Student Hit By Bus While Riding Bicycle

By Reuven M. Lerner

Christopher H. Prince '92, a 21-year-old management major and the president of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, was severely injured on Tuesday afternoon when an MBTA bus hit him and his bicycle from behind.

According to the Metropolitan District Commission Police, the accident occurred on the Harvard Bridge at about 3:30 p.m. Witnesses told MDC officers that Prince, who was riding toward MIT on the Harvard Bridge, swerved in front of the bus, presumably because of the wet snow that had just started to fall.

"He was about eight feet away from the front of the bus when we found him, and he was obviously injured, so we began to give him some emergency medical service and notified the police jurisdiction," said Anne P. Clavin, chief of Campus Police. She said that Campus Police were notified of the accident by an anonymous caller at 5:37 p.m.

"Our people found the student lying on the side of the street. His bike was under the passenger-side front tire of the bus," she added.

Prince, who was not wearing a helmet at the time of the accident, was taken to Beth Israel Hospital for what a spokesperson called "serious injuries." As of last night, the hospital would say only that Prince was in surgical intensive care.

The MDC police said that while officers filled out an accident report, they did not issue a citation to the driver of the bus or the MTA.

"Still very disoriented," Richard A. Kron, vice president of SAE, said that Prince was going "back and forth out of consciousness," but that he had suffered "no major brain damage."

"He's chipped one of the vertebrae just underneath his skull. He's in a neck brace just underneath his skull. He's still under general anesthesia, he says."

By Sabrina Kwon

Under the admissions policy announced last year, MIT does not expect to have to make major changes to its financial aid program anytime soon.

In fact, according to James J. Culliton, vice president for financial services, MIT does not expect to make any of several types of drastic cuts — such as cutting departments or sports teams — that other universities have made recently.

"I think financial aid's position ... we're going to review and award as before," said Katherine M. Nolan, associate director of the Student Financial Aid Office. The self-help levels, meaning how much students will be allowed to pay, have not changed, she added.

MIT made this decision despite the fact that the deficit will be slightly larger last year, according to Culliton. MIT has projected relatively small deficits for the next three years, he said.

Michael C. Beikman, director of financial aid, said that a task force on financial aid several years ago advised that MIT keep both need-blind admissions and student self-help levels. Every few years, the institute investigates whether to retain need-blind admissions, he added.

"There are strains on us this year," Culliton said. "We're going to have to spend more unrestrictive money for financial aid.

A change in policy would cause huge strains on faculty, grants, and contracts, Culliton said, adding that MIT is trying to avoid making decisions based on schools rather than money. The financial needs of current students may also change, he added.

Other aid schemes

Some other universities have financial aid systems different from the one used by MIT, including "demand" and "gaping," Beikman said. Under the "demand" plan, which Beikman called the "most ethi- cal," alternative, students are admitted regardless of need, but the school does not necessarily meet their full needs. Schools that employ this plan also admit students without consideration of their ability to pay, but provide different levels of financial aid.

While both of these methods are considered need-blind, a third takes into consideration the student's ability to pay into consideration during the admissions process.

MIT awards an average of $10,000 to each student, Beikman said. To do otherwise would be giving "an empty admissions offer," reducing the family fee guilty if they cannot afford to pay, he said. If the student comes to MIT, the family may have to take other jobs, which could affect the student's education, he added.

The Weather

Today: Cloudy, 57°F (14°C)
Todays: Chance of snow, 28°F (-2°C)
Tomorrow: Cloudy, 32°F (0°C)

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Student Admissions Not at Risk

By Eva Noy

Associate Editor

While dozens of other universities are reducing costs by cutting back on financial aid, MIT does not expect to make any changes in its financial aid program anytime soon.

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You can register at the Cambridge Police Department (342 Green Street, in Central Square). You can also register Monday at Cambridge City Hall.

Can I vote in any party's primary?

It depends on how you register. If you register with a party, you may only vote in that party's primary. If you want the option of voting in any party's primary, you should register as an "unenrolled person." As an unenrolled person, you do not belong to a party or a political designation. You may vote in either party's primary (of course, you can only vote once). Your party affiliation will then automatically change to that of the party for which you voted.

Voter Registration Deadline Is Approaching

By Sabrina Kwon

Associate Editor

At Wednesday night's Undergraduate Association Council meeting, Association Provost Sheila E. Widnall '86 presented several ideas about the issue of academic honesty and the possible implementation of an honor code at the Institute, including a proposal to create a student honor committee.

UA President Stacy E. McGever '91 said that the UA's discussion on academic honesty was intended "to look for a set of standards from the students who are concerned about the policy of academic honesty for the student body so at least be aware of, if not adhere to it.

McGever said she realized that students' ideas of an honor code would vary considerably, and said she would support the creation of a structure to make academic honesty a more obvious concern at MIT.

"While an honor code can come into play just as a statement, we want to develop programs that will alleviate conditions which foster cheating," she said.

Widnall convened a discussion about honor codes by saying that academic honesty at MIT is a "complex, long-term issue." She emphasized that the entire issue is still under discussion and would probably not be resolved in the near future. She expressed concern over the terminology being used in discussions of academic honesty, saying that she objected to the association of the word "cheating" with MIT students. Widnall also stressed that the outside world must view academic honesty as a concern at MIT if an MIT education is to retain its value.

"Gray areas"

When Raul R. Shih '92, student representative to the Undergraduate Program, expressed his concern about the "gray areas" of academic honesty — including the use of course "bibles" and other collaborative methods of students — Widnall said that faculty need to make clear to their students their expectations and standards on questions of cheating and collaboration the first time a class meets.

McGever expressed concern about the widespread array of academic honesty which follows enrollment at MIT, specifically during freshman year. "It is too easy for freshmen to fall into the habit of copying problem sets ... something which muddles learning as well as foster- ing a lack of self-esteem," she said.

Widnall concluded by suggesting that the UA create a student honor committee or "honor court" to inquire about academic honesty from the student point of view. Such a committee would meet with instructors, thus reducing the problem of miscommunication between students and faculty.

Code questioned

Some students at the meeting were unsure of how successful an honor code would be at MIT. David J. Kastler '94 said that an honor code would not be an effective solu-

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