

NEWS FEATURES

Study shows:**Homosexuals
twice as likely
to abuse drugs**

By Gail Griffin
■ The Daily Northwestern
Northwestern U.

Homosexuals are twice as likely as heterosexuals to become victims of substance abuse, according to a recent study.

According to statistics published by the Pride Institute in Eden Prairie, Minn., 33 percent of the gay and lesbian community is chemically dependent, as compared to about 12 percent of the general population.

Terry, the manager of a Chicago center for homosexuals recovering from substance abuse, said the lack of alternatives to the bar scene is one reason for the high number.

Between 500 and 700 people attend weekly meetings at the New Town Alano Club, including members of Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous and Adult Children of Alcoholics.

Pride Institute Admissions Counselor Michael Witt, a homosexual, recovering alcoholic and drug user; also attributed the high rate of alcoholism to the stigma of being a lesbian or gay man in today's society. "Personally, the need for escape is not only justified but exacerbated by being gay, because of our inability to accept ourselves," he said.

The president of Northwestern U.'s Gay and Lesbian Alliance, David Munar, agreed. "I think if they were proud enough, and had enough self-confidence to admit they were gay, they wouldn't have the problem," the sophomore said.

**Schools work to balance conduct codes
with students' First Amendment rights**

By Amy Rosenfeld
■ The Stanford Daily
Stanford U.

A recent outbreak of racial incidents on campuses across the country has sparked vigorous debate over how far a university can go in prohibiting harassment without violating First Amendment rights.

Several schools, including the U. of Michigan, Brown U., Emory U., the U. of Wisconsin system and the U. of California system, established new anti-harassment policies or amended existing student conduct codes this year.

Michigan's policy overturned

The question of whether these policies violate an individual's right to freedom of expression was tested this fall when a U. of Michigan code was ruled unconstitutional in U.S. District Court.

The first such challenge to a university harassment policy, the suit was filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of a Michigan graduate student.

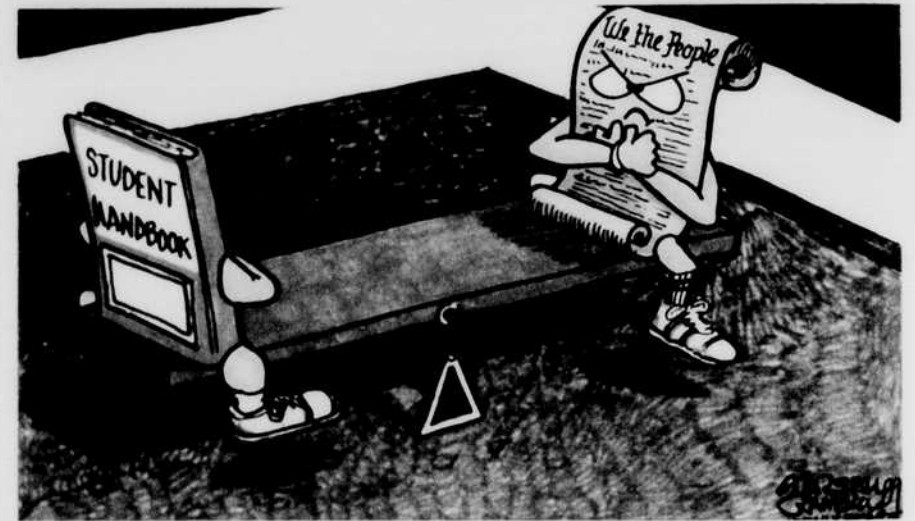
The policy, implemented last spring, deemed punishable behaviors such as hanging a Confederate flag on a dorm door or saying women are not as skilled in sports as men, according to *Michigan Daily* reporter Noah Finkel.

Michigan attorney Elsa Cole, who wrote the original policy, said it was motivated by a series of incidents, including racist fliers in dorms and racist jokes broadcast on the campus radio station.

Robert Sedler, the ACLU attorney who represented the student, described the language of the policy as "overbroad and vague," adding, "You can't prohibit ideas no matter how offensive they are."

There were about 45 complaints filed under the policy, but only one went all the way to a hearing, Cole said. She stressed that in every case where a student was disciplined, the punishment was agreed upon by each party involved.

However, Stanford Law Professor Gerald Gunther called the history of



MARSHALL RAMSEY, THE DAILY BEACON, U. OF TENNESSEE, KNOXVILLE

cases examined under the Michigan policy a "horror story." Gunther said most of the Michigan complaints were filed by white students against minority students. He believes this was, to some extent, the opposite of the policy's original intent to protect minority students.

In one instance, Gunther said, a black student used the term "white trash" when talking with a white student, who later filed a complaint. The black student was required to write a three-page letter of apology to the white student. In other instances, students were required to write apologies for publication in the campus newspaper.

Stanford's controversy

The debate heated up at Stanford when the Student Conduct Legislative Council, the body responsible for changes in the behavior code, proposed a controversial interpretation of the university's Fundamental Standard.

The initial interpretation asserted that all members of the Stanford community have a right to be free from attacks which "by accepted community standards degrade, victimize, stigmatize or perjoratively characterize them on the basis of personal, cultural or intellectual diversity." The action was precip-

itated by a number of events on campus, including the posting of racist fliers and the repeated harassing of an RA by a student who made homophobic remarks.

Outcry from community members led to a revamping of the proposal.

The second interpretation narrowed offenses to "harassment by vilification" and "fighting words" which are addressed directly to an individual or group of persons and "commonly understood to convey, in a direct and visceral way, hatred or contempt of those people" on the basis of race, handicap, religion, sex or sexual orientation.

The term "fighting words" comes from a 1942 U.S. Supreme Court case which qualified the First Amendment to prohibit speech directed toward an individual or group of individuals which is likely to evoke a violent reaction.

Because Stanford is a private university, the court decision involving Michigan is "not directly relevant," Law Professor Thomas Grey said. However, the administration wants to be consistent with the Constitution, he said.

Debate at other schools

Emory, Brown, and the Wisconsin and UC systems also have adopted anti-

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Tuition

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colleges" about the tuition increase before it has been announced, Scott said. He said such sharing of information probably could be construed as price-fixing.

York College President Robert Iosue suggested that schools regularly share information about tuition and faculty salaries among their cohorts. "Having been in this business for many years, I know information is being shared, but whether or not this is price-rigging only a court can decide."

He said, "If you look at the statistics for the last 10 years, you either believe little cohorts of colleges are sharing information, or the whole law of statistics is wrong."

The federal probe marks an effort to uncover any communication between schools that could constitute price-fix-

ing, and could lead the Justice Department to file civil charges against schools involved.

Roger Kingsepp, a Wesleyan U. student, filed a suit in a New York court against 12 of the colleges, including his own, after the investigation became public. He is asking for triple damages for all current students at the schools and former students who qualify under statutes of limitations.

In addition to potential court losses, Scott said the investigative demand requires schools to submit vast amounts of information at great expense, including all financial records, admissions records, memos, correspondence, meeting agendas, telephone logs and even personal diaries from the last five years.

Sheldon E. Steinbach, general counsel for the American Council on Education, described this request as including "not rooms full, but warehouses full of documents" in a *Chronicle of Higher Education* article.

Schools suspected of antitrust violations

Agnes Scott College
Albion College
Antioch U.
Amherst College
Barnard College
Bates College
Bennington College
Bowdoin College
Brown U.
Bryn Mawr College
Chatham College
U. of Chicago
Colby College
Columbia U.
Connecticut College
Converse College
Cornell U.
Dartmouth College

Denison U.
Earlham College
Goucher College
Hamilton College
Harvard U.
Hollins College
Hope College
Johns Hopkins U.
Kenyon College
Mary Baldwin College
Massachusetts Institute
of Technology
Middlebury College
Mount Holyoke College
Northwestern U.
Oberlin College
Ohio Wesleyan U.
U. of Pennsylvania

Princeton U.
Randolph-Macon
Women's College
Skidmore College
Smith College
U. of Southern California
Stanford U.
Sweet Briar College
Trinity College (Conn.)
Tufts U.
Vassar College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan U.
Wheaton College (Mass.)
Williams College
Yale U.