
INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES
A NATIONAL PROFILE

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STOP THE RAID ON STUDENT AID

A Handbook for Organizers

What You Can Do to Fight Student Aid Cuts in Congress, on Campus, and in Your Community

The Alliance to Save Student Aid ● August 1995
Prepared and Distributed by the
National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

The National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NAICU) is the only national organization that represents private, nonprofit colleges and universities on public policy issues with Congress, the federal government, regulatory agencies, the White House, the Supreme Court, and the federal courts. It is also the leading national association speaking on behalf of private higher education with the national, regional, state, and trade news media, and the general public.

NAICU was founded in 1976 on the conviction that private colleges and universities need a strong association in Washington, D.C., to represent them in critical public policy debates affecting their students, and to be the voice of independent higher education with the national news media and the general public. The key to NAICU's success has been the close involvement of its member presidents in the development, implementation, and articulation of public policy positions. NAICU coordinates and guides their lobbying and public policy efforts, but the presidents are the sector's best representatives on Capitol Hill.

NAICU is composed of more than 850 members who reflect the wide diversity of private nonprofit higher education in the United States. They include liberal arts colleges, major research universities, historically black colleges, women's colleges, faith- and church-related colleges, two-year private colleges, and schools of law, medicine, engineering, business, and other professions.

naicu 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. • Suite 700 • Washington, D.C. 20036-5405 • 202/785-8866 • FAX: 202/835-0003

KEY NAICU POLICY ISSUES

Student Aid Programs

Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Federal Work-Study, Perkins Loans (formerly NDSL), student loans, State Student Incentive Grants—each serves a unique and important purpose. Together these programs have opened the doors of higher education to millions of deserving students, making the American dream possible for them regardless of economic background.

> **We urge the federal government to continue each of these proven programs as a wise investment in the economic future of our nation. We support the President's efforts to expand Federal Work-Study and increase the Pell Grant maximum. We also appreciate the Adminisration's willingness to protect Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and Perkins Loans.**

Student Aid Funding

The funding level for student aid must be finalized for the next academic year at **no less than the levels in the temporary spending measure** approved by Congress and signed by the President on January 26. Any cut in federal aid in the next appropriations action would place a severe hardship on students and families, since colleges must now offer students financial aid packages based on the temporary numbers.

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We are proud of the work we have done this year in convincing Congress to keep the in-school interest exemption on student loans. We also oppose efforts to eliminate direct lending. NAICU has long said that colleges, not Congress, are best able to decide which loan program (direct or bank-based) is best for them.

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Members of the NAICU Executive Committee

Dais

Michael F. Adams, President, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky
Ann H. Die , President, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas
David L. Warren, President, NAICU

Reserved Seating

John A. Curry, President, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts
Gordon Haaland, President, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania
Michael G. Morrison, S.J., President, Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
Samuel R. Williamson, President, University of the South, Sewanee, Tennesse
Robert B. Lambeth, President, Council of Independent Colleges in Virginia, Bedford, Virginia
Kenneth Yamada, Secretary, National Association of Schools and Colleges of the United Methodist Church, Nashville, Tennessee

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(For a complete rundown on the CR, see the table on page 2.)

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Call your member of Congress today at 1-800-574-4AID.

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Families with adjusted gross income (AGI) of less than $100,000 would be eligible for the full deduction. There would be a phase-out of eligibility for those with AGI between $100,000 and $120,000. For single taxpayers or heads of households, the deduction would be phased out between $70,000 and $90,000.

Stay tuned...

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Default rates for four-year independent colleges have remained much lower than the national average. From FY 1990 to FY 1992 (the most recent year for which data is available), the rate for independent colleges was about 6 percent, just half the national average. FY 1993 default rates for private, nonprofit colleges will be reported by the department in mid-February. ■

Youth Vote '96

The Institute of Politics at Harvard University will host the Youth Vote '96 Campaign Kick-off, February 16 to 18. Youth Vote '96 is a nonpartisan coalition dedicated to registering America's youth to vote, and getting them to the polls on Election Day. The 1996 election cycle provides a unique opportunity to keep the federal student aid programs in the national spotlight, and preserve the victories we had in 1995.

Friday night will feature a presentation on "Analyzing the Youth Vote." Featured speakers will be George Stephanopolous, senior advisor to President Clinton, and Tory Clark, former press secretary to President Bush. Harry Wu, the pro-democracy activist recently released from prison in China, will be the luncheon speaker on Saturday.

In addition to these plenary sessions, the conference will provide skill-building workshops on voter registration, coalition building, grassroots organizing, and media relations. Sarah A. Flanagan, NAICU's vice president for government relations and policy development, will give a briefing on federal student aid. Other briefings will be conducted on voter participation, federal student aid, national service, the deficit, the environment, and democracy and the economy.

If you are interested in having your campus participate in the Youth Vote '96 Campaign Kick-off, please contact Sarah Williams at (202) 234-5993, or write to Youth Vote '96, 1731 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 501, Washington, DC 20009.

Featured Annual Meeting Sessions

Wednesday, February 7

2:00-3:00 p.m.	Keynote Address The Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States

Thursday, February 8

9:45 - 10:30 a.m.	Higher Education in the Balanced Budget Environment The Honorable John Porter (R-Ill.), United States House of Representatives
10:45-11a.m	Is Tax Reform Inevitable? Jack Kemp, Chairman, Commission on Economic Growth and Tax Reform
11:15-Noon	Alliance to Save Student Aid Moderator: David L. Warren, President, NAICU
Noon - 1:45 p.m.	Annual Meeting Luncheon and Presentation of the Henry Paley Award
2:00–3:00 P.M.	Proposal to Establish a Council for Higher Education Accreditation
3:00-4:00 P.M.	A Discussion of the Common Fund Robert Bovinette, President, Common Fund

Friday, February 9

7:30-8:45 a.m.	Annual Prayer Breakfast Lloyd John Ogilvie, Chaplain, United States Senate
10:00-10:45 a.m.	Making Quality Count: A Report from the Education Commission of the States The Honorable Tommy G. Thompson, Governor of Wisconsin

The Week in Review

The Week in Review is published by the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Editor: Jeffery E. Hume-Pratuch

We welcome your comments. Address correspondence to Editor, *The Week in Review*, NAICU, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

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Fax: (202) 835-0003
Internet: jeff@naicu.edu

DENISON
UNIVERSITY

February 8, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

Thank you for speaking to the NAICU presidents yesterday. Your strong belief that education is the bedrock of democracy and the American dream, and an increasingly important factor in achieving access to economic opportunities, certainly resonated with all of us. Your warmth and genuine concern about educational issues came through as you departed from your scripted remarks and spoke eloquently to us from the heart about what we need to do together to bridge the great divide between the "haves" and "have nots" in our society and make the 21st century America's century.

Yes, indeed, you were preaching to the choir. But every once in a while, the choir also needs to be inspired and sense that it is not singing alone; that somebody understands, cares, and is willing to lead. I think all of us understand what it means to be beleaguered, to be constantly the target of criticism which is often the product of ignorance and misunderstanding, and at times the product of bigotry, partisanship, and mean-spiritedness. You and Mrs. Clinton certainly receive more than your fair share of it, and many of us feel that, when it comes to higher education issues, we are also the target of unfair and mean propaganda. So it felt good to us to hear that you understand the issues, and I hope you in turn felt good at the genuinely warm response you got from all of us.

It may be presumptuous of me, but I would like to at least bring up one point you made relying on your script, which I thought was not quite on the mark. The issue of costs and price in the private sector is often and easily misunderstood. It is a fact that costs and price have gone up faster than the CPI in the past fifteen years, at a time when the average family income has actually decreased substantially. It is also a fact, and a little-known one, that in most states, the average family income of students attending private institutions is less than the average family income of those attending public institutions. The reason is simple: private colleges and universities are spending enormous amounts of **their own** money providing financial assistance, mostly need-based, to those who could not possibly afford to attend these institutions without it (more than $5.6 billion annually). By the same token, public institutions are using tax subsidies to support an increasing number of students from high-income families, a sort of reversed Robin Hood principle: taking from the poor to support the rich.

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Incidentally, the cost structure in both the private and public sector is not terribly different. What is different is the price charged. Price at public institutions is low because of state subsidies. The price charged at private institutions is higher because most of us receive hardly any direct state or federal relief. To keep access a reality, private institutions are discounting their price (providing financial aid) to an unprecedented level. We are also doing what everyone else is doing: cutting costs wherever possible, joining in consortial activities to reduce costs further, creatively managing scarcer and scarcer resources to get the most out of each dollar we have. For many of us, particularly for the small liberal arts colleges, there is a limit to cost-cutting since we provide personal and not mass education, active learning and not passive listening, hands-on involvement in science labs to learn science by doing it, and professors who teach and advise and spend countless hours with individual students. This is labor-intensive education, even with the advent of information technology, and it cannot come cheap even though professors, as you know, do not make very much money. For students, the results are clear. A higher percentage of students in the independent sector than in the public sector not only complete their degrees, but do so in four years. Many students in public institutions, unable to get the courses they require, spend 6-8 years trying to complete their undergraduate programs.

The point you made, however, is crucial: access to education, to quality education, must be preserved, and federal student aid programs must be protected, enhanced in any way we can. To that we are all committed, I assure you.

Again, thank you, Mr. President, for your willingness to come and meet with us, for talking candidly and warmly about what we all feel is and should be America's first priority: the education of all our children. This is not for the self-interest of a particular group. This is in the national interest.

With sincere good wishes,

Michele Myers

Michele Tolela Myers
President
Denison University, Granville, Ohio

MTM:spe

cc. David Warren, President, NAICU

naicu

Fax Cover Sheet

To: Bayan McGowan

Organization: The White House

Fax Number: 456-7028

From: Cynthia Moore

Date: 2/2/96 **Time:**

Total number of pages (including cover): 8

Comments: The attached documents were included in the informational packet sent to Dan Wexler by courier earlier this afternoon. I cannot fax 2 of the booklets but will have them delivered to you on Monday.

If you do not receive a complete transmission, call (202) 785-8866 to notify sender.

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Youth Vote '96

The Institute of Politics at Harvard University will host the Youth Vote '96 Campaign Kick-off, February 16 to 18. Youth Vote '96 is a nonpartisan coalition dedicated to registering America's youth to vote, and getting them to the polls on Election Day. The 1996 election cycle provides a unique opportunity to keep the federal student aid programs in the national spotlight, and preserve the victories we had in 1995.

Friday night will feature a presentation on "Analyzing the Youth Vote." Featured speakers will be George Stephanopolous, senior advisor to President Clinton, and Tory Clark, former press secretary to President Bush. Harry Wu, the pro-democracy activist recently released from prison in China, will be the luncheon speaker on Saturday.

In addition to these plenary sessions, the conference will provide skill-building workshops on voter registration, coalition building, grassroots organizing, and media relations. Sarah A. Flanagan, NAICU's vice president for government relations and policy development, will give a briefing on federal student aid. Other briefings will be conducted on voter participation, federal student aid, national service, the deficit, the environment, and democracy and the economy.

If you are interested in having your campus participate in the Youth Vote '96 Campaign Kick-off, please contact Sarah Williams at (202) 234-5993, or write to Youth Vote '96, 1731 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 501, Washington, DC 20009.

Featured Annual Meeting Sessions

Wednesday, February 7

2:00-3:00 p.m. Keynote Address
The Honorable William J. Clinton, President of the United States

Thursday, February 8

9:45 - 10:30 a.m. Higher Education in the Balanced Budget Environment
The Honorable John Porter (R-Ill.), United States House of Representatives

10:45-11a.m Is Tax Reform Inevitable?
Jack Kemp, Chairman, Commission on Economic Growth and Tax Reform

11:15-Noon Alliance to Save Student Aid
Moderator: David L. Warren, President, NAICU

Noon - 1:45 p.m. Annual Meeting Luncheon and Presentation of the Henry Paley Award

2:00–3:00 P.M. Proposal to Establish a Council for Higher Education Accreditation

3:00-4:00 P.M. A Discussion of the Common Fund
Robert Bovinette, President, Common Fund

Friday, February 9

7:30-8:45 a.m. Annual Prayer Breakfast
Lloyd John Ogilvie, Chaplain, United States Senate

10:00-10:45 a.m. Making Quality Count: A Report from the Education Commission of the States
The Honorable Tommy G. Thompson, Governor of Wisconsin

The Week in Review

The Week in Review is published by the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Editor: Jeffery E. Hume-Pratuch

We welcome your comments. Address correspondence to Editor, *The Week in Review*, NAICU, 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

Phone: (202) 785-8866
Fax: (202) 835-0003
Internet: jeff@naicu.edu

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Fax Cover Sheet

To: Gaynor McCown

Organization: Assistant to the President.

Fax Number: 456-7028

From: Tim McDonough

Date: 1/31/96 Time: 3:30pm

Total number of pages (including cover): 3

Comments:

If you do not receive a complete transmission, call (202) 785-8866 to notify sender.

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National Association
of Independent
Colleges and Universities

January 30, 1996

Memorandum

To: Gaynor McCown
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy

From: Tim McDonough, Vice President for Public Affairs, NAICU
Sarah Flanagan, Vice President for Government Relations, NAICU
Matt Hamill, Vice President for Administration, NAICU

Re: President Clinton's Address at the NAICU Annual Meeting
February 7, 1996, 2 p.m.
Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill
Washington, D.C.

As we prepare for President Clinton's address at the NAICU Annual Meeting, we want to keep you up to date on our preliminary plans for the visit, and also help the White House staff in any way we can with the logistics of the President's address.

Current Plans

The Ticonderoga/Yorktown Suite at the Hyatt Regency Capitol Hill will seat approximately 500-600 people, as it is normally configured for the keynote address at the NAICU meeting. We will work closely with the Secret Service and the Hyatt staff to determine a final seating plan that includes the required security perimeter and arrangements for the news media. We would like to finalize a seating plan as soon as possible so that we can determine the number of seats available to NAICU members.

We propose the following be seated on the dais: Michael F. Adams, chair of the NAICU Board of Directors and president of Centre College in Danville, Ky.; Ann H. Die, vice chair of the NAICU Board and president of Hendrix College in Conway, Ark.; NAICU President David L. Warren; Secretary of Education Richard Riley; and President Clinton. Current plans call for Warren to acknowledge Secretary Riley and introduce Adams (1-2 minutes); Adams to acknowledge President Clinton and introduce Die (1-2 minutes); and Die to formally introduce President Clinton.

Logistical Questions for the President's Visit

What is the protocol for introducing Secretary Riley?

- We anticipate that Secretary Riley will arrive with President Clinton, and that David Warren will introduce or acknowledge him prior to President

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Clinton's speech. Is that proper protocol? Will there be any additional time for a more formal recognition of Secretary Riley's efforts to defend federal student aid programs over the last year?

Will there be an opportunity for NAICU members to meet President Clinton?

- The number of proposed persons on the dais has been kept to a minimum. Will there be time for members of the NAICU board to meet the President in the hotel "holding room" (either before or after his speech)? Are there specific NAICU members that the President would like to meet?

Will the President take questions from the audience after his speech?

- Microphones can be set up for this purpose, if the President would like to hear directly from NAICU members. However, we would suggest that if time and security arrangements allow, the President use any available time after his speech to mingle and greet members of the audience.

What background material will the White House need for the President's visit?

- Can NAICU provide background material for the President's speech? Can we provide an issues agenda -- themes to emphasize, areas to avoid? (We have also left a message to this effect with Secretary Riley's Chief of Staff, Frank Holleman.)

What special arrangements must be made for news media covering the event?

- Should NAICU staff credential (check ID's) all news media who attend? Will there be a separate press entrance to the ballroom? Will special seating be set aside for the press? Will broadcast media be required to set up in advance of the final security "sweep"? Can arrangements be made for the NAICU still photographer or video crew to have special access to the President? Would the President like to meet with specific members of the media before, or after, the speech?

NAICU will make every effort to meet the needs of the President and the White House Staff. Please contact us at (202) 785-8866 if you need more information.

United States Student Association

The nation's oldest and largest national student organization.

Facsimile Transmission

To: Gaynor McCown

From: Laura McClintock

Re: Presidential invites

Date: 1/10/96

Number of pages to follow: 2

If there are any problems with this transmission, please call (202) 347-USSA

Comments: Gaynor –

The more I think about the town meeting idea, the more I really like it. Everyone here is excited to pursue it. Let me know if you think its workable ASAP so that we can plan accordingly either way.

Thanks so much –

LM

Facsimile number: 456-7028

United States Student Association

USSA

National Student Congress

Legislative Conference
Legislative Updates
Lobby Clinics

Field Organizers

Technical Assistance

Organizing Materials

Action Plans

GrassRoots Organizing Weekends Project

Recruitment & Retention of People of Color in Higher Education Project

Board of Directors

Caucuses

Internships

Campus News Service

November 28, 1995

The Honorable Bill Clinton
The White House
Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, DC 20500

Dear President Clinton,

The United States Student Association (USSA) is the oldest and largest national student organization in the country. Since 1947, USSA has been the only student voice representing students on educational access issues in Washington, DC. USSA represents 3 million students at over 300 colleges and universities, and community colleges across the country.

Among those who have begun political careers as leaders within USSA are Senator Paul Simon, Democratic National Committee Healthcare Coordinator Heather Booth, Former Deputy Secretary of State and Former Chairman of TIAA-CREF Clifford Wharton, Senator Bob Kerry, and Colorado Governor Roy Romer. Some of our recent victories include the registration of over 250,000 students to vote during the 1992 elections, the distribution of over 75,000 postcards to Congress for our "Education Makes $ense" Campaign last spring, assistance to the White House with the Southern Illinois University and University of Pittsburgh rallies to save student aid, and mobilization of a massive grassroots effort to save billions of dollars in potential cuts to student loans in the senate reconciliation bill.

On behalf of the membership of USSA, we would like to invite you to speak at our 27th Annual Legislative Conference in Washington, D.C. The conference is scheduled for March 15th-19th, 1996 at the Key Bridge Marriott in Rosslyn, Virginia. The USSA Legislative Conference focuses on legislative issues concerning access to higher education as well as grassroots organizing training workshops followed by a National Student Lobby Day, when conference participants meet with their members of Congress to discuss student issues.

This year, students have witnessed an unprecedented attack on access to education. Congress has threatened to eliminate the interest exemption on student loans, campus based aid programs, graduate fellowships, eligibility for legal immigrants, the welfare safety net, the federal committment to affirmative action, as well as threatening funding for Pell Grants. The Clinton Administration has been crucial to defending the interests of students throughout the budget process this year. USSA invites you to address over 400 hundred campus leaders and organizers on the role of the President in defending access to education, including what the FY97 budget has in store for students.

The membership of USSA is very concerned about the future of education funding and the implications of the policy and legislative initiatives that were created with the *Contract with America* In this election season, student leaders from across the country want to hear the President address key issues that affect our lives, such as investment in higher education, federal budget priorities, and affirmative action. We believe that this is an opportune time to address student leaders who have made a commitment to playing a crucial role in the 1996 elections and the democratic process.

In order to accommodate your schedule, we would like to work with your office to determine wher a Presidential address might be incorporated into the conference. If you have any questions, please contact us at the USSA National Office at (202) 347-8772.

Sincerely,

Jeannette Galanis
Jeannette Galanis
President

Kazim Ali
Kazim Ali
Vice President

Laura McClintock
Laura McClintock
Legislative Director

1612 K Street, NW
Suite 610
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8 ...itiat.org

CHARTER SCHOOLS

- In his 1996 State of the Union address, President Clinton called on all 50 states to enact charter school laws within 12 months.

- Charter schools are independent public schools, which do not have to comply with most government regulations imposed on other schools in the public system. Charter schools are created by groups of parents, teachers, community leaders, and administrators and are held accountable for their results through a performance based contract with a local school board or state. Charter schools provide more choices for families by allowing them to decide which public school their children will attend.

- The reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (Improving America's Schools Act–IPSA), reflects the President's belief that "parent and student choice among public schools can assist in promoting comprehensive educational reform and give more students the opportunity to learn to challenging state content standards and challenging state student performance standards, if sufficiently diverse and high–quality choices, and genuine opportunities to take advantage of such choice are available to students." IPSA legislation provides FY 1995 funding – charter schools start–up grant program – which will be awarded to 12 sites this month.

- Since 1991, 20 states have enacted laws permitting the establishment of charter, or independent public schools. About 110 charter schools have opened their doors in seven states: California, Minnesota, Michigan, Colorado, New Mexico, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts. More than 100 other schools have received charters and plan to begin operation by next year. State charter laws differ significantly from one another, but they all charter schools have some features in common -- charter schools are:

New Jersey
just passed
a law allowing
135 schools

Washington
Ohio
Pennsylvania
North Carolina
Florida
Vermont
Illinois
Indiana
Idaho

  - **Public Schools.** Charters do not charge tuition, they are non–sectarian, they abide by health, safety, and civil rights laws, and they are accountable to public authorities.

  - **Independent And Relatively Autonomous.** Charter schools operate independently from school districts, and are free from most education rules and regulations. They are given much more decision–making authority than other public schools but the degree of autonomy varies considerably from state to state.

  - **Accountable For Results.** Charter schools are accountable for results and a charter will only be renewed if the school meets performance standards as outlined in its contract.

  - **Create Alternatives And Choice For Teachers, Parents, And Students Within The Public School System.** In many states charters are designed and managed by teachers, parents, non–profits, or other private organizations.

Other states
have charter
laws: Wisconsin
- Minnesota
- New Mexico
- Georgia

- Other federal funds, including those provided under Goals 2000 and School–to–Work, may be used by states and communities to support charter schools. Massachusetts and Michigan, for example, are already using Goals 2000 funds to support the development of charter schools. In addition, the President has asked Secretary Riley to use broad waiver authority to provide maximum flexibility in the use of federal funds to help charter schools ad to tailor the use of federal program resources to those needs.

- The first grants to be awarded under the charter schools start–up grant program -- the only direct support from the Federal Government exclusively to charter schools include grants to California, Texas, Colorado, Minnesota, Michigan, Louisiana, Georgia, Arizona and Massachusetts.

Oregon
New Mexico

— California requested $1.6 million
— House passed a bill with $6

1 • depending on how the state law is written -- the schools could become private schools like

New Hampshire

• not just charter school laws

2 • teacher unions --- some laws are written

generally professional development folks like

collative bargaining folks do not like

- some states you need to have 50%/70%

- ~~teachers would~~

- no law requires teachers to stay but by staying

Concern: they see this as a way for teachers to lose the protections they normally have

3 follow the kids to the charter schools

superintendents and people in the school districts

4 If you are for charter schools --- why not vouchers

Charter schools are public schools

- : free of charge
- : diversity
- : accountable

National In

5 → What do we know about charter schools?

national → Evaluations over 4 years

→ 2.1 contract over

School district

charters the school

grabbing over

401-3389

National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

news release

For Immediate Release:
Contact:

Tim McDonough
(202) 785-8866
(202) 737-1234
(Hyatt Regency)

Statement by President David L. Warren on President Clinton's Keynote Address at NAICU's Twentieth Annual Meeting

In his State of the Union Address President Clinton has put access to a college education front and center on the nation's policy agenda. We salute the President for putting forward a plan that will help our citizens achieve an important part of the American dream, and keep our country competitive in a global economy.

In his State of the Union Address to Congress, the President called for four major policy initiatives: a $10,000 tuition tax deduction for American families; an expansion of federal work study programs, so that 1 million college students will be able to work their way through college by the year 2000; a $1,000 merit-based award to students in the top 5 percent of their high school class; and an expansion of the successful Pell Grant program.

These combined proposals would be a major step forward in helping the average American family afford college. The tuition deduction would be a particularly strong incentive for families to plan ahead, and reward those who do save for their children's education. Just as the home mortgage interest deduction has helped millions of Americans afford a home, a tax deduction for college tuition would help millions of students attend the college of their choice, thereby giving our economy an important economic boost.

Also important would be the President's plan to increase Federal Work Study and Pell Grants. Over the last generation, federal student aid programs have transformed American higher education and our national economy. These programs have proved their worth, and as we seek to balance the federal budget we must find every way possible to preserve and strengthen these programs. We applaud President Clinton for his many efforts on behalf of America's students.

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