

December
2004
Vol. 12 No.10

OSARC newsletter

In This Issue

- 2 - COMRO Report
- February Events
- 3 - The Grinch That Stole
Workers' Rights
- 4 - Social Security Update
- 5 - OSARC at the Armory
- 6 - Kathryn's Election
Adventure



OSARC

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In the holiday spirit at the December OSARC meeting were (left to right) co-vice-chair Trudy Stone, Vincent DiGesù, co-vice-chair Ana Vives, co-vice-chair Sallie Stroman and co-chair Allan Rose.

NEW YEAR IS A TIME FOR RENEWAL

January marks the start of another OSARC membership year. Whether your dues were current for 2004 or lapsed sometime in the past – even if you’ve never been an OSARC member – you are receiving this issue of the *OSARC Newsletter*. We encourage you to take a moment to complete and return the “Dues Payment and Membership Form” enclosed with this newsletter along with your check for \$18 in the return envelope provided. Your membership brings you ten issues of this newsletter, monthly luncheons with speakers of interest to OSA retirees and the opportunity to jointly act on issues of importance to all retired City employees. Join us!

“GRINCH OF THE YEAR” WAL-MART TARGETS CITY

In a sort of reverse holiday present to New York workers, retail giant Wal-Mart announced in early December it plans to open its first NYC location in Rego Park, Queens. Opposition from labor was swift and vocal. [See page 3]

Next Organization of Staff Analysts Retirees Club Meeting

Wednesday • January 12, 2005 • 12:30–2:30 pm

OSA Office • 220 East 23rd Street • Suite 709

We’re Back! Join us in the newly restored union office.

IT’S PARTY TIME!

Celebrate the New Year With an Open Talent Show!

We invite your poems, music, stories, jokes, art, etc.

Call Co-chair Mary Hillman at 718.462.6485
and tell her what you can contribute.

OSARC Officers 2004-2005

Co-Chair.....	Mary Hillman
Co-Chair.....	Allan Rose
Co-Vice-Chair.....	Trudy Stone
Co-Vice-Chair.....	Sallie Stroman
Co-Vice-Chair.....	Ana T. Vives
Treasurer.....	Louis Starkey
Secretary.....	Barbara Jones



Newsletter Editor.....Rob Spencer

We'll Be Seeing You in All the Old Familiar Places

A total of thirty-two (32) members and friends attended the December OSARC meeting:

Renée Bash, Elizabeth Borden, Vincent DiGesù, Richard Fink, Manny Friedman, Beverly Freierman, Tom Gorse, Stan Granat, Betty Henderson, Mary Hillman, Barbara Jones, Roslyn Jones, Irving Kreindler, Jane Kronholtz, Rosanne Levitt, Hank Mandel, Nilsa Mangual, Jim McKeon, Dan Morgan, Sadye Olivieri, Fred Ranzoni, Allan Rose, Barbara Schwartz, Louis Starkey, Trudy Stone, Sallie Stroman, Madeline Taylor, Hattie Thomas, Ana T. Vives, Donald Weinberg, Margaret Williams, and Isza Williams-Darlington.

We hope to see **you** at our next meeting.

The list of those who took part in the November trip to the NY Botanical Garden arrived too late for inclusion in last month's newsletter. The following accompanied OSARCer **Chuck Baroo** on the Bronx outing:

Gloria Djaha and her friend **Florence, Joan Doheny, Stan and Diane Granat, Elizabeth Henderson, Mary Hillman, Dan Morgan, Edna Riley, Allan Rose, Elaine Silver, Madeline Taylor, Hattie Thomas, Margaret Williams and Isza Williams-Darlington.**

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February To Be A Taxing Month For OSARC

Mark your calendar for the February 9 OSARC meeting. Elizabeth Kinney of the Internal Revenue Service will once again be our guest, bringing you the latest information on tax policies as they affect older Americans.

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African-American Culture Gets OSARC Nod

In a fitting celebration of African-American history month, OSARC's travel committee has proposed a trip to the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture. The tentative date/time is February 16, 2005 at 11am. Tours are 45 minutes long and must be reserved a month in advance. A final decision will be made at the January meeting. The Schomburg Center is located at 135th Street & Malcolm X Blvd. (Lenox Ave.) and is convenient to public transportation via the no. 2/3 trains to 135th Street.

COMRO Report

OSARC representative to the Committee of Municipal Retiree Organizations Jim McKeon reports that there was no COMRO meeting in December. COMRO will meet next on January 12, 2005. COMRO Chair Emeritus Lawrence Kaplan did provide members with information on the state of the US economy. He notes that the FY2004 budget deficit was a record \$413 billion, according to the Congressional Budget Office. On inauguration, the Bush administration inherited a projected \$5.6 trillion budget *surplus* over the next decade. The CBO now projects a \$2.3 trillion deficit as of the start of Bush's second term. Should Bush's first term tax cuts be made permanent, \$2.2 trillion would be added to the deficit. The cost of the Iraq occupation is also expected to soar.

Kaplan noted that the national debt on Bush's inauguration was \$5.3 trillion and stands today at \$7.4 trillion, a 40% increase. Interest alone on the debt approaches \$200 billion a year, "reducing the nation's ability to spend for necessary domestic economic programs."

Kaplan cites economists on the dangers of the deficit and concludes that the Bush administration should "balance the federal budget, thus eliminating the annual deficit and lowering interest costs which must be paid to holders of US Treasury securities. To do this, the administration will have to roll back the tax cuts to generate more tax revenue. Failure to take steps to improve America's vulnerability will surely result in an economic collapse."



OSARCers at the December meeting.

In Memoriam

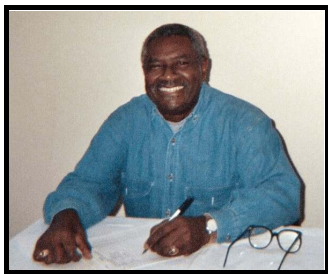
The *Newsletter* has learned of the passing of the following retirees: **Mark Adise** who retired from the Dept. of Health & Mental Health, **Elliot Bainson**, who retired from the Dept. of Sanitation, **Branda Fox** who retired from the Dept. of Health & Mental Health, **Marjorie Roachford** who retired from the Human Resources Administration, **Ann Sternberg** who retired from the Dept. Of Health & Mental Health, and **Doris Trotter** who retired from the Dept. of Citywide Administrative Services. We extend our deepest condolences to their families and friends.

OSARC on the Web: The OSARC section of the union website has recently been updated to include issues of this newsletter sent to all retirees each year through 2004. Go to www.osaunion.org, click "enter," then the OSARC button.

Labor To Fight Wal-Mart Arrival In NYC

Discount retail behemoth Wal-Mart announced its entry into the New York City market in early December, with a plan for a store in Rego Park, Queens. The company unveiled plans to build a 135,000 square foot store on the site of a parking lot at 62nd Drive and Junction Boulevard, adjacent to the former Alexanders department store site, now home to retailers Sears, Bed, Bath and Beyond and Old Navy.

The proposal drew immediate and heavy fire from the New York City Central Labor Council and local elected officials. Brian McLaughlin, head of the CLC, quoted in the December 17 *New York Times*, said "Wal-Mart is a buzzword for indecency."



OSARC treasurer Louis Starkey at the December meeting.

In a letter to CLC union affiliates, McLaughlin said, "The battle against Wal-Mart is about maintaining quality community living standards. The true legacy of Wal-Mart isn't lower prices...[it] is lower living standards for hard-working Americans and those overseas."

Wal-Mart, which recently received the 2004 "Grinch of the Year" Award from the nationwide labor-community campaign Jobs With Justice, is both the nation's largest retailer and its largest employer. In citing the company, Jobs With Justice noted "Wal-Mart is a driving force in setting wage standards wherever its stores are located. Despite nearly \$9 billion in profits, its wages are so low that many employees are eligible for food stamps."

JWJ cited Wal-Mart for taking extensive advantage of public subsidies in the form of tax breaks and development incentives while setting enormous barriers to workers attaining employer-provided medical benefits. As a result, one study cited by JWJ, showed that Wal-Mart workers in California sought \$86 million a year in state aid because of their low benefits and wages.

Wal-Mart was sued in 2004 in the largest sex-discrimination case in history on behalf of 1.6 million current and former workers.

Congressman Anthony Weiner, whose office released a report in December on Wal-Mart's business practices, told a December 16 rally that "When it comes to Wal-Mart, they don't have discussions with the community, they steamroll the community. We're not going to allow that here."

The report charges that Wal-Mart pays its workers 20% less than comparable employers and forces employees to work mandatory overtime without pay. In addition, it notes that the average Wal-Mart worker earns less than \$1,000 a month after taxes because of an average workweek of only 32 hours.

Stuart Applebaum, president of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, in a December 22nd story in the *Queens Chronicle* said Wal-Mart faces 38 state and federal lawsuits filed by hourly workers claiming they were forced to work unpaid off-the-clock or with doctored time sheets.

Wal-Mart is both completely non-union and virulently anti-union, actively blocking attempts by its workers to organize. The company distributes guides to managers on tactics to prevent unionization and has been sanctioned by the National Labor Relations Board for illegal anti-organizing efforts.

Weiner's study showed that fewer than two-thirds of Wal-Mart employees receive health insurance, largely due to long waits for eligibility and extremely high premiums.

The company's overseas human rights record was also scored in the report. Wal-Mart, the Weiner report says "aggressively pursues cheap overseas labor in a quest to drive down production costs. Specifically, Wal-Mart overwhelmingly relies on Chinese manufacturers notorious for their sweatshop conditions."

Finally, the entry of Wal-Mart into a community is anti-competitive, according to the report. For example, a study of supermarkets noted that for each Wal-Mart opening, two supermarkets close in a given community. The Central Labor Council's McLaughlin urged all unions to "confront Wal-Mart to stop the retail giant from turning good jobs into bad jobs, from blocking workers from the right to organize a union, from turning taxpaying workers and their families into welfare-eligible families supported by taxpayers, and from turning workers with health insurance into the ranks of the uninsured."



OSARCers at the December meeting.

He announced the formation of a committee with the United Food and Commercial Workers Union and the Retail Wholesale and Department Store Union to help block Wal-Mart's efforts. A CLC staffer, Jean Kim, has been assigned to the issue full-time. For more information on how you can become involved, contact Jean Kim at 212-604-9552.

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Can You Help US Locate Their Survivors?

The Organization of Staff Analysts' Welfare Fund is seeking to reach surviving family members of **Marjorie Roachford** (HRA) and **Ann Sternberg** (DOH). Repeated mailings have been returned. Survivors of both of these OSA members are due benefits from the Welfare Fund. If you know how to reach their family members, please call Diana Carroll at the OSA office, 212.686.1229.

OSARCers Get Social Security Update

Alex Busséy, Area Representative for the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare and



Alex Busséy addresses the December OSARC meeting.

formerly Assistant Regional Commissioner for the Social Security Administration, addressed the OSARC membership December 8th about the history, concept and current status of the Social Security program and renewed attempts by the Bush administration to privatize Social Security.

Mr. Busséy drew a comparison between the financing of the current Social Security program through the Social Security Trust Funds and the concept of privatization advanced by the Bush administration.

The current Social Security program, Busséy said, was legislated in 1935 and began by taxing workers on base wage earnings of \$3,000 a year. Benefits were paid beginning in January of 1940. The original concept of the program was to partially replace income lost due to retirement and death. Disability benefits were added significantly later, in 1956.

The program works like an insurance policy – it is universal, mandatory and pays benefits as an entitlement based upon an individual's covered work under the program. An individual must work a certain amount of time in order to acquire insured status. Forty quarters of covered work (10 years) ensures one benefits for life. Disability entitlement may require fewer quarters of covered work.

Busséy noted that only a set yearly maximum wage base is subject to Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) taxation. The maximum has risen from \$3,000 in 1936 to \$87,900 in 2004. Wages above the maximum are not taxed. Therefore, a person who earns up to \$87,900 this year is taxed on all their earnings, while an individual who earns above that cut-off is only taxed on the first \$87,900 in wages.

The tax rate has also increased through the years, said Busséy and is currently set at 12.4%, with the worker contributing half of that amount and the employer the other half. These figures do not include the FICA tax for Medicare, which is similarly divided between workers and employers at 1.45% each. A self-employed individual pays the entire amount on his or her own behalf.

Today, benefits are paid under the program to workers themselves upon normal retirement (presently 65-67, depending on birth year) or early retirement (prior to the normal retirement age for their birth year and presently 62) and to surviving wives, husbands and children, and to those who are disabled, among others.

Busséy noted that President Bush has taken his reelection as a *mandate* to proceed with plans to privatize Social Security, but he has thus far announced no specific plan for how he intends to implement private accounts.

Busséy reported that Bush has spoken in the past of workers putting 6-7% of their payroll contributions into individual private accounts, rather than the Trust Fund. Setting up private accounts for individuals would mean putting in place a new agency to administer the program. This would cost somewhere between 7 and 9 trillion dollars. It is not clear where Bush would find the money, since the country is running a huge deficit and it would not be feasible to borrow more money.

Busséy said the privatization concept is not *necessarily* a bad one, but the Wall Street stock market environment is very precarious and there is *no guarantee of returns*. Under Social Security, there is a *guaranteed benefit by formula*.

There are serious problems in Medicare, according to Busséy. The Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 changed Medicare+Choice to Medicare Advantage, which allows older Americans to have greater access to more of Medicare's private managed care plans with better benefits at lower costs. Premiums and out-of-pocket expenses are projected to go down about 10%, said Busséy. Congress has granted over \$14 billion over the next ten years to encourage

private managed care plans to take part. This would appear to be a positive development, observed Busséy, but the costs will eventually likely be higher than traditional Medicare, as private providers increase their charges to the government.

The Medicare Part B premium, which cost \$54/month in 2002 will rise to \$78.20 monthly in 2005. The new privatized drug benefit under the Medicare Modernization Act, Part D, takes effect in January 2006. Most seniors have focused on only the initial costs of the plan: an estimated monthly premium of \$35, a \$200 deductible and the “donut hole” in coverage that forces participants to pay the full cost of their prescriptions once annual drug costs exceed \$2,250 until they reach the catastrophic level of \$5,100. They should also realize there is no built-in protection from rising drug costs.

There was a lively question and answer session following Busséy's presentation:

- OSARC members raised the fact that there are proposals to “scrap the cap,” that is to tax *all wages* under Social Security rather than a limited wage base. Busséy noted that this seems to be an excellent proposal, as it would appear to increase the equity of the system. However, the benefit formulas would also have to be changed in order to avoid an unintentional windfall for the wealthy.
- There was a recap of how social security benefits are computed and why there is a family maximum.
- The question arose of whether it is advantageous to take a reduced benefit at an earlier age? Busséy said it probably was, but it is an individual matter. On average, Busséy said, a person needs to live about 14 years after



entitlement before s/he would begin to lose money by collecting at an early versus full retirement age.

- Busséy noted that the Trust Fund is solid until (at least) 2042 under current law.
- Retirees get a cost of living adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index, so that their benefits retain the same purchasing power from year to year. There is a proposal to adjust it downward. This would definitely

slow the rising costs of entitlements.

- What are the alternatives to individual accounts? Cutting benefits, raising taxes, and government investing.
- What can be done to prevent bad things from happening to Social Security? Busséy suggested OSARCers should write or call their Senators and Members of Congress to protest – and to do it as individuals, not as an organization.

'Tis the Season. . .

More than 600 active members, retirees and friends attended the Organization of Staff Analysts' annual holiday party at the 67th Street Park Avenue Armory December 16th. Below we provide a glimpse of some of the OSARCers in attendance.



Recuperating OSARCer Jean Anmuth with friend Chuck Zlatkin (left) and OSA vice-chair Tom Anderson (right).



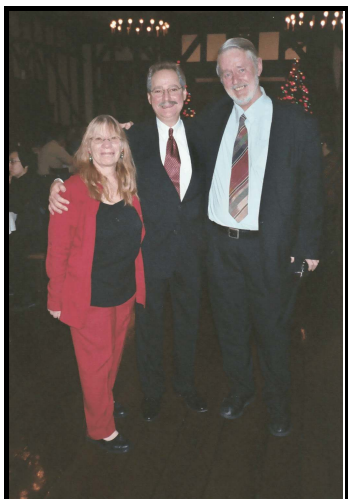
OSARC co-chair Allan Rose, co-vice-chair Ana Vives and member Renée Bash.



OSARCers Dan Morgan and Elizabeth Henderson with OSARC co-chair Mary Hillman (center).



Mary Hillman, Allan Rose, Victor, Jean Anmuth, Renee Bash and Edna Riley.



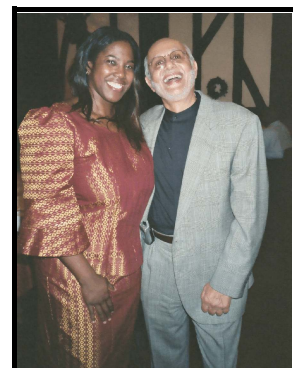
OSA Executive Director Sheila Gorsky and Chairperson Bob Croghan with likely 2005 mayoral candidate Fernando Ferrer.



Edna Riley, Ana Vives & husband Tony.



Bill Douglas



Chuck Baroo with OSA board member Sandra Thompson.

What I Did On Election Day

by OSARC member Kathryn Nocerino

George W. Bush! The way I figured it, we hadn't had this – um – “special” a President since Tricky Dick. I began to realize that if I didn't become active in the 2004 election, whatever happened would be *my fault*. Yes, my fault alone.

So, I worked for Dean. I attended “meetups” in tiny, overpopulated Lower East Side bars. I flyer'd. I jumped up and down at rallies. Casting dignity aside, I wore ugly campaign t-shirts. Then Dean pulled out of the race.



Kathryn Nocerino at a 2003 OSARC meeting.

When Kerry became the designated Democratic candidate, I resolved to vote for him, but some of his mainstream Democratic supporters didn't pass the Nocerino “sniff test.” I would need to work for Bush's downfall indirectly.

I went online and gave what money I could, via moveon.org, to voter registration efforts in swing states. However, the closer the election came, the more my conscience bothered me.

For the first time in my life I cast an absentee ballot, in order to free myself up for work on or near election day.

ACT (America Coming Together) was soliciting volunteers. On election eve, I sat in the underheated offices of a social service organization I will not name (to preserve their non-profit status) and, following a “script” given to volunteers, made calls to registered voters in the swing state of Ohio. I asked each if he or she was going to vote, if they knew where their polling place was, etc. When polling place and district questions arose, I gave them a toll-free number to call. We were supposed to be vaguely nonpartisan, but also had to announce that “we support change in this election.”

ACT also wanted us to find out, at the close of each call, who the person was going to vote for. Funny thing – each and every Kerry supporter gleefully and actively volunteered that fact. But not one of the Bush people – I made 112 calls before my voice gave out – announced their intention. I couldn't decide whether they were hostile, ashamed, or both.

I recall two invisible Ohioans in particular. One was a sweet old woman with the remarkable name of Mae Wedding. She said she was 96 years old, still drove and that she was trying to get her contemporaries interested in the election, but that most of them were “a bunch of old poops!” I didn't have the heart to ask her who she was voting for.

The other memorable call was to a guy with a very long, umlaut-studded surname. He started out by asking me who I was, why the hell I was bothering him, who the hell was I to tell him he had to vote and whether I was a goddamn subversive. When I finally got to the question of Bush or Kerry, he let loose a deafening roar and hung up. It occurred to me that ACT's phone strategy might also be getting the vote out for Georgie-poo.

ACT also had buses going to Pennsylvania on election day. I signed up. They told us to pack lunch, so I had to buy an insulated bag. The shelver in K-Mart who retrieved it for me told me that “*God will choose the winner of the election.*” Momentarily stunned, I suggested that “God” is probably too busy to futz around with the U.S. election process. “No”, said the guy, “*he who is the True Believer will win.*” I couldn't get over it. The guy obviously didn't have a pot to piss in, so how could he possibly vote for God's Gift to the Filthy Rich? He struck me as a textbook example of how poor Americans often vote against their economic self-interest.

Twenty ACT buses were scheduled to leave from New York City, four from my location alone on West 34th Street, in back of Macy's. By 8:30, the street was so packed with volunteers that people were asking us if we were a demonstration. Two of our four buses

never showed, cause unknown. Could Karl Rove have gotten to the bus company? ACT directed the un-bused portion of the group to one of the “Kerry Village” buses leaving from 8th Avenue.

Once on my bus, I noted that the average age of the volunteers was 25. I sat next to a very young hipster from Chelsea who gave me his life story. He was born extremely wealthy in Birmingham, Alabama, where, as a gay intellectual, he felt unwelcome. Bush made him feel even more unwelcome. Along with the rest of the bus, we applauded whenever we saw a roadside Kerry sign and booed whenever we spied the opposition.

The two ACT buses, after getting miserably lost several times, reached the staging point in Lancaster County PA, at around 1:45pm. As the bus pulled into the parking lot, an enormous cheer went up from the ACT minivans: “Yay, it's the New Yorkers!” I ask: when did you last hear people cheering you? It was a veritable lovefest!

They broke us into smaller groups, each of which had a different location and marching orders. Our van, piloted by a local visual artist and mother-of-three, was bound for a beautiful town called West Chester, a suburb of Philly, where we had to “flush out the vote” (go door-to-door asking people if they'd already been to the polls.) If the person hadn't voted, we would make two follow-up visits. If there was no answer, we'd leave a tag and literature at the door. Veronica, our driver, gave each of us a white baseball cap with the ACT logo “so that I can find you, if necessary, after dark.” She subdivided us into groups of two and three, giving each a sector map. Veronica apologized for the fact that our area “wasn't much of a challenge; it always goes solidly Democrat.”

Off I went with my co-flusher Len, a shrink. West Chester interested me. It looked like a cross between the West Village and Saratoga Springs, with lots of well-kept early 19th century housing stock interspersed with restaurants, boutiques and art galleries. Initially, I worried about Len because he kept

puffing and mopping his forehead. I needn't have. He outwalked me and, in addition, served as navigator and clock-watcher.

Virtually everyone was "elsewhere." We festooned the area with door-tags and pro-vote literature. We beleaguered pedestrians. Nearly the only place we hit "pay dirt" was a nursing home, where the concierge told us every senior had voted – either via mail or at the polls earlier in the day.

We completed our rounds two hours early. Noticing a MoveOn headquarters on the main drag, we asked our driver for permission to volunteer there. MoveOn sent us out to the same district to confirm a group of eleven votes at specific addresses. These people had promised to vote early on, but had never confirmed that they had voted.

The sun was going down. I noticed that the higher the street numbers went, the posher the real estate became. The residents were now home. Most had voted – the vast majority for Kerry – and had simply forgotten to confirm that fact with MoveOn. There were no street lights in the most expensive blocks. Some of the Halloween decorations were still up – looming zombies and Frankenstein's monsters – interspersed with the occasional (and much scarier) "Vote Bush" signs, which I uprooted and gently placed at curbside. Our last stop was a white house the size of an ocean liner. We could see, through the tall windows, a high-ceilinged sitting-room with a chandelier. Two enormous dogs more suited to hunting bears than (I hoped) MoveOn canvassers preceded a

very blonde man and his son to the front door. None of them were happy to see us. The man didn't volunteer whom he voted for. At last, a case of class-conscious voting, I thought.

On the way back to MoveOn's headquarters, we stopped at the polling place in our sector – the local historical society. The door was open and all the lights were on. The outside deck looked more like a street fair than an election. MoveOn was selling buttons and t-shirts; the Democrats everything from cupcakes to hot chili. I could not find a Republican. Maybe they'd just given up on the district. Past 8pm, everything should have been shut down. The Democratic district leader told us that the turnout was so immense that many voters were still waiting inside. Then he gave each of us some chili. No one could tell us how the vote was going, locally or nationally.

The guys holding beers in front of *The Spare Rib* – the only soul food place downtown – all said they'd voted Kerry. When they found out we were volunteers from the City, they offered to buy us a round. Unfortunately, we still hadn't checked in at MoveOn headquarters.

Once we reported on our eleven hold-outs, we learned that the picture nationally was "still too early to call." One of the volunteers – a trim, elegant man in his forties – told us he had been a lifelong Republican but had turned sharply left this past June because of the war in Iraq.

On the bus home, we listened to the radio. When the announcer called Penn-

sylvania for Kerry, the whole bus exploded in cheers of "*Bus 2! Bus 2!*" – as if we did it single-handedly.

There was an ACT post-election party somewhere on the Lower East Side, but I was too tired to go. Everyone hugged each other goodbye. At home, past midnight, my feet in a basin of hot water and Epsom Salts, I watched the returns, channel-surfing. Everyone was saying that the exit polls in the swing states were going anywhere from 65 to 75% Kerry. Then, around 1a.m., the image clouded. Tom Brokaw looked stricken when he said that Ohio was now "too close to call."

The next morning, I awoke to hear that the exit polls were "wrong" – the nation had gone 52 to 48% for Bush. Edwards went on TV to pledge, on behalf of the Democratic Party, that every last vote would be counted. Three seconds later, Kerry conceded.

Four more years. I am now over my near-homicidal rage. I am still waiting for a full recount due to massive voting irregularities in Ohio and Florida, but hope is fading.

Was what I did useful? I don't know. A couple of weeks ago, I attended a MoveOn house party on the Upper West Side, where I chaired a sub-group working on "next steps" – ensuring an honest election process, getting the Democrats "on message," and electing progressive candidates on the local level.

I hope these things happen. I'm going to try to make them happen. Our lives depend on it!

Happy Birthday to OSA Retirees Born in January!



Leslie Allen, Steven Balicer, Joanna Belt, Earlene Bethel, Michael Bharose, Andrea Bloom, Carmine Borzelli, Marlene A. Bowen, Rosemary Brown, Shirley Brugman, Burton Carlin, Maxine Carter, Johnsie Cheatham, Himangshu Chowdhury, Margaret Clay, George Cohen, Sheldon Cohn, Othon R. Collado, Gloria Colon, Lillian Cooper, Maria L. Crisci, Sadie Culler, Marilyn Daitzman, Marie Davis, Edward Davis, John Dellecave, William A. Douglas, Christine Dudley, Laraine Eldridge, May Engler, Carrie Fair-Smith, Philip Flaum, Jacquelyn Fleming, Beverly Freierman, Grace Gabrielsen, Joseph Garber, Boushra Ghaly, Eli Gottlieb, Frank Gulino, Claire Hall, Robert Henke Jr, Maria Ibanez, Morton Israel, Pauline James, Edwina Jenkins, Elizabeth Johnson, Mable Jones, Eileen V. Jordan, Linda Kavanagh, Sheldon Kier, Joel Leichter, Angela Lopez, Robert McCallum, Velarie Melvin, Charles Montalbano, John F. Nash, Edgar Noguerola, Fred Parris, Carol Payne, Regina E Pegues, Antony Penel, Rosetta Peterkin-Atwood, Irving Phillips, Nauford Phipps, Jack Pilchman, Lee Pleva, William Pope, Dorothy Ragin-Primus, Oswald Rivera, Ruby Ruffin, Benjamin Salisbury, Cheryl Samuels, Philip Sanchez, Marc Sawyer, Ina Sinclair, James Soto, Janette Springle, Peter Stanford, Louis C. Starkey, Aldo Vigliarolo, Carolyn Walton, Joseph Warfield, Joanne Webb, Shirley Wertheimer, Georgia Wheeler, John Yoshida, and Phyllis Zito.

ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION OF STAFF ANALYSTS RETIREES CLUB

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Gerardo V Afable
Hakimah Al-Zahra
Frederick Alexander
Carmen Alfaro
Tristan Allas
Alice Allen
Leslie Allen
Joseph Alvarez
Natividad R. Alvarez
Gilberte Ambrose
Marsha Ambrose
Paul Anderson
Aspacia Andros
Jean Anmuth
Florence Appelstein
Arthur D. Aptowitz
James Arango
William A. Archipoli
Henry Armendinger
Kenneth Asbedian
Hanacho Atako
Steven August
Neil Awalt
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Steven Balicer
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Mary Barlow
Charles Baroo
Beatrice Barr
Richard Barth
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Marjorie Baum
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Rose Beer
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Joanna Belt
Lynn Bender
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Maureen Benson
Elaine Silodor Berk
Herman Berkowitz
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Saul Bick
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Dorothy Byrd
Michael Calabrese
Diana Calvert
Eugene G. Calvert
Milton Campbell
John Campobasso
Burton Carlin
Joseph Caron
Phyllis Carr
Annette J Carrington
Belinda L Carroll
Louis Celi
Janice Cerra
Jean Claude Ceus
Peter Chan
Johnsie Cheatham
Kutikkattu Cherian
Arthur Chigas

Ida Chin
Estelle Chodosh
William Ciporen
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