

Financial aid: How much is available?

United Press International
College students can expect President Reagan to renew efforts to reduce the amount of money available for educational expenses in the 1984-85 school year, financial aid experts say.

But high school students preparing for college entry next fall should not be scared by talk of such efforts, says an Hall, dean of admissions and financial aid at the University of Chicago. He also is chairman of the College Scholarship Service Assembly of the College Board.

These recommendations will not affect the school year, al comm-83-84, beginning in September, which has an estimated \$16 billion available for help with college expenses. Sixty-six billion dollars is available as possible helps a student get a bid for a share of that money.

The forms, available at guidance offices in high schools and colleges, are processed by the Board's College Scholarship Service.

"The funds are set for fall," Hall said. "And there's still time to save them for subsequent years."

The Financial Aid Form, required as the initial bid for help by most post-secondary schools nationwide, helps officials to determine a student's eligibility for aid.

Students and parents provide information on the form about family size, income, assets and expenses.

At the College Scholarship Service office need for aid is determined by the financial circumstances of a family.

"Costs ought not to defeat any applicant at this stage of the game," Hall said, "because money is available to help students defray tuition and living expenses while at college."

He said, however, that a major battle lies ahead if federal financial aid to needy students is to continue at a sufficient level for the academic year beginning in 1984-85 and subsequent years.

"We tell students and families to react but don't overreact when the Administration's budget proposals finally are sent to Congress," Hall said.

Programs for post-secondary education include:

— **PELL GRANT PROGRAM.** Provides grants based on need to undergraduate students. Congress annually sets the dollar range. The College Board said in a recent year the grants ranged from \$200 to \$1,670 per year.

— **SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GRANTS.** The SEOG payouts range from \$200 to \$2,000 a year. This federal program is administered by the colleges to provide need-based aid to undergraduates.

— **COLLEGE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM.** Typically, the CWSP students work 10 to 15 hours a week during

the school year and more during vacation. They earn at least the federal minimum wage.

— **NATIONAL DIRECT STUDENT LOAN PROGRAM.** The NDSL provides loans of up to \$3,000 for the first two undergraduate years and up to \$6,000 for the total undergraduate program. Repayment doesn't start until education is completed or limited periods of service in the military; Peace Corps, ACTION, or comparable organizations are completed. Repayment also may be waived, partially or wholly, for certain kinds of employment.

— **STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANTS.** Funds awarded by the federal government to encourage establishment and for expansion of state grant programs.

— **GUARANTEED STUDENT LOANS.** This program lets students borrow money for education expenses directly from banks and other lending institutions. Dependent students may borrow up to \$2,500 an academic year and up to \$7,500 for the total undergraduate program. Students from families with an adjusted gross income in excess of \$30,000 per year must demonstrate need to qualify. The federal government pays interest while student is in college. Repayment need not begin until completion of education.

Abused monkeys get help

United Press International
LEON SPRINGS — In the rolling ranch country northwest of San Antonio, amid dusty rocks and gnarled live oaks, three men live with more than 100 monkeys and birds that have been rescued from death.

The animals, most of which are loud and neurotic, are not pets and some of them hate people. All of them were rejected by zoos, used up in laboratories or mistreated as pets before finding a permanent home at Primarily Primates Inc.

"There's never been any real alternative to death for many of these animals," said Wallace Swett, one of the founders. "But many of them could live another 10 to 20 years."

Swett had worked in zoos for 20 years when he and two friends, Gregory Miller and Kenneth Oberg, decided in 1978 to set up a non-profit, permanent sanctuary for rejected animals condemned to death.

They now have about 60 monkeys, mostly mistreated because of their owners' ignorance, about 50 birds and an

occasional goat or horse.

"A baby monkey is charming, a little surrogate human being," Swett said. "But they grow up. They get aggressive and they get tossed around from pillar to post until they bite somebody severely. The owners feel betrayed and usually the animal is killed."

Others would have been killed at the end of laboratory experiments, he said, or when zoos felt they were not suitable for display because of some disfigurement.

The stone house that Swett, Miller and Oberg bought for their project is pretty ordinary — except for the cages in the kitchen that contain tiny squirrel monkeys. On the acres out back are strong cages that hold the larger animals, most of them screaming for attention as the men walk by.

One is Sammy, a woolly monkey who was fed nothing except sweet breakfast cereal for eight years. He developed rickets and now every bone in his body, including his skull, is deformed.

Bo, a capuchin who lived with an Arizona family, was kept in a parakeet cage and finally grew too big for the door. The cage had to be cut away before he was brought to Texas.

"He hates people," Swett said. "I don't blame him."

Bobby, a white-handed gibbon, had his teeth removed and was castrated when he became too aggressive for the family that owned him. He still has fits of temper.

"Castration doesn't work with primates," Swett said. "It only frustrates them."

Because most of the animals were raised alone, they do not know how to relate socially or sexually to other monkeys, Swett said. They relate to human beings instead.

Violet, for instance, a weeper capuchin, flirts madly with Miller when he walks near her cage. But she ignores the male monkeys who live with her.



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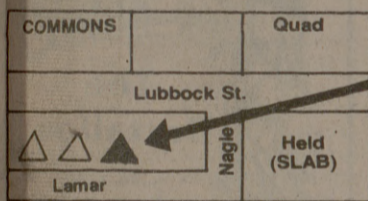
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