

This 40 acres is needed by the Alpine Elementary School District to construct school facilities and related playing fields. The U.S. Forest Service has the authority, under the Townsite Act of 1958, to sell this acreage to the school district because no private lands exist for purchase. The school district is very willing to purchase these lands, however, the prohibitive costs of \$7,500 per acre prevents the district from buying the needed acreage.

Eight-five percent of Apache County is federally controlled land. As a result, school districts rely heavily on proceeds from timber harvesting. Unfortunately, with the continued success of extreme preservationist efforts to halt all logging in most Western States, the Alpine Elementary School District's revenues have fallen sharply. Without this conveyance, they would not be able to afford to construct any facilities after acquiring the land.

My legislation stipulates that the school district can only use this land for school facilities. In addition, the school district will bear the costs of performing a survey to determine the exact acreage and legal description of the property.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

STATEMENT BY PEOPLES ACADEMY STUDENTS ON COSTS OF POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Bethany Carpenter, a high school student from Brattleboro, VT. She was speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

My name is Bethany Carpenter, and first of all I just want to say thanks for letting us come today.

"The children of today are the leaders of tomorrow." How many times has that phrase been stated in one form or another, it seems to carry no meaning anymore. But what a true statement it is. Sadly, this statement soon will not be truthful. Many of the leaders of tomorrow are losing the opportunity to become leaders due to the lack of support for a post-secondary education.

Over the past year, I have gone through the process of looking at colleges; choosing a select number to apply to; applying; waiting for responses; and most importantly, sending for financial aid. My top choice school is a small university in upstate New York specializing in theater arts and elementary education. Unfortunately, this school costs \$24,000/year. Therefore, I am forced to choose between my top choice school, which will better prepare me for my future career, or a somewhat large college in Central Vermont, which will cost less but will not provide me with the specialized education that my top choice would. To me, this is the most disappointing part of my application procedures.

The total post-secondary enrollment in this country has been rising rapidly in the past years, while the federal support for post-secondary students has been decreasing. High school students have been feeling more pressure to continue their education beyond their twelve years due to the lack of availability of high-paying jobs for high school

graduates. In today's high-paced world, those who have completed more years of schooling typically experience less unemployment than other workers.

In addition, workers' earnings are generally increased as their level of learning increases. In the latter half of the 1970's, the average male college graduate earned about 50% more than the average high school graduate. By 1994, the premium paid to males with college degrees had risen to 81%. Similarly, the average wage advantage of female college graduates over female high school graduates grew from about 41% to 77%. In 1994, the average earnings of male workers 18 years or older with a bachelor's degree was \$46,278, compared to that of high school graduates was only \$25,038. In the same year, the average earnings of female workers with a bachelor's degree was \$26,482, while that of a high school graduate was only \$14,995.

The increase in salaries for college graduates over the past 15-20 years shows the need for a post-secondary education in today's society. Federal support in the form of student aid reached a high in 1980, with 83% of aid awarded in federal funds. That support has dropped to 75% in 1993. The enrollment of post-secondary students increased from 8.6 million in 1970 to 12.1 million in 1980, and rose to approximately 15 million in 1993.

I have formatted a plan for tuition which will allow more students to attend college. The plan starts with the fact that the United States, in 1995, spent an estimated \$269.6 billion for our national defense, while only spending an estimated \$54.7 billion for education and training. This is less than one-fifth of the amount that is spent on the military, and this is a disgrace! In many countries, higher education is a right, not a privilege. For instance, a fundamental principle in Swedish higher education is that all students who need help to finance their studies should receive assistance from the central government. Can the United States say the same? If the United States government were to take \$69.6 billion of the national defense budget and put the money towards the education and training of America's future, this would open up worlds of possibilities for students, who would otherwise have to forfeit their dream for college.

If the government would make more money available to pay for the tuitions of students in need, more students would be able to afford the other expenses of college. My plan includes setting a basic fee for all students attending college, no matter what year they are in college or the college that they are attending. By doing this, the amount of money paid by any student or family would be lowered, their application process for colleges would also need to be reviewed, and many colleges would need to re-evaluate their expenses and costs. The individual state governments would then need to institute loan and grant programs for the students who would still need assistance paying the basic fee or living expenses while in college.

This plan would involve a major change in thinking and planning on the part of many people involved, but it is my hope that it will lead to a better, more fair educational system for future students. Therefore, it is with a mixture of hope and trepidation and a wish that you consider very carefully my original statement, that "the children of today are the leaders of tomorrow," but only if given the chances to achieve their goals. (Applause)

Congressman Sanders: Thank you. Bethany, that was an excellent and important statement. Let me ask you a question. You mentioned Sweden, and it's true, throughout Europe, and even in Canada, that the cost of higher education is much less because the

government plays a much more active role. Why do you think that's so, that other countries in Europe and Scandinavia, do that—make college more affordable for young people—and we don't do that in the U.S.?

Answer. Many of the other countries that I researched don't spend as much on their military, and these programs and other things like that, and they focus more on the fact that their youth (and even adults who want to continue their education) need to do that, and that that's more important than trying to set up a good army. So they institute a lot more loan, grant and financial aid programs.

Congressman Sanders: So they have a very different set of priorities than we do, is what you're saying.

Answer. A much different set of priorities.

ED LAWLER TO RETIRE AS NJ LEAGUE PRESIDENT AFTER 42 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Ed Lawlor, president of the New Jersey Savings and Loan League, on his retirement.

As chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, it is with great pleasure but also a certain sense of loss that I congratulate Ed Lawlor on his retirement as head of the New Jersey Savings and Loan League.

Ed and the league have always been partners working for solutions as I've pushed for legislative solutions to the many challenges that have faced the thrift industry over the years. From Garn-St. Germain legislation in 1982 to the latest battle to recapitalize SAIF, I have worked closely with Ed and his relentless pursuit of good public policy has been invaluable.

As a battle-scarred veteran of the savings and loan debacle of the 1980's, I can say it was a relief to be able to turn to Ed for advice. Ed was a rare voice of reason and honesty in those tumultuous days. Let me say that through the darkest hours of the savings and loan industry, I have always been proud of the manner in which New Jersey institutions have conducted themselves. So many times New Jersey thrifths have been asked to foot the bill for those institutions in Texas, California, and Arkansas that caused the lion's share of the problems in the thrift industry.

One of Ed's greatest assets is his sense of perspective. We have here a man with more than four decades of service to New Jersey's thrift industry, 42 years to be precise. Ed's length of service has allowed him to see the broad picture and has put him in the position to gauge how this week's crisis or next week's will play in the long-term.

Most recently, Ed and I have worked together on legislation to recapitalize the Savings Association Insurance Fund and to shore up the FICO problem. I wish we had been successful in a resolution to this problem before his departure. But let me assure you that I will keep up the fight to see that we pass legislation that will once and for all ensure the continued profitability, safety, and soundness of the thrift industry.

Ed has been a trusted and reliable friend and confident. I thank him again for his support and the exceptional help he and the

league gave me during his tenure as President. I wish only the best for Ed, his wife, Marion, their children and grandchildren.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. POMEROY. Mr. Speaker, today, May 29, I was not present to record my votes on the Omnibus Civilian Science Authorization Act for fiscal year 1997 [H.R. 3322]. I was absent due to the arrival of my adopted son, Scott Kirby Pomeroy, from Korea.

I would like to emphasize that, had I been present, I would have strongly supported two important amendments: The Zimmer amendment to eliminate funding for the space station, and the Cramer amendment to reinstate the certification requirement for closing a National Weather Service office. I have submitted statements in support of these amendments that will appear at the appropriate point in the RECORD.

STATEMENT BY SARAH SNIDER AND STEPHANIE PETROLITO REGARDING POST-HIGH SCHOOL JOB TRAINING AND SCHOLARSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of my colleagues I would like to have printed in the RECORD this statement by Sarah Snider and Stephanie Petrolito, high school students at the People's Academy in Vermont. They were speaking at my recent town meeting on issues facing young people.

(Alternated speaking):

We represent the U.S. History class at People's Academy in Morrisville.

As high school students, we worry every day about our post-secondary plans, such as college, a vocational or trade school, or perhaps even joining the workforce directly after graduation.

As a class we've done some research on the subject, as a result we have lots of questions. We have more questions than answers, because many of us have not been through the financial aid process. Our questions begin with average students, from average families in average American towns.

Most American students are average, who don't get straight A's, and who aren't necessarily gifted in athletics or the arts. This is especially true in other larger states, where student-teacher ratio's are higher, and less attention is given to the student as an individual, and their talents. Also, the majority of American families belong to the middle class, and are not particularly wealthy or incredibly poor.

A major part of financial aid is based on students' academic and extracurricular achievements, as well as their families' income. Many of these students have incredible potential that is not expressed in their high school transcripts. Most of the students in the class that I represent fall into this

category. I know that I do. We'd like to know what can be done to insure that we receive a college education.

The idea of spending 20 years paying off a debt is very discouraging, and although we are told that it is worth the money, most students are hesitant. As average students in the middle class, what kind of scholarships or financial aids, if any, are available to us? Many students are left so discouraged at these prospects that they decide, instead of furthering their education, to join the workforce. Education is a right for every American student, not a privilege.

Congressman Sanders: That is an incredible presentation. You've raised a lot of very important questions. I certainly don't know all the answers. But if basically what you're saying—let's say you have a middle class family making \$20 or \$30 or \$40,000/year, and it costs \$20-30,000 for one year to send one kid to college. That equation doesn't make sense, right? You can't do it.

Answer. Right.

Congressman Sanders: Further, I think you've made the point that if you don't have a college education, you won't make it into the middle class. So let me throw it back to you. If you were sitting in my seat in Congress, what would you do?

Answer. I would probably be inclined to * * * have the government be more involved. Like, what the girl from Brattleboro said about other countries where the government is more involved in college, and it costs less. And I totally agree that's the way it should be in this country, and that the government should spend less money on the military.

Congressman Sanders: Okay, as it happens I agree with you. But what is the other argument that is being made? What do you hear about a whole lot of about the government lately? What do some people say about the government? Have you heard much?

Answer. Not much.

Congressman Sanders: Does everybody agree with your point of view?

Answer. No, not everybody. A lot of people think * * * that there is enough financial aid out there, and that there are other things that we need to worry about also. * * * But I just think really that education is incredibly important, and everybody thinks that.

Congressman Sanders: And a lot of people think, in fact, that the government should play less of a role.

Answer. Right.

Congressman Sanders: There's a whole line of thought out there, in which probably a majority of members of Congress now believe in exact contradiction to what you're saying. They're saying the government should get out of the issue. That Americorps—you mentioned Americorps—there's an effort to defund Americorps completely, not put one penny into Americorps.

Answer. But these are the people who've already been through college, and are not worrying about it now. There are three children in my family, and there's no way unless we each get a job during college, and try to go to college and do extracurricular activities, that we're going to be able to go to college.

Congressman Sanders: I agree with you. But when you hear the discussion going on in Congress about the role of government, what they have advocated, if I'm not mistaken, is that government should play a strong role in assuring that the middle class is able to send their kids to college, okay? Okay. So * * * they are defining a role of government. Right now in Congress there are many who strongly disagree with what they are asserting. I happen to agree. Thank you very much for your excellent presentation.

SMALL BUSINESS JOB PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

SPEECH OF

HON. PETER G. TORKILDSEN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 22, 1996

Mr. TORKILDSEN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the time to speak on this important small business issue.

The Small Business Job Protection Act is a package of tax incentives aimed at increasing the productivity of small business by promoting the opportunity for expansion. The bill contains a number of small business tax provisions. But, most importantly, there is a provision to increase expensing for small business.

Part of the Contract with America, this provision will increase from \$17,500 to \$25,000 the amount of money a small business can deduct for the purchase of equipment, such as computers, cash registers, or office furniture, for example. By increasing the deduction, small businesses will not only be able to modernize, giving their workers the tools they need to remain competitive, but they will also be in a stronger financial position to do business and interact within their communities.

Specifically, the bill phases in over 8 years a \$7,500 increase in the amount a business may deduct from their tax liability for capital investment. As I stated before, current law allows a maximum amount of \$17,500—bringing the new total deduction to \$25,000.

In closing, I strongly support passage of this long overdue legislation. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the time.

WHITEWATER VERDICT

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 29, 1996

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's verdicts in the Whitewater trial is about more than just the Madison Savings and Loan. The investigation does not stand or fall on any one person, one transaction, or one trial. Whitewater is about the arrogance of power. It is about public officials using their office for personal gain and not telling the truth about it.

The White House is spinning the verdicts already, repeating the lead prosecutor's closing argument that the President was not on trial. Yet, the total vindication the White House claims is premature. At the very least, these indictments prove just how poor the President's judgment is. Since coming to office, one of his advisors has been sent to prison; two of his close friends and business partners were convicted yesterday; and the sitting Governor of Arkansas—the President's hand-picked successor to the governorship—was also convicted. The people the President chooses to surround himself by present yet another credibility problem.

Mr. Speaker, perhaps now we will get down to the bottom of the Clintons' involvement in the scandal. A new trial focusing on the financing of Governor Clinton's 1990 campaign will begin next month—and many questions remain unanswered ranging from Mrs. Clinton's billing record to alleged jobs-for-contributions trades in the 1990 Clinton campaign.