

More Reagan Proposals

Money For School May Be Harder To Find

By CHRIS FREEMAN

During the last decade, the cost of a college education has risen sharply, and continues to do so every year. Nearly every college student, even those from middle and higher income families, receives some form of financial aid.

Past presidential administrations have increased the types and amounts of funds available to students seeking higher education. However, in the interest of reducing the federal budget, the present administration has proposed cuts in both the total amount of money available and the number of students eligible to receive financial aid.

Financial aid is given on the basis of a student's need. The actual need is determined by subtracting the money the student's family can provide for education from the cost of the student's chosen institution.

The amount a family can be expected to contribute is figured from the information reported on the Financial Aid Form which every student must prepare. Currently, fourteen percent of a family's assets is considered to be expendable income. A portion

of this amount is figured as the family's expected contribution to the student's education. President Reagan's proposals would raise the expendable income of a family to twenty percent of its assets. Therefore, the family would be expected to pay a larger amount of money for college from this expendable income. This move would especially hurt students from middle income families, who might have many assets in the form of houses, boats, and cars but actually very little money saved for the student's education.

Many students have used the Guaranteed Student Loan Program to help pay college costs. Under this program, the family can borrow money at an interest rate of 9 percent, far below that charged by commercial banks. These loans do not have to be repaid, and interest is not charged until the student finishes college. This money can be used at present to pay both the student's financial need and the family's expected contribution.

Proposed changes in this program include an end to the in-school interest subsidy, meaning

that repayment of the loan and the charging of interest would begin about six months after the loan was taken. Also included is a new rule which would not allow the family to borrow money for its expected contribution at the interest rate of 9 percent.

The most widely used form of financial aid is the Basic Opportunity Educational Grant, or the Pell Grant. This grant is an award of up to \$1,750 which does not have to be repaid at any time. Nearly every student receives some money from the Pell Grant Program.

The Reagan Administration has introduced legislation which would trim the amount of money funded by the government into this program. If this legislation passes, students from higher income families would become ineligible for money from the Pell Grant Program.

At first, these proposed financial reductions seem so drastic as to prevent some students from attending the more expensive private, non-state supported schools, or even attending college at all. However *The Full Moon* contacted Dr. Jim Olliver, who

deals with financial aid at nearby Pfeiffer College. He had some slightly encouraging observations on the proposed budget cuts.

According to Dr. Olliver, Pfeiffer should have enough available money from sources not affected by the budget cuts to permit those interested in attending Pfeiffer to do so. Pfeiffer College is currently working with computer printouts of each enrolled student's needs to determine how much money will be required for next year.

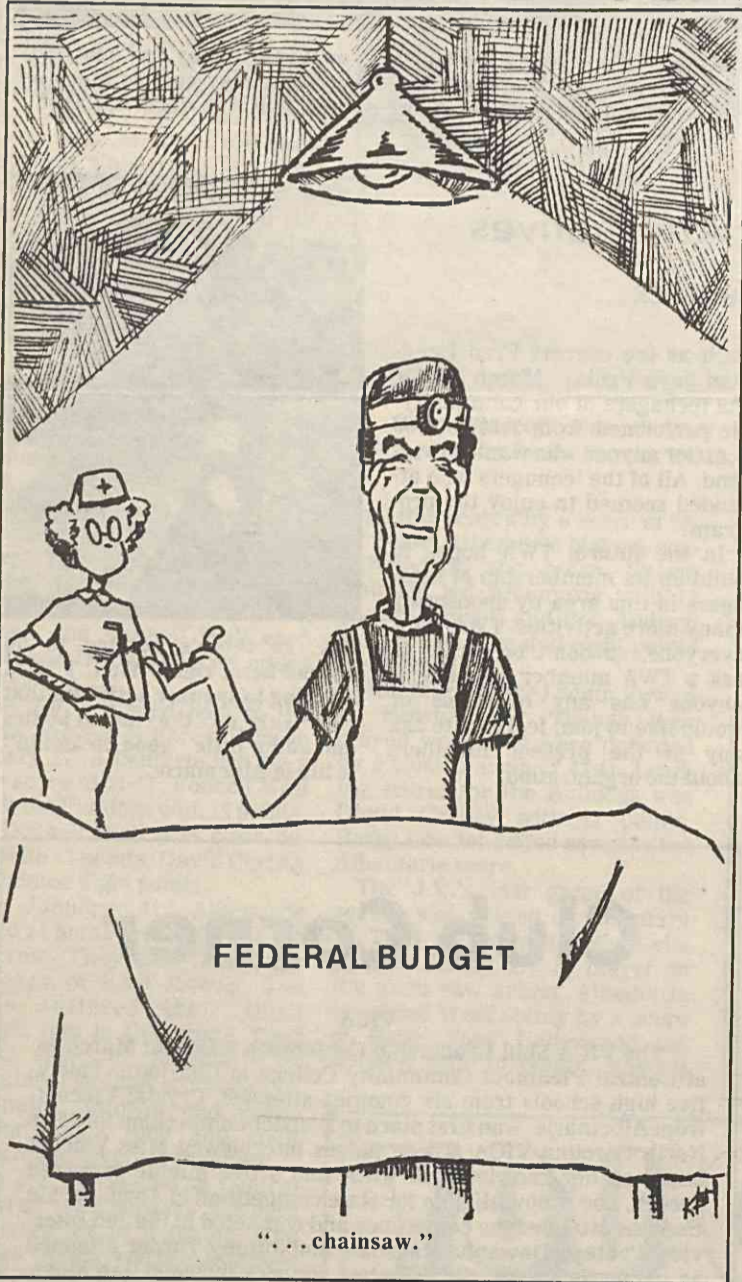
Every year, the cost of operating a college rises with inflation, so tuition charges to students must go up. President Reagan hopes to curb inflation by curtailing government spending in programs like financial aid to students. Although budget cuts in education look harsh now, if they reduce inflation as much as is expected, college costs could actually come down enough to offset the loss of financial aid.

Dr. Olliver expressed hope that students would not be dissuaded from seeking a college education by financial aid worries. Many financial alternatives are available, and most students can ob-

tain funds to further their education.



Beth Efird looks at part of the new careers lab in the library. With financial aid more scarce many students will be carefully considering all options before embarking on the pursuit of increasingly expensive college education.



NEW WAVE ROLLS IN

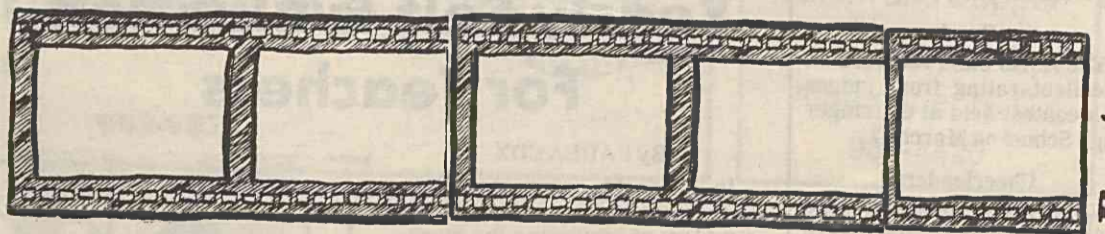
A new style of Rock n' Roll has been developing during the past few years. It's more radical than the traditional Rock music, but at the same time it lacks the outrageousness of the punk music. It's called New Wave.

New Wave bands have developed from three major categories: those formed as punk rockers that receded into the New Wave scene (The Police and Elvis Costello), and those that developed out of traditional rock or disco groups (Blondie), and those that came onto the scene designated specifically as New Wave band. Devo falls into this third category.

Devo has emerged over the past two years as the New Wave group of the 80's. The name is a derivative of the word "devolution", which is the message behind New Wave music. Devolution is the movement to a simpler way of life. This is in essence what was behind the antiestablishment movement of the sixties; yet, it comes in a more subdued form.

Their first two albums, Q: Are We Not Men, A: We Are Devo and Duty Now For the Future, hold true to the message of devolution. Devo's latest release is no exception. It too encompasses the radical message and futuristic sound commonplace in their music. For the most part, the album is good listening; however the lyrics often border on the eccentric.

Several of the songs combine the beachy sound of the Cars with the sixties sound of the Knack, resulting in odd but pleasing melodies ("Gates of Steel" and "Don't You Know"). Others contain remnants of genuine Rock n' Roll ("Freedom of Choice"). All in all it's a super production. However, the album can only be enjoyed by those who have an appreciation for the New Wave music.



Review

Pop music's irreverent, irrepressible Bette Midler comes to the big screen once again in a delightful compilation of concert footage. In addition to several numbers from her Oscar-nominated debut film "The Rose", Bette performs hits made famous by the Rolling Stones, Bruce Springsteen, Bob Seegar, and Joan Baez, as well as some of her own standards such as "Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy" and "My Mother's Eyes". When she's not singing, she is engaged in the wonderful monologues for which she has become famous. Her barbs touch upon everyone from Queen Elizabeth ("Oh, kids, she is the whitest woman in the world . . . there can be no doubt that woman is a protestant — she's got the wardrobe and everything") to Princess Caroline ("Weren't you shocked to find out just what little tart she was?") to Joan Crawford ("I never laid a #*! hand on those kids!"). Bette proves once again that there is only one Divine Miss M!



THE FULL MOON

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