

COLLEGE IS POSSIBLE

a resource guide for parents, students, and education professionals

Preparing for College

Choosing the Right College

Paying for College

Thinking about college? Whether you are a parent or a student, you probably have a lot of questions: How does the application process work? What sort of college is right for me? How much will college cost? You've come to the right place to begin finding answers. America's colleges and universities have prepared this site to guide you to the books, websites, and other resources that admissions and financial aid professionals consider most helpful. With planning, preparation -- and the right information -- college is possible for almost every American.

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Participating Institutions

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In the News

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FEEDBACK

RESOURCE LIBRARY

The Coalition of American Colleges and Universities

College Is Possible Campaign



The “College Is Possible” Campaign is a grassroots public awareness effort that harnesses the resources of more than 1,200 colleges and universities, the U.S. Department of Education, and some 30 higher education associations. The campaign is led by the American Council on Education (ACE).

Campaign Goal

The campaign is the result of a comprehensive study of public opinion which showed that Americans greatly overestimate the cost of higher education, underestimate the amount of financial aid available, and lack even the most basic information on where to find help. While these findings were consistent across the socioeconomic spectrum, the knowledge gap was largest among low-income families, members of minority communities, and first-generation college students.

To close this knowledge gap, the **College Is Possible** campaign is designed to provide the public with basic, reliable, consumer-oriented information on planning for college, choosing the right college, and paying for college. Given the shift to an information-intense, knowledge-based global economy, America can ill afford to leave a significant part of its population without access to postsecondary education.

Because of the broad nature of the knowledge gap among Americans, the target audiences for the campaign have been defined so that limited resources will reach the greatest number of people. The target audiences include high school students and their parents and adults returning to higher education. We are particularly interested in reaching minority populations within those target groups.

Campaign Structure

Given the prohibitive cost of national advertising, the **College Is Possible** campaign is designed to capitalize on the grassroots contacts and resources of the more than 3,000 postsecondary institutions in the United States. This grassroots activity is centrally administered through data and information supplied by the American Council on Education, and supplemented and highlighted through a series of national partnerships with government, corporations, and community-based organizations.

In partnership with the U.S. Department of Education—and with the assistance of organizations like The College Board, National Association of College Admissions Counselors, National



Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, and The College Fund/UNCF—the campaign has developed a website (www.CollegeIsPossible.org), toll-free phone number (1-800-433-3243), print advertisements, and a series of outreach brochures. The resources listed in this information were derived from a survey of the individual members of these associations and thus represent the best recommendations of professionals in admissions and financial aid.

With a central database of information readily available, individual colleges and universities—with the assistance of some national advertising and promotion from the American Council on Education—are free to promote this material heavily in their communities, with a particular emphasis on underserved populations.

Campaign Phase I - Accomplishments to Date

- Established the need for public awareness by the national release of the public opinion research on college cost, *Too Little Knowledge is a Dangerous Thing: What the Public Thinks and Knows About Paying for College*. The campaign kickoff in October 1998 included Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley, ACE President Stanley O. Ikenberry, college administrators, and students. Media coverage included USA TODAY, CNN, ABC, the Associated Press, and the Los Angeles Times.
- Constructed a nationwide database of contacts at participating colleges and universities and developed an electronic means of communication/coordination with this campaign network. More than 1,200 institutions—public, private, and community colleges—are involved in the campaign so far.
- Implemented a comprehensive plan of media outreach among all participating institutions. This effort included op-eds by college presidents, editorial board meetings, feature stories on the importance of student aid, student and community forums, and selected local and regional advertising. National placements have included the TODAY Show, CBS News, Channel One, USA TODAY, personal finance magazines, and selected national columnists. The campaign also coordinated over 200 radio interviews with college presidents throughout the country.
- With the assistance of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), the campaign produced a television PSA that was aired throughout the NCAA Men's and Women's Division I basketball tournaments—"March Madness"—broadcast on CBS and ESPN earlier this year. The 30-second spot, which delivered the message "you don't have to be an athlete to get money for college," was developed with the pro-bono assistance of the Chicago-based advertising firm of Leo Burnett USA.
- Campaign representatives made a series of presentations at national meetings of education and community leaders to increase support for the **College Is Possible** effort. This included discussions before the American Association of State Colleges and Uni-

versities and National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, as well as special presentations at a series of regional meetings set up by the White House Initiative on Educational Excellence for Hispanic Americans.





The truth is, just about everyone who is eligible to attend college can afford it.

Last year, American college students received \$60 billion in grants, scholarships, and low-interest loans.

Campaign Phase II - Building National Partnerships

With a grassroots campaign network now firmly in place, Phase II of the campaign will focus on establishing a wider range of national partnerships with corporations and community-based organizations. The American Council on Education will seek a major corporate partner with strategic interests and priorities aligned with those of the **College Is Possible** campaign. Such a high-profile partnership will draw more public attention to the campaign and its message of college affordability, and also energize and encourage increased levels of activity on the part of the 1,200 colleges and universities participating in the campaign network.

In widening the circle of campaign partnerships, special attention will be paid toward those corporations and community organizations with strong links to our target audience—middle-school students and families, low-income families, first-generation college students, and members of minority communities.

Current Activities

College Is Possible campaign initiatives involve outreach to church and community organizations. The American Library Association has been approached about an initiative that would put campaign displays in every public library across the country. The National 4-H Council has inquired about partnership opportunities. And future outreach is planned for organizations like the Urban League, Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Council of Churches, AME Church, and the U.S. Catholic Conference.

A special effort targeting the Hispanic community is being planned in concert with the Hispanic Radio Network (HRN), a nationwide chain of more than 100 Spanish-language stations across the U.S. and Central America. Working together, ACE and HRN are seeking funding that will allow production of a series of Spanish-language programs, brochures, and other consumer-oriented material focusing on college access and affordability. If funded, this outreach effort would run at least through the school year 1999-2000.

Another possible campaign initiative under consideration involves partnerships with several major professional sports leagues, including Major League Baseball (MLB), the National Basketball Association (NBA), and the National Football League (NFL). Using campus contacts, such an initiative might result in national advertising and product promotion, web links, and a series of PSAs with major players and coaches.

Future Goals

Campaign leaders have identified a series of goals to help raise national awareness of **College Is Possible** and spread the message about student financial aid and college affordability during the coming year:

- Secure a major, Fortune 500 corporate partner with compatible strategic interests.
- Distribute updated material on college affordability to participating colleges and the general public.
- Seek opportunities to develop a new series of national print and broadcast advertisements to highlight campaign themes.
- Seek opportunities, in cooperation with the corporate sponsor, to develop new product endorsements involving **College Is Possible**.
- Continue the wide promotion of campaign partnership activities with national news media and the higher education community.



College Is Possible

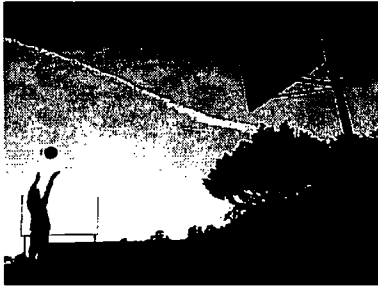
"Colleges have an obligation to help Americans become better, more knowledgeable consumers of higher education," said Stanley O. Ikenberry, president of the American Council on Education. "No deserving student should be deprived of a college degree because he or she doesn't have the right information. We think this nationwide campaign will help close the information gap and, ultimately, provide students with invaluable educational opportunities and greater possibilities for the future."

Americans believe a college education is worth the money, but many do not believe college is affordable and do not know where to go to get reliable information. The truth is, just about everyone who is eligible to attend college can afford it. Last year, college students received \$60 billion in grants, scholarships, and low-interest loans. Seven out of ten full-time undergraduate students received financial aid to meet college bills. With planning, preparation—and the right information—college is possible for almost every American.

College Is Possible



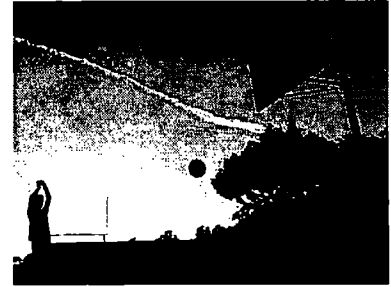
The Coalition of America's Colleges and Universities
One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20036
tel: (800) 433-3243 • www.CollegeIsPossible.org



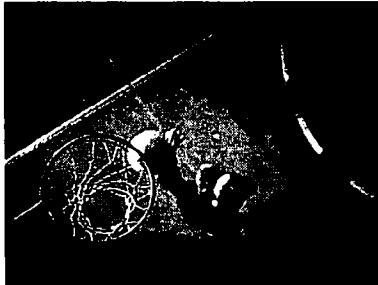
1. (MUSIC: UNDER THROUGHOUT)
TIMMY: College costs money.



2. That's why I'm getting a basketball scholarship.



3. (SFX: BOUNCE)



4. (VISUAL: TIMMY MISSING BASKET)
TIMMY: It's gonna be hard work...



5. but I'll get there.



6. People say I'm too short.



7. Too short like a fox.



8. Oh, I have game.



9. (AVO): You may never get an athletic scholarship...



10. but call now to find out how last year 7 out of 10 full-time students received other kinds of aid...



11. more than 60 billion dollars in all.



12. TIMMY: I carry these guys a little bit.



13. You can't stop me.



14. You can only hope to contain me.



15. (MUSIC)

Who Can Afford College? You Can! 1-800-433-3243 www.CollegelsPossible.org

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

Think college is out of reach? The truth is, almost everyone who wants to go to college can afford it. In fact, last year American college students received \$60 billion in grants, scholarships, and low-interest loans. Seven out of ten full-time students receive an average of \$7,000 in financial aid to help pay college bills. You may qualify for federal, state, or other aid.

To learn more, call the U.S. Department of Education's special toll-free number for college information, 1-800-433-3243, and ask for the "College Is Possible" brochure. Or visit us at our website: www.CollegeIsPossible.org.

1-800-433-3243
www.CollegelsPossible.org

COLLEGE IS POSSIBLE

THE COALITION OF AMERICA'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES



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Pamphlet, "College is Possible," 2 pages

**The Coalition of
America's Colleges
and Universities**

www.CollegelsPossible.org

or call

1-800-433-3243

the U.S. Department of Education's special
toll-free number for college information



**COLLEGE
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**a resource guide
for
parents, students,
and education
professionals**

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Pamphlet, "La Educacion Universitaria Es Posible," 2 pages



LA
EDUCACIÓN
UNIVERSITARIA
ES POSIBLE

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**The Coalition of America's
Colleges and Universities
(Alianza de universidades
de EEUU)**

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Visite el sitio web:
www.CollegelsPossible.org

o llame al
1-800-433-3243

número especial de llamada gratuita del
Departamento de Educación de EEUU
(para obtener información sobre
educación universitaria)

**Guía de recursos para
padres, estudiantes, y
educadores**

COLLEGE IS POSSIBLE



**Embargoed until 10:00 AM
October 27, 1998**

**Contact: Tim McDonough
202-939-9365
Neel Lattimore
202-739-0218**

AMERICA'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ANNOUNCE NATIONAL EDUCATION CAMPAIGN *Getting the Message Out: College Is Possible*

Washington, DC -- The Coalition of America's Colleges and Universities has launched a national education campaign today to enhance public knowledge about financing a college education. Nearly 1,200 colleges and universities will participate. The campaign, called "College Is Possible," will include efforts by local campuses to reach students and parents in their region, supported by a website (www.CollegeIsPossible.org), the U.S. Department of Education's special toll-free number for college information (**1-800-433-3243**), and a comprehensive resource guide. The campaign was launched at a press conference held at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library in Washington, D.C. American Council on Education (ACE) President Stanley O. Ikenberry was joined by Richard W. Riley, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education, and leaders from the national higher education community.

The campaign is in response to survey research conducted earlier this year that showed that, while parents and students value a college education, many dramatically overestimate the price, often by as much as 200 percent, and underestimate the resources that are available to them to help pay for college. The danger, which America's colleges and universities hope to avert through this campaign, is that many citizens will miss out on the opportunity for a college education because they do not have adequate information about the range of options and sources of help. The students most at risk are minority students, families with low incomes, and students whose parents did not themselves attend college.

Colleges have an obligation to help Americans become better, more knowledgeable consumers of higher education, Ikenberry said. "No deserving student should be deprived of a college degree because he or she doesn't have the right information," he said. "We think this nationwide campaign will help close the information gap."

THE COALITION OF AMERICA'S COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

One Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036-1193 ■ 202-939-9365 ■ www.CollegeIsPossible.org

"I am very pleased that the Coalition of America's Colleges and Universities is launching the 'College Is Possible' campaign to help spread the message to all Americans that postsecondary education is an important, attainable, and affordable option," said Secretary Riley.

Findings from a survey released in May revealed that many Americans are not aware of the wide range of tuition prices and academic experiences among the 3,600 colleges and universities in the United States. Most people do not realize that there is \$60 billion available to students in financial aid from federal, state, local, and institutional sources to help them meet college bills. Seven out of ten full-time students qualify for financial aid -- many receive a substantial amount. At private colleges, for example, the average undergraduate receives \$9,000 to help pay for college, reducing their expenses by almost half. Students at public colleges and universities also receive significant amounts of student aid, further reducing the price of attendance.

The survey research also demonstrated that parents and students need more information on the components of college costs and why they are on the rise. The "College Is Possible" campaign will encourage colleges and universities to adopt creative and innovative cost-cutting measures, and better communicate with the public about the complexities of college financing.

"Despite the fact that tuition increases have stabilized in recent years, the higher education community must continue to find ways to contain costs and control tuition increases," Ikenberry said. "However, we also should fill the information gap with respect to actual versus perceived tuition prices, as well as educate people about why college costs what it does."

The "College Is Possible" campaign, beginning today, is slated to run through the year 2000.

The Coalition of America's Colleges and Universities consists of nearly 1,200 colleges, universities, and associations across the United States that have come together to help increase public understanding of the financing of higher education. Because studies have demonstrated that the public lacks adequate information to make informed choices involving higher education, coalition members have committed to engage their communities on the issues of tuition prices, the wide availability of student aid, and campus efforts to improve cost management. Through advertising and outreach at the local level, and a toll-free number and website available nationally, the Coalition wants to get a simple three-word message out to the American people: College Is Possible.

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Facts About the Campaign

- The Coalition of America's Colleges and Universities recognizes that American families are extremely concerned about the cost of college, and the process of finding ways to pay for a college degree. We have launched a comprehensive national education campaign to address these concerns.
- The Coalition of America's Colleges and Universities has developed resources to help parents and students who are looking for answers. The Coalition website, www.CollegeIsPossible.org, is a "one-stop-shop" with links and information on books, websites, and brochures recommended by admissions and financial aid professionals. Parents may access much of the same information by calling the U.S. Department of Education's special toll-free number for college information, 1-800-433-3243, and requesting the College is Possible brochure. This toll-free number already offers callers a great deal of information on preparing and paying for college.
- While college can be an expensive proposition, studies show that most people vastly overestimate the price of a college degree. This is due in part to the tendency of the media to focus on a handful of colleges with the highest tuitions. The danger is that it can lead parents and students to believe that a college education is beyond their means.
- Most parents and students are not aware that there is \$60 billion available annually in grants, scholarships, and low-interest loans to help pay for college. So, while parents and students may get "sticker shock" when they read about tuition prices at some colleges, they should know that the majority of students today receive some form of financial assistance to help pay for college — and that the majority of institutions have tuition that is below \$4,000 a year.
- While a college degree is often the biggest investment a family will make besides buying a home, going to college is usually possible. For those who wish to attend college, there is almost always a way to help pay for it.
- Colleges and universities are also concerned about tuition prices. Through innovative cost cutting and budget initiatives, college administrators have stabilized tuition increases and improved quality. Such efforts include restructuring budgets; streamlining services; staff cuts and change; and cooperative arrangements with other colleges and universities to receive discounts on purchases such as long-distance phone services, insurance, supplies, or even electric power. These innovations have gone far toward offsetting the increases in the cost of technology, security, and other items required to provide a high quality education. While college will always be costly (because it is so labor intensive), administrators continue to look for ways to make college more affordable.
- A college degree is increasingly important in today's economy. One recent study showed that workers with bachelor's degrees earn an average of 50 percent more than those with a high school diploma. A college degree offers students an enormous advantage in an economy that increasingly honors specific skills and technical expertise. And while college is certainly a significant investment, studies show that the benefits far outweigh the costs in the long run.
- Society benefits from college-educated Americans. Those with college degrees are, on average, healthier and more likely to be employed. They vote, and volunteer in their communities. Such individuals are less likely to be on public assistance or incarcerated.

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE RESEARCH ON PUBLIC OPINION AND COLLEGE COST

Americans Believe College is Worth the Money, But Don't Think It's Affordable, and They Don't Know Where to Get Help

Americans believe a college education is worth the money, but they don't believe college is affordable and don't know where to go to get reliable information about financial aid, according to the findings of an extensive research study conducted by the American Council on Education (ACE) on behalf of a broad coalition of higher education associations and institutions.

The study, which included 16 focus groups with parents in eight cities in late 1997, and a survey of 2,000 adults between the ages of 21 and 65, identifies a wide gap between what the public knows about financing higher education and what it believes it knows. The study overwhelmingly showed that the public is not aware of how much financial aid is available to help meet college bills or where to find it. They also greatly overestimate the price of attending college.

COLLEGE COST IS AMONG AMERICANS' TOP FIVE WORRIES

The findings show that the cost of a college education is among Americans' top five list of worries about their children. Sixty-five percent of survey respondents said that "the cost of a college education" was among their list of worries, second only to their children using illegal drugs (71 percent). Americans worry about financing a college education for their children more than they worry about their children being a victim of a crime (64 percent), health care for their children (55 percent), and the quality of public schools (55 percent).

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE RESEARCH

Overall, the study revealed six key findings:

- Fifty-eight percent of the public believes that higher education is vitally important, they want it for their children, and despite the perception that the price is high, it represents a "good value" for the money.
- The public worries a great deal about the price of college. Seventy-one percent of those surveyed believe that college is too expensive. Additionally, 83 percent of African Americans and 79 percent of Hispanics are more likely to think that college is not affordable.

- Despite the public's worries about the affordability of higher education in general and a positive self-assessment of their personal ability to afford it, the public has a distorted view of what it costs to attend college — thinking it costs considerably more than it does.
- The public has no idea why college prices increase.
- The public does not know how much financial aid is available to help meet college bills, where it comes from, or how to get it.
- The public thinks that college leaders are indifferent to their concerns about the cost of attending college. Fifty-five percent of those surveyed do not think colleges try to keep the amount they charge at affordable levels for families, and 80 percent think colleges and universities make a profit.

INFORMATION ON COLLEGE PRICES AND STUDENT AID

TUITION

- For the 1999-00 academic year, average tuition charges for full-time undergraduates, before student aid was deducted, were:

Public Community College (two-year, AA-granting)	\$1,627
Public University (four-year, BA-granting)*	3,356
Private College or University (four-year, BA-granting).....	15,380

- Seven out of ten full-time undergraduates who attend four-year colleges face tuition charges, before student aid, of less than \$8,000. Over half attend institutions that charge less than \$4,000, before student aid. Seven percent attend institutions with tuition (before aid) of \$20,000 or more.

TOTAL STUDENT BUDGET

- Both price and student aid differ substantially based on the type of institution one attends. In 1995-96, the most recent year for which data is available, the average student budgets for full-time students, before any aid is deducted and after deducting grants and all aid, for various types of institutions, were:

	Before Aid	Less Grants	Less All Aid
Public Community College. (two-year, AA-granting)	\$7,265	\$6,355	\$5,631
Public University. (four-year, BA-granting) *	10,889	9,399	6,904
Private College or University. (four-year, BA-granting)	19,443	14,714	10,706

- Students who choose to live on campus pay room and board fees, in addition to tuition, that range from \$4,500 to \$6,000, on average. At four-year colleges, about 25 percent of undergraduates live on-campus. The expenses of students

* This figure is for in-state students. Tuition charges for out-of-state residents typically are higher. Approximately 14 percent of students at public four-year colleges pay out-of-state tuition rates.

who live on their own off-campus or with their parents will differ depending on their living situation, personal circumstances, and the local cost of living. Annual costs for books and supplies average about \$675 nationally. There also may be special fees for laboratory or computer use, for example. Colleges include all of these expenses (tuition, room and board, transportation, books, fees, etc.) in a student budget, which campus student aid officers use when making student aid award determinations.

- After student aid is deducted, the total budget for 75 percent of full-time students is under \$10,000. For about one-third of undergraduates, the total budget is less than \$5,000.

STUDENT AID

- Seven out of ten full-time students receive some form of financial aid. Financial aid covers about 40 percent of the budget for full-time students.
- On average, grants cover 20 percent of the student budget for full-time undergraduates. When loans and work-study are added, financial aid covers 40 percent of the budget.
- Most student aid is awarded on the basis of financial need. Need is defined as the difference between the total cost of attending a particular college and the amount a family is expected to contribute to paying that cost. This “expected family contribution” can differ from institution to institution, but generally is based on a federal formula that takes into account parental and student income and assets.
- Because most aid is need-based, the price of college, less aid, declines with income. For example, families with an adjusted gross income of \$70,000 or more paid an average of \$4,017 in tuition, less grants, at public universities in 1995-96, and those with an adjusted gross income of under \$15,000 paid \$947. Following the same pattern, at private institutions, families with an adjusted gross income of \$70,000 or more paid an average of \$10,428 in tuition, less grants, in 1995-96, and those with an adjusted gross income of under \$15,000 paid \$4,004.
- However, a substantial amount of aid is available that is not based on need. All students, regardless of income, benefit from the low interest rates on federal student loans (although only those with need are exempted from interest charges while they are in school), and many institutions, especially those in the private sector, offer grants to students based on academic and other non-financial criteria. Several federal tuition tax benefits are available to families with incomes below \$100,000, and a growing number of states are offering scholarships to all students

who meet certain academic criteria. Many national and community-based organizations also offer scholarships that are based on criteria other than financial need.

- Grants and loans are the most common types of student aid. More than half of all full-time undergraduates received grant aid in 1995-96 and the average amount they received was just under \$4,000; about 44 percent took out a student loan in that year and the average amount borrowed was \$4,350.
- Student aid comes from many sources, but the majority of funds come from the federal government. Federal student aid accounts for 72 percent of all funds awarded to students, states supply 6 percent, and colleges and universities and private sources contribute 19 percent.

STUDENTS' CONTRIBUTION

- Regardless of their parents' income, students are expected to make a contribution to the cost of their education. Many students make this contribution with earnings from jobs they hold during the academic year. Three out of four undergraduates work during the academic year.
- About half of all BA recipients graduate with student loan debt. Among these students, the average amount borrowed is about \$12,000 for those who graduate from public institutions and about \$14,300 for those who graduate from private colleges and universities. The average monthly payment to pay off these amounts in 10 years is \$150 and \$175, respectively.
- Another factor that has a substantial influence on price is whether one attends full or part time. Because part-time students face lower costs, they are less likely to receive aid. In 1995-96, 35 percent of part-time students received grants, and the average amount these students received was \$1,664.

INDIRECT AID

- States and institutions supply a great deal of "indirect" aid to students by raising and supplying funds that allow students to pay far less than the actual cost of their education. Experts estimate that, after this indirect and direct student aid are taken into account, students pay about 32 cents for every dollar of actual educational costs. At public institutions that receive state money to keep their tuition low, students pay about 12 cents for every dollar of educational cost; at private institutions, they pay about 46 cents for every dollar.

College Is Possible Advisory Committee



The following national education leaders have volunteered to assist the American Council on Education in planning a national outreach effort to help Americans make informed choices about paying for college:

Michael Adams, President, University of Georgia
James Appleberry, President, American Association of State Colleges and Universities
Nancy Belck, Chancellor, University of Nebraska at Omaha
John F. Burness, Senior Vice President for Public Affairs, Duke University
Lois B. DeFleur, President, State University of New York-Binghamton
Cedric Dempsey, Executive Director, National Collegiate Athletic Association
John A. DiBiaggio, President, Tufts University
Ann Die, President, Hendrix College
Gwendolyn Jordan Dungy, Executive Director, National Association of Student Personnel Administrators
Vera King Farris, President, Richard Stockton College of New Jersey
Antonio R. Flores, President, Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities
E. Gordon Gee, President, Brown University
William H. Gray III, President and Chief Executive Officer, The College Fund/UNCF
Walter Harrison, President, University of Hartford
Nils Hasselmo, President, Association of American Universities
Richard T. Ingram, President, Association of Governing Boards of Universities and Colleges
Francis L. Lawrence, President, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey
Katharine C. Lyall, President, University of Wisconsin System
C. Peter Magrath, President, National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges
Dallas Martin Jr., President, National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators
M. Peter McPherson, President, Michigan State University
Daniel F. Moriarty, President, Portland Community College
James E. Morley, President, National Association of College and University Business Officers
Michele Tolela Myers, President, Sarah Lawrence College
Carmen G. Neuberger, Executive Director, American College Personnel Association
David Pierce, President, American Association of Community Colleges
Henry Ponder, Chief Executive Officer and President, National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education
Steven B. Sample, President, University of Southern California
Joyce E. Smith, Executive Director, National Association for College Admission Counseling
Allen P. Splete, President, Council of Independent Colleges
Eustace Theodore, President, Council for Advancement and Support of Education
David L. Warren, President, National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
Gordon Winston, Professor, Department of Economics, Williams College

Revised June 8, 1999

COLLEGE IS POSSIBLE