By Jonathan L. Weker

MIT will not be losing $800,000 in federal money for student aid programs, according to MIT President Richard W. Pound.

The bill signed by Nixon was one sent to him by Congress. The bill had rejected his rejection of some federal student aid money into a new program, a move that would have cost MIT $800,000 for the 1973-74 school year. According to the MIT student aid office, MIT will be receiving virtually the same amount of money this year as it did last year, about $1.1 million, from the federal government.

The bill signed by the President does not differ in the total amount of money budgeted for student financial aid purposes from the regular budget. However, the regulations, for the first time, will allow for the distribution of the money to be sufficiently different. The enacted legislation has "preserved the three existing aid programs."

In an article for the traditional loan system," stated Leonard Gallagher, Associate Director of Student Financial aid, "We've been making improvements that would happen if (the bill) had not been signed."

The recently-enacted bill will provide $210.3 million in educational scholarship money which is awarded solely on the basis of "need.

The recently-signed legislation will provide $310.4 million in federal money for the work-study program, and $269.4 million for educational loans to students. These are the three primary groups in which mobility has all but destroyed the primary community. Increased breakthrough in community science has created has been "debilitating."

In the social impact on man's well-being has been made by the religious establishment, said Professor Dr. Harvey Cox. He was the American Church. "Where we are either at the seat of our religious experience, "where we are either at the seat of our religious experience, the public, the intergovernment, are on the plane of the religious.

"The new work-study program, which was proposed by the bulk of MIT's federally-funded financial aid to students, and which would have been significantly reduced had President Nixon's original proposal been passed, called for a $3 million dollar educational opportunity grants account for only $30 million of MIT's federally-financed student aid, with the remaining $1.38 million being provided by the other two programs.

An additional $12.1 million in federal money would have been provided by the Basic Educational Opportunities Program, a newly created program which would have received the bulk of federal money, along with the student aid programs under Nixon's originally proposed plan. This program, which, "as so-called on, differs from the scholarship system in that it is not supported by the federal government, not the individual sources of funding for the program would be available for students of all post-school educational institutions, not just 4-year schools. Thus, the program as now passed, is of no aid to the scholarship program for MIT students, according to Gal-

By Charlotte Cooper

Humanistic philosophy at MIT spoke Wednesday, April 25, in the "Humanistic" section of the 5th Annual Conference of the Images of Man Series on the theme of "Religion and Man in Society." This was last night's first session of the series, with the second session to take place tomorrow morning.

Smith stated that for each man there are "three spheres of existence." Smith, the inter- personal and the public which is the seat of our religious experi-

The human population, said Smith, can be divided into four personality types, or, briefly, the producer, the administrator, the intellectual, the spiritual, the public, the inter-

Searching for himself as the "re-

Dr. Smith agreed, stating that "human beings' is the threshold of an era in which each person could experiment with his own values and his own beliefs.

Smith defined the religious belief of each man as "that which each man could be typed into one of four categories. Smith, Cox, said, could only single individuals out from the masses that exist within each man. "I believe that every one of us has with

The AEC review process for the MITR, including the 30-day public notice period, was con-

Planning for the modifications of the reactor core has been in progress for several years and has been since the subject of a number of degree theses. By the end of 1970 (the provisional design of the new core was under progress), the analysis had been completed. Next, the final design and modernization of electronic systems and the investigation of volumetric effects continued (through 1971) but were satisfac-

The MIT Research Reactor containment building, including the cooling towers at far left and the truck access at the center.

AEC approves plan for reactor redesign

By Storm Kaufman

The MITR was first critical (self-sustaining) in July 1938. It usually operates from Monday through Friday. This weekend morning, the shutdown period permitted maintenance and ex-

The design team described a three-shift schedule at a power level of 1.8 megawatts. On May 20, 1959, at 2 MW in July 1961. and at the full power of 5 MW in November 1963.

Unlike the public utility reactors familiar to most people, the MITR is not used to generate power. The radioactive materials produced by the reactor are used to conduct a wide variety of experiments and provide irradiation services for licensed groups and institutions in the Boston area.

The major part of the renovation will deal with the core. As the MITR's primary purpose is to produce radioactive materials for experimentation, the redesign is aimed at increasing fluxes without the use of graphite cooling towers at far left.

Additional alterations include the use of light water instead of the present heavy water (water instead of hydrogen) as a coolant.

"Science and man's future"