

by almost 30 percent, and the payoff for a college degree was even higher. Despite these findings demonstrating the value of education, the House Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education under the Republican leadership has recently approved a bill to rescind over \$1.7 billion in education funding for fiscal year 1995. Many of these cuts will affect our Nation's most vulnerable youth: the poor, the homeless, and those with disabilities. If we truly value our young people and our future, we must support Federal funding for education. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the following letter of Jay Noren, chancellor of Minnesota State colleges and universities, to the Minneapolis Star Tribune which discusses the benefits to individuals and society of investing in education.

[From the Minneapolis Star Tribune, Feb. 28, 1995]

FUNDING EDUCATION REWARDS THE ENTIRE  
STAT IN THE LONG RUN

(By Jay Noren)

When Gov. Arne Carlson submits supplemental budget to the Legislature today, he has an opportunity to look beyond the immediate political horizon and demonstrate not only state but national leadership by investing in education.

Preliminary reports anticipate additional state revenue available in the next biennium, more than expected when the governor made his preliminary budget recommendations on Jan. 24.

This will be the time for the governor and legislators to focus on how state dollars can best be invested for the long-range good of Minnesota and its people. Education is precisely that investment. The investment funds should come from two sources:

The additional revenue should be earmarked for education.

The governor and legislators should reconsider the proposed 25 percent increase in spending for prisons and the 16.9 percent increase in health and human services, and invest a portion of that increase in education.

Clearly prisons and human services are worthy recipients of public funding. But these sectors have received 138 percent and 175 percent increases respectively since 1987, while higher education has received only a 36 percent increase, not enough to cover inflation and enrollment growth.

People are Minnesota's best natural resource. People who are trained and educated are a value-added form of that natural resource.

The governor's preliminary budget continued a 10-year trend, putting an ever-larger proportion of the state budget into criminal justice and health and human services, while putting an ever-smaller proportion into education.

Higher education—the state's technical colleges, community colleges, state universities, the University of Minnesota and student financial aid—would get 11.8 percent of the state budget under the governor's plan. In the mid-'90s, higher education got 15.5 percent.

Minnesota State Colleges and Universities (MnSCU) is the "home-town" higher education system that provides technical and academic education in every corner of Minnesota. The preliminary budget fell \$94 million short of maintaining current programs.

That shortfall will result in layoffs and huge tuition increases requiring students to pay more and get less—the equivalent of denying college to 14,000 students.

The University of Minnesota needs an increase in its base funding rather than the one-time money recommended in the earlier

budget—funding that will disappear in two years, creating an even larger crisis in 1997.

K-12 education needs funding to face large current increases in pupils which will continue for the next 10 to 15 years (enrollment that is also now beginning to affect higher education).

The governor said it right in his Jan. 24 message when he said the state's budget for the next two years should: make government accountable and affordable; support children and families; prepare young people for work; create jobs and sustain economic vitality, and build stable communities.

An investment in education directly addresses all five points:

Colleges and universities will be accountable. The July 1, 1995, merger of Minnesota higher education institutions is the most far-reaching restructuring of higher education in Minnesota history—and it has the potential for immense rewards for students, for employers and for the state. We have defined measurable goals and we are committed to reviewing every program, every building and every expenditure in our new system.

In the next two years we will reduce 20 colleges to 10 consolidated colleges. Each of these consolidated colleges will operate more efficiently with fewer administrators and better services to students.

We will reduce the central administration staff by 20 percent from the size of the three merging system offices.

We will undertake intensive evaluation of all educational programs not only to identify duplicate and ineffective programs but also to highlight centers of excellence that serve students best. Centers of excellence will receive additional resources largely from the reinvestment of savings gained from reducing and eliminating ineffective programs.

An investment in education supports children and families. An investment in education helps 5-year-olds in kindergarten and it helps 45-year-olds who need training or retraining for jobs. Unassailable statistics show that education correlates directly with income. People with an associate degree earn more than those with a high school diploma. People with a bachelor's degree or a master's earn still more. The ability to earn a decent income is the best stabilizing force for any family.

Prepare young people for work. We couldn't agree more with the governor's priority. That's what education does—it prepares people for work and responsible citizenship.

Create jobs and sustain economic vitality. Minnesota's towns and cities are full of businesses and factories started by graduates of our colleges and universities. Those businesses and factories employ our graduates. Clearly the thriving communities in Minnesota are those which either have—or are within easy reach of—a college or university. The 62 college and university campuses produce most of Minnesota's educated and hard-working employees, as well as most of our entrepreneurs, who create the businesses employing our citizens. The University of Minnesota campuses similarly fuel the economy and make unique contributions through research and graduate education which translate into new products, new businesses and solutions to human problems throughout the world.

As we move into an era with more older people, more children and fewer workers, state revenues and public programs for our citizens (including human services and crime prevention) will continually erode unless our workers succeed in earning more money. Do we want those workers to be struggling in minimum-wage jobs? Or do we want them trained and educated for high-income jobs in industries that are able to compete globally?

Investment in education will increase personal income and return state tax revenues needed to pay for Minnesota's other public programs essential to quality living.

Build stable communities. Efficient, energetic colleges and universities are a stabilizing force in their communities. Weakened colleges and universities, fighting to stay alive in the face of severe budget cuts, will cause serious community instability.

Minnesota became a great state by passionate preservation of its values and traditions. One of its most central traditions has been a strong public K-12 and higher-education system, open and accessible to all.

Gov. Carlson rightly asks education to accept change and to adapt itself to the immediate needs of the late '90s and the 21st century. We are eager to accept that challenge. But we cannot meet that challenge if primary and secondary schools, colleges and universities must use their energy for intensive care of critically ill schools and campuses rather than vital, healthy efforts to enhance students' fitness through accessible and innovative education.

Minnesota young people of today and tomorrow have fewer self-improvement opportunities through education than the opportunities provided to the current generation of business leaders, legislators, teachers and public servants. We must give them the educational choices we all enjoyed in our earlier years. It is a tradition that our parents and grandparents nourished, and we must continue the educational sustenance for Minnesota's future quality of life. The crisis in education funding has arrived. Only visionary leadership—from educators, the Legislature and the governor—can prevent crisis in society at large. In this legislative session we must fund adequate educational investment and demand accountability for the principal outcome—preservation of Minnesota's economic and social strength.

TRIBUTE TO CELESTE MAIA CRON

HON. ANNA G. ESHOO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, March 3, 1995

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Celeste Maia Cron and her upcoming induction into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

After 25 years as the head of local printing and graphics firm, Celeste Maia Cron became the first woman to head the printing office for the State of California. At the printing office, Ms. Cron has started an in-house women's support group to deal with job discrimination, spousal and partner abuse, and other family related problems. Previously, she founded the Friends of the Advisory Council on Women and served as the president of the Private Industry Council and Soroptomists International of Burlingame/San Mateo. Ms. Cron is a prominent leader in our community and has been honored with a number of awards including the 1991 Volunteer Recognition Award by the Volunteer Center, a Palo Alto Junior League award for her work in education, the Key Award from the March of Dimes, and the National Association of Printers and Lithographers Award for Exceptional Employee Relationships.

Mr. Speaker, Celeste Maia Cron is an outstanding citizen, and I commend her for remarkable commitment and contributions to our

community. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting her as she is being inducted into the San Mateo County Women's Hall of Fame.

IN HONOR OF CLARE FLANNERY,  
IRISH WOMAN OF THE YEAR, 1995

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 3, 1995*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Clare Flannery, Irish Woman of the Year, 1995, who will be honored at this year's St. Patrick's Day parade in Jersey City. Ms. Flannery is among the many Irish-American men and women who have helped make this country great.

The Irish have been immigrating to the United States since the early part of the 19th century. In that time, they have made many contributions to this country. They have distinguished themselves at every level of American society. As Irish-Americans have built their businesses, so have they contributed to the economic prosperity of this Nation. As they have grown politically, they have contributed to government on the local, State and national levels. Their devotion to family and friends demonstrates that much can be accomplished when people work together in harmony.

At home, Irish-Americans have worked hard to protect all of us from crime and fire. They have put their lives on the line to help ensure the safety of their fellow citizens. The long, proud tradition of Irish police officers and firemen scarcely needs to be mentioned. However, the Irish have not only been good neighbors at home, they have also put their lives on the line when they have fought to defend this Nation against our foes in every major conflict over the last 200 years.

Clare Flannery is part of this great Irish-American tradition. She is an active member of Project Children, which is an Irish community-based organization that pays to fly almost 1,000 children from Northern Ireland to the United States each year. The goal of Project Children is to offer the youngsters a respite from the violence which has plagued their homeland for over 25 years. This organization would not run as successfully as it does, if it were not for the dedication of people like Clare Flannery.

Ms. Flannery has done this while raising a family of her own. She is the proud mother of four children and a grandmother of four. She has been successful in raising a family, while at the same time helping the community. In doing so, she has set a positive example for all of us.

As we celebrate St. Patrick's Day, let us remember all of those Irish-American men and women who have made a difference in the United States. This is a day for us to acknowledge their achievements and feel proud to have them in the United States. This holiday is an excellent opportunity to pay tribute to Irish-Americans; past and present.

SELMA

### HON. CYNTHIA A. MCKINNEY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 3, 1995*

Ms. MCKINNEY. Mr. Speaker, as bigots and supremacists across the Nation bask in their new Republican majorities, this weekend's re-enactment of the Selma to Montgomery march couldn't have come at a better time.

Thirty years ago, my friend and colleague JOHN LEWIS had his head bashed in on the Edmund Pettus Bridge because he dared to march for voting rights in the South. That historic march to Montgomery gave us the Voting Rights Act which is now under attack from every sector: Majority and minority districts are being challenged in the courts, Governors are trying to kill motor-voter, and now affirmative action has become the new Republican wedge issue to divide people.

Mr. Speaker, while the bigots and supremacists feel emboldened by a Republican Congress, I invite them to come to Selma this weekend and witness our resolve to fight.

DESIGNATE THE TRAIL FROM  
SELMA TO MONTGOMERY AS A  
NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

### HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 3, 1995*

Mr. LEWIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to designate the road from Selma to Montgomery as a National Historic Trail. The road from Selma to Montgomery was the last symbolic leg in the journey to the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Thirty years ago this month we tried to march from Selma to Montgomery to demonstrate for voting rights for all. As the non-violent marchers crossed the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, we were attacked by State troopers. I myself was beaten bloody. The country was outraged. Two days later, the marchers made a second attempt and turned back to avoid more bloodshed.

One week later, President Lyndon Johnson addressed the Nation and called for passage of the Voting Rights Act. He said:

I speak tonight for the dignity of man and the destiny of democracy \* \* \* at times, history and fate meet at a single time in a single place to shape a turning point in man's unending search for freedom. So it was at Lexington and Concord. So it was a century ago in Appomattox. And so it was last week in Selma, Alabama.

This weekend we go back to Selma for the 30th anniversary of the marches. We go back to remember what happened and to rededicate ourselves to the importance of voting rights.

We have come a long way. In 1965, there were 500 African-American elected officials in the country. There were fewer than 100 in the South. In 1995, more than 7,000 African-Americans hold elective office—nearly 5,000 of them in the South.

However, we still have a long way to travel on our journey. In the 1992 Presidential election, only 56 percent of the voting age popu-

lation voted. In the 1994 midterm elections only 38 percent voted. This is a tragedy.

The designation of the route from Selma to Montgomery will educate and remind us of the right and responsibility to vote. It will also give important recognition to the men and women who dedicated their lives for voting rights for all Americans.

In 1990, Congress enacted the Selma to Montgomery National Trail Study Act and directed the National Park Service to study the trail. Their report is complete. It is time to make this important part of American history a national historic trail.

I urge all my colleagues to join me as co-sponsors of this important bill. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

NONPOINT SOURCE WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT OF 1995

### HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, March 3, 1995*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the Nonpoint Source Water Pollution Prevention Act of 1995, the sequel to what is now section 319 of the Clean Water Act, nonpoint source management programs.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 set the Nation on its current cleanup course. The first line of that landmark legislation, in section 101(a), declares it the objective of the act "to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters."

Until now, municipalities and industries have borne the brunt of this commitment. Since 1972 American citizens as Federal and State taxpayers have spent more than \$75 billion to clean up municipal point sources. Industry, and citizens as consumers, have spent over \$130 billion on cleaning up industrial point sources, including \$67 billion in capital expenditures and \$63 billion in operating costs.

Despite that costly sacrifice, fully one-third of the Nation's rivers, half of our estuaries, and more than half of our lakes are not meeting designated uses. Only about half of our river miles, two-thirds of lake acres, and three-quarters of our estuaries have even been assessed, meaning that a much more significant though unknown number of waterbodies are impaired, and more are threatened.

Dredging, to remove sediment from our harbors and navigation channels, costs American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars each year. Polluted water from upstream forces communities to add expensive treatment technologies to both their drinking water and wastewater facilities. The outbreak of cryptosporidium in Milwaukee, caused by animal pathogens washed into the drinking water from farms upriver, are an illustration of the costs of nonpoint sources in terms of human health.

The major cause of this failure to meet the standards is nonpoint sources of pollution [NPS]—or poison runoff—the unfinished agenda of the 1972 act.

The program in my bill builds on established Federal, State, and local programs: the Nonpoint Management Program in the Clean Water Act, the nonpoint source provisions of