

throughout his life. Most important, he learned to walk despite having contracted polio at 5 years of age. In fact, he walked well enough to pass his entrance physical into the U.S. Army and into combat duty. Following the war, he had to learn how to walk again because of a war injury which had put him in a body cast.

Don also learned to work hard, whether it was as a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which he joined at 17, or working on the hot beds of Bethlehem Steel, or going to night school on the GI bill following his tour of duty, or working as a realtor throughout his retirement years.

He had also learned to give. Each thinking person comes to a point in life when they realize they owe a debt of gratitude to a nation that's provided them with the freedom and opportunity to succeed. But, since those freedoms were secured by our veterans, haven't they already done more than their share? So often, however, it is our veterans who continue to give generously of their lives to build and strengthen their community. Don was such a man.

He was a founding member of the Dunedin American Legion in 1958 and served many years as a service officer. He was also an active member of the Dunedin VFW and the DAV. He was a charter member of the Dunedin Elks; served as the first president of the Knights of Columbus; was a past president of the Dunedin Board of Realtors and of the Dunedin Chamber of Commerce. Even in his church, Don was a pioneer and active member.

So, today we salute a man who spent his lifetime overcoming the odds; of working hard and contributing to the betterment of his fellow man. To Betty, his beloved wife of over 49 years, and to his son, John, of whom he was immensely proud, Don leaves a rich legacy and a name associated with honor.

We will miss you, Don.

SIMON KONOVER RECEIVES THE NEW LIFE AWARD

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the remarkable life of a remarkable man, my constituent, Simon Konover. He will be honored on September 8 with a ceremony at the Holocaust Museum and the presentation of the New Life Award.

Simon Konover is a survivor of the labor camps of World War II and the battle of Stalingrad. Yet after enduring the worst that humanity can do, he came to the United States and created a new life—one dedicated to the best that humanity can do. His service to Connecticut's Jewish community and to the city of Hartford are all but legendary. Simon Konover has served as chairman of the Jewish Federation of Greater Hartford, the Greater Hartford Israel Bond Campaign, and the Connecticut Society for Yad Vashem. He is an Honorary Life Member of the Greater Hartford Jewish Community Center and the Hebrew Home and Hospital, and also serves on the boards of Mount Sinai Hospital, Hartford Hospital, and the Institute for Living. There is probably not a civic organization in Hartford or in the State of

Connecticut that has not been assisted by Simon Konover.

It is particularly fitting that Simon will receive this award at the Holocaust Museum, since he has worked tirelessly for its creation. In doing so, he has given us a precious gift—the gift of memory. In this 50th anniversary year of the liberation of Europe, I am proud to join with Simon's wife, Doris, his children, Jane, Michael, and Steven, and his hundreds of friends and admirers to pledge that we will never forget.

SOCIAL SERVICES NEED GOVERNMENT HELP

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, some of our colleagues are promoting the privatization of social programs as a way to reduce the deficit. They contend that nonprofit organizations like churches have the millions of dollars necessary to provide education, housing, and health care services, to name a few. I would like to share with those members a commentary that thoroughly discusses the infeasibility of their proposition. Entitled "Social Services Need Government Help", the article was written by Mr. Pierre Blaine, a St. Louis television producer, and appeared in the August 25, 1995 edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

SOCIAL SERVICES NEED GOVERNMENT HELP (By Pierre Blaine)

As the legislation stemming from the GOP's Contract With America cuts the federal government's ability to provide social services, let us remember that the strength of the U.S. economy is in its mixed-economy features—a private market system with social welfare components. Traditionally, government has been a major partner with nonprofit organizations in delivering social services to Americans. The private sector cannot pick up the slack of government retrenchment in many social areas.

The government developed partnerships with nonprofit organizations to help it carry out welfare-state functions and deliver social welfare services. In fact, the government has been the major source of nonprofit-independent sector funding. The evolution of voluntary associations has enabled the federal government to use nonprofit organizations to decentralize the carrying out of public functions for the common good. The government has already begun giving subsidies directly to nonprofit organizations to provide services.

All the talk about vouchers to be given directly to consumers for them to purchase goods and services directly is a result of budget-deficit planning. The budget deficit has already cut the funding available to nonprofit organizations. Reduced support from the federal government has already pushed nonprofit organizations into the commercial market for income.

The movement toward privatizing some government services began during the presidencies of Ronald Reagan and George Bush. This philosophy advocated the use of vouchers to compel users to seek alternative private-sector markets to traditional government help. But even Reagan's commission, the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives, concluded in 1981 that it would be impossible for the private sector to pick up the slack in government retrenchment.

furthermore, in 1992, corporations contributed only 6 percent of the total amount of charitable giving in the United States. The increases in the demand for social services continue to be out of proportion to the money available to nonprofit organizations. Nonprofit organizations are unlikely to be able to compensate for the current reductions in federal funds.

Over the past 18 years, the largest percentage of cuts in the federal budget has been in the discretionary grants to states and local governments, but the increase in the demand for social services still compels the nonprofit sector to respond. Likewise, the projected cuts in revenue for nonprofit organizations is disproportionate to the amount of the federal budget it consumes. Ironically, this retrenchment of federal dollars comes when the private sector is downsizing through layoffs, mergers, reorganizations and transfer of work to other countries. If the United States has a recession because of high interest rates, it will cause further demands for services by nonprofit organizations.

Nonprofit organizations have been increasing fees, donations, user fees and fund-raising. But those alternatives don't replace federal dollars; they have traditionally been effective only in supplementing a declining base from the federal government. The private sector has become more involved, but it is naive to think that the corporate sector is going to continue to increase giving at levels needed to fill the gap caused by government retrenchment.

Corporate social responsibility depends on the health of the economy as a whole. The business of business is business, and the continued evolution of corporate involvement is tied to the ability to make a profit over long periods. The lack of resources to respond to increased demand leads to doubt about whether private organizations can continue to provide adequate services. Private giving is projected to have to increase by 95 percent between now and 2002 to fill the gap of federal partnership with nonprofit organizations. Voluntary associations are a unique phenomenon in American culture that have had a long affiliation with government in providing social services.

Nonprofit organizations provide services including health care, food pantries, social welfare, housing, economic development and education. The services they provide are not a statistical aberration; they represent help to real faces. Can we afford a contract with America without them?

GUARDCARE: A TRAINING PROGRAM ON TARGET

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 1995

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, one of the smartest uses of Federal resources is the Colorado National Guard's free clinic for Denver's medically underserved. The clinic, a National Guard GuardCare program, was set up in the baseball stadium and served 640 people in the first 4 days.

GuardCare is a civil-military program designed to provide military training while benefiting the local community. In Denver, 1,633 people who otherwise would not have access to medical treatment benefited. Across the State it will serve 5,000 people in need of care. The program involved the whole community. With the help of U.S. West, it incorporated high tech telemedicine techniques that