

for example, asking welfare recipients to work when possible and college students to perform community service in return for student loans.

He said that the federal government can be downsized. He noted the 100,000 federal jobs he has already cut and pointed out how changes already in the works will result in the smallest federal workforce next year since the days of President Kennedy. At the same time, he said that government still has an important role to play. He does not view government as the enemy, but as a partner: It should not do things for us that we can do ourselves, but we should use government to do those things we can only do together.

The President said Congress should not go too far and roll back the progress made on cutting the deficit, reforming education, fighting crime, or improving public health and the environment. He said the new Congress should not respond to voter anger by taking it out on the most vulnerable in society—particularly the elderly and young children. As the President put it, we want lean government not a mean government.

The President stressed the need to prepare the American people for the demands of the new global economy. He mentioned vigilance on the deficit, reducing barriers to American exports, and his Middle Class Bill of Rights to help middle class families raise and educate their children, train for higher paying jobs, buy a first home, and save for retirement. He put a heavy emphasis on education as a key investment in our country's future.

The President was precise and forthright on some issues, like welfare reform and tax cuts, and oblique on others, like a balanced budget amendment, unfunded federal mandates, and deregulation. At times he displayed forceful leadership, and at other times he did not dispel the doubts about his position and his leadership.

What's Next: In the weeks ahead, the President must sharpen his vision for America. And then he needs to follow through. That will be the real test. Many Americans comment on a wide gap between the Clinton promises and the Clinton performance, and they question how long the President's positions will stand. He needs a strong follow through and a sharply focused agenda to build on the favorable reactions to his speech.

#### EYE BANK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA—MARCH 1995 NATIONAL EYE DONOR MONTH PROCLAMATION

##### HON. LARRY COMBEST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 1995*

Mr. COMBEST. Mr. Speaker, across the country, transplantation surgeries are saving and enhancing many lives. Eye, organ, and tissue donation and transplantation have benefited thousands of people nationwide. Today, I am asking that we take a moment to focus on eye donation and on the importance of preserving and restoring sight through the miracle of corneal transplantation. The benefits of sight restoring transplant surgery extend beyond the individuals who received the transplants; they also extend to the recipients' families, communities, and businesses. In recent years, the efforts of Congress, educators, and the media have had an enormous positive impact on the success of eye donor programs.

Every year thousands of corneal transplants are performed across the country, restoring precious sight to young and old. In 1993, over

90,000 eyes were donated to eye banks across the United States. From those eyes, over 40,000 corneas were used in transplantation procedures. The remaining eyes were used for research, training, and other surgical procedures. While the figures for 1994 are still being tallied, even greater totals are projected.

Anyone can be an eye donor. Neither cataracts, poor eyesight, nor age prohibit one from being a donor. However, it is important for individuals who want to be donors to inform family members of their wishes.

Since 1961, when the Eye Bank Association of America [EBAA] was founded, EBAA member eye banks have made possible one-half million corneal transplants, with a success rate of over 90 percent. The EBAA is the Nation's oldest national transplant association. The EBAA is dedicated to the restoration of sight through the promotion and advancement of eye banking. It has led the transplantation field with the establishment of medical standards for the procurement and distribution of eyes and comprehensive training and certification programs for eye banking personnel. These standards have been used as models for other transplantation organizations. There are over 110 member eye banks operating in over 150 locations in 43 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Canada, Saudi Arabia, England, and Australia.

Despite the extraordinary efforts of eye banks, there are still many people who wait in darkness for corneal transplant surgeries due to a lack of donated tissue. At any time in the United States, about 6,000 people are on waiting lists for corneal transplants. Public education is the best way to increase donation, as it enables people to talk to their loved ones and learn of their wishes before times of crisis and grief.

We, in Congress, can lead the effort to educate the public about the need for eye donation and encourage more Americans to become donors. We have joined the Eye Bank Association of America every year since 1983, and do so again by proclaiming March 1995 as National Eye Donor Month. In so doing, we call on all Americans to support us in promoting the worthy endeavor of enhancing the lives of fellow citizens through the restoration of sight.

#### 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF RIDGEWOOD-BUSHWICK SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER

##### HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 1995*

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this moment to offer my congratulations to the Ridgewood-Bushwick Senior Citizens Center [RBSCC] on its 25th anniversary celebration.

Through the leadership of its founder and first director, Assemblyman Vito Lopez, and the support of its staff, the elderly community of Bushwick has a center that is dedicated and committed to them and their families. Like the arches that support our city's bridges, the RBSCC is the arch for the Bushwick senior community. It bonds the older generation with the younger one. It is a place where our pioneers interchange ideas and provide solutions. It provides nutritional, recreational, and sup-

port services to over 600 seniors. When the daily struggles of life become overwhelming, the center is a safe haven.

Its continuous success is greatly due to the endless commitment and dedication of its staff and volunteers. Their hard work exemplifies that they, like Assemblyman Vito Lopez, share a common vision for a growing community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Assemblyman Vito Lopez for realizing his vision, the staff and volunteers for their undying labor, and the seniors for giving us insight and strength. Congratulations.

#### TRIBUTE TO GOSHEN COLLEGE

##### HON. TIM ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 1995*

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to the significant achievement of an institution in my district, a college of distinction that has been educating young people for 100 years: Goshen College in Goshen, IN.

Goshen College was originally founded in 1894 as the Elkhart Institute. In 1903 this institution evolved into Goshen College and adopted the motto "Culture for Service." Throughout the college's long history, it has maintained a partners-in-education relationship with the Mennonite Church which has supported the college as it developed and helped shape its direction. True to the spirit of its motto, the college has focused a great deal of energy to developing multicultural awareness. In 1968 the college added a study service trimester to its general education requirement. This unique program gives students the opportunity to live in a foreign country while studying language and culture and completing a service project. Goshen College has pioneered multicultural education and has become a model for other foreign study programs at colleges throughout the United States.

The fact that Goshen College has been educating and molding young adults for 100 years speaks to the dedication of the people who have been a part of that tradition. Mr. Speaker, I commend Dr. Victor Stoltzfus, president of Goshen College, and the many fine faculty, staff, and students who have given their hearts and energies to the college over the years. I am proud and honored to recognize this milestone in this illustrious history, and I know that Goshen College will continue to thrive in its second century.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE FEDERAL BUDGET STRUCTURE ACT OF 1995

##### HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 1995*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced the Federal Budget Structure Act of 1995. I am joined by my good friend and colleague, Representative BOB WISE, one of Congress' most forceful advocates of capital budgeting. While maintaining a unified budget, this

legislation seeks to identify, define, and present separate operating and capital components of the Federal budget, and to distinguish between Federal funds and trust funds.

I want to emphasize that this legislation retains the unified budget. It does not attempt to reduce the appearance of the Federal budget deficit through smoke and mirrors by taking capital expenditures off-budget. It seeks to provide what the existing budget presentation does not—adequate information on the revenues, expenditures, surplus/deficit amounts, and financing requirements for capital activities of the Federal Government. It also attempts to provide a distinction between Federal funds and trust funds, and between capital and operating activities in a manner which does not hinder identifying the resources needed to meet the Government's capital infrastructure needs.

As a concept, capital budgeting is very simple. It is nothing more than a planning device relied upon by business leaders and many State and local officials to help prioritize spending for the future. A capital budget, properly implemented, would improve the budget as a reporting, control, accounting, priority-setting, and fiscal policy tool. A capital budget assumes that capital is a limited resource, and for planning purposes, there is a need to develop the best possible strategy to insure that future demands can be met.

The benefits of a capital budget are many. A capital budget:

- Focuses attention to a greater degree on the deteriorating physical infrastructure of the Nation and allows us to make more rational investment decisions;

- Promotes intergenerational equity by burdening future generations with debt service only for activities that provide future tangible benefits;

- Provides more equitable budget treatment of capital activities by avoiding the current front-end loading of the full costs in the first year; and

- Shows that borrowing to finance capital investments is accompanied by an increase in the Nation's assets.

A capital budget that remains part of the unified budget may also help us better define "What is a balanced budget?" As we move in the direction of a balanced budget, we need to more fully explore whether it makes sense for the Federal Government to balance its annual budget under current bookkeeping practices.

I am always frustrated by the process by which we make our budget decisions and the lack of information at our disposal. Cuts are displayed either agency by agency, function by function, or program by program but generally there is no distinction about the substance of the cuts, whether they're reductions in investment spending such as new highways, or cuts in operational expenses of an agency.

When the House is fashioning budget resolution, as we're doing now, there is a similar lack of information about the nature of our spending proposals; that is, to what degree are we investing in assets, consumables, operating expenses, and human enterprise programs. The current budget process makes no distinction.

Capital budgeting can help all of us do a better job planning for future spending in a more informed manner. It is not a gimmick and does not attempt to gloss over one Federal activity at the expense of another. It simply seeks to identify two very fundamental and

distinct economic activities—spending on assets, and spending on operations.

I encourage all Members to cosponsor and support this worthwhile legislation.

#### TRIBUTE TO MORTON A. SCHRAG

##### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 1995*

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to join me in congratulating Morton A. Schrag on the occasion of his retirement as director of the Westside Jewish Community Center in Los Angeles.

As a long-time member of the Westside Center, and as the congressional representative of a substantial number of its members, beneficiaries, and staff, I have profound gratitude for all Mort Schrag has done for the center and our entire community.

During the nearly two decades that Mr. Schrag served as the center's director, the constituency it served underwent radical changes. A previously Anglo area realized a sharp increase in the number of African-American families. In addition, a Jewish community consisting primarily of Jews who emigrated from Europe decades ago or were born in this country experienced an enormous influx of newly arrived refugees primarily from the former Soviet Union and Iran.

An individual less brilliant, creative, and dedicated than Mort Schrag would have been overwhelmed by the challenge of so many radical changes occurring over such a short period of time. Mort Schrag welcomed these challenges and used them to vastly expand the range of the Westside Jewish Community Center's programs.

Under Mort Schrag's leadership, the decades old educational and recreational programs were sustained and expanded. Intensive new programs were instituted to help immigrants acquire English language skills, master the culture of their new land and, in countless cases, achieve the coveted status of American citizen.

Two of Mort Schrag's innovations attracted national attention and emulation. He established a Senior Adult Day Care Center that addressed the special social, cultural, and interpersonal needs of individuals whose advancing age led to their social isolation and limited their ability to continue activities in which they were previously involved.

Mr. Schrag also established a Community College of Jewish Studies that brought Westside Center together with five area synagogues. This was a bold move and represented a dramatic collaboration of two traditions—the once secular centers movement and the traditional synagogue institutions—that had previously cooperated only at a minimal level.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and our colleagues to extend to Morton Schrag every wish for good health and success in all future endeavors, and for continued vigorous community involvement.

#### TRIBUTE TO PROCTOR CARTER

##### HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 1995*

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker today I wish to pay tribute to a great Missourian, Proctor Carter, who recently passed away. Born on April 10, 1907, this former World War II Army veteran, served the State of Missouri as the director of State division of welfare for 27 years, the longest tenure served by any welfare director in the United States.

Educated at the University of Missouri, Carter received a bachelor's degree in journalism, and a master's degree in art. He worked for 1 year at United Press International in Dallas, TX. After that he was assistant to the administrator for the Missouri Relief Commission, and an assistant administrator of the State Social Security Commission. In 1946 he became the director of the State division of welfare. After his retirement, Carter was a consultant to the Missouri Senate, informing on welfare legislation and appropriations. Carter was also an active member of the Academy of Missouri Squires, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and the American Public Welfare Association.

I urge my colleagues to join me in sending sympathy to his two sons, Robert Joe Carter and John Wallace Carter. A wonderful friend and community leader, Proctor Carter will be missed by all who knew him.

#### BLACK HISTORY MONTH

##### HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, February 1, 1995*

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate and honor the proud history of African-Americans during national Black History Month.

African-Americans have made invaluable contributions to the economic, cultural, scientific, and social fabric of our society. By celebrating February in this manner, our country can continue to learn about and draw upon the strength that this history of struggle, endurance, and achievement lends to us all.

This year we will pay tribute to the year 1895, and its importance to three prominent African-American leaders: W.E.B. DuBois, Frederick Douglass, and Booker T. Washington. In 1895, W.E.B. DuBois, a distinguished scholar, became the first African-American to receive a Ph.D. In that same year, we lost the Father of the Civil Rights Movement, as Frederick Douglass passed away. And Booker T. Washington, noted college president and statesman, gave his famous Atlanta speech. It was a significant period in the annals of African-American history.

As I reflect on the themes of accomplishment and selfless work, I am quickly drawn to my district and a gentleman who embodied the ideals of these great men, until his passing last December at the age of 96. The Rev. Robert Moody was a pastor, activist, educator, humanitarian, and friend to all who knew him.

For over 50 years, he championed the causes of equal rights and education as pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church. He mentored