



JULIE HUNTER-COMB, CRIMSON AND WHITE, U. OF ALABAMA

'Bama student millionaire psyched: 'I can order more pizza.'

► Hole in won

Winning \$1 million in a charity hole-in-one golf shootout has done little to change U. of Alabama sophomore Jason Bohn. Really. The 20-year-old drives the same car, lives in the same apartment and has the same girlfriend he had before he hit the shot that made him an instant millionaire.

"Absolutely nothing has changed," says the affable Bohn. "Except now I can order more pizza at night."

But life has changed for the Millinburg, Pa., native at least a little. Coverage of his feat ran in the *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune* and the *Washington Post*. ESPN and the *CBS Morning News* carried the story last fall. But biggest of all to Bohn was his appearance on ABC's *Good Morning America*.

"I got to meet Joan Lunden," he says. "I've always thought she was very pretty. Sitting next to her and answering her questions was kind of like going on a date with Cindy Crawford."

That's some consolation for the red-shirt freshman, whose biggest regret is that the shot makes him ineligible to play college golf.

Alabama golf coach Dick Spyeby is disappointed Bohn can't play for him as well. "Jason is a first-class kid," Spyeby

says. "Winning the money was a wonderful deal for him, but we're disappointed that he can no longer participate on our team."

The NCAA rules committee is expected to consider whether to grant exceptions to the eligibility rule in special cases in a meeting later this year. Bohn is hopeful the hearings will result in having his eligibility restored in time to play on next year's squad.

Meanwhile Bohn plans to play in a couple of mini-tour golf events in Florida. He says he doesn't expect to win but to get some idea of what it will be like when he tries to advance to the PGA circuit after he gets his business degree at Alabama. "I've been playing golf for 12 years," Bohn says. "It's my life."

Now it's also his livelihood. Bohn, who received his first payment Jan. 4, will receive \$50,000 checks each year for the next 20 years. ■ **Tom Buckley, *Crimson and White*, U. of Alabama**

► Financial aid quagmire

It sounds easy. Congress passes a bill to re-authorize the Higher Education Act, essentially increasing financial aid to college students. Former President George Bush signs it into law. And by next year more students should get help paying their bills.

So what's the problem? Well, it seems nobody knows for sure how the new law is supposed to work — who will really benefit and from where the money to finance the newfound generosity will come.

The law affects the way student financial need is calculated. "Need" is the difference between the cost of attending a school and how much students and their families can contribute. Joseph Camille, director of financial aid at the U. of Missouri, says the changes deal with how to determine what families can pay.

The revisions, scheduled to go into effect this fall, include:

- The value of a house or farm owned by a family is no longer considered an asset and doesn't figure into how much parents should pay.
- If a student's parents earn less than \$50,000 a year and they file a 1040 tax form, no assets of the parents are considered.
- The maximum Pell grant is set at \$4,100, which is \$1,000 more than last year's high, and the limit has been removed on how many years a student can receive a Pell grant.

The result of the changes? A wider range of students eligible for assistance.

While the aid regulations received substantial changes, the actual amount of money given to the program has not been increased.

According to the office of Congressman William Natcher, D-Ky., chairman of the appropriations committee which composed this year's funding bill, about \$5.8 billion was set aside to fund Pell grants in the 1993-94 school year. With this amount of money, the program can give out a maximum \$2,300 grant, \$100 less than this year's top award.

"The appropriation for Pell grants has never been enough to fully fund the program," says Heather Bodell, a research associate with the Educational Finance Research Council in Washington, D.C.

While student reaction to the changes remains to be seen, one financial aid change — the change in defining independent status — has been met with resistance. Under the new policy, fewer students will be considered independent.

Students at Ft. Hays State U. in Kansas have started a letter-writing campaign in hopes of getting lawmakers to reverse the changes, says Roger Barnhart, a Ft. Hays senior and leader of the Committee for Student Independence. "Desperate times require desperate measures," he says. ■ **Justin Hyde, *The Maneater*, U. of Missouri**

► Signing up for casual sex

Want sex?

Sign on the dotted line.

At least that's what the New York-based National Center for Men would like you to do. The center has been distributing a document known as a "Consensual Sex Contract" for about three months on college campuses across the nation.

The document — sort of a prenuptial-like agreement — is designed to protect a man from being falsely accused of date rape, says Mel Feit, director of the center. Prior to beginning an intimate relationship, both partners fill out the contract, which consists primarily of a checklist of options. Parties check off whether they want a monogamous relationship or the freedom to see other people. Or they can decide whether to have sex as an expression of an emotional commitment that may result in marriage or simply to have a sexual relationship.

The bottom line? The contract features a disclaimer reading: "Neither of us may claim to be the victim of sexual harassment or assault or rape as a result of the acts which are the subject of this agreement."

Yvette Graessle, a senior at the U. of Delaware, isn't convinced the contract is a good idea. "Never in a million years would I fill one out. I think it's ridiculous that terms of a relationship need to be written out and set in stone like that."



Although it has not been tested in court yet, Feit says the contract could be used as another piece of evidence for a jury to consider.

Patricia Loveless, an attorney and a criminal justice professor at the U. of Delaware, says that may be, but the contract would not be considered conclusive evidence.

"If you can prove she signed the contract, it wouldn't be exonerating evidence," Loveless says. "She may have been forced to sign it, told she'd be beaten if she didn't. The incidents of false accusations exist only in the minds of men. When you consider what women go through in rape trials, no one is going to make a casual charge."

Valerie Green, the manager of the Center for Research on Women at Barnard College in New York, says she believes the contract opens the

way for men to abuse women and get away with it.

"In rape cases, juries and men like to believe the women asked for it," Green says. "This gives them proof she signed a paper asking for it and then changed her mind."

Duncan Walger, a U. of Delaware junior, agrees. "I think it's a cop-out for guys who don't want to take responsibility for their actions."

Feit says the risks for women associated with the contract need to be balanced with the risks that men face.

"Women have a free license to accuse men of rape," he says. "Men on campus need to protect themselves from false accusations." ■ **Jonathan Thomas, *The Review*, U. of Delaware**