



Brandon Showers won't stop thinking about tomorrow until he's away from Bill Clinton.

► Can't take Clinton — we're outta here!

Two college students are so unhappy with America's election of President Bill Clinton that one is choosing to break the law while the other is leaving the country in protest.

Kevin Blaisdell, a sophomore at the U. of Wyoming, is refusing to register for the draft because he believes Clinton dodged the draft. And Brandon Showers, a senior at Louisiana State U., says he plans to move to Australia this summer.

Both promises started during pre-election discussions about the Democratic candidate. Blaisdell says his decision not to register for the draft developed at the lunch table when he was "showing how inconsistent Clinton was in skipping out on the draft and then sending people to war."

The 18-year-old Blaisdell says he is not planning to register despite fines and a possible prison term if he gets caught.

"I don't think the government has a right to fine me when Clinton wasn't fined," he says. No one has approached Blaisdell yet, either officially or unofficially, about having to register.

While Blaisdell waits for the Selective Service to come knocking, Showers is packing his bags for Australia — in his own form of anti-Clinton protest.

It started as a joke last spring when Clinton seemed to have clinched the Democratic nomination, then became more serious as Clinton's lead in the polls continued to escalate.

"Hopefully I will graduate this spring and then go this summer," Showers says. "I don't agree with Bill Clinton or his policies, and I think he could really destroy this country from an economic standpoint."

So he's not going to stay around to watch — even though Showers, like Blaisdell, is taking a bit of heat for his decision. "My mom thinks I'm crazy and my dad says it's fine as long as he can come visit," Showers says. ■ **Aaron Derr, Daily Reveille, Louisiana State U.**

► 'Quotas' a dirty word at law schools

Law school officials around the country watched and waited for the impact of a U.S. education department ruling to touch their schools.

The decision, after all, was supposed to be a precedent-setting case. The Department of Education ruled last fall that an admissions policy at the U. of California, Berkeley, violated a federal law by grouping minority candidates to be considered only against other minorities for admission.

Those who expected sweeping changes from the Berkeley decision are still waiting. "Almost no other law schools — if there are any I'm not aware of them — had such a detailed system of racial identification and goals," says John DiPippa, associate dean of the law school at the U. of Arkansas, Little Rock.

DiPippa, like many of his colleagues around the country, believes the affirmative action policy at his law school will escape ramifications of the Berkeley decision.

Unlike the Berkeley policy, admissions at the U. of Arkansas are not based on any set of goals or quotas that single out minorities. Applicants are put into two groups: one based on test scores and grade point averages, the other on scores that fall below those numbers.

DiPippa points to the far-reaching nature of Berkeley's admissions policy, which some say broke the boundaries of traditional affirmative action programs — no quotas and no minority tracts.

Mark Finkelstein, a student at the Stanford U. law school, says law schools stay away from minority tracking for good reason.

"In general, minority tracking is demeaning and stigmatizing," he says. "Everyone views minorities as 'You wouldn't have gotten in here if it weren't for the admissions.'"

Berkeley traditionally has accepted about 23 to 27 percent of each class from these minority tracts.

"The impression I had there was come hell or high water they had to have 'X' number of minority students," says Thomas Arthur, associate dean of the Emory U. law school.

It is normal practice at law schools to take race into consideration but not to maintain it as an overriding factor, he says.

So what the Berkeley decision will do is force law schools to take a look at these affirmative action policies, even if it means stopping short of changing them.

"There should be some flexibility, but there is a line," says Doug Fleming, president of the Student Bar Association at the Northwestern U. law school. "I don't know what that line is. Everyone struggles with that issue." ■ **Amy Johnston, Western Herald, Western Michigan U.**

► Auburn hunts down students in violation of sodomy law

Gay and lesbian students at Auburn U. claimed a small victory last fall when university officials agreed to stop forcing Auburn student groups to sign a form pledging their compliance with state sodomy and sexual misconduct laws.

But it was a shallow victory.

The Auburn Gay and Lesbian Association is still under investigation. And campus administrators continue trying to force students to obey a law that prohibits public funds or facilities from being used to promote lifestyles or activities outlawed by sodomy and sexual misconduct statutes.

Last year it was the form. This year it is

a three-member committee set up by the Board of Trustees to investigate the conduct of student groups. "This committee is the administration's way of formalizing a backwards and bigoted state law that unfortunately happens to be on the books," says Steve Migalski, a graduate student member of AGLA at Auburn.

The committee has met twice so far and will present its findings to the Auburn president. If, based on the report of the committee, the president finds the AGLA is in violation of state sodomy and sexual misconduct laws, the group will lose its charter.

The Auburn legal counsel refused to

comment on the policy.

Eventually, however, administrators at Alabama universities will have to answer for their policies. George Hite Wilson, freshman and president of the U. of South Alabama Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual Alliance, says student groups will request funding this year in spite of the law. If they are denied, they will challenge the law's constitutionality.

"The ACLU is just waiting in the wings for a university in Alabama to deny a request for funding so they can take this to court and overturn the law," says Wilson. ■ **Amy Lyn Mauldin, Red & Black, U. of Georgia**



New NCAA guidelines may force bleeding players to the sidelines.

► Cleaning up the game

Athletes always have recognized blood as a symbol of the true player — a person who will not quit despite injury. But the National Collegiate Athletic Association is trying to keep this image from becoming a medical hazard.

NCAA officials are urging all sports to adopt a policy to pull bloodied players from a game for treatment. "Sports are the only places where bleeding is accepted," says Randy Dick, NCAA assistant director of sports sciences.

Though there are no documented cases of a player contracting the HIV virus or other blood-borne diseases through close contact sports, the NCAA is not taking any chances. The recommended guidelines require players to be treated during a game if they receive any injury which causes bleeding. If blood gets on their clothing, the officials must determine whether a new jersey is required before play can resume.

Chris Estis, guard for Ohio U., was taken out of a game for a cut on his knee. "I didn't even notice it, but the ref saw it and said I needed to get it bandaged up," he says.

As a player, Estis says he doesn't really think about the new regulation. "If the Magic Johnson thing would have never happened, it never would have crossed my mind," he says.

The men and women's basketball rules committees decided to establish the new policy right away, so it could be implemented this basketball season. The other sports committees — made up of coaches and athletic directors — will make their own decisions.

The men's basketball trainer at the U. of Kentucky, JoAnn Hauser, says the new guidelines are a definite improvement from past policies but don't go too far overboard — getting in the way of the game. "If officials began to call everything including little scratches, then that takes away from the game and from the players." ■ **Ann Gynn, The Post, Ohio U.**