

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

countless young people and emphasized the importance of education to young people. He broke Hartford's color barrier and became its first African-American member of the board of education. He uplifted his congregation and turned a once debt-ridden church into a thriving house of worship.

The Reverend Moody, like others we honor this month, was a rare and wonderful individual who, through words and action, helped make a difference to countless people throughout the State of Connecticut and the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, there are countless men and women who, like the Reverend Moody, improve the lives of many people on a daily basis. They may not be as famous as W.E.B. DuBois, or Frederick Douglass, or Booker T. Washington, but they are heroes in the same tradition. I honor the memory of the Reverend Moody, and the many others like him. And I also salute the future leaders who will challenge this Nation to reach its great potential.

DOROTHY QUINN OF NASSAU HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE TO GOP

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, those of us here in Washington who were pleased with the results of last November's elections tend to forget that the spadework for the Republican tidal wave of victories was done, not here in Washington, but in the precincts, towns, and villages across the country.

Countless volunteers in our 22d Congressional District did a lot of that spadework over the years at the grassroots levels. I have personal reasons for being grateful, because these volunteers have repeatedly helped return me to Congress with more votes than anyone else in the whole New York delegation. They were equally instrumental last year in the election of George Pataki as Governor. I'd like to single out one of those outstanding volunteers today.

Dorothy Quinn of Nassau has been doing yeoman's work for the Republican Party since the Eisenhower years. Her first involvement in local politics was stuffing envelopes, but this experienced inspired her and several others to form a Nassau Women's Republican Club. In 1957 she was elected the club's first president, an office she has held more than once.

Under her leadership the club grew in leaps and bounds. That leadership was recognized in her being chosen vice chairman of the Rensselaer County Republican Committee, and in her serving on the New York State Committee.

Also under her leadership, the Nassau Women's Republican Club was an active player in State and national party affairs, including trips to Washington and the State Capital in Albany. Dorothy Quinn herself participated in State and national conventions.

Mr. Speaker, where would we be without dedicated individuals like Dorothy Quinn? Our political system, wisely crafted by our Founding Fathers, is the envy of the world precisely because it takes advantage of such talents and energies.

She will be honored at a dinner February 14. Mr. Speaker, let us rise to pay our own tribute to an outstanding lady I am proud to call my friend, Dorothy Quinn, of Nassau, NY.

IN MEMORY OF HON. BRADFORD MORSE

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty, in the midst of our busy schedules, to remind our colleagues of the passing of one of our former colleagues, a man whose service to this institution, our country, and to the cause of world peace, is one of the great political legacies of our time.

I refer to the Honorable Bradford Morse of Massachusetts, who served admirably in this Chamber from the time of his first election 1960, until he resigned in May 1972 to become Under Secretary General of the United Nations.

As a colleague in this body, Bradford Morse served with great distinction. His understanding of and concern for the conduct of American foreign policy, especially during the Vietnam war, demonstrated Brad's extensive abilities.

Brad left the House at President Nixon's request to assume the position of Under Secretary General of the United Nations which had been made vacant by the death of Nobel Peace Prize laureate, Ralph Bunche. As Under Secretary General—the senior American in the United Nations—Brad was concerned with political and General Assembly affairs, humanitarian affairs, and human rights.

Those fortunate enough to have served with him in the House will recall his willingness to contribute all his time and his energies to any task he was asked to undertake, and to work with others in a spirit of cooperation that transcended party lines. One of the sayings for which he is remembered is "Let's get on with the job," and when Bradford Morse said that you knew he would be the first to get on the job. He was the kind of man who knew not only the details of complex international policies, but the first names and family histories of security guards in the Congress at the United Nations.

His work in the international arena earned him the respect, the gratitude, and the love of all who worked with him. He became Administrator of the United Nations Development Program, from 1976 to 1986, and Director of the International Emergency Operation for Africa, from 1984 to 1986. It has been said of Brad that millions of Africans are alive today because of his selfless dedication and hard work, but not one of them knows his name.

It has further been said of him that he was always ready with a firm handshake, a welcoming smile, and a genuine effort to forge a consensus whenever conflict arose. That seems to me to capture the essence of this great public servant.

It is the nature of our calling to see colleagues come and go, in a blur of elections and in a whirl of events, one after the other. But some of those colleagues leave an indelible mark on this institution because of their character, their talents, their warmth, and their

love of humanity. Bradford Morse was among this small, select group. He got on with the job, did his very best, and brought out the best in others. His service to our country, as a Congressman and as a statesman, is one of which his family, his home State of Massachusetts, and all his many friends should be proud.

Mr. Speaker, Bradford Morse left this body prior to my first election, so I never personally enjoyed the honor of serving with him as a colleague. However, I came to know him well throughout the 1970's and 1980's, when he was known nationally and internationally as one of the most knowledgeable individuals in the field of international development and relations. He was universally revered for his expertise and his professionalism.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of our colleagues to join with us in extending our condolences to Brad's family and in paying tribute to an outstanding public servant, one of those officials who make us all proud to be in public life.

Permit me also to avail myself of this opportunity to invite our colleagues to join at the graveside memorial services to be held at Arlington National Cemetery on Monday, February 6, 1995, at 3 p.m.

POSTHUMOUS TRIBUTE TO JAMES LERON CHERRY

HON. CARRIE P. MEEK

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 1, 1995

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is a distinct honor to pay tribute to one of Miami's unsung heroes, James Leron Cherry. His untimely demise on January 16, 1995, leaves a great void in our community.

Born in Moultrie, GA, Mr. Cherry overcame the abject poverty into which he was born. He worked even at an early age helping his father do odd jobs to put food on the family's table and clothes on his siblings. But he also developed an insatiable thirst for education, along with the acumen for learning the intricacies of carpentry and woodwork. At his country's calling, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and was assigned to the European theater during World War II. After the war and through his resilience and gritty determination, he obtained his college education from my alma mater, Florida A&M University, graduating with both bachelor's and master's degrees.

Married to the late Representative Gwen Cherry, my dear friend and predecessor in the Florida Legislatures, Mr. Cherry fully lived up to his calling as an educator. He was employed by the Dade County Public Schools in Miami where his high standards for learning and achievement won him the accolades of his beloved community. Promoted as coordinator of adult education at Miami Northwestern High School in the early 1960's, his successes in educating many a wayward inner-city youth become legendary. He gained the confidence of countless parents who saw him as the educator par excellence, entrusting him with the future of their children and confident that they would learn from him the tenets of scholarship and the pursuit of academic excellence under the rigors of a no-nonsense discipline.