

## TUITION

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tion have begun increasing non-resident tuition in an effort to bring in some needed revenue, while keeping resident's tuition relatively stable.

"The West is a little behind," Wessells said. "Colorado, Virginia and Michigan have begun raising non-resident's tuition and Colorado has the largest number of non-residents they have ever had."

Prompted partly by the blow of Measure 5, the University has just begun to pick up on this national trend of charging out-of-state students higher tuition, Wessells said.

"As the state pulls back because of Measure 5, we have to look at our alternatives," Wessells said. "We feel it would be terrible to raise resident's tuition even more and we're trying to protect undergraduate residents as much as we can."

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"It's just out there as one of the strategies," he said. "As Measure 5 comes along, it's one of the best of the worst alternatives. Therefore, we will turn more to out-of-state students to help a bit."

As a consequence of Measure 5, the University raised tuition for fall term non-resident undergraduates from \$1,908 to \$2,336 a term, a 22.4 percent increase. Resident undergraduates are now paying \$866 from last year's \$655 a term, a 32.2 percent increase.

"This is clearly caused by Measure 5," said James Buch, director of admissions. "What we are involved with here is a public debate over what will be the state's responsibility in paying for higher education. Obviously, the state will not support it as it has in the past."

The University is not expecting drastic changes either in enrollment or diversity of non-resident students as a consequence of the increase.

"There are students that are happy to move around the country for their education," Wessells said. "We're a heck of a lot better and cheaper than a lot of private schools."

However, some out-of-state students feel they are being treated unfairly by increasing

tuition primarily for non-residents.

"It's not fair," said Bill Brotzman, a freshmen from Pennsylvania. "The tuition now is disturbingly high for the Northwest."

"I came here from a private school in Spokane, Wash., and am now paying almost as much as I was there for public education here," said Cris Derr, senior in computer science.

The University Office of Financial Aid is already beginning to worry about additional scholarship money once tuition is increased, Wessells said.

"We certainly don't want to set tuition so high that we price ourselves out of the market and lose lower income, minority, international or out-of-state students. Having these people here is good for educational purposes and diversity," Wessells said. "As we raise tuition, we are going to have more scholarship money available — the University is absolutely committed to that."

## AIDS

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Cooper said.

"They draw blood from you, and you just hand them your number and sheet," he said.

Your blood sample is sent to Portland with only a number attached, and it comes back as a number. Your doctor then goes over the results with you at your previously scheduled appointment.

Judy Ogasawara, a medical technologist for the Student Health Center, said the blood goes through three different tests. If all three tests come out positive, something is definitely wrong, Ogasawara said.

However, sometimes one out of the three tests may be positive. That occurrence is called equivocal and may indicate the method of testing was inaccurate somewhere down the line.

Since 1987, approximately 15 University students have tested positive for the HIV antibodies, with maybe half being equivocal, Ogasawara said.

Fleischli said if a student is tested as positive, the only thing the doctor is allowed to do is counsel the individual. That includes giving advice about medical options, information about preventing HIV spreading, and information about emotional support systems.

Cooper said it is too bad a stigma is attached to taking the test, and recommends that students read the pamphlet on AIDS to see if they should take the test.

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sponsible thing to do," Cooper said. "AIDS is a disease anybody can get. Just because I'm not a homosexual or an intravenous drug user doesn't mean I'm not at risk."

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