Financial aid cuts proposed for 1983

By Susan Hagdorn

Dramatic cuts proposed for student financial aid in the Richard B. Morgan budget would cause serious problems for certain student groups, according to Financial Aid Director Leonard Gallagher. The budget would reduce student aid spending by $367 million. Undergraduate grants would decrease about 75 percent in 1983-84, while graduate aid aid would essentially end.

Under Reagan's proposal, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) would be completely eliminated, and Pell Grants, awarded on the basis of financial need, would be cut by forty percent. According to Gallagher, MIT students would also lose about 40 percent of their National Direct Student Loans for 1983-84. In addition, the origination fee charged by lending institutions upon initial awarding of Guaranteed Student Loans (GSL) would increase from five to ten percent.

Graduate students would be ineligible for GSL's in the 1983-84 academic year, which could apply for the proposed Auxiliary Loans to Asssit Students (ALAS). The program of Educational Knowledge, according to Gallagher, under ALAS would make money at 14 percent interest and delay payment of the principal until the degree is completed. Interest payments would not be deferred, however, and would be

so large that banks would not make the loans for fear of default and the differences would be made up from the general funds and from gifts. The amount MIT can lend to students is limited by the loss of the Institute can absorb.

Richardson elaborated that if current trends continue, major changes will be made in the way educations are financed. Within two years, there will be less aid available and students will be expected to contribute larger amounts. MIT would have to deal with the problem of dollars just as we dealt with off by learning to conserve. He said, Like Gallagher, he urged students to get involved in the decision-making process.

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B-57's crash.

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Mesopotamia

You'd be crazy not to go see Dramashop's Madwoman of Chaillot.

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Vellucci begins third term as mayor of Cambridge.

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Sandy Young competes on the balance beam against Smith College. The Women's Gymnastic team defeated Smith to raise their record to 4-4. Photo from Gerard Westmeyer.

The Finance Board prepares budget

By Merit Dovk

The Finance Board (FinBoard) will indefinitely reduce its preliminary budget for academic year 1982-83, provided it passes the Senate. According to Dean for Student Affairs Shirley M. McBay, in its preliminary 1982-83 budget, FinBoard requested $605,000, a 15 percent increase from this year's budget. The Office of the Dean for Student Affairs (OSDA) requested that FinBoard prepare three alternative budgets that amount to 80,95 and 102 percent of its current budget.

Three new FinBoard budgets have been prepared, all keep the basic policy of not accepting an increase in the student aid budget. This time, however, is beginning to generate some public concern and the opposition group, explained FinBoard.

FinBoard has made fair decisions when determining the amount of funds to be allocated to a particular activity, according to McBay. She added. "We want to make sure every student activity on campus has a place to appeal to" for financial support. "My personal observation is that it is a fast process" she said.

Academic freedom may be in danger, says Khrismy

By Craig A. Decker

"There is a gold rush going on in all aspects of university life in science," David Noble told his audience at the "Big University and Private Enterprise" held at MIT Sunday.

"The size of this gold is the universities, and the multinational corporations are rushing in to try to control the flow of this gold," said Noble, Sheldon Khrismy, the other seminar speaker, warned that this rush into university-industrial collaboration, such as the planned Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research at MIT and the planned university-enterprise centers, might jeopardize the academic freedom for MIT and other universities. Noble and Khrismy called for a revival of the debate over public control of science which was pursued shortly after World War II but vanished as peer review became the accepted method of governing science.

Noble, a science historian and professor at MIT's Science, Technology, and Society Program, argued that the absence of effective democratic controls over science makes it easier for universities and multinational corporations to form links which may not be in the public interest. "Our universities are America's oil wells and we should not let corporations dip our oil without paying a reasonable social price for it," he declared.

The rush to develop the resources of the National Science Foundation and its system of internal peer review by the scientific community.

For two decades after the adoption of the Bush plan, government funding provided an ideal source of support for university research. In recent years, however, Noble noted that the government has begun to demand more accountability and attach more strings. Moreover, under Reagan government funds are available for certain fields. Also, industry is becoming more active in seeking university ties. These factors may influence a unique national audience and have helped to stimulate the new rush to industrial collaboration.

The rush to develop these ties, however, is beginning to generate some public concern and criticism. Noble hopes that early microscopic solutions.