

Since 2000, the number of large PBMs has declined and the concentration among the “Big Three” PBMs has increased. The merger of Express Scripts and Medco reduces the options for large plans from three to two. This new mega PBM will control over 40 percent of the national prescription drug volume.

Mr. Speaker, given the possible concentration of market share by the mega PBM, I urge my fellow colleagues to demand transparency and accountability in this industry.

IN HONOR OF RICHARD TYLER-TIGERMAN

HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 7, 2012

Mr. FARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and achievements of Richard Tyler-Tigerman, who recently passed away at the age of 89. Richard was a remarkable man, beloved by all who had the great fortune to know him. Our nation is a more cultured place for his lifetime of efforts.

Richard became best known in my hometown of Carmel, California, as the Director of the Sunset Cultural Center. In that role he helped develop the Sunset Center—at one time the elementary school that I attended as a boy—into a world renowned performing arts center. And while he was expanding the national and international cultural impact of the Sunset Center, he never lost sight of his neighbors and made sure that he and the Sunset Center were still a local community resource. Richard was a true cultural icon in Carmel, always welcoming, convivial, and engaging.

Richard Tyler-Tigerman was born September 28, 1922, in Chicago, the ninth son of Hungarian immigrants. Apart from a two year stay in New York, where Richard participated in a WPA-sponsored children’s theatre project, Richard grew up in Chicago. His mother Minna, a classically trained singer herself, encouraged him and he got his break on stage playing Robin Hood in a high school production. He later studied theater at the University of Chicago until World War II started. He enlisted in the United States Army which eventually took him to the Philippines where he worked with different entertainment groups that came to lift troop morale. After the war, Richard studied theatre in Florida and Chicago on the G.I. Bill. Then, at Northwestern University, he taught and turned professional. For the rest of his life he remained a professional performance man: music, theater, recitals, opera, musical comedy, and eventually directing and producing. He directed the Chicago premiere of Leonard Bernstein’s opera “Trouble in Tahiti” to wonderful reviews.

He came to Carmel in 1975 to take on the directorship of the Sunset Center, a post he held until his retirement in 1990. He helped revive the Center, which had been struggling ever since the city of Carmel had converted the old school into a performing arts and cultural center. Richard saw his signal accomplishments there as presenting a performance pattern of dance companies, stimulating and interesting professional theater, opera, and

people of note, a film series chosen by the audience, and a series of varied and interesting entertainers. He continued beyond retirement to advise local officials who sought his insights about the unique artistic heritage of that city. He served on numerous civic boards and committees, including the Monterey Film Commission, Arts Habitat, and the State Theatre Preservation Group.

His partner of thirty-eight years is Constantine “Dino” Cocalis, with whom he shared a home and traveled extensively, particularly to the Greek isles. Richard had one son, Craig Ellis Tigerman, of Rock Island, IL. Grandchildren include Christopher Lee Gibrich of Grand Prairie, TX, Bethany Judith Kump of Rock Island, Chelli Marie Esser of Apple Valley, MN, Justin Thomas Wilson Tigerman of Chicago and Rock Island, and a step-grandchild, Richard Michael Albertson of Carbondale and Moline, IL. Great-grandchildren include Andrew James Doyle and Owen Benjamin Kump of Rock Island, and Sophia Marylyn Esser of Apple Valley. Two more great-grandchildren are on the way later this year.

Mr. Speaker, I know I speak for the whole House in extending our condolences to his loved ones and friends for their loss, and in honoring Richard’s contribution to our lives. The world is a better place because of Richard Tyler-Tigerman’s presence.

INTEREST RATE REDUCTION ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, April 27, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 4628: the Interest Rate Reduction Act.

Congress has a unique opportunity to prevent the scheduled doubling of student loan interest rates before July. Our failure to act will have debilitating effects on millions of Americans. Rather than serve as an obstacle to students wishing to further their education, Congress should work to make college accessible to all. Yet Congress is standing in the way by considering legislation that would pay for the extension of the interest rate reduction by repealing the Prevention and Public Health Fund, which funds essential health services for millions of Americans, including women and children. There is another sensible and responsible way to pay for keeping student loan rates low: end tax subsidies for big oil companies.

Young, educated Americans begin their adult lives financially strapped. Not only do these recent graduates have debt, they also have some of the greatest difficulty finding gainful employment. Recent college graduates have a higher unemployment rate than any other demographic group in the country. Sixty-six percent of students graduating from college today are leaving with student loan debt. On average, those students graduate with \$25,000 in debt. The total amount of student loan debt in this country is more than \$1 trillion dollars.

If we do not pass a measure that extends the reduced interest rate on student loans, more than 7 million students’ rates will double to 6.8 percent. Students who borrow the maximum in subsidized student loans will pay up to an additional \$1,000 in interest costs. It is our responsibility to give these students a chance to earn a quality education without the strings of unmanageable debt.

There is little profit to be had from trying to prevent diseases from occurring in the first place, which means pharmaceutical companies and others who profit from efforts to treat and cure diseases will not pay for such efforts. If we want to prevent cancer, the spread of HIV, outbreaks of West Nile Virus, and protect mothers and babies from tobacco; if we want to promote better nutrition, birth defect reduction, preparedness for bioterrorism, and breast and cervical cancer screenings; if we want to protect our children from lead in our homes and yards, the childhood obesity epidemic, and otherwise invisible clusters of chronic diseases like Multiple Sclerosis, we have to fund these programs ourselves. The Prevention and Public Health Fund must be protected as a measure of self-protection.

This bill repeals the Prevention and Public Health Fund. I cannot support this bill.

DR. JAMES L. DOTI

HON. LORETTA SANCHEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 7, 2012

Ms. LORETTA SANCHEZ of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the accomplishments and contributions of a visionary in higher education, Dr. James L. Doti, on the start of his third decade as President of Chapman University.

Dr. Doti has devoted his academic career to Chapman University and has transformed it from a small local college to a prominent nationally ranked university.

Under his leadership, Chapman University has attracted exceptional faculty and students, including international and national award winners, noted scholars, best-selling authors, highly respected researchers and world-renowned performers.

Dr. Doti is an accomplished and active scholar, having published numerous articles, co-authoring two textbooks and serving as co-editor of a collection of readings in private enterprise.

Among his many accolades, Dr. Doti has received the George Washington Honor Medal from the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge and has been inducted into the Horatio Alger Association of Distinguished Americans.

In addition, Dr. Doti has played a critical role in establishing the School of Law and the Dodge College of Film and Media Arts at Chapman, both of which have achieved national distinction in their fields.

I congratulate President Doti on his exemplary service to higher education and wish him continued success.

HONORING GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY STUDENT ACTIVISTS DURING THE "LAST COLONY MARCH AND RALLY FOR D.C. DEMOCRACY"

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 7, 2012

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, in a week spent commemorating the 150th anniversary of the District of Columbia Compensated Emancipation Act, which was signed into law on April 16, 1862, freeing the first slaves in the United States. District residents were again reminded of the denial of freedom and democracy that exist at home. On Thursday, April 19, 2012, leaders of the D.C. Statehood Student Association and George Washington University students marched from The George Washington University campus to the Capitol as part of the "Last Colony March and Rally for D.C. Democracy." Six of them engaged in acts of civil disobedience and were arrested.

Along the three-mile route from Kogan Plaza to Upper Senate Park, others joined the young activists, calling for action on important matters of D.C. democracy, ranging from budget autonomy to full congressional representation. The six activists, Brian Crawford, Corante Henderson, Moo Ho Bae II, Markus Batchelor, Matt Laurinavicus, and Patrick Kennedy, went into the street at Constitution Avenue and First Street, where they sat down and blocked traffic, and were arrested for their act of civil disobedience.

Their courage shows that the civil disobedience that began here one year ago will continue until Congress grants D.C. full democracy. On April 11, 2011, the D.C. Mayor and six members of the D.C. Council were among 41 people who were arrested on Capitol Hill in a large display of civil disobedience. They protested the action of Congress and the administration in trading away the District's right to spend its local funds on abortion services for low-income women.

I ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the courageous acts of Brian Crawford, Corante Henderson, Moo Ho Bae II, Markus Batchelor, Matt Laurinavicus, and Patrick Kennedy, students at The George Washington University and leaders in the D.C. Statehood Student Association. They exemplify the time-honored tradition of using civil disobedience to combat injustice, and remind us that the District's great struggle for democracy is expanding and will continue until freedom and equality come to the District of Columbia.

IN RECOGNITION OF NATIONAL
TEACHER APPRECIATION WEEK

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 7, 2012

Ms. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to observe National Teacher Appreciation Week and to thank teachers across the nation for their dedication. Teachers touch the lives of so many children throughout their careers and have a unique role in bringing to-

gether families and communities to develop our Nation's most valuable resource, our children.

Our former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt first introduced the idea of a National Teachers' Day in 1953. Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I think, at a child's birth, if a mother could ask a fairy godmother to endow it with the most useful gift, that gift would be curiosity." Thankfully, our children do have such figures in their lives: the teachers who instill curiosity and a love of learning. I think we can all point to a teacher in our past who inspired imagination and a sense of discovery.

As a former preschool teacher, I understand the difficulties teachers face today. With growing class sizes, shrinking budgets, and harsh scrutiny of standardized testing, this important profession has become more challenging than ever, and we must do more to reaffirm our commitment to educators.

Education is the key to our economic success. The quality of our education system affects us as a country and as individuals who provide for ourselves and our families. We cannot remain competitive without an educated and passionate workforce, and supporting our teachers is the wisest investment we can make in our country's future.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give a heartfelt thanks to the hardworking teachers of the 37th Congressional District and across the Nation. I encourage students, parents and school officials to participate in the events of National Teacher Appreciation Week.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE AND THE
1%

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 7, 2012

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, an op-ed in the April 19, 2012 Wall Street Journal by Mark Spitznagel explains how the Federal Reserve's monetary easing program, in place since the financial crisis of 2008, has continued the massive transfer of wealth from the Middle Class directly to the richest.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 19, 2012]
HOW THE FED FAVORS THE 1%
(By Mark Spitznagel)

A major issue in this year's presidential campaign is the growing disparity between rich and poor, the 1% versus the 99%. While the president's solutions differ from those of his likely Republican opponent, they both ignore a principal source of this growing disparity.

The source is not runaway entrepreneurial capitalism, which rewards those who best serve the consumer in product and price. (Would we really want it any other way?) There is another force that has turned a natural divide into a chasm: the Federal Reserve. The relentless expansion of credit by the Fed creates artificial disparities based on political privilege and economic power.

David Hume, the 18th-century Scottish philosopher, pointed out that when money is inserted into the economy (from a government printing press or, as in Hume's time, the importation of gold and silver), it is not distributed evenly but "confined to the coffers of a few persons, who immediately seek to employ it to advantage."

In the 20th century, the economists of the Austrian school built upon this fact as their

central monetary tenet. Ludwig von Mises and his students demonstrated how an increase in money supply is beneficial to those who get it first and is detrimental to those who get it last. Monetary inflation is a process, not a static effect. To think of it only in terms of aggregate price levels (which is all Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke seems capable of) is to ignore this pernicious process and the imbalance and economic dislocation that it creates.

As Mises protégé Murray Rothbard explained, monetary inflation is akin to counterfeiting, which necessitates that some benefit and others don't. After all, if everyone counterfeited in proportion to their wealth, there would be no real economic benefit to anyone. Similarly, the expansion of credit is uneven in the economy, which results in wealth redistribution. To borrow a visual from another Mises student, Friedrich von Hayek, the Fed's money creation does not flow evenly like water into a tank, but rather oozes like honey into a saucer, dolloping one area first and only then very slowly dribbling to the rest. The Fed doesn't expand the money supply by uniformly dropping cash from helicopters over the hapless masses. Rather, it directs capital transfers to the largest banks (whether by overpaying them for their financial assets or by lending to them on the cheap), minimizes their borrowing costs, and lowers their reserve requirements. All of these actions result in immediate handouts to the financial elite first, with the hope that they will subsequently unleash this fresh capital onto the unsuspecting markets, raising demand and prices wherever they do.

The Fed, having gone on an unprecedented credit expansion spree, has benefited the recipients who were first in line at the trough: banks (imagine borrowing for free and then buying up assets that you know the Fed is aggressively buying with you) and those favored entities and individuals deemed most creditworthy. Flush with capital, these recipients have proceeded to bid up the prices of assets and resources, while everyone else has watched their purchasing power decline.

At some point, of course, the honey flow stops—but not before much malinvestment. Such malinvestment is precisely what we saw in the historic 1990s equity and subsequent real-estate bubbles (and what we're likely seeing again today in overheated credit and equity markets), culminating in painful liquidation. The Fed is transferring immense wealth from the middle class to the most affluent, from the least privileged to the most privileged. This coercive redistribution has been a far more egregious source of disparity than the president's presumption of tax unfairness (if there is anything unfair about approximately half of a population paying zero income taxes) or deregulation.

Pitting economic classes against each other is a divisive tactic that benefits no one. Yet if there is any upside, it is perhaps a closer examination of the true causes of the problem. Before we start down the path of arguing about the merits of redistributing wealth to benefit the many, why not first stop redistributing it to the most privileged?

HONORING MEDAL OF HONOR
RECIPIENTS

HON. MAC THORNBERRY

OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, May 7, 2012

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to recognize the thirteen Medal of Honor