

Figures indicate continuing tuition increases in U.S.

By CRYSTAL BERNSTEIN
Staff Writer

Tuition rates at public and private universities across the country will continue previous trends and rise for the 1989-90 academic year.

College Board figures predict the average tuition for public four-year colleges will increase from \$1,420 to \$1,483, while that for private four-year institutions will rise from \$5,934 to \$6,457, said Gail Raiman, vice president for public affairs for the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Washington, D.C.

Although the UNC-system Board of Governors has not recommended a tuition increase for in-state students, it has recommended an 8.5 percent increase in out-of-state student tuition, said Felix Joyner, vice president

for finance at the General Administration. The General Assembly will review these recommendations before setting the tuition rate in late summer, he said.

Out-of-state tuition has been increased each year since 1985, when a statute was established to make UNC out-of-state tuition compatible with tuitions for out-of-state students at other universities across the country, Joyner said.

"Tuition here for out-of-state students is much less than it is anywhere else," said Sam Barnard, University cashier.

Tuition for in-state students increased 5 percent in the 1987-88 school year but has not been raised since.

Officials at other public universi-

ties, like the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, also anticipate an increase in out-of-state tuition.

At the University of Maryland at College Park, the tuition for all undergraduates will increase 8 percent, with an additional 8 percent increase in the non-resident fee, said David John, director of budget operations for the university. Tuition rates for the 1988-89 school year were increased 9 percent, he said.

"The escalating, overall cost of education nationwide is enabling state schools across the country to improve their faculty situations, but it's costing dollars," said Parke Muth, assistant dean of admissions at Virginia. "This is a nationwide scenario."

Tuitions at private schools are increasing as well. A 7 percent

increase for 1989-90 is expected at Duke University, said Richard Steele, director of undergraduate admissions.

Tuition at Harvard University will increase 6.3 percent, the same as last year, said Margery Heffron, associate director for the Harvard news office.

Officials at Stanford University are increasing next year's tuition by 8 percent, a jump from the 4 percent to 5 percent increases of previous years, said Joy Parker, assistant registrar and recorder at Stanford.

Tuitions at small private schools are also increasing. An 8.9 percent increase will be implemented for next year's tuition at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, said Debra Thomas, director of public information.

Though tuition increases may

appear drastic, the trend to increase tuition is not a new one, said Ted Bracken, director of federal relations for the Consortium on Financing Higher Education in Washington, D.C.

"The phenomenon is nothing new," he said. "It's been going on for decades."

Between 1948 and 1973, college tuition increased at an average annual rate of 5.3 percent, while the consumer price index increased at an average rate of 2.7 percent annually. The average rate of annual tuition increase was 9.8 percent between 1974 and 1986, comparing with a 7.3 percent average annual increase in the consumer price index for the same years, Bracken said.

A number of factors spur tuition increases. One is the contest to employ well-known scholars who demand high salaries. Nationally ranked institutions are bidding high for important professors, Muth said. "We need to attract the best scholars we can find," Heffron said.

Because the education industry is

so labor-intensive, 80 percent of education costs go to pay salaries, Bracken said. When salaries increase, tuition must be increased as well to pay for them.

Maintaining college buildings is also expensive.

"The labs that were good 20 years ago are no longer acceptable by today's standards," John said.

Universities need funds to keep up in the race for cutting-edge technology, pay the high costs of subscribing to limited-edition periodicals and continue to provide financial aid for their students.

This year, private institutions will spend \$407 million in grant aid for students, compared to a \$145 million 10 years ago, Bracken said.

Private colleges are making up for shortfalls in federal aid by increasing tuitions, especially shortfalls in the area of financial aid, Thomas said.

"Ten years ago, federal aid paid about one-third of the cost; now it pays less than one-fourth," she said.

Tuition costs are expected to continue rising in the near future.

Offshore drilling plans prompt concern

By GLENN O'NEAL
Staff Writer

Environmentalists from around the country are concerned about the possible environmental impacts of exploratory drilling off the Outer Banks of North Carolina, despite reassurances from Mobil Oil and the U.S. Department of the Interior.

"The Outer Banks are based on tourism and commercial and recreational fishing," said Dorrie Smith, an outer continental shelf campaigner for Greenpeace.

"It is one of the few areas on the Eastern Seaboard that is non-industrial," she said. "It needs protection from this development. It is also the largest estuary bay system in the world that deserves special protection."

There are special environmental risks involved in drilling of any type, Smith said.

Offshore drilling produces drilling muds and cuttings that contain heavy minerals dangerous to marine life, Smith said.

The Outer Banks area is known for its deep water, unpredictable currents and underwater canyons — a situation an oil company has never encountered before, she said.

Mobil acquired the lease for the drilling site in a lease sale in August 1981, said Mike Kimmitt, public affairs manager for Mobil Exploration and Production.

"What we have proposed to do here is to get the companies that have leases in that area to form a unit to share costs of drilling," he said.

An ancient coral reef in the area is believed to contain approximately 5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, Kimmitt said. This natural gas is equivalent to about 1 billion barrels of crude oil, he said.

The area where the drilling will take

North trial testimony cites Iran

From Associated Press reports

WASHINGTON — An Air Force retiree who helped supply the Nicaraguan Contras testified Monday that he also got involved in the Iran arms deals through an Oliver North associate — the first mention of Iran in North's month-old trial.

The testimony by Richard Gadd brought a quick reaction from U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell, who reminded lawyers in the case, "I asked you not to go into the hostage situation."

Charges concerning the diversion to the Contras of profits from the Iran arms deals were dropped earlier after the administration on national security grounds said North could not use classified documents that the judge had said the former White House aide would need for his defense.

With that issue settled, Gesell called lawyers to the bench and then said bringing up Iran and the hostages would unnecessarily extend the trial.

However, defense attorney Brendan Sullivan continued to dwell on the Iran issue in his questioning.

Gadd testified he was brought into the Iran deals by former Maj. Gen. Richard Secord, who told him, "This could lead to the release of the hostages in Lebanon."

"General Secord asked me to assist in the transportation of arms to Iran," Gadd testified.

Gadd, a retired Air Force lieutenant colonel, helped handle the covert effort to ship arms to the Contras in early 1986 when official U.S. military aid was barred and ran flights with humanitarian aid when that was legal.

Secord told him, Gadd said, that flights "must leave from the United States, no one must know the cargo, and no one must know the ultimate destination. It could not land in Europe and could not go through customs. And he said it was possible the aircraft and crew could be detained in Iran and not released."

Gadd testified Secord became impatient while he was trying to figure a way to meet the requirements. He quoted the former general as once saying, "You must figure this out. You must convince Southern Air Transport to do the job. This could lead to the release of the hostages."

place is 47 miles northeast of Cape Hatteras. The four leases that Mobil acquired cost approximately \$200 million, he said.

The offshore drilling will bring very little revenue and few jobs to the state, he said. Most of the employees and the equipment will be brought in from out of state, he said.

Doug Rader, a senior scientist for the N.C. Environmental Defense Fund, said several factors were involved in deciding whether the drilling was justified. "Probably the most important questions to ask are the long-range impacts to the state as opposed to the short-term effects of drilling," he said.

The safety record of exploratory drilling is actually fairly good, Rader said. It's the production stage that will have the greatest effect.

"The production will stimulate growth in an area that is extremely limited for growth," he said. A lot of community development accompanies oil production, and the development will change the way the coastal economy is supported. The economy will change from one based on tourism to one based on industry, Rader said.

The Environmental Defense Fund requested an updated environmental impact study to examine the indirect impacts as well as the short-term

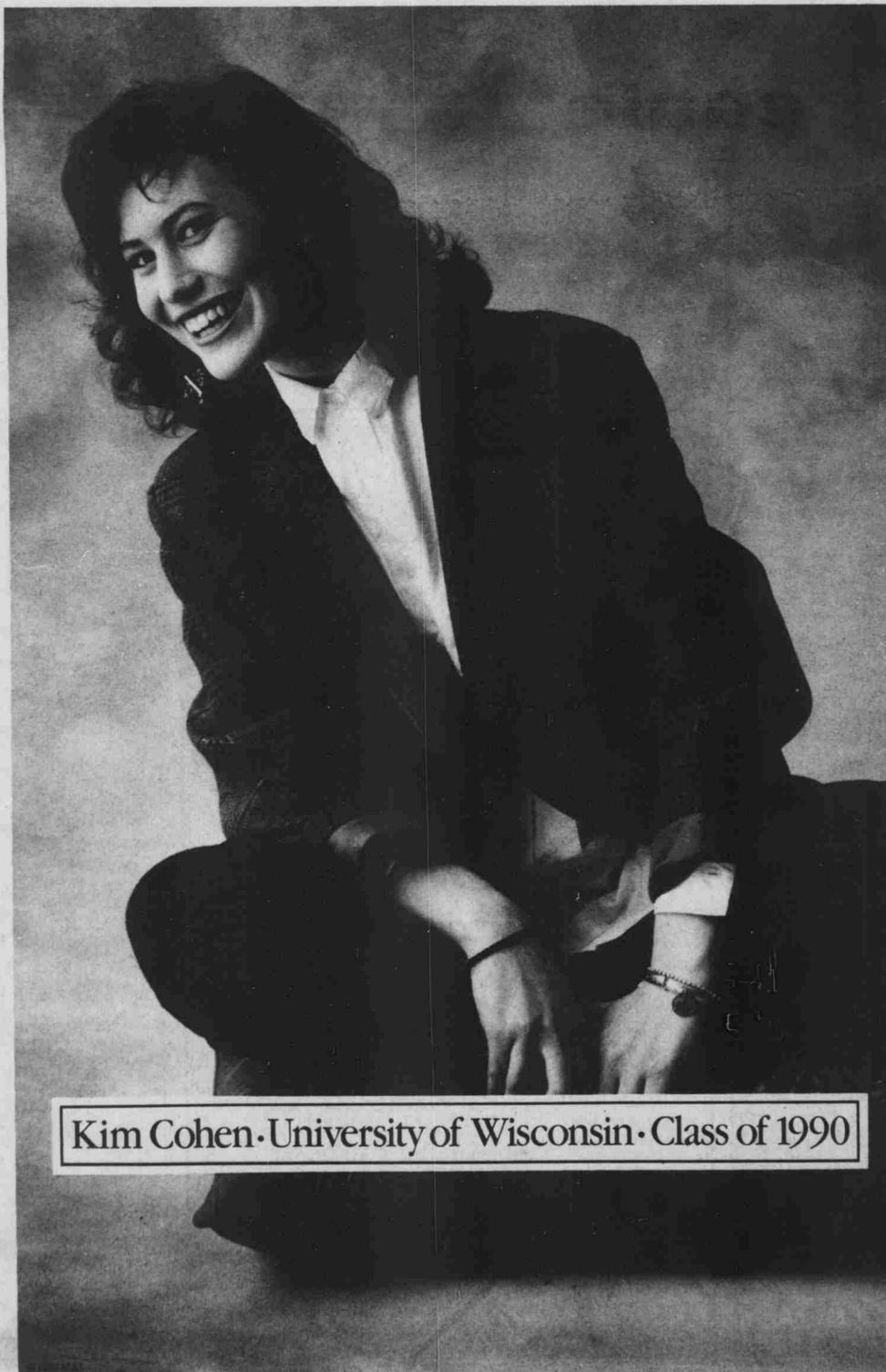
impacts of offshore drilling. This will enable the people of the state and the local governments on the coast to decide what action they wish to take, Rader said.

The drilling conducted by Mobil is virtually free of risk, said Bruce Weetman, the Atlanta regional director within the U.S. Department of Interior.

Of all the exploration wells drilled in the United States, a barrel of oil has never been lost due to an accident, he said.

Kimmitt admitted that the drilling would have some environmental impact, but he said the benefits would outweigh the drawbacks.

"No matter how bad they are, Grandma loves to hear the latest jokes."



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