

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

OUR COMMITMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION: A VIEW FROM THE "TRENCHES"

### HON. ROBERT E. ANDREWS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to my colleagues an article in The Record of Hackensack written by Dr. Robert A. Scott, President of Ramapo College in Mahwah, New Jersey. In his article Dr. Scott advocates the importance of maintaining student loan funding while also encouraging alternatives such as college work study programs. Dr. Scott has committed his professional life to the betterment of higher education. I am proud to relay that this commitment was first developed during his undergraduate experience at my alma mater, Bucknell University.

I greatly respect the accomplishments and commitment of Dr. Scott and recommend his article to all interested in higher education.

[From The Record, Hackensack, NJ, Apr. 10, 1995]

DON'T UNDERCUT OUR COMMITMENT TO HIGHER EDUCATION

(By Robert A. Scott)

The House of Representatives has voted to cut more than \$200 million in funding for higher education. These cuts and some promises in the Contract With America contain elements that could seriously weaken our commitment to social mobility and civic stability through higher education.

For more than 200 years, higher education has been an important strategy for population dispersal, scientific agriculture and food production, services to less populated regions, veteran's readjustment, advancement of the middle class, national defense, and upward mobility for low-income, urban, and rural citizens.

One of the proposals introduced by the House is to eliminate the in-school interest exemption on federal loans, an important feature of student loan programs for four decades, and a multimillion-dollar form of federal assistance to New Jersey college students. Interest exemptions are essential while students are enrolled in college. Loans are a part of a package of aid consisting of campus work, grants, and both student and family contributions, all of which require sacrifice.

The consequences of charging debt service while a student is in college, or charging for the in-school portion of debt service after a student has left college, are encouraging part-time study, thus delaying career entry; encouraging even greater loans, in order to pay the increased debt service; or delaying college entry entirely.

I believe we rely on loans too much and that we should streamline our financial system. But the House Republicans propose to eliminate some of the best alternatives to loans, such as work study. We should put greater priority on College Work Study as an alternative to student loans. After all, pursuit of a college education is a good investment.

Over the past 20 years, federally subsidized loan volume has increased more than 2,000

percent while College Work Study has remained constant. Yet work study results in positive student learning experiences, bonding with adults who value education, no loan defaults, payment for services rendered, discipline in meeting obligations, and assistance to colleges trying to provide service with reduced public support. Cuts in work study are a serious mistake because they affect society for decades.

I understand and recognize the need to streamline the national budget, and especially to reduce the deficit, but I strongly disagree with proposals to reduce opportunities for college.

From coast to coast, students are facing reduced prospects. In Virginia, state officials are trying to conceive ways to accommodate 68,000 more college-eligible students with less state support. In California, policy-makers are trying to plan for an additional 300,000 college-eligible students with fewer resources.

To cope with recent cutbacks, spaces for nearly 200,000 students were eliminated, thus making a potential of 500,000 students seeking higher education in a shrinking system. Many of these students are from minority groups, which are underrepresented in today's colleges and universities.

How sad it is that the federal government now seems bent on reducing access to upward mobility. This, after all, will be the result if student financial aid is reduced and college access is dependent more on the ability to pay than on the ability to learn.

The House position is a mistake. We should keep college affordable. We should stop the growth in loans, and start the growth in jobs. Work study is beneficial to students, colleges, and the community. And it is much wiser than simply cutting the \$20 million in-school interest exemption, which helped provide college access to 163,000 New Jersey residents this year.

### TRIBUTE TO BEN WAXMAN

#### HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in saluting my dear uncle, Ben Waxman, on his 80th birthday which will be celebrated on June 11, 1995 at the home of his deeply devoted daughter and son-in-law, Audrey and Jerry Sandler, in Boca Raton, FL.

Ben Waxman was born 80 years ago in Montreal, Canada. Before he retired to Florida, he was a long-time resident of the Los Angeles area as a distinguished attorney, philanthropist, Democratic Party activist, and community leader.

Ben earned his law degree at the Southwestern Law School Night Program and he developed a thriving law practice. Prior to his legal career, he worked with his brother Al S. Waxman as a journalist and editor for the Los Angeles Reporter. Ben always had great concern for public policy and he contributed to his community in myriad ways. He was a leader

in the B'nai B'rith, he belonged to the Masonic Order, and he diligently worked on behalf of the Shriner's Children's Hospital.

Loving parents of twin sons, David and the late Joel, Ben and his wife Muriel were among the most active participants in the Questers organization. The Questers successfully developed techniques for allowing the developmentally disabled and others to realize their maximum potential through innovative programs for independent living. Joel and David, as well as David's wife Sherry Waxman, were active in this group.

As a Democratic Party activist, Ben was especially close to the late Vice President Hubert Humphrey. He and Muriel were his special guests at the inauguration of President Lyndon Johnson and Vice President Humphrey in 1965.

Since his retirement, Ben has found a most useful role for his decades of legal experience and longstanding concern for youth. He serves as a volunteer referee with the Boca Raton courts, working to keep juveniles out of the criminal justice system and in school and involved in productive community service.

Among the friends and relatives who will celebrate Ben's birthday are his devoted sister-in-law, Sandi Steinberg; Sandi's sons, Rusty, Michael, and Andy, who will be coming from Los Angeles; Muriel's sister, Shirley Rosenbloom, who will be coming from St. Paul, MN; Ben's son, David, and his daughter-in-law, Sherry from Portland, OR; and Ben's adored granddaughters, Carrie and Lisa.

The hostess of this celebration will be Ben's beloved wife, Muriel, who has been his trusted help-mate, inspiration, and greatest strength for five decades.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ben Waxman on this momentous occasion and in wishing him happiness, good health, and the energy to continue his humanitarian work.

### HONORING THOMAS E. MCEWAN

#### HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 7, 1995

Mr. BAKER of California. Mr. Speaker, if anyone wonders about America's ability to compete in the world marketplace, they need look no further than Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. The Lawrence Livermore Lab has been on the leading edge of technology research for decades, and is continuing this tradition today.

Recently, one of the Lawrence Livermore Lab's key researchers received a most prestigious award here on Capitol Hill. Thomas E. McEwan was given the Distinguished Inventor Award by the Intellectual Property Owners organization for his invention of an ultra-band radar motion sensor. Called radar on a chip by Popular Science magazine, the device fits on a 1.5 inch square circuit board and transmits

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