

Scholarship money taxed; English borrows from Japanese

IRS: Scholarship money may be taxed

Washington (CPS)—As the April 15 tax deadline approaches, the Internal Revenue Service reminds students that their scholarship money may be considered taxable income.

Any scholarship money applied by a student to room, board or travel expenses — when the scholarship is above a certain maximum — has been considered taxable income since 1987.

According to the IRS, any student who is claimed as a dependent on his or her parents' tax return must pay taxes if they make more than \$3,400 including scholarship money or financial aid applied to room, board or travel.

If a student is not claimed by his or her parents, the income

is not taxable unless it exceeds \$5,500. That amount also includes scholarship money or financial aid applied to room, board or travel.

Any scholarship money used for books, supplies and tuition is still tax-free.

The IRS says students who don't claim their scholarship money on their tax returns and are caught are subject to pay the tax due plus a penalty of up to 25 percent of the unpaid amount.

Homeless man goes to college

Jacksonville, Fla. (CPS)—A 28-year-old Jones College student spends his days in class, and his nights at the City Rescue Mission.

John Grazetti, a recovering

alcoholic who is majoring in broadcasting, said he has nurtured the dream of being a sports announcer since he was a child in Mt. Pleasant, Pa.

Peter Trenkler, chairman of the school's broadcasting department, said Grazetti is a "model student" and he wishes "there were more like him out there."

Grazetti is paying for his education with a grant and a student loan.

"I feel a little out of place. I'm staying here while everybody else has a home," he said.

United States borrows Japanese words

College Station, Tex. (CPS)—A linguist at Texas A&M University said Americans have adopted 88 Japanese

Around the Country



words into their vocabulary since World War II.

Dr. Garland Cannon, who has spent a decade studying the Japanese language, said his research refutes the idea that Japan has contributed few "loan words" to English.

Ancient Japanese words like ninja, honcho and nintendo, can be heard on every U.S. campus, often with meanings

far removed from their original definition. Americans can also thank the Japanese for mamasan, suiseki, ikebana and tsutsumu, among others.

Cannon has identified nearly 800 Japanese "loan words" in English usage over the past four centuries and 88 that have been adopted since the war.

CONTROL

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than any political alienation on the part of ordinary Chinese.

Zhuo's reactions were twofold: one, Chinese students are being permitted more of the smaller freedoms (wearing Western clothing, holding hands, etc.) by the Chinese government, and two, Chinese students are bored and desperate about their lives, for which they have little hope politically or economically.

She also said many Chinese students are disillusioned not only with China's political and economic situation, but with the behavior of the 1989 student movement's leaders, many of whom, like Wu'er Kai-Xi, fled China, went to the West and became corrupt, according to Zhuo.

The last point was echoed by the student source, who also said the political-economic changes that have taken place in Eastern Europe have passed China by, leaving many Chinese students, who have heard about these changes on BBC and VOA shortwave broadcasts, with no hope for change in China's political system.

The Chinese government's reaction differed considerably from the other respondents'. In a telephone interview with Xu Jian-Zhong, press liaison for the Chinese consulate in San Francisco, Jian-Zhong claimed that most Chinese students were not disillusioned with their studies, but are studying very hard, and the College Press Service report was untrue.

Court says harassed students can sue

(CPS)—Colleges and universities may be taking a second look at sexual harassment policies in light of a recent Supreme Court ruling.

The Feb. 26 ruling cleared the way for sexually harassed students to sue schools for monetary damages under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, a decision hailed as "a stunning victory for women" by the National Women's Law Center.

"With this decision, girls and women finally have a powerful weapon to fight sex discrimination in education," said Marcia Greenberger, co-president of the law center. "Education institutions will receive the message loud and clear that they have to seriously address the discriminatory policies still too frequently found."

The court ruling will likely force schools to reassess existing policies or write new ones.

"I do think it will cause schools to (review) their policies to make sure they have teeth, and (look) at procedures that will insure that we can do a thorough investigation when we Get paper trained. Read the Rebel Yell. respond to a com-

plaint," said Paul Pitts, affirmative action director at Louisiana State University.

A lot of schools already have strong programs dealing with sexual harassment, but they need to make sure students know how to file complaints, Pitts said.

"We all have a responsibility to respond to the students, and to let them know the affirmative action office is available for counseling," Pitts said. "If the policies are working, the work and study environment should be as open and free as possible...the way men and women should interact, in a pleasant environment, not fearful of what we are going to say and do."

Many schools have adopted policies that forbid "unwanted and unsolicited sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other deliberate or repeated communication of a sexual nature, whether spoken, written, physical or pictorial."

The Supreme Court's ruling came in the case of a former high school student from Georgia who sued over her alleged sexual encounters with a teacher.

Although the full implications of the ruling remain unclear, legal experts say the worst thing a university can do is ignore complaints of sexual harassment.

A professor who pressures a student for sex in return for a higher grade might present a clear-cut case of harassment. But what would the university's responsibility be if students harass other students?

Shanor said it depends on the circumstances. For example, if women repeatedly complained about suggestive remarks made by members of an on-campus fraternity and the university ignored the problem, Shanor said he believed the school could be held liable under the court's latest ruling.

"If it is sexual harassment, then it would be something the university would legally need to address," Shanor said.

"My understanding is that EEOC charges of sexual harassment are up 250 percent, mostly because of the visibility of the problem from the Anita Hill case," he said. "Even though the (high school) case isn't as visible, I think it's definitely something that will have an impact."

A recent study by the Association of American University Women noted an increase in sexual harassment of girls by boys, starting as early as the seventh grade. In the study, 65 percent of female vocation education students reported harassment by male classmates and some teachers.

Another survey showed that at Harvard University, 32 percent of tenured female professors, 49 percent without tenure, 41 percent of female graduate students and 34 percent of undergraduate women, reported that they encountered some form of sexual harassment from a person in authority at least once while they were at the university.

Sexual harassment complaints at UNLV may be taken to Liz Baldizan, assistant to the Vice President of Student Services, Room 330 in Flora Dungan Humanities or call 739-3656.

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The Rebel Yell

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