

2ND STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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August 31, 1981, Monday, Final Edition

SECTION: First Section; A2

LENGTH: 578 words

HEADLINE: College Costs Expected to Rise Record 13-14% This School Year

BYLINE: From News Services

DATELINE: NEW YORK, Aug. 30, 1981

BODY:

College expenses will increase by a record 13 to 14 percent this school year, according to a survey released today by the College Board. At more than a dozen East Coast colleges, bills will exceed \$11,000.

The survey of 1,160 four-year universities and colleges has been conducted each year since 1970 by the College Scholarship Service, the financial aid division of the College Board, a nonprofit organization representing many U.S. colleges and universities.

Total expenses, including tuition, fees, room and board, books, supplies, transportation and personal expenses, will average \$6,885 at private four-year colleges, which enroll about one quarter of U.S. college students. At public four-year schools, the average will be \$3,873.

The increases are coming at a time when the Reagan administration's budgetary restraint has somewhat reduced the amount of help that middle-class families can count on from government-guaranteed loans for college expenses.

Under a compromise worked out between the House and Senate, families whose adjusted incomes do not exceed \$30,000 will continue to be eligible for loans of \$2,500 at subsidized interest rates. For graduate students, the loans can go as high as \$5,000. Families whose incomes are more than \$30,000 after adjustments for taxes and certain other expenses will also be eligible for some assistance depending on their needs.

Although spokesmen for college and university interests say the final outcome on loan eligibility was better than originally feared, it still means that even parents and students qualifying for help will have to make up the rising costs of education out of their own savings, or find private means of financing.

Students face double-digit increases whether they commute to school or live on campus, and at both private and public colleges, the survey said.

Resident student costs at private colleges will go up an average \$803, or 13 percent, this school year. Public college costs will rise 14 percent, or \$464 on average, according to the survey.

The Washington Post, August 31, 1981

Tuition and fees will jump an average 13 percent, or \$430 at private schools, and \$113, or 16 percent, at public colleges.

Since the 1972-73 school year, college bills have doubled. Average total expenses are up by 95 percent at public colleges and 110 percent at private colleges, the report said. The rate of increase in college expenses, however, runs behind the inflation rate. The consumer price index has risen by 123 percent.

This year's higher costs, the biggest increase since the survey began, coupled with the cuts in federal student loan programs "indicates that many parents and students will be asked to cover more of the bill than in the past," said Joe Paul Case of the College Scholarship Service. But Case said the board hoped college prices would moderate next year.

Bennington College, a small, highly competitive Vermont liberal arts college, reported the highest total costs for students in 1981-82 at \$12,030.

Twelve other private schools said student expenses will top \$11,000 this year: Harvard University and its sister college, Radcliffe, \$11,950; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, \$11,845; Yale University, \$11,600; Sarah Lawrence College, \$11,550; Princeton University, \$11,289; University of Pennsylvania, \$11,200; Brown University, \$11,195; Barnard College, \$11,150; Tufts University, \$11,113; Bard College, \$11,063; Dartmouth College, \$11,045, and Bryn Mawr College, \$11,010.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

13TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

The Associated Press

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October 16, 1981, Friday, PM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 594 words

HEADLINE: College Presidents Warn of Consequences of Budget Cuts

BYLINE: By CHRISTOPHER CONNELL, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Hundreds of college presidents are returning to their college campuses after warning Congress that President Reagan's latest cuts in education spending would have dire consequences for the nation.

"We can take the cuts we've gotten. We don't want to sound like crybabies," the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, told a news conference Thursday.

But in sessions of the American Council on Education's annual convention and at a hearing before a House subcommittee on postsecondary education, the educators warned that they cannot absorb any more cuts in student aid or research.

They charged cuts in basic research will hinder the ability of universities to seek technological innovations and to turn out the scientists and engineers needed to compete industrially with Japan and militarily with the Soviet Union.

Harvard President Derek Bok, the new chairman of ACE, a lobbying group for colleges and their associations, said a new round of cuts is "likely to mean some able students from very poor backgrounds will not be able to go to college." Parents may send their children to more affordable schools "that will prepare them less well," said Bok.

The three-day ACE convention was ending today.

Education Secretary T.H. Bell, in a speech entitled "Higher Education -- Bright Prospects for the Future," exhorted the college leaders Wednesday not to "see more gloom than there is there."

Mary Metz, president of Mills College, a small liberal arts college for women in Oakland, Calif., said she was "shocked" by Bell's remarks and afraid that many private institutions lack the reserves to "ride out the storm."

The Associated Press, October 16, 1981

She said 150 of the 250 women who enter the college each year usually get financial aid to help pay the \$8,000 cost of tuition, room, board and books. She says the cuts already enacted in federal grants and loans may keep 25 of next year's freshmen from getting aid.

The college presidents said that because student aid programs are funded one year in advance, they will not feel the brunt of the cuts already passed until the 1982-83 academic year.

Bok said the Reagan administration's tax cuts are likely to reduce private donations to colleges because "as the rates of taxation diminish, the cost of giving goes up."

Bok also warned that with students forced to go deeper in debt to attend college, more of the best will head for law, medicine and business schools, and professions such as public school teaching, ministry and public service will be "starved for talent."

Hesburgh said the Reagan administration must realize that "what they're doing to education is what they're doing to America."

"What happens to education is what happens to America, but it takes a few years to happen," he said.

"If there's any answer to racial equality and human opportunity, it's through education," Hesburgh said. "I'm not saying the government should pay for everybody. ... Parents are going to have to tighten up and maybe cut down on their style of life to get their youngsters through school."

But he said colleges already are operating "close to the line. We're not plush. Our equipment is running out. The roofs are leaking. ... The last time I looked at our maintenance report, I darn near died."

"What we have in the quality of the life and the elevation of the citizenry of America today is due to education," the cleric said. "Now you can say some of it is due to the churches or praying or other things. That's true, too. But the basic thing that touches all the people is education."

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LEVEL 2 - 21 OF 23 STORIES

The Associated Press

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February 26, 1981, Thursday, AM cycle

SECTION: Washington Dateline

LENGTH: 483 words

HEADLINE: Educator Says Budget Cuts Would Devastate Higher Education

BYLINE: By WILLIAM KRONHOLM, Associated Press Writer

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Reagan administration budget cuts would have a "devastating" impact on higher education in the nation, reducing college enrollment by more than a half million students, the head of the American Council on Education testified Thursday.

E.K. Fretwell, chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte and chairman of the board of the education council, said the proposed budget cuts would cost higher education some \$3 billion during the fiscal year 1982.

Fretwell said besides proposed cuts in student grants and guaranteed student loans, the budget will affect higher education efforts to improve opportunities, advance scientific and medical research, support economic and social programs and fulfill international commitments.

"The capacity of colleges and universities to perform these functions would be crucially damaged if budget reductions in several dozen programs are carried out in the magnitude proposed," he said.

"The timing of cuts in student aid programs is particularly serious, since any fiscal year 1981 cuts will affect students attending college this fall, and the award-making process is already under way."

Fretwell made the remarks in testimony prepared for the House Education and Labor subcommittee on postsecondary education. His testimony was presented on behalf of the council and 10 other education organizations.

The Reagan administration has proposed cutting fiscal 1982 student aid by \$2.1 billion from this year's level of \$10.4 billion. Research and development would be cut by \$400 million, health education funds cut by \$310 million, Comprehensive Employment and Training Act funds by \$500 million and other categorical funds by \$170 million. 

Fretwell said the effects of those cuts would include:

Decreased enrollment of between 500,000 and 750,000 students.

The Associated Press, February 26, 1981

"While the decrease would be felt in all types of institutions, it would disproportionately impact on hundreds of smaller independent colleges which are most heavily reliant on student aid revenues to close the gap on already deficit-ridden operating budgets," Fretwell said.

Serious cuts in research programs at the nation's major research universities, "especially the social sciences and research training in the health sciences."

Higher costs to both undergraduate and graduate students.

"A decline in quality at all types of institutions, as research universities lose funds needed for modernizing laboratory instrumentation, four-year colleges lose categorical support for science education and the humanities and community colleges lose funding for occupational training programs."

Fretwell noted that federal money accounts for about 15 percent of the total expenditures for higher education. "State governments cannot be expected to replace this loss for public institutions, which are already facing serious cutbacks by their legislatures," he said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

18TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

March 22, 1981, Sunday, Late City Final Edition

SECTION: Section 11; New Jersey; Page 1, Column 5; New Jersey Weekly Desk

LENGTH: 629 words

HEADLINE: 100,000 STUDENTS FACE CUTS IN AID

BYLINE: By R.FOSTER WINANS

BODY:

TRENTON STATE higher-education officials estimate that as many as 100,000 New Jersey college students who would have been eligible for state and Federal financial aid next September will lose some or all of it as a result of proposed budget cuts. Many are expected to have to give up college.

Under revised family income guidelines, nearly 26,000 students will lose some or all of the state financial aid they would have received in September. In addition, officials estimate that up to 70,000 who would have received Federal Guaranteed Student Loans and Basic Educational Opportunity Grants will lose out under cuts proposed by the Reagan Administration.

If approved as they stand, the state and Federal reductions could cripple

Rutgers struggles with a budget crisis. Page 7. New Jersey Congressional mail, although in favor of budget cuts, has begun to show concern about such programs as educational aid. Page 6. the college futures of many students from families with marginal incomes, authorities said.

In his annual report to the state's Board of Education, T. Edward Hollander, Chancellor of the Department of Higher Education, said there would be a decline in New Jersey's Tuition Aid Grant awards, the T.A.G. program.

He told the board that, of about 150,000 T.A.G. applicants, 50,000 - 10 percent more than last year - would receive some aid and that 7,400 who would have received grants would get nothing. The program has nearly doubled in size in each of the last three years.

Although the number of grants will increase, Dr. Hollander said, 18,250 students will receive \$240 less than they would have been eligible for had Governor Byrne approved an \$8 million budget increase in the T.A.G. program.

"Some students could receive nothing this year after getting something last year," Dr. Hollander said. He noted, however, that the Governor's proposed budget was still before the Legislature and that any change in the T.A.G. budget could increase or decrease the amount and number of awards.

Next year's Tuition Aid Grants will range from \$100 to \$1,350. Earlier this year, Governor Byrne announced that tuition at Rutgers University would increase by as much as \$1,023 a year because of a state fiscal squeeze. Rutgers officials said that the increase might have to be higher still.

The New York Times, March 22, 1981

According to Dr. Hollander, some county college officials are considering tuition increases of up to 20 percent. 'It is interesting to note that it is still cheaper to maintain a student at Princeton University than to maintain a felon in prison,' he said.

It now costs about \$10,000 a year to attend Princeton, \$7,000 a year at Fairleigh Dickinson University, \$4,600 at Rutgers and as much as \$2,500 at a county two-year college.

The effect of proposed cuts in Federal student loans could be even more drastic for New Jerseyans than the state budget cut, said Haskell Rhett, Assistant Chancellor of the state's Department of Higher Education.

About 140,000 New Jersey students would be eligible for \$340 million in Federal loans for the 1981-82 school year, Dr. Rhett said. The Reagan Administration has proposed cutting the program by 30 to 50 percent, making 42,000 to 70,000 students ineligible and forcing them to seek money for tuition and room and board elsewhere.

The combined state and Federal aid cuts means that the average New Jersey student will fall \$1,000 short of the money he needs to go to college next year, Dr. Rhett said, adding:

'Thousands of students will be forced to drop out of college.'

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

14TH STORY of Level 2 printed in FULL format.

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April 6, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

SECTION: Regional News

DISTRIBUTION: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont

LENGTH: 396 words

DATELINE: JOHNSON, Vt.

BODY:

Saying Reagan administration budget cuts threaten to cut off the disadvantaged from higher education, Sen. Robert Stafford, R-Vt., called Monday for the transfer of \$1 billion from the U.S. defense budget to education programs.

"If I had my druthers, I would say to the president ... 'we should be spending somewhat less on new armaments and more on education,'" Stafford said.

He made the remarks during a speech opening a two-day symposium at Johnson State College on the future of higher education in Vermont.

Stafford acknowledged it is unlikely the rest of the Senate will agree with his proposal to rearrange spending priorities, since the majority of senators appear ready to agree with most budget cuts proposed by Reagan.

But, Stafford predicted the proposed reduction in federal aid to college students will force thousands to drop out of school.

More than one third of the nation's 11 million college and university students depend on some amount of federal assistance, said Stafford.

* He predicted that within a year of the federal cuts, one million of the students will have to drop out.

"Economic pressures will create a kind of elitism," he said, adding only the rich will be able to send their children to college.

At a news conference after his address, Stafford elaborated on his opposition to the depth of education funding cuts.

He said the Reagan administration has proposed hefty increases in the military budget while cutting education programs. He said he would prefer to see about \$1 billion of the military money transferred to education programs.

"It is hard for me to believe that we can spend that much money on defense, effectively in a two year period," he said, referring to Reagan's proposed military budget.

"I just think this is going too far too fast."

United Press International April 6, 1981, Monday, AM cycle

He also predicted the education cuts will mean fewer people will be able to afford to go to college right after they graduate from high school.

Instead, he said, they will be forced to attend college part time while working.

Stafford said the colleges depend far too heavily on federal grants, making them more susceptible to the cuts planned in Washington.

He urged colleges to work more closely with private industry, and develop training programs for positions in large corporations.

That would result in a more 'pertinent' educational program, he said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH