEVEN WILBER
JANIKOWSKY, LINDA CROCKETT
KRAHN, STEVEN LEE
MARTONE, DOUGLAS ARTHUR
NELSON, DREW DOUGLAS
SEEGER, HOWARD CARL
SEXTON, DONALD RAY
SHUGART, TIMOTHY BRUCE
SPOSATO, WILLIAM THOMAS
STIEGELMEYER, GARY LYNN
WELTER, DAVID D.

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (ENGINEERING)

To be commander

MATHRE, JOHN MARK
WEIGEL, KURT MITCHELL

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (MAINTENANCE)

To be commander

CLARK, JAMES MCALISTER, IV
ERICKSON, JAMES HOWARD
MEASE, FRANK BARCLAY
STOLLE, ROBERT CARL
SZALWINSKI, DUANE E.
WITHINGTON, PAUL, II

AEROSPACE ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICERS (MAINTENANCE) (TAR)

To be commander

GUMPRIGHT, ROBERT E., JR.
HUNT, EARL RAY
RALSTON, CARL DENNIS

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (MERCHANT MARINE)

To be commander

ALLEN, FREDERIC
HYNES, GEORGE WALTER, JR.
MCKINLEY, WILLIAM MICHAEL
OSBORNE, NORMAN EDWARD
PRADA, GEORGE BARRY
PURIO, WALTER PATRICK
RICHARDSON, JOHN WILLIAM, JR.

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (CRYPTOLOGY)

To be commander

BONAR, DAVID LINWOOD
GARCIA, VICENTE CHAVEZ
GRIBBIN, JOSEPH JENKINS
LEMLEY, EDWIN PHILLIP
LINDSEY, GARY JAMES
LOPEZ, GORDON K.
PRACK, ARTHUR EDWARD, III
RUTH, EDWARD JAMES
SMITH, GEORGE ALAN
STABACH, CAROLYN MARIE
STILES, RICHARD GLEN
STUBBS, HEIDHAUSEN INES RUTH
VANHISE, JOHN WESLEY
VEATCH, WALTER DANIEL, JR.

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE)

To be commander

ACLIN, JOHN J.J.
ALCOCK, HUGH DORSEY, JR.
ATWILL, WILLIAM
BAGGETT, MORRIS EDWARD, JR.
BARDELL, TIMOTHY W.
BELL, RONALD LEE
BENNETT, GERALD LINTON
BEYER, LOUIS JOHN
BRINK, BENJAMIN MCALESTER
BROCKER, KEITH STEVEN
BRUNSON, RONALD BURKE
CARLSON, LAWRENCE ROY
COLEMAN, MICHAEL DENNIS
CONNELLY, JACK PETER
DAMISCH, PETER WHITON
DEROSE, PHILLIP A.
DEVRIES, DONALD CHARLES
DODGE, WILLIAM CHARLES
ERICKSON, MICHAEL LEE
FLOYD, CHARLES THOMAS
FOURNIER, DONNA J.
FRACK, JOSEPH ENGELBERT
FRECHETTE, MELVIN CHARLES
FREUND, GLORIA NMN
FURCHNER, DAVID KEITH
GAYLE, STEPHEN MICHAEL
GILBRIDE, ANN DEBAETS
GRAF, FRED
GRIMSLEY, ELIZABETH BOARDMAN
HAMPSHIRE, DAVID
HAUBNER, MICHAEL JOSEPH
HOFFMAN, CHARLES KURT II
HOLE, CHERYL DENISE
HOLT, KAY MYERS
HUNSAKER, CHRISTOPHER JAMES
HUSTON, JAMES WEBB
JAMES, FRED MORRISON, JR.
KAMRADT, HENRY DWIGHT
KEEGAN, JOHN CHARLES
KELLEY, JAMES WILLIAM, JR.
KIMBERLIN, DENNIS GENE
KNISLEY, HAROLD L., III
KNUTSON, JEFFREY LEE
KOBAYASHI, LARRY SHIGEKI
KOWAL, NORBERT WIESLAW
KREITZER, KEETON KELLEY
KUROWSKI, JOHN M.
LABAK, STANLEY J.
LEGGETT, GREGORY KEITH
LUCCHESI, CARLO LUCA
MANOLESCU, TIMOTHY ALAN
MARBURGER, RANDY VANCE
MARCHANT, BYRON F.
MARLING, GWYNNETH
MARTINEZ, RICHARD PHILLIP
MAYER, GARY JOHN
MCDONALD, GARY WAYNE
MCNEILLY, DENNIS NMN
MEANEY, MICHAEL LAWRENCE
MILHEIM, RUSSELL J., III
MILLARD, BRADLEY JAMES
MILLER, DANIEL PATRICK
MUMMAH, ROGER EUGENE
NELOWET, ALBERT FRANKLIN, III
ODONNELL, RAYMOND VINCENT
OKIMURA, RAYMOND
OLSON, EARLE ZANE
OSBORN, JOHNNY RAY
PACKER, CYNTHIA DEE
PIERCE, DONALD EDWARD
POTOCHNIK, VENTZEL JACOB
QUIGLEY, MARY CATHERINE
RATACZAK, MARK HAROLD
REVEAL, KENNETH HARVEY
RICH, DAVID ALAN
ROBERTS, CHARLES EDWARD
ROBERTS, WILLIAM CHARLES
SCHMITZ, JOSEPH E.
SEVIGNY, THEODORE THOMAS, JR.
SHAY, RICHARD FRANKLIN
SHULTZ, STANLEY PETER
SIEGE, STEVEN THEODORE
SISCO, BARBARA ANDERSON
SMITH, PHILIP JAMES, III
SPRUILL, CLIFTON EARL WILKINS
STONE, ROBERT E.
SUBKO, JEFFREY B.
THIELMAN, KENNETH JAMES
TOOMEY, MICHAEL JOSEPH, JR.
TURNER, BRUCE ERWIN
WHITMER, JOHN KENT
WICKLUND, BUCK
WIEDORN, MACUSHLA M.
WILBUR, DANIEL EUGENE
WILLIAMS, JAMES KENNETH
WITHERS, JEROME B., III

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (INTELLIGENCE) (TAR)

To be commander

MAZZA, RICHARD CHARLES

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

To be commander

GOLDEN, PATRICK STAFFORD
HARNAR, JAMES ALLEN
HARTSHORNE, CARRIE ELIZABETH
NERUDA, MICHAEL EDWARD
RONZIO, MARGARET JEANNE
WILSON, ANDREW H.
YEAGER, THOMAS ANTHONY
ZAGANO, PHYLLIS

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS (OCEANOGRAPHY)

To be commander

FAGEN, RAYMOND ROY
MCNITT, JAMES ALLERTON
SULLIVAN, KATHRYN DWYER

LIMITED DUTY OFFICERS (LINE)

To be commander

SINNOKRAK, ROBERT LOUIS
TSUJIMURA, REUBEN TERUO

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS OF THE RESERVE OF THE U.S. NAVY FOR PERMANENT

PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COMMANDER IN THE STAFF CORPS, IN THE COMPETITIVE CATEGORY AS INDICATED, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 5912:

MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

BAKER, LEE THOMAS
BARTHOLD, HAROLD JOSEPH
BENDT, ROBERT RICHARD
BESSETTE, RICHARD A.
BLACKBURN, WARREN A.
BOWLER, ULYSSES SIMPSON
BRANNON, CHARLES TRAVIS
BRAY, JACK GALEN, JR.
BREUNER, CORA COLLETTE
BRYSON, BETTY LEE
BURCHMAN, COREY A.
CHAMBERS, MICHAEL EDWARD
CHILTON, BARBARA GENE
CHRISTIANSON, ERIC ELLIS
CICORA, RALPH A.
CLIFTON, CHARLES LAMAR
CORWIN, JAMES HOWELL
COWDIN, HUGH PENDLETON
CRENSHAW, ANDREW HOYT J.
CRISTIN, JOHN L.
DELCAMBRE, JOHN BRUCE
DENNEN, LAWRENCE EDWARD
DEVANEY, KENNETH O.
DEVLIN, MICHAEL FRANCIS
DOHERTY, MARK GERARD
DOLAN, ROBERT PAUL
EDWARDS, THOMAS B.
ELSHIRE, HARRY DONEL, III.
ENGLISH, JAMES F.
ERTL, JANIKA PAUL
FABIAN, DAVID R.
FARR, LARRY DAMON
FARRIS, PHILIP RANDALL
FERRER, EDWARD BARTHOLO
FLANAGAN, JOHN F.K.
FRASER, HUGH ERSKINE
GALLA, JAN DAVID
GARBER, VERA
GEBHART, JAMES RICHARD
GILPIN, ALLEN BRUCE
GLASGOW, GARY DOUGLAS
GLEASON, BARRY
GONZALEZ, JUAN ANTONIO
GOODNOUGH, STEPHEN ROBERT
GRECO, FRANK ANTHONY
GREER, ROBERT COLLINS, IV
HALL, KENT N.
HALL, THOMAS R.
HARDEN, WESLEY RENNIE, III
HARRIS, ANDREW
HEROLD, WILLIAM LEROY
HINKS, ROBERT PAUL
HOFFMANN, DAVID M.
HOLMES, CHERIE A.
HOSINSKI, JEANNE M. GUIN
HUGHES, DENNIS EDWARD
JENTZ, IRENE A.C.
JOHNSON, STEPHEN HARRIS
JUST, NORMA JEAN
KAMENAR, ELIZABETH
KIKTA, MICHAEL J.
KIMELHEIM, ROBERT ALAN
KING, RICHARD WILLIAM
KISER, DONALD RAYMOND
KNAUER, HOPE ELIZABETH
KNOBLOCH, RONALD PAGE
KREUZER, DAN FREDRICK
KUKULKA, RICK ALLEN
LANTELME, BRUCE EDWARD
LEONI, JAMES F.
LIEBERMAN, JOSHUA MITCH
LIVENSTEIN, HARRY PAUL
LOVELESS, ERIC A.
LUI, RAPHAEL
MACKENZIE, NICOL IAN
MALONE, DANNY R.
MARTIN, FRANKLIN MCLAIN
MCCLELLAN, DAVID SCOTT
MCCULLOUGH, TIMOTHY JOH
MCGILL, THOMAS WAYNE
MCNAMARA, WILLIAM HOWAR
MILLER, DAVID OWEN
MILLS, VERN ANDREAS
MONESTERSKY, JESSE HARR
MORECI, JAMES ANTHONY
NEWELL, DONALD EDWARD
ODORIZZI, MARK GEORGE
OLSHAKER, JONATHAN STUA
PALOS, MIGUEL MARTIN
PARTINGTON, JONATHAN PH
PATTERSON, MICHAEL SMIT
PERKINS, TERRY R.
PFEIFER, JOSEPH LAWRENCE
PRIOR, CHARLES A.
PROKOPCHAK, RICHARD
PUDIMAT, MARY ANN
REYNOLDS, CHARLES PATRI
RHODES, DANNY CLYDE
ROBERTSON, DAVID L.
ROUSE, JOE PHILIP
SCHWARTZ, PAUL ERIC
SCOTT, DAVID JAMES
SMIT, JAMES HENRY
SMITHERMAN, KENTON OSBO
SPARKS, ALFRED DAVID
STAGGS, DENNIS RAY
STAINKEN, BRIAN FREDERI
STEVENS, ROM ANTHONY
STROUSE, WAYNE S.
SWALLOW, WILLIAM BRUCE
THORP, ADAM TREDWELL IV
TOMPKINS, JOHN FULTON I
TORP, ERIC CARL
TRESCOT, ANDREA M.
VULGAMORE, JOSEPH M.
WALLERSTEIN, RALPH O. JR.

DENTAL CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

ADAMS, RANDALL
BARD, ROBERT A.
BIALEK, RUTH ANN
BOWMAN, ANNE ELIZABETH
BRIGHTMAN, PETER S.
DICKIE, JON DOUGLAS
DOBYNS, MICHAEL L.
DOLL, BRUCE ALFRED
FABRE, DAVID DOUGLAS
FALCON, PAUL
FASIG, KENNETH MICHAEL
GARRETT, WANDA FAYE
GODBOLD, DAN EARL
HOFF, STEPHEN CRAIG
JOHNSON, JEFFREY ROLAND
KAURICH, MICHAEL JOHN
MAHAN, STANLEY R.
MAMBER, JUDITH SHEILAH
MARLAND, LLOYD WILLIAM
MAZZEO, FRANK JR.
MCCULLAR, BRUCE
MILLER, JAMES LARRY
MOCKNICK, MICHAEL CHARL
MOSSBERG, CARL LUDVIG
MOUNSDON, THOMAS ALBERT
NISHIOKA, GARY JIM
PETRELLA, KAREN MARISE
PHILLIPS, RICHARD JOHN
PUCHER, JEFFERY JOSPEH
SABOL, JOHN G.
SACHS, SCOTT ALAN
STEPHENS, CLAUDE R., JR.
SZYMANSKI, MICHAEL ALLA
THALER, JOHN JOSPEH
THOMAS, THEODORE BRANDO
VOGLER, GERALD LINUS

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

AHERN, DENNIS E.
ALVAREZ, SAUL SAINT
BARNHART, FRANCIS J.
BARRICK, IVAN JOHN
BASH, DENNIS MURRAY
BECK, HARRY ALAN
BERESKY, CHRISTINE
BEST, CONNIE LEE
CARLSON, ROBERT MARSHAL
CHANCE, GEORGE REDDING
COLE, CHARLES ALLEN
CONGER, REX DALE
DILLON, RICHARD WILLIAM
DUNCAN, GREGORY LEE
FARLEY, RICHARD LEE
FISHER, JAMES LYNDAL
GARCIA, RAYMOND PARRA
GRIGGS, TIMOTHY MONROE
GRUBBS, GENE BOBBITT
HAGER, DEAN DAVENPORT
HASKETT, PRISCILLA ANN
HAZEN, PETER C.
HOBSON, DAVID WAYNE
JACKSON, CHARLES FREDER
JOYAL, JAMES KEVIN
KAHN, KENNETH ROMAN
LEIDIG, GEORGE FRANCIS
MARRESE, MARYLYNN
MATHEWSON, PAUL GARRETT
MCMANUS, CHARLES EARNES
MEYER, LLOYD GARTH
MONROY, MAUREEN ELIZABE
MYNHEIR, KIMBERLY ANN
NORRIS, PETER JUSTIN
O'DONNELL, MICHAEL DENNI
PEDEN, ANN MARIE
REDDAN, MARK JOSPEH
RUSS, CAROL ANN
SMITH, MARK ALLEN
STANFORD, MICHAEL
STATON, BOBBY GERAL
TITUS, CHARLES D.
TYRE, TIMOTHY EDWARD
WATERMAN, CHERYL MARIE
WIESENTHAL, MICHAEL DEN
WILSON, STEPHEN EDD
WISNIEW, JEROME ANTHONY
YOUNGER, ROBERT DALE
ZIGNEGO, CHRISTIAN

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S CORPS OFFICER

To be commander

ALESSIO, GEORGE PAUL, JR.
ARAMONY, WILLIAM SAAD
BRADSTREET, RANDI RUTH
BRUDER, DALE RICHARD
BRYAN, JOHNATHAN WERBER
CAPONE, LUCIEN III
CASHION, AMANDA LINN
CASSMEYER, JAMES FRANCI
CAUTHEN, ROBERT HOWARD
COOK, GLEN ANDRE
DAVENPORT, TERESA JOANN
DAVID, JAMES EDWARD
DEAN, ELIZABETH MARGARE
DUNDON, JEFFREY R.
EATINGER, ROBERT JOSEPH
EBERSOLE, EUGENE FRANCI
FABIAN, JOHN ARTHUR III
FRANK, CARL JOHN
FRESHER, BRIAN LEO
GITIN, NEIL FLECK
HILTON, HELEN JEAN
JEFFERY, STEPHEN GLEN
JOHNSTON, DOUGLAS ALAN
JONES, FAYE ERMA
JONES, RANDY KANE
KELLEY, MARYJANE BORGER
LAU GAYLE, JOHN HEEN CH
MEISNER, JOYCE PENNEY
METCALFE, ROBERT DAVIS
METZGER, KENNETH JOHN
MILLER, JAMES ARNOLD
O'BRIEN, MARK ANTHONY
OHANLAN, EDWARD VINCENT
RAFFETTO, SHACKLEY FRED
RIGTERINK, DANIEL PHILL
RINTEL, HOWARD SHELDON
ROBERTSON, MORGAN MCNEE
RUSSE, LAURENCE PRINCE
SABATH, ROBERT PETER
SCALLY, ERIN LOUISE
SHELLEY, HENRY CORNELIU
TEMPLIN, STEVEN HENRY
VOLLENWEIDER, DAVID OTH
WELSH, GEOFFREY SYMONS
WILCOX, BRUCE ANDREW
WILLIAMS, MARK STEPHEN

NURSE CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

ABELS, IRENE ANN
ABERNATHY, DEBORAH ALLA
ADAMS, CHARLOTTE LEE
ADAMS, KATHERINE ANN
ANDERSON, SUSAN N. WHALE
ASHBROOK, KAY A.
BAILEY, MARY PFIESTER
BALESTRINI, NANCY E.
BLACKBURN, KAREN FOSTER
BRAUN, MAURA MAHON
BRAY, KATHY SUE
BROWN, SHERRY LEE
BURANOSKY, MARYK QUAID
BUSS, DONNA S.
CARL, DOROTHY JEANNE
CERVENKA, BECKY JO
CHENEY, EARL THOMAS, JR.
CLAYTON, BRIAN LEE
CROWLEY, PATRICIA LYNN
CZARNECKI, JOHNGY MARGU
DEMARCHE, LINDA PERRY
DOUGHERTY, JUDITH EMERS
DOUGLAS, NANCY VIOLA
DROLL, MICHAEL ALAN
EARHART, LINDA AMICK
EMERSON, JOEL RAY
FOX, DONNA MARIE
GREENE, JEANNE MARIE
HARDING, MARY ELIZABETH
HENDRICKS, MARY JO
HIAMS, BARBARA ANN
IRVINE, JUDITH DIANE
JONES, ELAINE KATHRYN
JOY, CHRISTINA
KLANCHAR, LYNN ANN
KOSKI, CHERYL LYNN
KOTACKA, MARYJO
LAPPERT, PATRICE ANN
LAUBSCHER, PRISCILLA JE
LAWRENCE, ROSEANN FINUC
MALONE, TRACY ANN
MANN, CAROL PATIENCE
MARINO, JOANNE LOUISE
MATTOCK, KAREN MURPHY
MCCARTHEY, NANCY MARIE
MCKELVY, THERESA MARSHA
MCNAMARA, DIANE MARIE
MCNAMARA, MELVANTE KAY
MELIDOSIAN, VIVIAN G.
MERRILL, SUSAN EMCH
MOLLERE, GAIL ELIZABETH
MOON, MARY VICTORIA
MORAN, VICKY JO
MORENO, CATHY ANN
MURPHY, ROBERT PATRICK
NAYLON, STEPHEN CHARLES
NORRIS, THOMAS JOSEPH
OBRIEN, CRISTINE JO
OGDEN, MARY ETHEL
OSBORN, PAMELA CONNOR
PAYNE, BRENDALEE CONSTA
PENCE, DIANE LYNN
PIERCE, JOHN FRANCIS
POST, DOROTHY J.
PRIOR, GERALYN J.
PUDEN, KAREN
REINHART, CHERYL ANN
RHETTASMITH, ALICE
RICHARDSON, SUSAN STILL
RICHSTEIN, PAULA KATHLE
ROBERS, JUNE MELODY
ROHRET, TERESA JACKSON
RUSSELL, ANN JULIA
SCHAFER, CORA MARIE
SELJESKOG, MARGARET ANN
SESSIONS, CATHERINE PAS
SHEANCRAIG, MONICA MARY
SHEPHARD, CAROL LYNN
SOLBERG, REBECCA ANN
STAUBIN, PAMELA ANN
STEVENS, RENEE MARIE
STILLING, KATHLEEN MARI
STOKKE, CATHY MYERS
SUTTON, SUZANNE SIRES
TAYLOR, JUDITH FRANCES
THOMPSONBOWERS, JEAN EL
TOLER, MELISSA ANN
UNDERDAHL, PATRICIA JO
WARD, AMY ELIZABETH
WARD, DEBRA SUE
WENNER, MARGARET SCHOEN
WESTFALL, SUSAN LYNN
WHEELER, MARY SUE
WINGATE, SUZANNE JOYCE
YOUNG,LARUA MAY

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

AHERN, ROBERT E., JR.
ANDERSON, DAVID KEVIN
ANDERSON, NICHOLAS ARVID
BERNETSKIE, JOHN ALLEN
BOYD, DAVID O.
BROWN, JESS EARL
BRYANT, EDWARD EARL
CAUGHEY, STEPHEN R.
COOPER, LAWRENCE OLIN
CRITES, DAVID EDWARD
DAY, DAVID PATRICK
DEASY, JOHN HENRY
DESMOND, LAWRENCE LOUIS
DUTTON, ROBERT RANDALL
EDDY, DANA GORDON
EPPLE, ERWIN LYNN
FERNHOLZ, ROBERT GENE
FLEISCHMANN, STEPHEN RAY
FLUTY, LARRY LEE
FOX, JEFFREY DEAN
GAISSERT, JOHN WALTER
GARDNER, DONNA MICHELE
HAMILTON, STEVEN KEITH
HEILMAN, MARK DAVID
HOLLAND, TONI JEAN
HOLT, DAVID LEE
HORECHNY,MARTIN FLORIAN
HOV, DAVID THOR
HOV, MARY RUTH
JANISCH, JOHN SCOTT
JONES, STEPHEN E.
KORONKA, STEPHEN
KUKLIS, GREGORY MICHAEL
LYNCH, PAUL FRANCIS
MARTIN, ORALEE CAROL
MCAVOY, THOMAS HENRY
MCCORMICK, ROGER ALLEN
MCDIVITT, JOHN DOUGLAS
MCGEADY, MICHAEL JOSEPH
MIKAC, JOSEPH S.
NOONAN, GREGORY WESTON
PASKEY, WALTER JOSEPH, JR.
PENDERGRASS, RUSSELL G.
POTTER, MICHAEL LEO
REDPATH, SHARON HANSEN
RITCHEY, PATRICK ARTHUR
ROGERS, RICHARD MATTHEW
ROTH, ROBERT A.
RUGGIERO, RALPH LOUIS
SCIORTINO, ROBERT CHARLES
SPICER, TERRELL ANN
STAPLES, GARY ROY
STEWART, LEWIS EDWARD
SWINEFORD, MICHAEL CHARLES
TYLOR,TIMOTHY JOSEPH
TELEP, DANIEL NMN, JR.
THIBODAUX, BYRD CLOVIS
VOGT, BRIAN J.
WALSH, SUSAN JOLIE
WATKINS, GUY CARLTON, JR.
WATSON, RICHARD REID
WELTZIEN, BRIAN DOUGLAS

SUPPLY CORPS OFFICERS (TAR)

To be commander

CHRISTIAN, RONALD DWAYNE
COX, THOMAS LEARY
CYPERT, RONALD L.
HAYDEN, MICHAEL JAY
LOVGREN, GARY WAYNE
NIENHAUS, ANDREW M.

CHAPLAIN CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

ACKER, WILLIAN BLANTON, III
HAMBLIN, GERALD FRANKLIN
HARRIS, HAROLD
HARTMAN, JACK L.
HIGGINS, THOMAS LYNN
IMPERATORE, GEOFFREY ROBERT
KESSLER, GEORGE ALBERT
KRUEGER, HAROLD ALLAN
LARSEN, PETER MICHAEL
MILLS, LADSON FRAZIER, III
RODRIGUEZ, ROBERT JOSEPH
RUSSO, LAWRENCE JOSEPH, JR.
SASSAMAN, ROBERT WILLIAN
SCOTT, BILLY JOE

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OFFICERS

To be commander

ALVERSON, JERRY B
BATTLE, MARK ANTHONY
BECKMAN, THOMAS GEORGE
BELL, JAMES MAXSON
CARTER, THOMAS GORDON
CLEBAK, KAROL THOMAS, JR.
CONTI, ANTHONY MICHAEL
FAIST, JOHN ALLAN
FREEMYERS, MICHAEL CARL
GREENWOOD, OLVICE L.
HAYES, LOY SIMMONS, JR.
KEIL, GARY J.
LEAVELL, DANIEL ADELBERT
LEE, DENNIS JUEN
MANROD, WILLIAM ERNEST III
MCVICAR, DOUGLAS J.
MONTGOMERY, THOMAS C.
MOORE, CHARLES LEANDER, JR.
OPITZ, MARTIN EDWARD
PAINTER, WILFRED LEWIS, JR.
SCHRADER, DENNIS R.
SHREVE, JOSEPH ANDREW
SMITH, ALFRED W.
SNOWDEN, RAYMOND DURWOOD
STEPHENSON, DANIEL K.
THIGPEN, WILLARD MCADOO, JR.
WARD, JOSEPH COLLINS
WEATHERS, LAWRENCE G., III
WESTERFIELD, ROBERT ADRIAN
WOOD, RICHARD FRANKLIN
YURICK, THOMAS JOSEPH

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE LINE OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

LINE, USN, PERMANENT

To be lieutenant commander

ALEY, CHARLES L., III
ANDERSLAND, DAVID L.
BAKER, KATHERINE C.
BAKER, STEPHEN M.
BARKUS, ROBERT D.
BEDINGFIELD, ROBIN C.
BREWER, ROBERT A., JR.
BURKE, STEPHEN V.
BUTTRUM, WILLIAM F.
CALANTROPO, RICHARD J.
CARSON, JAMES P.
CLAYTON, MICHAEL J.
COLTON, JAMES K.
CONNORS, CHRISTOPHER G.
CUTTING, RICHARD B.
FORGE, WILLIAM C., II
FOSTER, DAVID B.
GARBER, BRUCE D.
GERAGOTELIS, JOHN M.
GERBERDING, ROBERT K.
GOUGH, JOHN F., JR.
HANKINS, JOSEPH W.
HARRELL, RONALD L.
HOBBS, TIMOTHY L.
HORTON, DAVID B.
JEPSON, JAMES M.
JOHNSON, BRADLEY D.
KEEN, CHARLES T., III
KOACH, DANIEL T.
KUST, BRYAN H.
LAGIER, MARK T.
LEEDS, TERENCE E.
LUCAS, STEVE A.
LYLES, MARIA
MALMSTROM, JAY A.
MAULDIN, PHILLIP C.
MCCLOSKEY, ROBERT M.
MCGARRY, JOHN D.
MERCER, MICHAEL F., JR.
MILLER, JOSEPH R.
MOORE, FREEMAN L., JR.
MOULIN, MARK D.
NEWMAN, ROBERT D.
OBER, ROY A., III
PALA, ANTHONY J., JR.
PALMISANO, GAIL J., F.
PAREDES, ROBERT E.
PURDOM, ROBERT M.
ROLSON, KAREN L.
RYBOLD, EDMUND K., JR.
SHANLE, LELAND C., JR.
SHUMAKER, WESLEY M.
SIMERVILLE, JAMES G.
SPERBECK, JAMES D.
STEVENS, NORA G.
SULLIVAN, GREGORY J.
TINKER, DEBRA A.
TYMAN, ROBERT B.
VANZWIENEN, RAYMOND E.
VAUGHN, WILLIAM A.
VOGEL, MICHAEL T.
WEDDING, THOMAS E.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT CAPTAIN IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

MEDICAL CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

To be captain

CARNES, ROBERT S.
LIMJOCO, URIEL R.
OLAFSON, RAYMOND P.
PALEOLOGO, FRED P.
RIVERAALSINA, MANUEL E.
SIMMONS, LEO B., JR.
WILLENBERG, NATALIE A.
YARBROUGH, WILLIAM M.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

MEDICAL CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

To be commander

ABEL, MARK F.
ANDERSON, GARY B.
ANDERSON, RUSSELL S.
BELL, WILLIAM F.
BOCK, GERALD W.
BROWN, DAVID M.
BUCCAMBUSO, TERRY J.
CARPENTER, BRUCE W.
CHETHAM, TAMARA, L.
COCKRELL, JOSEPH R.
CONNITO, DAVID J.
COVEY, DANA C.
DELACEY, WILLIAM A.
DEMARCO, JAMES K.
FLAX, BRUCE L.
FOX, STEPHEN D.
HAWKINS, RICHARD E.
HAWORTH, CHARLES S.
HENDERSON, FRASER C.
JEWELL, EDWARD W., III
JOHNSON, LEONARD A.
KAWESKI, SUSAN
KOEHLER, RICHARD H.
LANDSTROM, JERONE T.
LAROCCO, ANTHONY, JR.
LEBAR, RANDI D.
LUEBBERT, MARILYN M.
MAHER, JOHN M.
MALLARI, JESUS V.
MARTY, AILEEN M.
MCKENNA, PATRICK H.
MENDOZA, TERESITA P.
METH, BRUCE M.
MORISSETTE, JEFFERY C.
NAPIERKOWSKI, STANLEY A.
NEMEC, RICHARD L.
OLSHAKER, ROBERT A.
OVE, PETER N.
PADGETT, DOUGLAS E.
PARFITT, RICHARD C.
ROBERTS, LAWRENCE H.
ROBINSON, DOUGLAS B.
RUSSELL, HOWARD L.
SALMON, RICHARD F.
SAYERS, MICHAEL E.
SHERIDAN, MARK V.
SKEEN, MARK B.
SOVICH, STEVEN M.
SPINGARN, STEPHANIE A.
STEELE, CARL E.
STEWART, FRANCES I.
TIDWELL, JAMES L.
TURTON, DAVID B.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE SUPPLY CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

SUPPLY CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

FLANARY, MICHAEL W.
TISAK, FRANCIS X.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT CAPTAIN IN THE CHAPLAIN CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be captain

CHAPLIN CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

LARRIVIERE, MARSHALL R.
ROCK, STEPHEN B.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE CHAPLAIN CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be commander

CHAPLAIN CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

COYLE, PATRICK P.
GUBBINS, JOHN M.
JONES, ALPHONSO
MILEWSKI, ROBERT F.
MCLAUGHLIN, PAUL F.
SIMONS, GARY G.
SIMS, TIMOTHY C.
SOTO, CHARLES
STAHL, MARTIN R.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE CHAPLAIN CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

To be lieutenant commander

CHAPLAIN CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

ABLESON, BRADFORD E.
ANDERSON, CHARLES J.
BAUSMAN, WENDY L.
BEESON, DAVID D.
BORDEN, RONIE D.
BORGER, THEODORE R.
BROWN, WALTER M., JR.
BROWN, WILLIAM D.
CHAPMAN, RANDALL A.
CHRISTIAN, JAMES R.
CIENIK, KENNETH C.
COOK, THOMAS E., JR.
CRAIG, MICHAEL R.
CRALL, ROBERT L.
DAVIS, ROBERT M., JR.
DEMARCO, GREGORY R.
DILLON, JEROME V.
EGAN, BRENNAN R.
ELLIS, JAMES K.
FERRELL, LARRY P.
FRANKLIN, KENNETH M.
GALLE, JOHN A.
GEFALLER, MARK A.
GERVACIO, ADRIAN R.
GIBSON, DAVID L.
GILBERT, JAMES P., JR.
GRAGG, STEPHEN T.
GRAY, GERALD L.
GWALTNEY, PHILLIP E.
HATMAN, WAYNE D., JR.
HERNANDO, HENRY L.
HOLLEY, HOWARD F.
HUNT, CHRISTOPHER L.
JERGE, DONALD W.
JOSLYN, JAMES W.
KESSLER, CHARLES R.
KRANS, GLEN A.
LANTZ, TIMOTHY S.
LEBRON, ROBERT E.
LEIBOLD, JAMES C.
LOGAN, THOMAS W.S.
MARRERO, EMILIO, JR.
MARSHALL, ROBERT W.
MCCLANAHAN, ROBERT P., JR.
MCCORD, KENT
NGUYEN, AN B.
NIX, DAYNE E.
PAUL, JOSEPH C.
PERDUE, WILLIAM G., JR.
POOLE, JOHNNY W.P.
PURSER, ROBERT D.
QUARLES, CHARLES D.
RANARD, HARVEY E., JR.
RHODES, JEFFREY E.
RICHARDS, ROGER C.
RODES, KENNETH J.
ROSS, DEREK K.
ROYSDEN, DANIEL E.
ROZIER, RENDELL R.
SHUPPERT, WILLIAM T.J.
SILVEIRA, RICHARD J.
SLAGLE, ARTHUR M.
SMITH, STEVEN L.
SMITH, THOMAS R.
THEURER, TIMOTHY L.
TRIMBLE, JEFFERY C.
TWAMLEY, JAMES S.
VANINWAGEN, CHRISTOPHER C.
WADDELL, JERRY A.
WEAVER, BRYAN J.
WEBB, THOMAS E.
WHEATLEY, ROBERT C.
WILDER, DAVID S.
WHEATLEY, ROBERT C.
WILDER, DAVID S.
WILKINS, OLRIC R.
WRIGLEY, PAUL R.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

To be lieutenant commander

BEROTTI, JAMES V., JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICER, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

To be commander

HOWELL, WILLIAM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

To be lieutenant commander

BLANKS, JEAN A.
BOBECK, ANN
CHURILLA, ALBERT M.
DUKOVICH, MITCHELL
FORREST, VIRGINIA J.
HEINEMANN, PHILLIP C.
HIGHT, NANCY G.
KUJAWA, KATHLEEN I.
MORASH, ROBERT C., JR.
PARKER, JAMES B.
POPPELL, EDITH Y.
PRICE, MARTIN G.
RADOIU, CHRISTINE M.
SHIRAISHI, DAVID Y.
SLAUGHTER, MARTHA M.
WARD, DEBRA L.
ZAYASHOOD, MARIA, D.A.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT COMMANDER IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

NURSE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

To be commander

BRENNAN, RAMA F.S.
DRABEK, LINDA C.
GUSTAFSON, CAROL A.R.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED U.S. NAVAL RESERVE OFFICERS, TO BE APPOINTED PERMANENT LIEUTENANT COMMANDER IN THE NURSE CORPS OF THE U.S. NAVY, PURSUANT TO TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 531:

NURSE CORPS, USN, PERMANENT

To be lieutenant commander

ALBARES, PAUL L.
COPPAGE, LISA J.
DAVIS, BRIAN L.
JONES, KAREN M.
MILLER, KENNETH P.
MILLER, MICHAEL A.
MURPHY, MARY A.
PETERS, GLYNDA S.
PHILLIPS, REBECCA A.
RIEGLE, ANNA R.
SERBIN, KATHRYN M.
TATE, DOREEN E.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—*Tuesday, October 19, 1993*

The House met at 11 a.m.

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We remember those near and dear to us, O loving God, that You would keep them in Your care and support them by Your spirit. In the quiet solitude of our own hearts we place before You the names of our family, our friends and colleagues, all those about whom we care, and we pray that You will endow them with every blessing and confer upon them the confidence of Your benediction. May each of us come to experience the assurance of Your grace, the promises of love and life, and the glory of eternal hope and peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. HOBSON] please come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. HOBSON led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces that it will limit to 10 Members on each side requests for 1-minute recognition.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 160. Concurrent resolution to correct the enrollment of H.R. 3123.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2446) "An act making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.", and that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 38, 40, and 42, to the above-entitled bill.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2518) "An act making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes.", and that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 6, 11, 15, 23, 24, 34, 41, 49, 54, 57, 58, 65, 68, 69, 74, 92, 104, 108, 111, 117, 123, 124, 129, and 133, to the above-entitled bill.

THE SSC JURASSIC PORK MAKES A COMEBACK

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, earlier this summer I stood in this well and spoke about Jurassic Pork, the superconducting super collider. This House voted overwhelmingly, 280 to 150, to kill the funding for the super collider.

That vote represented the single largest spending cut in any appropriations bill this year.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, this Jurassic Pork is far from being extinct. Through a labyrinth of parliamentary trickery, this SSC has again reared its dinosauric head. Today we have a chance finally to kill the largest piece of pork in the Federal budget. Huge cost overruns, with out-of-control spending by the contractor, have wasted millions of taxpayer dollars.

Many of my colleagues point to their own budget-cutting votes and to their zeal in cutting the budget to the tune of hundreds of thousands to a few million dollars.

This, Mr. Speaker, is a chance to kill $13 billion of Federal spending. I ask the Members of the House to vote "no" and kill the superconducting super collider.

BLURRED FOREIGN POLICY, CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE POINT TO CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

(Mr. BOEHNER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, we appear to be on the verge of a constitutional crisis in this country. The President's power and responsibility to execute our Nation's foreign policy is being encroached upon by the legislative branch in ways that threaten to weaken the Office of the Presidency, and blur the lines that separate our branches of Government.

The inept conduct of our Nation's foreign policy, by a President who was largely untested on this subject during his campaign for office, has brought an outcry from the American people and a power-grab by some Members of Congress. The vacuum left by a visionless foreign policy that better resembles a teach-in by U.N. bureaucrats than a sovereign superpower, is being filled by voices on this end of Pennsylvania Avenue that have no business micromanaging affairs of state.

Mr. Speaker, the Congress rightfully should advise and speak its mind on issues of national interest. However, only one voice should be heard beyond our water's edge—and the responsibility for that voice should fall squarely on the President's shoulders. In the interest of this and future Presidents, the Congress should stay out of these matters of state and permit the Commander in Chief, and the American people, the clear lines of accountability that our Founding Fathers, intended.

ENERGY AND WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1994

(Mr. COPPERSMITH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COPPERSMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the conference report on energy and water appropriations for fiscal year 1994. I particularly object to increased funding for an unnecessary, expensive, and potentially dangerous breeder reactor, the advanced liquid metal reactor [ALMR].

But I do not oppose the conference report based simply on one program. I have a broader concern. This report undermines both bodies' attempts to make responsible deficit reduction choices.

During and after the budget debate some Members, and even the Democratic caucus itself, mentioned cuts

made by this House, such as the ALMR, in speeches and letters to constituents to show a commitment to cutting spending. But we make these hard choices in vain when conferees do little to uphold the will of the House they represent. The urgent need for deficit reduction dictates that conferees should adopt the lower approved funding level for many programs on which the two bodies disagree. Instead, this conference committee has chosen the higher number in 11 of 14 cases of disagreement on Department of Energy civilian programs. The final result of this conferencing up is that bill before us contains more total spending than either body's original bill.

Members cannot creditably claim to heed the call to cut spending first if we allow the process to undermine our efforts. Let us send the message that hard-won deficit reduction is too important to be sacrificed for expediency when final deals are done.

Mr. Speaker, I ask the Members to vote "no" on the conference report in its current form.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES PAGE BOARD

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 127 of Public Law 97-377, the Chair appoints as Members of the House of Representatives Page Board the following Members of the House:

Mr. KILDEE of Michigan; and
Mr. TOWNS of New York.

APPOINTMENT TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 491 of the Higher Education Act, as amended by section 407 of Public Law 99-498, the Chair appoints on the part of the House, Mr. Thomas A. Butts of Ann Arbor, MI, to the Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

APPOINTMENT TO THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON THE RECORDS OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2702 of 44 U.S.C., as amended by Public Law 101-509, the Chair appoints the following member to the Advisory Committee on the Records of Congress on the part of the House:

Mr. Richard F. Fenno, Jr., of Rochester, NY.

REAPPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., FEDERAL HOLIDAY COMMISSION

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 4(a) of Public Law 98-399, as amended by Public Law 101-30, the Chair reappoints as members of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission the following Members of the House:

Mr. WHEAT of Missouri;
Mr. SAWYER of Ohio;
Mr. REGULA of Ohio; and
Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut.

APPOINTMENT TO THE TASK FORCE TO MAKE FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT MILITARY BASES SCHEDULED FOR CLOSURE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 2923 of Public Law 101-510, the Chair appoints Mr. Don Gray of Fort Washington, MD, to the Task Force to Make Findings and Recommendations for Environmental Restoration at Military Bases Scheduled for Closure.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE U.S. AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 9355(a) of title 10, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the Board of Visitors to the U.S. Air Force Academy the following Members of the House:

Mr. DICKS of Washington;
Mr. HOAGLAND of Nebraska;
Mr. HEFLEY of Colorado; and
Mr. YOUNG of Florida.

APPOINTMENT AS MEMBERS TO THE ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of section 3(a) of Public Law 86-380, the Chair appoints to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations the following Members of the House:

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey;
Mr. MORAN of Virginia; and
Mr. SCHIFF of New Mexico.

□ 1110

A TRIBUTE TO MAINE HEROES

(Ms. SNOWE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, this past week the State of Maine laid to rest two of its bravest sons, Sgt. Thomas Field of Lisbon and M. Sgt. Gary Gordon of Lincoln. We gave them the tribute and honor these heroes deserved. Both soldiers were killed in heavy fighting in Somalia. Gary Gordon was trying to save the crew of a downed helicopter, which included another Maine soldier, Tom Field, and Michael Durant, who was taken as a prisoner of war.

I'd like to pay homage to these men's courage and to their bravery, and for paying the highest price a nation can ask of its soldiers—to give their lives for their country.

Across the country, in other hometowns, grieving families and friends have also paid their last respects to the other brave men who died. This is a troubling time for our Nation. It is a difficult time for the families of our fallen heroes. These men are the pride of America. They touch the hearts of a nation.

At a similar time of national mourning, Abraham Lincoln said this of America's fallen heroes: "That from these honored dead, we take increased devotion to their cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain."

From this day onward, each and every one of us here must ensure that the deaths of these men shall not have been made in vain, and that we continue to remember the sacrifices they made for their country in the name of honor, liberty, freedom, and courage.

SUNDRY MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Edwin Thomas, one of his secretaries.

SUPPORT NORTH AMERICAN FREE-TRADE AGREEMENT

(Mr. RICHARDSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, with crises in Somalia, Haiti, Bosnia, and Russia, why create another one, Latin America, by rejecting the North American Free-Trade Agreement?

In less than a month, we will be voting on NAFTA. In my opinion, this will be one of the most important votes of this session.

According to a New York Times poll, roughly 50 percent of the American public knows nothing about NAFTA. It is our job to get the word out, that NAFTA will create jobs for Americans.

Unfortunately, we are still hearing a lot of scare stories about U.S. jobs being "sucked" south of the border. Yet, if this is really true, why are Japan and other Asian nations so worried about NAFTA?

According to a recent study by the University of Tokyo sponsored by Japan's Economic Planning Agency, NAFTA will make life more difficult for Japan and Southeast Asia.

NAFTA is a good agreement. Let us not put our heads in the sand by rejecting it.

TERMINATE THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, later today the House will face a crucial test that will determine whether we are serious about cutting the deficit and whether our words will be backed up with our deeds. I refer, of course, to the vote on the energy and water appropriations conference report. We will offer a motion to recommit with instructions to terminate this superconducting super collider [SSC].

One could hardly ask for a more precise test of the House's seriousness. The energy and water conferees have tried to appease Members' appetite for budget cutting by tossing us a few morsels of pork. But the pork in this report is in reality a red herring—if I may say so—the pork projects in this bill are designed to distract Members and throw them off the trail of their true quarry—giant, low priority, costly, mismanaged projects like the SSC. So today's vote pits pork against purpose.

Todays' vote is a test of whether the House is willing to have its budget cutting efforts sabotaged by a small group of conferees following their own agenda. The House voted overwhelmingly—by 280 to 150—to kill the SSC in June, but the conferees capitulated to the Senate's desire to continue funding. If we accept this action from the conferees then the House amounts to nothing more than a very expensive version of Boys' State—just going through the motions of governing and leaving the tough decisions to others.

Let's show the American people that we're serious about budget cutting. Vote to recommit the energy and water bill and terminate the SSC.

CONSTITUTION DOES NOT SEPARATE GOD FROM AMERICAN PEOPLE

(Mr. TRAFICANT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, for decades Girl Scouts have recited a solemn pledge, "To serve God and country." Very simple, very straightforward. But this week the Girl Scouts may change their pledge to one of the following: Option A, to serve Allah, the Creator; or, Option B, a pledge to serve nothing or no one at all.

Mr. Speaker, this is amazing. I think this is going a little too far. The Constitution may separate church and state, but the Constitution never separated God and the American people.

I think this politically correct business is way off the deep end, and, in fact on this issue, it may end up on the Richter scale.

But let me say this: What is next? Will the politically correct begin referring to God as a significant other? By God, beam me up.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RICHARDSON). The Chair reminds individuals in the gallery not to use any manifestation of approval or disapproval.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE EDWARD LEFFLER

(Mr. ROHRABACHER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROHRABACHER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in sorrow over the passing of Edward Leffler.

He was a friend, a person whose positive spirit enriched the lives of all who knew him.

He was a professional whose skill guided the careers of many of music's great contemporary artists including the Beatles, Rolling Stones, Carpenters, Osmonds, and most recently Jude Cole and Sammy Hagar and Van Halen.

But beyond helping stars reach their potential, he created meaningful employment for thousands of working people: lighting technicians, recording engineers, record salesmen and women, ticket takers, and hosts of others behind the entertainment scene—working people who paid their bills, fed their families due to the business sense and leadership skills of Ed Leffler.

Ed was an American entrepreneur of the first order, a loving father to his twins Andrew and Ashley and an anchor of calm and decency in a tumultuous music arena.

He was a good human being who died of cancer. In that he is just a statistic. But as an individual he made his mark, did a professional job that provided entertainment for hundreds of millions and lived an honorable life.

Ed Leffler was much admired by me and many others. He will be missed.

MAWS (MARIN ABUSED WOMEN'S SERVICES) STUDY

(Ms. WOOLSEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the Marin Abused Women's Services in the Sixth District of California for the completion of their groundbreaking study on the role that men can take in preventing domestic violence.

It is particularly timely that the report findings were reported now—during Domestic Violence Awareness Month.

Mr. Speaker, this study is the first of its kind because it examines men's relationship to the problem of domestic violence and outlines steps that men can take to play a role in abuse prevention. Up until now, Mr. Speaker, domestic abuse was viewed as a woman's problem, that required women's solutions. This report challenges that notion, and I encourage all my colleagues to read it.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, Congress can, and must, play a vital role in combating domestic violence. We can start by passing the Violence Against Women Act. I urge my colleagues in both Chambers to cosponsor the bill and work for its passage.

Mr. Speaker, a woman is battered every 15 seconds, or 6 million times each year. Every year, 4,000 women are battered to death. Women's very lives depend on the actions of each of us.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY IMPORTANT FOR AMERICA

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, later today we are going to be facing one of the most important national security votes that we will have in this session of Congress. I am referring to the attempt that is going to be made by my colleague from Pennsylvania to delete funding for the National Endowment for Democracy.

Mr. Speaker, there are some who have argued that bringing about this cut for the National Endowment for Democracy will be very good for deficit reduction. Frankly, using that as a deficit reduction plan sounds like cutting off your arm to successfully bring about a weight loss plan.

We have succeeded in defeating communism in spots throughout the world, but democracy has not yet succeeded. We need to ensure that we maintain funding for this very important National Endowment for Democracy so that Ronald Reagan's dream of ensuring democracy through ballots and not bullets succeeds.

□ 1120

A RESPONSIBILITY TO CUT SPENDING

(Mr. SHARP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, today we face a major test of whether or not the majority is going to rule and cut spending for the people of this country. Not only at stake is the vote on the

superconducting super collider that we will hear much about today but also the conference bill on energy and water appropriations has restored total funding, indeed, increased funding for next year for the amount to be spent on the advanced liquid metal reactor, which a large majority of the House of Representatives voted to kill and the administration called upon us to cut.

Mr. Speaker, in addition, this bill, in 11 instances out of 14 differences between the House and Senate, took the highest expenditure level that either House adopted, meaning that there was no intent, no will to make the cuts that we have all been advocating around this country.

The test is to vote to recommit or to reject the conference report on the energy and water appropriations.

UNREALISTIC NUMBERS

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, experts from all corners are already questioning the economic feasibility of the not-yet-final Clinton health plan. The numbers revealed so far just do not add up. One economist concludes the White House may have understated the cost by $300 billion. Top administration officials, including Chief Economist Laura Tyson, privately dismiss the plan's rosy economic predictions—withholding constructive criticism in a show of misguided political loyalty. Entitlement spending already consumes more than 60 percent of our budget galloping ever faster to keep up with ever more promised benefits. Before we spend ourselves into oblivion we need to stop and remember the choice is not Clinton's health plan or no plan at all. There are other better choices—and guess what—we can implement those choices without making ourselves sick with more debt.

KILL THE SUPERCONDUCTING SUPER COLLIDER

(Mr. SLATTERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year 280 Members of this body voted to terminate funding for the superconducting super collider. This was the largest single cut in any appropriation bill adopted by this body this year.

Unfortunately, the other body included funding for the super collider in their version of the Energy and water appropriation bill. The conference committee did not include one Member of this body who voted with the huge majority, when it went to conference, to terminate funding for the collider.

It should come as no surprise that the conference committee quickly adopted the Senate position and ignored the will of 280 Members of this body, nearly two-thirds on both sides of the political aisle.

Today we will vote on that conference committee report. Mr. Speaker, we must stick to our position in the House and kill the super collider and save the taxpayers of this country at least $10 billion.

I urge my colleagues to support our efforts to recommit the conference report with instructions to terminate funding for the super collider. This is our chance today to demonstrate to the American taxpayers that we are serious about cutting the deficit and cutting Federal spending. I urge my colleagues to stick to their position.

THE REAL CLINTON HEATH PLAN

(Mr. HOBSON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, once again, there is a big disconnect between what President Bill Clinton says and what President Bill Clinton does. This time, it is on health care. President Clinton says his health plan does not rely on price controls and health rationing. But read President Clinton's plan.

Page 68 of the Clinton health plan, available in bookstores across America, says this: "A provider may not charge or collect from a patient a fee in excess of the fee schedule adopted by an alliance." Translation—the Clinton plan imposes national health care price controls, pure and simple. Health industry analyst J.D. Kleinke, writing in the Wall Street Journal, says the Clinton price controls will "curtail all new drug development for currently untreatable diseases." He says that is, and I quote, "tantamount to euthanasia."

What Bill Clinton says and what Bill Clinton does. Two different things, Mr. Speaker. That is why we need action now on a health plan. Let us enact the Republican health plan, "Action '93."

IN SUPPORT OF NAFTA

(Mr. INSLEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. INSLEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of NAFTA and I'd like to address my comments to those in the House who have concluded that NAFTA would be good for our constituents, good for our working people, and good for the country, but who are concerned because some of our constituents have genuine fears about the plan, in part because of the fear-mongering they have been exposed to.

What I would like to say is that there is an antidote for fear and that is truth. It has been my personal experience that if a Member of Congress shares with their constituents the truth about NAFTA many of those fears are converted to confidence.

When I have gone into townhall meetings and asked my constituents whether they wanted me to knock down Mexican trade barriers so that we could export more to Mexico, and thereby create jobs, they told me unequivocally, "yes." They would want me to vote for such a treaty. Of course, this is exactly what NAFTA does, and when I tell them this they respond with more hope and less fear. We have been sent here to make considered judgments. Many of our constituents haven't had the time or even interest to read this treaty. It is our responsibility to cast more light on this treaty. When we do so we will all agree that Roosevelt was right. "All we have to fear is fear itself," and that the Good Book is right—"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall set you free."

CLINTON'S "WALDO" HEALTH CARE PLAN

(Ms. PRYCE of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I think we should dub the Clinton administration's health plan "the Waldo health care bill." Let me show you why.

There is a lovable little fellow named Waldo. As any of you who have children know, this is a "Where's Waldo?" book. Waldo has made a career out of being very hard to find. This is the Clinton health care plan briefing book. This accompanied the President's address to the Nation on health care weeks ago. Page after page of rhetoric. In both books you will be hard pressed to find the central character. With this health care bill, President Clinton is well on his way to surpassing Waldo in the hard to find, impossible to pin down category.

In fact, the only real difference between the two is that you can rest assured that Waldo is in the picture. If you don't believe me ask any 3-year-old and they'll find him. But, after weeks of waiting, the Clinton health care plan is still not in the picture. If you don't believe me, ask any Member of Congress and they'll tell you they haven't seen it.

Mr. Speaker, it's time to ask the question—where's the bill, Bill?

NATIONAL MAMMOGRAPHY DAY

(Mrs. LLOYD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, every year for the past 4 years, National

Breast Cancer Awareness Month has received greater participation and interest. It is clear that this commemorative has been very effective in increasing the public awareness of this disease. But fighting breast cancer is more than just awareness. That is why I am so happy that yesterday the President signed into law a resolution that I introduced designating today as "National Mammography Day."

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important day because it focuses on the early detection of breast cancer. The National Cancer Institute has estimated that there will be a total of 183,000 cases of breast cancer in 1993, with 46,000 deaths.

There is no known cure for breast cancer. Until we find a cure, early detection and treatment is the best chance that we have against its early stages. This is an essential part of our early detection.

At the present time, there is some controversy over the need of an annual mammogram. But as a survivor, I can tell my colleagues that I am living proof that an annu ' mammogram can save a life.

Yes, our mothers and our daughters and our wives, our sisters are all being diagnosed with this disease rapidly. Sc early detection can greatly increase the odds of their survival.

I would like to thank President Clinton and my colleagues who helped to make this day possible.

A CALL FOR INVESTIGATION AT DOE

(Mr. DUNCAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, how many bureaucrats does it take to change a light bulb?

According to the CBS program "60 Minutes" this past Sunday night, if it is the Department of Energy, it takes 43.

As "60 Minutes" reported that it took two people to actually change the bulb at the DOE Savannah River Plant in South Carolina.

But it took 41 people to write over 300 pages of work orders telling how to go about it.

No wonder that almost everyone except the most liberal among us have lost faith in our Federal bureaucracy to do anything economically or efficiently.

As "60 Minutes" also reported that the Savannah River Plant has over 20,000 employees, many with nothing to do, and producing nothing whatsoever.

That, in spite of this, DOE paid out over $200 million in totally unnecessary overtime.

That, despite the wasteful operation going on there, millions of taxpayer dollars have been paid in bonuses, including $4.7 million in unauthorized bonuses that it took DOE 2 years to discover.

I call on Energy Secretary O'Leary to immediately and personally investigate these very serious charges by "60 Minutes."

□ 1130

WAKE UP CONGRESS, PEOPLE IN AMERICA VOTE

(Mr. APPLEGATE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. APPLEGATE. Mr. Speaker, farmers are paid money not to grow food, yet 31 million Americans are going hungry. Millions of manufacturing jobs have left the country, yet 36 million Americans are living in poverty. The United States has the best medical technology in the world, and yet, among the industrial nations of the world we are 18th in life expectancy, we are 24th in infant mortality, because it is not available to everybody; and 37 million Americans have no health insurance.

The rich are getting richer, the poor are getting poorer, and yet we are spending and sending billions of dollars more to every other country in the world to help their economic structure, and many in Congress say nothing is broke.

Wake up Congress, the people also vote.

SUPPORT OUR TROOPS

(Mr. COLLINS of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, over the past weekend, I visited Fort Benning, GA, on the occasion of its 75th anniversary. Fort Benning had much to celebrate, but as I talked with many of the career soldiers, I found their morale is suffering greatly.

Mr. Speaker, as the events in Somalia and Haiti are played out on the international scene, many of these career soldiers are reminded of Vietnam. They know what it was like to return from a political war as heroes on the battlefield but unappreciated at home.

Mr. Speaker, I visited one of our wounded soldiers who is still recovering, at Martin Army Hospital, from his close encounter in Somalia. He was the victim of a political mission gone sour. His colleagues asked me to deliver a message to this Congress: Give us the means and the support and we can accomplish any military mission.

Mr. Speaker, I add my own advice to this Congress and this President. Use the military wisely and with force but do not ask our troops to be politicians. They are proud soldiers who deserve our support in every way possible.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. RICHARDSON). The Chair will entertain one additional 1 minute on each side.

FORT BENNING'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

(Mr. BISHOP asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the home of the infantry and the dedicated soldiers at Fort Benning, GA. Fort Benning was established 75 years ago, on October 7, 1918. Since its beginning, Fort Benning has trained our Army's leaders—George C. Marshall, Omar Bradley, Dwight Eisenhower, George Patton, Joseph Stillwell, Colin Powell, and Norman Schwarzkopf. And Fort Benning remains the primary training base for combat leaders—infantrymen, rangers, airborne. Fort Benning's soldiers stand ready to defend human rights and our national security, many paying the ultimate price. World War II and Desert Storm, were won in the classrooms and in the training areas of this Georgian post. In the 1940's, the Big Red One, trained there; as did Patton's 2d Armored Division. The 11th Air Assault Division was activated at Fort Benning, and later merged with the 2d Infantry Division to form the 1st Cavalry Division which gained fame in the rice paddies and mountains of Vietnam. Fort Benning units have served with distinction in Panama, Southwest Asia and are serving in Somalia. I salute Fort Benning, its history and its leaders. I also salute their families who have stood by these men and women during the call of duty. Fort Benning remains a vibrant platform for the projection of America's combat power, wherever, whenever it is needed.

Mr. Speaker, happy birthday to Fort Benning.

ANNOUNCING SPECIAL ORDER ON STATUS OF TROOPS IN SOMALIA

(Mr. DORNAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, when I last spoke on the floor Friday afternoon, I said I was going to Somalia, even if I had to fly commercial through Nairobi. Thankfully, Les Aspin, our Secretary of Defense, supported my request for the trip and I was able to hitch a ride on a transport plane headed to Somalia to deliver lumber. I spent about 40 hours in the air to have some time on the ground in Somalia yesterday morning. I will do an hour special order tonight to report on my trip.