

U. News and Notes

A dry idea

Getting this month's cover story proved to be a task of national scope. Toby Hollis, a staff photographer for Boston U.'s *Daily Free Press*, spent two days following Virginia Gov. Douglas Wilder from one appearance to another.

We hunted Toby down in Maine and asked him to travel to New Hampshire to take photos for a story written at the U. of Maryland.

The way Toby tells it, there were a few obstacles: pushy media, reporters' shadows and awkward camera angles, not to mention attempts to shoot the governor when his armpits weren't sweating profusely.

He even followed the governor into one store that, according to Toby, was the size of a walk-in closet.

"Basically, you have 15 people taking pictures in a place that probably would really only hold four," Toby said. "I knew I was knocking stuff off the walls..."

Baring it all

Students these days seem to have some aversion to clothes. Rice U. students drink beer buck naked in an on-campus bar (see page 11 for a pretty revealing photo). Halfway across the country, students at Millersville U. hold naked relays without a sponsor or administration approval. But that didn't stop the 30 runners who participated in the relays again this year.

It was hard to tell who actually won many of the events, spectators said, because the stadium lights remained off. A push for adding hurdles, by the way was soundly rejected....

I love that story!

And you thought you were tired of Pee Wee Herman jokes! Gregory Nagy, a professor at Harvard U., has to be sick to death of them. Nagy is one of the profs discussed in the Harvard *Confidential Guide*. The "Confi Guide" gives students the lowdown on individual Harvard classes and those who teach them. The book describes Nagy as resembling Pee Wee as well as being a fan who likes to show clips of *Pee Wee's Big Adventure* and Elvis movies to his classes. A change in the syllabus may be in order....

Hangin' out

This month *U.* begins an occasional feature on unique college hangouts around the country. If you've got a favorite, like Muddy Waters and its Rice Krispie treats, let us know. We will try to include that and more with next month's issue.

—Valerie Loner
Editor on Fellowship

And justice for all?

Lawsuit accuses financial aid offices of reverse discrimination

By MICHAEL LAWRENCE
Daily Bruin, U. of California, Los Angeles

Seven students have filed a discrimination lawsuit against the U.S. Department of Education, claiming the government's policy of allowing campuses to set aside money for specific minority groups is carried out at the expense of white students.

However, civil liberties groups have said minority scholarships are necessary to ensure African-American students are adequately represented in the nation's colleges.

But this argument does little to comfort white students who believe their financial needs are being overlooked.

"It is a form of racism," said Daniel Young, a third-year law student at the U. of California, Los Angeles, and a plaintiff in the suit against the DOE. "When awarding financial aid, it shouldn't be based on your race, but based on your need."

Young said he mistakenly applied for a grant reserved for African-Americans, but was later denied it when the financial aid office discovered he was white.

He had originally been awarded a grant, but when university personnel saw he was not a minority student they refused to allow him to collect it, according to the suit filed against the DOE.

"Clearly, they thought I had economic need," Young said. "I guess I was the wrong color."

He said the financial aid office is making him pay for society's injustices.

"(When you are poor), whether you're black or white, you can't go to school," he said.

In the suit, Young and the other students allege the federal government has failed to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by allowing colleges and universities to earmark money for minority students only.

They want to use the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits programs or awards based solely on race, to curtail the discrimination against them.

While they have little to gain as individuals, Young said they hope to reverse the U.S. Department of Education's policy.

According to the suit, about 750 American colleges and universities set aside money for historically underrepresented students.

However, critics of the suit say any ruling which abolishes minority scholarships may make historically underrepresented students feel financial barriers insurmountable to continuing their educations.

Minority scholarship money is "a visible and unmistakable sign" that universities support those students, said Helen Hershkoff, assistant legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"Minority scholarships are needed to achieve racial equality," she said. If these scholarships were removed, "members of minority groups may perceive that they are not invited or welcome to attend such universities."

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 has been repeatedly interpreted by both Congress and education experts to mean the law authorizes affirmative action programs, she added.

However, supporters of the suit contend that racial equality should not be achieved by universities discriminating against whites.

Richard Samp, chief counsel for the Washington Legal Foundation, which represents the students, said these allocations violate previous rulings of the Supreme Court.

Samp cites a U. of California case in which the court ruled admissions committees cannot use special quotas to achieve racial equality.

In the case, the court said a white medical school applicant could not be denied admission to the university in order to better accommodate exact quotas for historically underrepresented students.

"I think (the UC case) is very much on point," Samp said.



JOHN CHUNG, DAILY BRUIN, U. OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

"When awarding financial aid, it shouldn't be based on your race, but based on your need... Clearly, they thought I had economic need. I guess I was the wrong color."

— Daniel Young

That does not mean minority students should not receive financial aid, but that the aid should be awarded on the basis of need, he said.

If African-Americans happen to be the most needy, they should get assistance, Young said.

Soviet coup shakes up students at home

By ADAM BIEGEL
The Emory Wheel, Emory U.

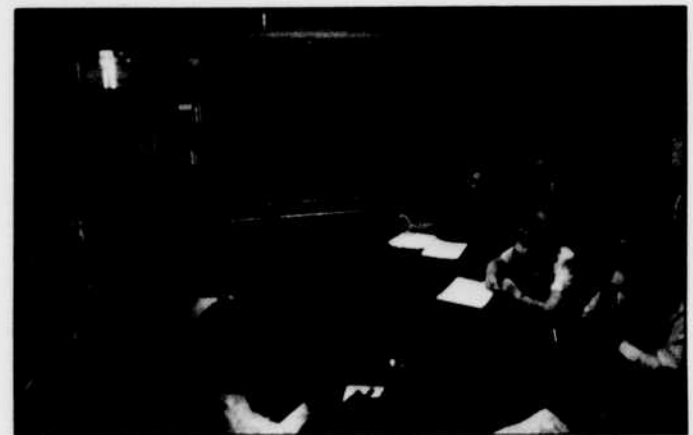
While most students packed up their beach blankets and returned to campus in late August, Emory U. sophomore Tamara Mosashvili was in Moscow, where her mother woke her with news of the coup.

Mosashvili was alarmed, but not as much as her grandfather, Eduard Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister who monitored the events just a few rooms away.

"The situation was tense and he was very serious," Mosashvili said. "He usually likes to joke, but this time he was very serious. I'd never seen him like this before."

"It was really shocking for me to see the tanks on the streets. The house where the Russian government was was not far from where I stayed. We heard shouts and screaming. It was really not a very pleasant experience."

As the world continues to monitor breaking news from the Soviet



HEATHER COX, EMORY WHEEL, EMORY U.

Comrades on campus watching *Vremya* at Emory U.

See SOVIETS, Page 25