

University Financial aid looks dim

By JOSH MARQUIS
Of the Emerald

The financial aid picture is pretty grim for many University students this year, but there may be hope. University Financial Aid Director Walter Frehauff explained that his office hopes that as the fall term progresses as much as \$150,000 in National Direct Student Loans and other programs will be freed for use by students who were otherwise cut out of the financial aid picture.

Frehauff said that students who were turned down last spring or who were advised to try to get guaranteed student loans through their banks will be considered first, but that other interested students should file applications now for financial assistance.

Despite much publicity from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare about increased funding for student aid programs, there is in fact the same amount of money last year—but with almost 500 more schools eligible to receive federal aid.

Frehauff explained that previous to school year 1973-74 only students in non-proprietary schools and those who were full-time students were eligible for federal education aid. Now the number of schools who may receive aid has increased approximately 25 per cent.

Compounding the problem is the tendency of the federal government to rely on what Frehauff calls "general statistics" and compute raises in educational costs in the area of 5 per cent. Frehauff commented that the goods and services used by students have increased as much as 20 per cent.

To begin to understand the financial aid situation one must first master the acronyms used to designate the various programs:

- BEOG—formerly known as EOG (Equal Opportunity Grant). It means Basic Educational Opportunity Grant and it's a cash grant that is available this year only to full-time freshmen. Although congressional proponents of this program say it needs about 1.4 billion dollars to be properly funded, it received a funding level of only 122 million

dollars this year. Further compounding the problem is the fact that students apply directly to the federal government for BEOG monies and not through the University. Because of this Universities have a hard time determining how much "outside" aid an incoming student will have. (Students receiving BEOG aid this year are eligible to re-apply each year for the program).

-SEOG. The program used to round out "financial aid packages" where the BEOG monies are insufficient. The Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants are not working because they have been forced to supply the mainstay of aid for returning students and others who are not eligible for any BEOG monies. In addition the University received 25 per cent less SEOG monies than it had previously.

-NDSL—National Direct Student Loans. Considered the most desirable loan program since it contains liberal interest and repayment provisions. It also contains provisions for partial cancellation if the student becomes a teacher in a low-income area, for the mentally-retarded and other special area. Frehauff hopes that enough Freshmen will have received BEOG grants to free some \$150,000 in NDSL monies for students who were told to try the Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSL) because NDSL funds had been depleted.

-College Work-Study. A program where the federal government pays the lion's share of the wages of students working for the University or an approved outside agency. Although this program receives the most enthusiasm the University will have about 25 per cent less in work-study funds, and many of the students who were either hoping to get work-study or who had previously been on work-study will be forced to turn to various loan programs.

-GSL—Guaranteed Student Loans. This program is essentially a transaction between the student and a bank; the University serves as a certifying agency to verify the student

status of the applicant. Interest benefits are available for some students although NDSL loans are generally more attractive.

One of the major problems with shortages in any one area is that when high-need (low-income) students are forced into another financial aid program, more middle income students are forced into still less desirable programs or out of the picture entirely.

Frehauff said that although the government "is very free in talking about making more money available for loans, its simply deferring the problem." Vice President for Student Services Gerald Bogen added that it might evolve into a situation "where a boy asks a girl he is thinking of asking to marry, 'what is the current status of your indebtedness'?" Frehauff pointed out that a student borrowing \$2500 (the maximum under GSL) for four years would face a repayment requirement of \$125 a month for the next ten years upon graduation.

Although Frehauff said "it would appear that the concept of educational grants for the disadvantaged hasn't been changed, there really has been a squeeze on middle-income students." He went on to say that because of less money the ceiling family income for financial aid has become progressively lower.

Frehauff commented that his office has additional problems in determining need, "what do you do when you have a student who has three brothers and sisters and a family income of \$9000 and a student who declares himself emancipated yet his family has an income of \$50,000?"

The financial aid director said that while he "respects the independence of the emancipated student, we have to determine whether he can turn to his parents for help, whereas the student with the family income of \$9000 can't turn anywhere."

Frehauff says he hopes as the University determines how many freshmen received BEOG monies they will be able to offer students some aid for the remainder of the school year.

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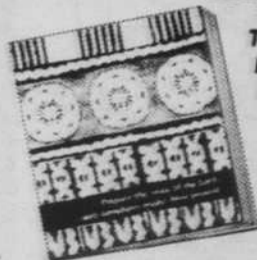
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Campus planner outlines theories of architectural growth

By KRISTIN SORMAN
Of the Emerald

Christopher Alexander, architectural theoretician from Berkeley, outlined his concept of "pattern language" as a response to people's needs in the built environment in a lecture to 400 people in 177 Lawrence Thursday. "We can't be complacent with the past 50 years of architecture," Alexander cautioned. "With the growth of population, the basic character of the built environment will be fixed in the next 40 years."

Founder of the Center of Environmental Structure in Berkeley, Professor Alexander is currently serving as the University campus planning consultant. He is about to publish *The Oregon Experience*, a book about procedures for growth at the University.

"Under the pattern language theory it's possible for a person, any person, to conceive architecture that is tangible, in response to real needs," Alexander claimed during his talk. "The built environment can be healthy and whole if someone wants to do it," he said.

Alexander criticized architecture of the past 50 years for its "unnatural degree of regularity." Style, he contended, is constrained to the "geometric shape, the straight line."

Pattern language, on the other hand,

stems from historical architecture, buildings like gothic cathedrals that "came from the roots of the people," Alexander said.

This traditional architecture gives rise to the pattern language of natural and organic adaption to people's own processes. The conflict though between theory and practice sketches a problem for pattern language.

"The gap between realizing the needs and making the successful translation to the space and geometry of building must be worked out," Alexander said.

Pattern language building, for instance, is not consistent with the conventional building system, he explained.

"Technical means available, prefabrication and regularity in working drawings all destroy the fluid, relaxed perception of pattern language building," Alexander claimed.

Flexible materials and on-the-site planning, though, he said, "could evolve a way of building relaxed, organic structures."

"The function of the architect himself is already badly shaken," Alexander continued, in discussing another problem in the practice of pattern language.

"Designing becomes a user's activity...the profession of the architect amalgamates with the art of the builder to offer service to the client," he said.

Drawing boards, diagrams, intermediate plans—the traditional tools of the architect—disturb the environment; they "aren't attuned to the sensitive, on-the-site needs of the user," Alexander contended.

To practice pattern language architecture, then, the new relationship of the architect to his client "must be like that of the family doctor in his family," he suggested. "The architect must relate to his client's needs and environment over a long building process."

This slow down of the building process could lead to better regulation of money through the environment, Alexander claimed in pointing out a problem in present architecture.

In the era of "immediate architecture" six billion dollars annually go out in loans to builders, four billion of which eventually return to the bank in interest, he explained.

"America is being robbed of money that should be flowing into it...two-thirds of the money is not going into the environment. The architecture today is stark and simple because we can't afford to pay for anything else," Alexander said.

A slow-down of construction in five and 10-year stretches could remedy this problem he urged. Loans wouldn't have to be taken; money could be invested, instead, in response to the developing needs of the user.

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Date: Sat., Oct. 6