

THE CALIFORNIA REVIEW

30 YEARS



AN UNAPOLOGETIC CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN IDEALS SINCE 1982

The California Review is pleased to celebrate our 30th Anniversary with our readers and the broader University of California, San Diego community.

Founded by E. Clasen Young, H.W. Crocker III, and Brandon Crocker in January 1982, our first issue was printed in late May, 1982.

Since then, the California Review has proudly infuriated the UCSD administration and student government with our persistent investigations into their financial mismanagement, lack of transparency, and abuse of student rights; topics that other newspapers on campus have been hesitant to cover. In addition to exposing these scandals, the California Review has had the honor of interviewing political heavyweights including Milton Friedman, George F. Will, Thomas Sowell, former California Governor Pete Wilson, and Arthur Laffer, among many others.

The California Review is also the oldest student newspaper in southern California dedicated toward conservative and libertarian ideals. Our staff embodies a wide assortment of political ideologies and helps provide true intellectual diversity to our university.

We are grateful for the significant contributions of our dedicated staff and editors who have made it possible for the California Review to have such a rich legacy and promising future.

May the California Review shine as brightly in thirty years.

“Fiat Lux.”

PENSIONS AND RECKLESS GOVERNMENT SPENDING ARE SINKING CALIFORNIA

TOM WEBB

Modus Operandi: The Sacramento stooges give taxpayer money to their biggest campaign contributors (e.g. public employee unions) by purposefully inflating the expected rate of return on pension investment, over inflating the expected tax revenues to above record numbers, underestimating government expenses, and then declaring with surprisingly straight faces at the end of every year “we’re out of money.”

Jerry Brown’s genius idea to get the state out of this mess is to force California taxpayers, who already pay the highest taxes in the country, to submit to even larger taxes.

When Californians go to the polls to vote on his half-baked idea, they must remember that there are really only three ways out of our fiscal crisis, so let’s consider each of these ideas:

1) Accept ever increasing taxes and face dwindling public service.

Sounds reasonable enough, I mean of course there is enough wealth to go around right? Not through taxation and further stifling of business. Californians already pay the highest taxes of all 50 states and California is rated as one of the worst states to start/own a business, which is why businesses like Waste Connections are fleeing the state.

California also has about 12 percent of the nation’s population but over 33 percent of all welfare recipients. This is simply unsustainable. The California pension systems anticipate that they can receive an annual rate of return of 7.75 percent, a number grossly over inflated when analyzing the volatility of the market.

Every year that this number is not achieved is of no concern for them; it just means the taxpayers of California will have to make up the difference. They do not even try to hide this number, because they are not held accountable. In addition, every year they do not hit that number it creates a shortage of public services. For example, the current budget shortages mean that every household in California owes for \$30,500 just to pay public employee pensions worth around \$379 billion total. This amount equals about 3½ years of base salaries for state and local government employees.

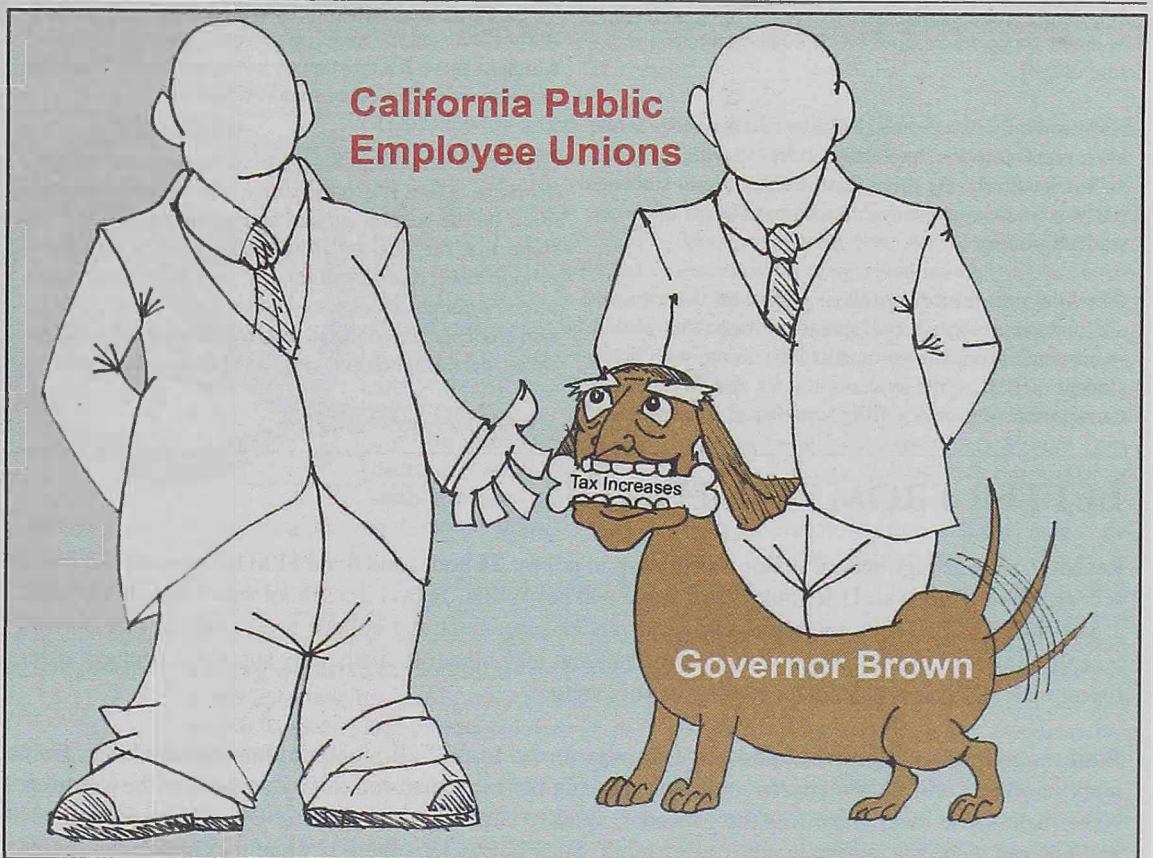
Households won’t receive individual bills for their shares. Instead, they will lose government services and hear politicians and unions demand more taxes.

2) Vote to keep more of your own money and force the government to renegotiate its contracts with public employee unions.

At the beginning of every fiscal year in California, elected officials write up a budget they know isn’t going to work. Yet instead of declaring an emergency at the end of every fiscal year, they do it at the beginning and plan a budget that will magically create a surplus rather than spending lavishly.

Even though Jerry Brown ran on the notion that he was going to take on the unions he has instead become their lap dog by giving them sweetheart deals that most people and companies only dream about.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION MATHEMATICS

CHASE DONNALLY

There always seems to be a lot of talk about “underrepresented groups” on college campuses. At UCSD specifically it seems to have come up quite a bit as of late. In February of 2010, the Black Student Union, in response to what they saw as a “State of Emergency” on campus, released a list of list of 32 demands in which they cite a harsh environment on campus for underrepresented groups.

More recently, Reclaim UCSD issued their own “March 1st” demands, where they call for additional funding and resources for underrepresented student groups, and a revision of admission policies to make it easier

for underrepresented groups to be admitted to UCSD. In fact, in their UC system-wide demands, they expressly call for the implementation of affirmative action.

But what students are they referring when they say “underrepresented groups?” By what metric is a group determined to be underrepresented on campus? Presumably, it must be possible to measure whether or not a group is underrepresented, and to what degree, otherwise the school could not be expected to identify for which groups they are expected to provide additional resources or revise admissions policies. So the task

becomes to identify these groups.

The most objective measure that comes to mind is quite simple: Take the ratio of students of a particular group on campus, and divide it by the ratio of that group in the general population. In our case the general population would be the population of California since the vast majority of students (more than 90 percent) are from our state. A result of less than one means that group is underrepresented, and a result higher than one means the group is overrepresented. Based on the context of the two lists of demands, they appear to be talking primarily about racial groups.

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Examining those groups with this method we get the following results: black students are the most underrepresented group on campus, with a representation measure of 0.31.

However, only two groups, Filipino and Asian students, have representation measures above 1, with 1.15 and 4.49 respectively. By this measure then, Asian students are vastly overrepresented in comparison to all other student groups.

So while most minority student groups on this campus are underrepresented, the spread between the underrepresented groups is not particularly large, with black students at 0.31, white students at 0.60, and all other underrepresented groups falling somewhere in between.

However, Reclaim was not actually referring simply to underrepresented students on campus when they called for the implementation of affirmative action. Specifically, they referred to "underrepresented students of color," which in these circumstances is equivalent to, "students of color except for Asians and Filipinos."

Given this demand, it is important to examine what affirmative action is economically, and the consequences it has on the general student body. For this analysis, assume that the goal of affirmative action is to achieve proportional representation for currently underrepresented students of color, and that without affirmative action students are admitted to UCSD based on their academic performance and extracurricular involvement.

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Recently, a Texas high school senior was thrown in jail for 24 hours and fined \$100 for missing too much school. Diane Tran is an 11th grade honor student at her Willis, Texas high school who balances between a part-time and full-time job while taking advanced-placement and college level courses. Her parents recently divorced and left town, abandoning Tran and leaving her to financially support a younger sister living with relatives and an older brother in university.

With the increase in domestic burdens, Tran was forced to pull all-nighters after coming home from work in order to finish homework, sometimes leaving her too exhausted to go to school in the morning. Nevertheless, the local judge was forced under equality under the law to arrest Diane Tran for truancy and ordered local law enforcement to carry it out. In a civil society, there is value for equality under the law, but it becomes a double-edged sword under the direction of compulsory education.

In this nation, compulsory education is a cookie-cutter, one-sized-fits-all model that is supposed to reflect what children should know. It is a system designed to establish conformity and regulate behavior on the basis that those who follow instructions succeed and those that do not fail in life. Instead of promoting the creativity and independent thinking of children, national curriculum standards enforce a hierarchical structure between teachers and students, which ultimately may not be the best fit for each and every child.

Mark Twain once said, "Don't let schooling interfere with your education." I believe what he meant by that statement is the fact that education is relative to each and every person in the same way that each and every person has a favorite color. It is not up to bureaucrats in Washington to determine the right way to educate people, but it is ultimately up to the parents of students, and, in the case of Diane Tran, even students themselves to best come up with ways of educating themselves, if they so desire. In the case of Diane Tran, we must all ask ourselves what kind of "civil" society is this where we lock up with criminals the most hardworking, determined students for failing to attend school.

With Liberty,

Cody Dunn
Editor-in-Chief

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"Imperium Libertatis"

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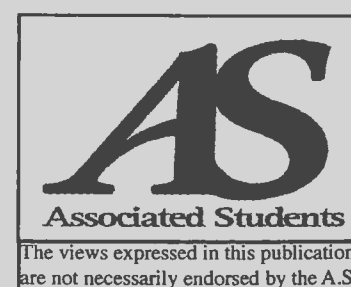
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"We few, we happy few, for he who picks up this paper today shall be my brother, be he ne'er so vice, this paper will gentle his condition."

A DISCUSSION

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH FCC COMMISSIONER ROBERT MCDOWELL ANGAD WALIA

We live in an age that has been transformed by technology. The Internet's robustness has allowed for more information to be transmitted to more people than at any time in history. This is precisely due to the fact that the Internet has been a bastion of freedom in our society. It is the freedom of information that the Internet allows that enriches our daily lives in more ways than we take stock of. I spoke with Robert McDowell, Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), about the importance of the Internet in today's society, and the relation of this sphere and the government.

How important do you think the freedom of information is to a free and prosperous society?

Having free flowing information, not just pure data but opinion about it as well, is absolutely vital to a free and prosperous society. We are very lucky to live when and where we do, because we have more access to more information and opinion now than any other time in human history, and I see that only growing.

Sometimes it can be exhausting to try to keep up with it all, but that is a small price to pay to have individuals empowered as much as they are, thanks to new communications technology.

Given that importance of freedom of information in society, what do you think the role of the government is with respect to mediums like the Internet?

I think government in general should keep out of the way of media, especially the Internet, but really all media at this point. It is a very competitive marketplace, thanks to the Internet and wireless technologies. History has shown us that

the more government stays out of the way, the more technology proliferates, the more its price goes down, the more innovation increases, and the computing power of devices increases.

That empowers individuals to have more information at all socio-economic levels than ever before, and it actually literally helps to improve the human condition. In the developing world we see people better able to find medicine, to sell their crops, or to find drinkable water, which is actually the number one health issue throughout a lot of the world.

You've said that the Internet is the greatest deregulatory success story of all time. Could you elaborate on what that means?

Sure. The Internet was initially a government creation - an idea that was originally hatched during the Eisenhower administration for computer to computer communications that could survive a nuclear attack. It was essentially privatized in the mid-90s and was spun off from government control.

As the Internet and all of its structures migrated further away from government control, we saw a huge explosion of its deployment, innovation, and adoption. In 1995, shortly after it was privatized, only 16 million people were using the Internet. But as of one year ago, over 2 billion people worldwide are using the Internet.

That is the fastest penetrating disruptive technology ever in the history of mankind, and I think that is precisely because government has a hands-off policy regarding the Internet.

How dangerous do you think regulations are to the freedom of the Internet and by extension a free society?

Well, net neutrality in particular is very dangerous. First there is an explicit recognition that there is no market failure to cure. Second, the FCC did not have the authority granted by Congress to do anything in that space. Third, there are plenty of laws already on the books that could address any perceived harm. Fourth, I think net neutrality is harmful in that it will politicize what should be engineering decisions.

It's really laying the ground work for crony capitalism -- to have one market player come to the government, and have the government put its thumb on the scale in their favor. We need to make sure that as much as possible government stays out of this sphere.

Certainly the Internet cannot be used for certain things such as purveying child pornography, selling heroin, or things of that nature. Other laws apply that are already on the books. It is a tool, and if you use that tool in an illegal fashion then you are still breaking the law -- you do not need to create a whole new body of law just for the Internet.

What is the best way to protect the openness and freedom that we observe on the Internet?

The best way is to keep government out of the way, and to promote competition. You want the most competition in "the last mile" of network connectivity. I think with respect to ISPs today, wireless broadband offers the most promise with that regard. There is a very competitive last mile marketplace.

Also, new innovation within that space will make it a more powerful and easier for individuals to enjoy. I think a deregulatory approach is the right way to go.



For people that want to get involved, there are many resources and organizations that are involved in this enterprise. Certainly contact your members of Congress as well as local and state elected officials.

Come to Washington, talk to the FCC. But most importantly: Watch. Watch what the government does. Watch the FCC does, we might sound boring and geeky, but actually what we do is very important and can really affect the lives of all of us.

So, in order to maintain the freedom of expression and information that we enjoy on the Internet, we must, as a people, maintain constant vigilance against those who would turn a bastion of liberty into a mechanism of control and favoritism. Only by staying aware can we guard the virtual world that we have all come to hold so dear.

Angad is a senior in Sixth College majoring in philosophy.

POINT: GENDER NEUTRAL DOUBLESPEAK AMY LOCK

Many years ago, someone explained to me that gender is the six inches between your ears (a mental or socially constructed state) and sex is the six inches between your legs (a physical state). I have spent many years working with the Gay-Straight Alliances (GSA) as well as the Vagina Monologues. While I understand that it is important to strive for women's equality and to recognize an individual's preferred gender pronoun (PGP), the gender-neutral language movement is ineffective and unnecessary.

Personally, I often use the word "guys" when referring to a group, even if the group is all female. Although "guys" is not gender-neutral, the word has become a slang term that has evolved to refer to both sexes. When was the last time you heard someone refer to a mixed-gender group as "guys and gals?" The best alternative would be to leave out the word entirely ("Let's go!") instead of "Let's go, you guys!"), but that often requires thought and time not used in casual speaking. "Guys" has become a common word used generally to refer to groups, rather than specifically men. Unlike biblical passages or historical documents that refer to man but meant, or have come to mean all people, the only people who falsely interpret my use of "guys" to only refer to males are proponents of gender-neutral language.

I have never known someone whose sex does not match their gender to yell if someone makes a pronoun error when referring to them. They often offer a gentle correction or, in most cases, do not say anything, knowing that you will realize the error later or correct yourself.

I struggle to understand where the disconnect of proponents of gender-neutrality comes from. Perhaps they see their aggression as part of a struggle and a fight against oppression, but the common tactics of sarcastic remarks and interruptions do nothing to help their cause. In fact, there is an argument to be made that this tactic does more harm to the movement. Embarrassing or humiliating the speaker with sarcastic comments has a better chance of backfiring rather than providing motivation to change.

In addition, there is a large difference between written and spoken language. Written language uses more time and planning. It can be erased and rewritten. Spoken language is colloquial and uses casual phrasing that would not be acceptable in written form. It is a flowing stream of thought directly into language with little planning time.

Therefore the best place to start a movement of gender-neutral language is through written language, not spoken language. Spoken language incorporates contemporary slang terms that will fade out over the years. Just as the word "groovy" has faded from common use, perhaps so will "guys."

For the change to gender-neutral language to really stick, it is important to set an example in literature and writing, which will better stand the test of time. Changes to how a person thinks and speaks do not happen overnight and verbal corrections are not as effectual as written precedent.

Gender equality is a wonderful thing. However, the oft superior attitude of the gender-neutral language movement hurt the cause more than help. Gender-neutrality would do best in written language and proponents should not focus their attacks generally accepted slang or colloquial terms in spoken language. If a phrase is truly offensive, of course it is important to speak up. But the movement would be better off ignoring such phrases like "guys" that are not intended to offend and are universally accepted to refer to both sexes. For those who feel that gender-neutrality is important, remember that it is much more effective to lead by example, not by correcting others; otherwise, the internet would have perfect grammar by now.

Amy is a senior in Sixth College majoring in cognitive science.



COUNTERPOINT: RESPECT IS A GOOD THING MIRANDA CONWAY

The following article is not an embittered rant from an angry feminist. No one thinks that you are a bad person for saying "you guys" to a group of girls and guys. You are not to blame for modern English's lack of a sexually ambiguous subject to fit within that context. Referring to a group of males and females as all males is natural for most, since there does not seem to be an easy alternative. Or so we think.

What is so wrong with using gender-specific language? Why does AS insist on correcting you every time you say something that seems perfectly normal? The problem is exactly that. It seems natural for you to refer to men and women as men, which reflects a deeper socio-psychological condition that is worth changing sometime in the twenty first century. Gender-specific labels project a masculine prototype onto the public, and only 50% of the population exemplifies said prototype. Do not be surprised if your mind assumes that the environment in which discourse is male-dominated is actually male-dominated. Even though it is not our intention to think of "mankind" as masculine, we do it anyway.

There are several linguistic experiments that show how speakers of languages without epicene pronouns (which denote either sex without gender distinction) make this error subconsciously. One recent compelling study is that of anthropological linguist, Caleb Everett, from the University of Miami. In "The ligature between epicene pronouns and a more neutral gender perception," Dr. Everett explains that upon asking English speakers to name and describe the actions of gender-neutral cartoons, subjects were significantly more likely to refer to the cartoons with masculine names and pronouns, as opposed to the other group of subjects which were speakers of Karitiãna -- a Brazilian language, whose pronoun system does not mark gender.

Our gender-specific language does indeed shape the way that we approach non-gender-specific stimuli. Even children's perceived ideas of "male" and "female" careers are influenced by the pronouns they hear. Assumptions like these that are reinforced at such an early age are nearly impossible to change, which is why it may take a few public interruptions or corrections to make people think about their language.

So what about the alternatives? A simple solution is to address a mixed group with "you all." It's short, general, and not too formal or informal. Say it quickly and it becomes "y'all," which is even more time-efficient than "you guys." Granted, Californians may cringe at the sound of "y'all," since the word carries a Southern stigma. But in all objectivity, there is no good reason why this single syllable should not disseminate. Tune into C-SPAN and you will hear members of Congress (and not just the Southerners) say "y'all" on numerous occasions, because it is simply inappropriate to address female politicians -- who, mind you, have been elected by the people to represent this country in all seriousness -- as "you guys" or gentlemen.

As for having to refer to a hypothetical person as he or she, make it easy for yourself and use they. More English speakers are utilizing a "singular" form of the third-person pronoun "they" -- which, despite some snotty language pundits' notions about grammaticality, is perfectly acceptable. In fact, before the nineteenth century, English speakers used "they" to refer to a single subject of unspecified sex rather frequently.

So explore your language. Be creative. Most of all, do not be offended if the student council corrects you. To change society's intuition is no easy task. Think back on moments in American history when we decided to refrain from using derogatory terms for marginalized peoples. Such is a tedious task of constant rectification--one that takes decades to accomplish.

Miranda is a senior in Marshall College majoring in linguistics.

UCSD IN FOCUS

DEA GONE WILD KARA HENDERSON

As if being caught in a DEA raid was not bad enough, 23-year-old Daniel Chong's week was going to get much worse. The DEA raided a house in University City looking for ecstasy on April 21. During the raid, marijuana, prescription medication, hallucinogenic mushrooms, ecstasy, and a white substance described as a synthetic hallucinogen were found. Numerous weapons were also seized during the raid, including a Russian rifle, handguns and thousands of rounds of ammunition. But this story is not about the raid, it about what happened to one of the seven students apprehended after the raid.

"Seven suspects were brought back to county detention." One, Daniel Chong, was released, but was "accidentally left in one of the cells," according to the statement released by the DEA. A source in law enforcement told NBC-7 that the room this UC San Diego student was left in for five days was no larger than an average bathroom.

On April 25, Chong was discovered on accident by two officials who heard strange noises coming from the holding cells. Emergency services were immediately called, as Chong had been without food or water for the entire five days he was held. Sources close to Chong said he was very close to kidney failure and had trouble breathing when he was rushed to Sharp Memorial Hospital for another five days stay. He spent three of those days in intensive care.

During his five days of "release" at the DEA detention center, Chong was forced to recycle his own urine to survive, saying "I had to do what I had to do to survive." In the cell, he found a white powdery substance that he ingested. It was later discovered that the substance was methamphetamine.



Chong reported that by the third day he was insane. He recalls hallucinating. During his arduous ordeal he even tried to commit suicide. He broke his eyeglasses and cut his wrists. He also unsuccessfully tried to carve the words "Sorry Mom" into his arm. He grew increasingly worried the longer he was in the cell. "They never came back, ignored all my cries and I still don't know what happened," he said. Chong said he could hear DEA employees and people in neighboring cells, but they either did not hear his cries or did not care.

On Wednesday, May 2, Chong's lawyer filed a claim against the DEA and requested all evidence pertaining to the incident. Chong is suing for \$20 million. San Diego defense attorney, Gretchen Von Helms said Chong could get millions if he files a suit. The ordeal caused Chong to miss all of his midterms at UCSD. His near death experience has changed his perspective on life, and he reports that he does not know if he will return to school.

The DEA has issued an apology to Chong, but as of yet no repercussive actions have been taken against any DEA officials. Currently the case is being reviewed by the DEA. US Senator Barbara Boxer and Congressman Darrel Issa have each asked for further investigations.

Kara is a senior in Warren College majoring in economics.

See *Affirmative Action*, Pg. 1

Let us also assume that without affirmative action, the next wave of accepted students will be of approximately the same racial distribution as the current student body. If this is the case, there are only two ways in which the school can achieve proportionality: it must either accept all of the students it normally would have, plus thousands of additional students of underrepresented backgrounds; or, it must move some of the distribution from the overrepresented groups into the underrepresented groups. In other words, the school would have to systematically discriminate against Asian students in favor of underrepresented groups.

To be clear, this would not be a minor adjustment only affecting a few students around the edges. Assuming that only underrepresented students of color are discriminated for favorably (meaning that white students retain the same representation) 6106 Asian students would be cut from the system, to be replaced by students from underrepresented groups. By necessity, the students selected through affirmative action will be less qualified than those they replace (because were this not the case, they would have been accepted regardless of whether or not affirmative action was in place).

More than anything, affirmative action is problematic because its focus is on treating a symptom. The ultimate problem is not a lack of representation for certain groups on college campuses. The problem is that certain groups are, for various reasons, less likely to be accepted to higher education. If proportional representation is the goal, rather than simply lowering standards, these causes should be addressed and changes should be made in an attempt to eliminate them.

One major cause is the public education system. It is well known and well documented that public schools in poor areas do not sufficiently

prepare their students for graduation, let alone higher education. As minority students are more likely to be enrolled in poorer school districts, the total pool from which universities can select shrinks, leading to underrepresentation in these minority groups on college campuses.

Another cause is the federal student loan program. Student loans have contributed heavily to the inflation in prices of higher education, making it impossible for lower class students to afford higher education without receiving them.

However, being convicted for a drug offense disqualifies you from receiving student loans and while blacks make up 13% of drug users (nearly proportionately representative, as it happens); more than 33% of those arrested for drug crimes are black. So as a result of the student loan program coupled with the federal war on drugs, the pool of minority groups from which colleges can select is once again made smaller, leading to even more underrepresentation.

Possibly the worst result of affirmative action would be to lead people into the belief that fair treatment across races has been achieved when in reality many government programs directly harm minorities, or entrench them in the lower class with few or no options for climbing up.

Covering up symptoms does not cure a disease, it simply allows it to continue its course unnoticed, until the damage it has done is irreparable. If proportional representation is really a goal that the Reclaim students hold, they should encourage the government to rethink or abandon programs like drug prohibition, student loans, and public education.

Chase is a junior in Marshall College joint majoring in mathematics and economics.

CLICS: A LESSON IN THE FIRST AMENDMENT KELSEY DOIRON

The First Amendment is number one for a reason; The US Supreme Court called it "the matrix, the indispensable condition of nearly every other form of freedom." However, much to my dismay, UCSD students, time and time again, seem to think that the First Amendment rights of others are disposable as soon as their exercise becomes offensive.

The space formerly known as CLICS, soon to be completely renovated into a lecture hall and study space, has been the stage for a dramatic series of events. A quick synopsis of the saga is as follows: the library closed officially in June of 2011, was broken into by students for finals week of fall quarter 2011, and then transformed into a study space for winter quarter. Students demanded that the space become a student-run study space, or transformed back into a library.

Yet as finals week approached, the same group of students who started the "Reclaim CLICS" movement (Students for Public Education Coalition-SPEC) appropriated the space as their own, despite the constant presence of an official UCSD University Centers study-hall monitor. The result was the de-facto transformation of a previously communal space into one that only welcomed a small, like-minded group of students.

CLICS, or Galbraith Hall, started off Winter Quarter as a neutral space resembling any other study space- with tables, chairs, etc. Unfortunately, at the end of finals week, there was a different look to the inside of CLICS as this cadre of activists transformed the space and began censoring opposing ideas.

The walls and even parts of the carpet floor had been painted with whatever the SPEC students deemed appropriate. Along with the "art" on the walls, they also proudly drew "Palestinian" flags, with a "divest now" slogan painted the wall above - a reference to the notoriously anti-Israel Boycott, Divest, and Sanctions (BDS) movement.

Yet, when other students attempted use their equal rights to free speech to display Israeli

flags that included a message for peace, they were met with adversity, to say the least. Rather than allowing equal rights within the space, the students "running" the zone let student's free speech rights extend only as far as the organizers personal ideology.

"Free speech" was allowed under the condition that it aligned with their own views on the world, specifically those of the Israeli-"Palestinian" conflict. Ironically, the Students for Public Education Coalition are endorsed the A.S. slate known as "Students Voice," yet eagerly sought to silence the voices of students that did not hold the same views as them.

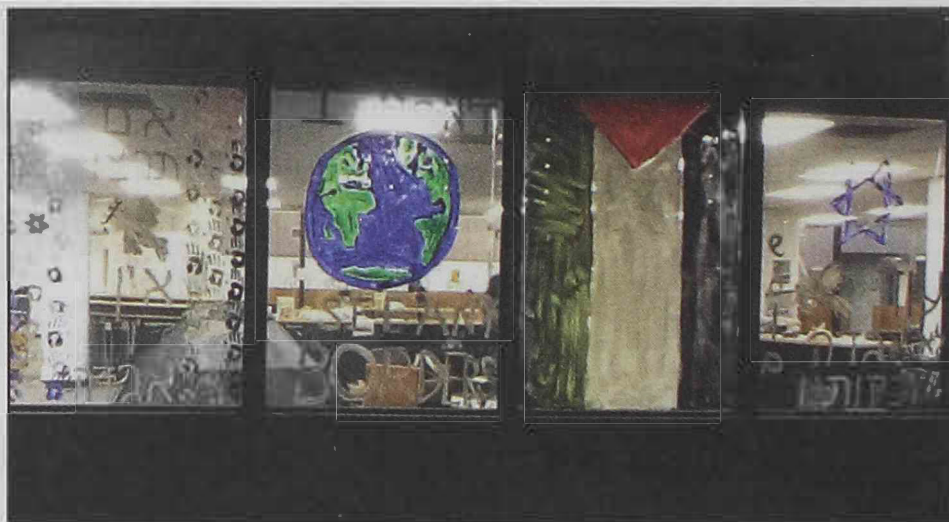
Although paint and flags should probably never have been drawn, once the artwork had begun to be added then any student should have had the right to put up what they wanted because the space equally belonged to all UCSD students. As all students at UCSD pay student fees and the space was still under jurisdiction of University Centers therefore no student had more of a right to the space than his fellow did.

So was CLICS really a student run space or just a hub for thug mentality?

The Students for Public Education Coalition acted under the impression that they owned the space. Therefore, when I painted an Israeli flag, I was censored. The blue lines of the flag were removed but the Jewish star and Hebrew was left because it did not represent the flag of "the oppressor."

When I confronted them with this incident of disgusting censorship, no one owned up to it. I asked if they felt the flag was so offensive, did they care about "What about the large amount of students who might take offense to the 'Palestinian' flag?" Their lack of response continued until the administration decided to remove the Palestinian flags, which was met with considerable adversity by SPEC.

Thankfully, CLICS is no longer a space that can be occupied by whatever student group decides to seize the space to hold meetings and



paint the walls. The entire student body will well served by the much-needed large lecture hall for our expanding undergraduate population. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that UCSD could not keep the library open.

Sadly the University of California system has a history of these types of circuses of censorship and bias. Students at UCI infringed on the free speech of Israel's Ambassador to the United States, Michael Oren, when he came to speak, because they did not agree with what he had to say.

When *The Koala*, known to be an inflammatory, perverse, and offensive newspaper, decided to irk the BSU and many other students in February 2010, the UCSD Associated Students blatantly attempted to defund and censor the *Koala*. It ultimately froze all student media funding for the rest of the quarter until pressure from FIRE, the ACLU, and public input forced the student government to restore funding the week before finals. This breed of fascism that was exhibited in by the AS in 2010 and CLICS in 2012 should not be tolerated, and does not reflect the founding principles and rights that this nation was founded on.

Censorship is not the way to deal with questionable or offensive content, but unfortunately this rather disturbing trend is becoming increasingly accepted at institutions of higher education. Instead, bad speech should be overcome

by more, better voices. This perspective was summed up by Chief Justice Brandeis, who explained "Sunlight is the best disinfectant."

How would 2010 have been different if the Black Student Union had put out a newsletter condemning the incident instead of AS cutting all media funding? What would CLICS have been like if SPEC had used the art as an opportunity for dialogue rather than tyranny?

It is scary to think that there is such little respect for the free speech of others on campus. This dangerous precedent and disrespect for the rights of others is slowly eroding the free speech of everyone.

These supporters of censorship are only exposing their own right to free speech to assault. Our rights are stripped away slowly, like the fable of the boiled frog. The allegory goes, when a frog is placed in hot water, it will immediately jump from the pot. Yet if the amphibian is immersed in lukewarm water it is unable to notice that it is being boiled alive.

Although censorship may help some people feel better about themselves, they will only recognize their loss of free speech once it's too late.

Kelsey is a junior in Revelle College majoring in earth science. She is also a campus fellow for the Committee for Accuracy in Middle East Reporting in America (CAMERA).

THE DECAY OF SUNGOD: A TALE OF PRIVILEGE, PATRONAGE, AND PREJUDICE

ALEC WEISMAN, EDITOR-IN-CHIEF EMERITUS '08-'11

The Sun God Festival is the highlight of most UCSD students' college careers. It is a time to let loose, have fun, and de-stress from the rigors of the quarter system. Yet it is also a time for the UCSD Associated Students (AS) to take credit for an event that has been progressively declining since at least 2008. The Sun God Festival is also the time of the year that reveals the intricacies of student government and shows the full extent of the perks that they receive.

After 2007, the Sun God Festival went from a campus wide de-stress celebration to a caged and heavily policed event isolated at RIMAC. Prior to the caging, the UCSD AS spent \$200,000 on the Sun God festival. After the restrictions, the AS spent \$550,000 on the event. Students now pay around \$15 in student fees for the Sun God festival even as they receive a smaller return on their investment, with the money being used less efficiently. Some exceptionally poor decisions by the AS have included their erection of a fence around the dance tent and their inane purchase of a giant inflatable Sun God that cost \$5,000-\$6,000.

In addition, Daniel Watts, a former candidate for AS President in 2005, discovered that AS had a private Sun God guest list for former AS members as recently as 2011. According to a public records request, this guest list composed several former AS members, celebrities, University affiliates, and sponsors.

According to Oliver Zhang, the AS Associate Vice President of Concerts & Events (ASCE) responsible for the 2012 Sun God Festival, a guest list is industry standard and is "consistent for all ASCE shows throughout the year." Although the Sun God guest list has included more than 500 people since 2007, Zhang explained that the 2011-2012 AS worked "to keep the guest list as modest as possible" in order to "make our events as accessible to students as possible." This is not the only privilege that AS has given itself. The UCSD AS pays themselves more than \$100,800 in stipends for AS cabinet members and office staff. These stipends have

more than doubled since 2006-2007, when AS Cabinet and AS Office stipends were only \$47,250.

During the 2011 AS Presidential Elections, the candidates were asked if they would be willing to reduce the \$10,000 stipend of the AS President. In response, (the now outgoing) AS President Alyssa Wing said "there are councilmembers who absolutely need that stipend. . . we need to ensure that all councilmembers have a conversation about that and it's not coming as a decision as the AS President." Since her election in 2011, nothing has been done to lower the financial burden of AS student fees on undergraduates. Rather, Wing championed raising student fees by almost \$500 per year in order to move UCSD to Division I (D1) athletics in March. However, her efforts were futile, as the D1 referendum failed in a special election with the largest turnout in UCSD history. It remains to be seen what newly elected AS President Meggie Le and her administration will do next year.

Yet unfortunately this is not the only example of AS giving itself special privileges. ASCE is solely responsible for choosing the Sun God Festival lineup and is notorious for selecting acts that are unknown to the majority of UCSD students. This is driven by the desire of the ASCE to focus on a "diverse range of acts" rather than mainstream performers and to finance "performance art" such as a giant inflatable Sun God and a light-up jellyfish.

In addition, the 2011 Sun God festival was the first time that the UCSD Associated Students decided to make the festival carbon neutral. These carbon offsets were purchased by the AS council exclusively from a company called CarbonGuard. Rishi Ghosh, a former AVP Enterprise Operations for the UCSD Associated Students in 2009-2010, owns CarbonGuard. But Ghosh's activism has not just been limited to carbon offsets. He also writes for the online leftist publication ClickRally, which also happens to use CarbonGuard to offset their carbon

footprint. While at UCSD, Ghosh was an active proponent of anti-Israel divestment resolutions and he was a founding officer of the Student Sustainability Collective (SSC). The SSC has a history of running their members as candidates for AS elections through the extremist Students First! Slate. This slate gained notoriety last year after it attempted to disqualify its opponents during the 2011 AS elections.

Wing lacked knowledge of how CarbonGuard was selected to be the Associated Students carbon credit vendor in 2011, although she added last fall that "I currently have no plans to continue working with carbon guard or any company at this time. The decision of whether or not Sun God will continue to work with Carbon Guard is a question to be answered in conjunction with the Festival Coordinators." When pressed for comment last month, Zhang said ASCE had not yet signed an agreement with CarbonGuard for the 2012 Sun God Festival. However, he admitted AS was in the "process of inquiring about the services and pricing associated with pursuing a carbon neutral festival again this year [and evaluating the] options to determine what best fits with our festival vision and budget."

These kickbacks that the Associated Students provides to their friends affect other aspects of the Sun God Festival. Since the 2011 Sun God, the AS Concerts & Events Booths committee has decided to politicize the student organization booth selection process. Although over 41 student organizations submitted applications to have a booth at Sun God festival in 2011, for the first time the ASCE decided not to engage in a lottery or select student organizations on a first come first serve basis.

According to Michelle Adea, the Associated Students Concerts & Events intern at the time, "we screened the applications to narrow down the number of organizations that we felt would appeal to students at the festival." She explained that each table cost about \$300, and that they were "given \$5000 by AS for student



organization booths." This allowed them to permit a mere 16 student organizations to have a booth at the festival. Traditionally, tables can typically be used for free by student organizations through the Center for Student Involvement. Yet for the Sun God Festival, the UCSD Associated Students says each table costs them \$300 for an event that the AS administers. Zhang explained the \$300 cost "includes the cost of the tent, table, chairs, lights and electrical power." When asked if her administration would continue this trend of politicizing the Sun God festival, Wing sidestepped the question. Rather than answering directly, Wing refused to take a position on the issue, punting the decision back to the Festival Coordinators. Unfortunately, Zhang has decided to continue the process of allowing ASCE to make a "curatorial decision" based on a "number of factors" to select the "best mixture of activities for festival attendees."

Until UCSD students start to play a more active role in auditing the amoral, arrogant, and authoritarian nature of the Associated Students, the quality of the Sun God Festival will continue to decline. As the AS will not reform its authority over the Sun God Festival voluntarily, greater student oversight will be essential in the fight to reverse the tragic decay of this defining event in the UCSD experience.

Alec is an alumnus of UCSD and was a past editor-in-Chief of the California Review.

ELASTICITY OF DEMAND FOR EDUCATION

JOSHUA MARXEN

In February the story of the state of California asking the UC system for a loan swept across UC (and CSU) campus newspapers. According to state Controller John Chiang, the state was projected to run out of money and accrue a \$730 million shortfall by March 1st, which would have lasted until state tax revenues came in. To prevent this, the UC cooperated with the state's requests, first borrowing \$200 million at 0.5% interest, then loaning it to the state at 2% interest. The CSU system was also asked to provide assistance on similar terms (loaning \$250 million instead). As of April 20th, the state was supposed to have repaid this debt. Whether or not the debts were repaid on time is an issue that no newspaper has yet to take on, but since tax revenues appear to be coming in regularly, I will give the state the benefit of the doubt.

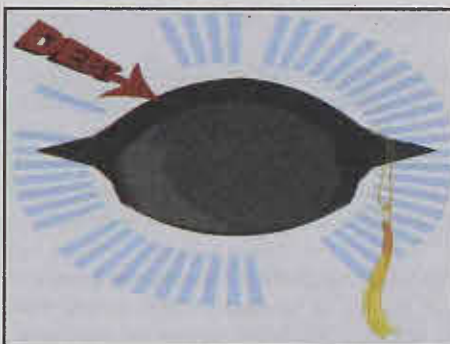
But the \$200 million is just the tip of the financial iceberg.

First, this is not the first time the UC system has made such a loan. In 2009, the same scenario occurred, with exactly the same outcome. The state requested a \$200 million loan, and the UC borrowed at a low interest rate to make this loan, to which a higher interest was attached. In all, the UC was expected to make a profit from this arrangement. To put this in context, this loan followed shortly after an \$813 million cut to state UC funding. One would think that

the University would use the profit to counteract the tuition hikes, furloughs, etc. that were necessitated by this cut. Instead, it went toward capital construction projects. Yet this prioritization of construction over instruction is a theme in the saga of the deterioration of the UC system. On our own campus, we experience falling library budgets simultaneously as the campus continues to add housing and other buildings. This year, the request for this loan comes after a similar \$750 million cut in state funding of the UC system. Based on this history, the probability that the profit from this year's \$200 million venture will go towards reducing the burden on students looks pretty low.

Second, a bill passed by the California legislature on August 1st of last year -- CA SB 79 -- created something called the "State Agency Investment Fund". This was just one of an array of bills designed to find revenue wherever possible to help reduce the state budget deficit. The initial wording of the bill allowed various state agencies to contribute up to \$500 million dollars each to this fund. After moving through the legislature and being passed, the wording changed to specify the UC system, the CSU system, and the California Community Colleges as relevant state agencies, and required each of these systems to contribute at least \$500 million. In fact, according to CA treasurer spokesman, Tom Dresslar, the UC is expected to pay

\$1 billion into this fund (CSU is expected to contribute \$700 million). The provisions of this bill were effective immediately, meaning that the UC has already deposited the \$500 million or is committed to doing so soon. This is a bit more drastic than "asking" the UC to help loan the state a measly \$200 million.



Third, the state currently owes the University \$1.7 billion in previously unpaid loans. Even under the assumption that the state has repaid this \$200 million on time, students do have reason to feel uneasy about this deal. Given that this exact situation has happened before, it seems likely to occur again. Given the \$1.7 billion debt from an unbalanced financial past too vast to explore, the state has shown its inability to consistently hold up its end of the bargain. We students feel as if we are being taken for a ride. An even more unsettling story arises when we explore the fundamental reason that this strange borrow-then-loan tactic can work; why does the University have a better credit rating than the state?

While it is difficult to actually locate a source with knowledge of UC's current amount of overall debt, one can assume that it is a fairly large amount. In 2004, the UC changed its debt strategy such that the majority of its debt was backed ("collateralized", in economese) by UC's general revenue. The stated reason for this was so that the UC could increase its debt capacity -- the amount of money investors would be willing to invest. For example, not a week after borrowing-then-loaning \$200 million, it made the largest bond deal in UC history, worth \$860 million, to be paid off over the next century. Adding in the \$200 million, over a single weekend, UC accrued \$1 billion in debt. At least \$400 million of that is going to UCLA

alone, for renovations on a medical facility and the construction of a new engineering building. (As an interesting tangent, it is literally impossible to believe that such a sum is going to be spent on two construction projects. For comparison, the University sold \$1.3 billion in 2009 to be used on 70 different construction projects across all campuses, including those new Muir and Revelle apartments on our campus. If you recall, CLICS was closed for a \$5.5 million dollar budget gap. What that money is really going to is beyond me.)

So unlike California, UC maintains an exceptional credit rating -- A++ by Fitch Ratings agency and Aa2 by Moody's -- in spite of its similar debt situation and declining state funding. How is this possible? The answer is a string of reasons. First, UC General Revenue bonds are collateralized by the University's general revenue, of which the largest and rising proportion is derived from student tuition, which can be raised at any time by raising tuition. Secondly, increased tuition leads almost certainly to increased general revenue, because there is apparently very small elasticity of demand for a UC education. In layman's terms, this means that an increase in tuition, while obviously an unpleasant experience for students, does not appear to substantially decrease demand for a UC education. Third, this elasticity is as small as it is because 1) the importance of education is a deeply rooted element of our culture and 2) federal student loan agencies like Sallie Mae allow students to take out loans to afford educations they wouldn't otherwise have. The reason UC's rating is insensitive to its amount of debt, the reason tuition is insensitive to student financial burdens, and the reason that there is a chasm between administrative awareness and student needs is that the existence of student loan programs removes limits on the amount students are able to pay for an education, and thus removes the limit on UC's revenue.

So yes, we students are being taken for a ride. Our university is a ship too big for its own weight, sailing blindly for the iceberg that is the student tuition bubble, which - if history is any guide - is set to burst any year now.

Josh is a junior in Warren College studying environmental engineering.

SONS OF LIBERTY
YOUNG AMERICANS for LIBERTY
 Libertarians, Classical Liberals, Objectivists
 Constitutionalists, and Paleoconservatives
 Meeting Wednesday, 7 pm
 yal.ucsd.edu

CALIFORNIA IN CRISIS

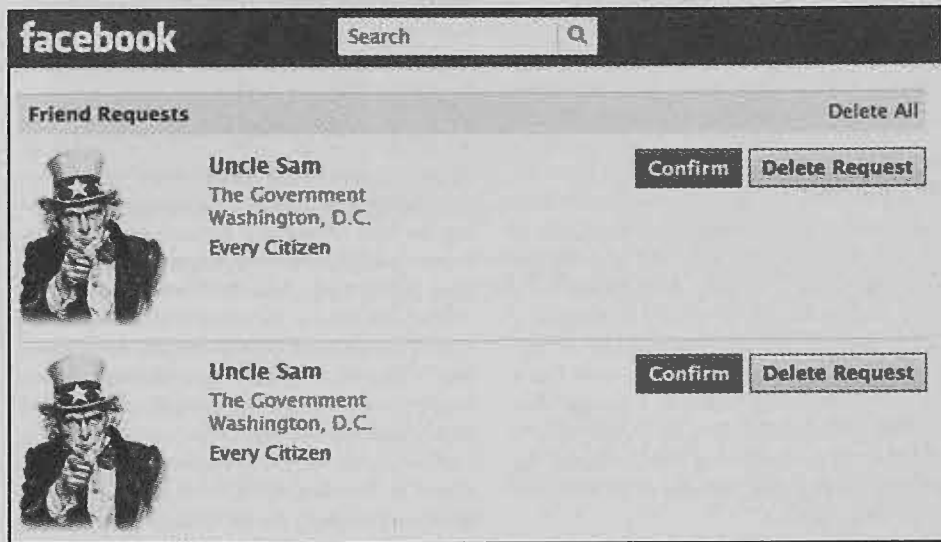
REJECT UNCLE SAM'S FRIEND REQUEST SAM BARTLEMAN

The Internet has provided the opportunity for upward economic mobility for millions of people around the world since its widespread inception in the nineties. But during the last eight months Congress has begun attempting to control, regulate and monitor the digital world by producing overzealous and anti-economic pieces of legislation under the noble guise of putting an end to illegal activities.

Government regulation of the Internet appears to be following slightly behind Moore's Law, the idea that computing power doubles every eighteen months, but the point has been reached where mid-level computers are now powerful enough for your average household. While Moore's law continues upwards in the name of science and supercomputers, regulations have finally caught up to your household Internet.

Many fear that the Internet will never be as free as it's been in the past few years. Government regulation may begin slowly deflating one of the largest pipelines through which expression of free speech and economic viability have flourished around the world. With bottlenecks and checkpoints installed, humanity suffers.

The greatest aspect of the Internet is accessibility, which has allowed for greater competition between software as virtually anyone with access to a computer and the Internet can create and distribute their own software products. Small-time applications that are distributed via the net have offered competitive alternatives to software produced by companies like Apple, Microsoft or Adobe that can be expensive or device-specific; this competition helps keep software giants in check by allowing smaller companies to enter the market with alternative products. With the proposed regulations of a bill like SOPA that would require that a web



master be responsible for the behavior of their anonymous users, a foray into web development could mean placing your livelihood in the hands of complete strangers, which would be a huge threat to internet startups and open-source projects. This is unacceptable, anti-competitive and rightfully prompted public outrage and a day of protest.

Although protests and raising awareness was effective in the short-term, just a few months after SOPA fell, a similar "internet kill-switch" bill called CISPA is now sparking renewed outrage and is being called worse than SOPA or PIPA. The biggest travesty is not just how soon Congress thinks the American people forget, but how much support these regulation bills garner from American companies and congressmen. As of this writing, over eight hundred companies support CISPA including giants like Facebook, Google, and General Electric either through formal endorsement or inclusion in trade groups that endorse the bill.

Many of these companies are in favor of enhanced regulations because it generates barriers to the software market, decreasing their competition. With more regulation comes more risk and overhead necessary to get a web-based

business up and running, putting smaller companies at a disadvantage and further securing the place of larger businesses. This is a slimy tactic companies have been using for years outside of the internet to discourage small-time competition, and it's a shame to see it adapted to the digital age through CISPA where it simultaneously stomps on civil liberties.

As more and more regulations come out of Washington they are subsequently being met with eruptions from the people these regulations would monitor. A crossroads will soon be reached, where either the mention of these bills will be met with universal repulsion and be considered taboo, or a small piece of seemingly harmless regulation will slip by and pave the way for a flood of further regulation. Between SOPA, PIPA, and CISPA, we're already seeing a strategy emerge where these bills will be scaled back slowly and carefully until they can be slid quietly beneath our doors in the night.

Sam is a senior in Marshall College double majoring in computer science and psychology.

WHO'S WHO IN THE SAN DIEGO MAYORAL RACE JOHN AYERS-MANN

June 6th is quickly approaching meaning that the San Diego mayoral race can only intensify from this point. With four major candidates we have current City Councilmember Carl DeMaio, District Attorney Bonnie DuManis, California State Assemblyman Nathan Fletcher, and Congressional Representative Bob Filner contending to determine who will be the next mayor of San Diego. Each candidate brings a different array of talents to the table in the race for the position of mayor; however, current electoral polls demonstrate just how close the race will likely be.

Carl DeMaio is a fiscal conservative who shows a primary concern for pension reform which he believes to be a significant issue for San Diego's financial security; his platform proposes several reforms intended to eliminate the city's deficit outlined in his "Roadmap to Recovery."

Bonnie DuManis is a contender for mayor who believes in more transparency in government as well as better collaboration between policymakers to provide better quality education and pension reform.

Bob Filner, the only major contender from the Democratic Party, proposes turning the port of San Diego into a global maritime center and staunchly opposes the pension reforms proposed by other candidates.

Nathan Fletcher, previously a member of the San Diego GOP, recently declared himself as an independent candidate citing issues with partisan politics claiming that for partisan interests, politics was "just playing a game." Fletcher's new dynamic stance, which is surely intended to urge voters to reconsider him as a candidate, embraces a sense of bipartisanship and rails against the polarized partisan politics that have become even more prevalent since the 1980s.

To many people's surprise, Fletcher has gained a significant boost in popularity according to recent polls. Prior to his declaration of independence from the Republican Party, the race was primarily a competition between GOP front-runner Carl DeMaio and Democratic candidate

NO GLOVE, NO LOVE JOEL RAMOS

Bob Filner. Polls reflect this as Survey USA reports that on February 3rd, Carl DeMaio led Bob Filner by one percentage point at 25% to 24% respectively while Nathan Fletcher trailed at 13%.

Recently however, Fletcher has shown a substantial gain in the polls rising to 26% to compete with Carl DeMaio who currently holds support from 28% of the electorate. Bob Filner suffered the most from Nathan Fletcher's gains as his support dropped from 24% to 20%.

It appears that Nathan Fletcher has gained a large portion of his support from people who had until now declared support for non-major candidates. The same polls reflect that while 11% of the electorate favored a candidate other than the four major candidates suggested, now only 4% of the electorate favors another candidate.

Though this recent gain in the polls is substantial, one cannot rule out Democratic candidate Bob Filner who, though he suffered a loss from Fletcher's recent independence, will likely continue to be a major contender in the final days of the mayoral race.

New York Times columnist David Brooks believes that Nathan Fletcher is reflective of a national predicament wherein pragmatic veterans from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars seem to be unable to find a place in either party. Though Brooks may be identifying an issue beyond the scope of this article, it is clear that if the recent gains made by Fletcher are sustained, the election will be very exciting.

With about a week to go, this race may have evolved to a point where three serious contenders will face significant uncertainty in their run for mayor of San Diego.

John is a junior in Eleanor Roosevelt College double majoring in political science and economics.

MEETINGS: TUESDAYS @ 8 PM

(weekly locations are posted on our Facebook page and website)

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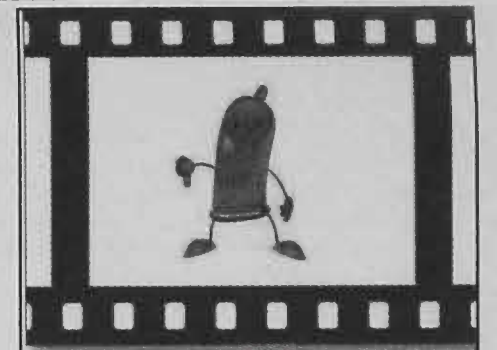
A new law was put in place in the city of Los Angeles on March 5 that mandates condom use for adult-film actors. Heading the campaign for safer work environments for these performers was the AIDS Healthcare Foundation which has "lobbied for the regulation for years," according to CBS news. "It's a debate that pits the desire to protect the health of porn actors against the freedom to make films that audiences want to see," says LA Times writer Rong-Gong Lin II. The president of the AIDS Healthcare Foundation, Michael Weinstein, has also said that this fight is not just about the performers health, but also the promotion of unsafe sex.

Pornographic film producers have come out against the LA law claiming that not only can performers wear condoms if they choose, but that the industry has tried to require condom use before with the result being that sales fell. "Porn hasn't had an HIV outbreak since 2004, when Darren James contracted HIV after shooting outside of the US" says adult-film actress Kimberly Kane. She also goes on to state that both the LA Public Health Department and the LA Times reported that there were "16 unreported cases of HIV among adult film actors" but that the AIM Healthcare Foundation reported that those cases were not actually performers, but people who had applied to be performers and were rejected due to their testing positive for HIV.

Prior to all of this, the adult film industry worked with the AIM Healthcare Foundation which did all of the testing and aided in the industry's healthcare needs. More recently however, the AIM Healthcare Foundation has closed due to legal costs incurred while being investigated by the Public Health Department.

"Now, there are multiple testing facilities and draw stations with no central database. This means that in the case of an emergency like an HIV outbreak, it would be harder to quarantine and track performers, basically making us less safe," says Kane.

As far as the industry goes, a number of filmmakers have said that they might just relocate



to nearby areas out of reach of the LA ordinance. This has lead other Mayors, and even Governors, to look into getting an ordinance of their own so as to prevent the industry from moving into their town or state.

Another issue is enforcement of the law. According to the Hollywood Reporter, a spokesperson of the AIDS Healthcare Foundation named Ged Kenslea, has estimated that, "50,000 porn films are made each year in the city but only 200 permits per month are issued." Diane Duke, the executive director of the Free Speech Coalition, stated, "Mandatory condom regulation will not increase performer safety, it will diminish the successful standards and protocols already in place and compromise performer health."

The AIDS Healthcare Foundation is now attempting to expand the reach of the law, according to the LA Times, by, "gathering signatures for a November ballot measure that would ask Los Angeles County voters to require condoms when porn companies film in areas regulated by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Health, which has authority over all 88 cities in the county, except Pasadena, Long Beach and Vernon."

It seems doubtful that a group or organization would care more about an individual's safety than the individual would. One is left to wonder whether the motive behind the law was to put a roadblock in the path of adult film production, so that it might close up shop. Only time will tell if this law is helpful rather than hurtful to the industry as well as the performers.

Joel is a senior in Marshall College majoring in economics.

THE CONTROL CRITERION OF OBAMACARE

JOSHUA MARXEN

I intended to write this piece to give a secular view on why the provisions of the 2010 Affordable Care Act pertaining to birth control service mandates were wrong. Initially, this was an easy case to make, but recent developments have made the discussion somewhat of a moot point. I do, however, feel a need to make up for my fellow social secularists who have allowed bias to skew them from a principled assessment of the situation.

The text of the bill mandated that all employers provide co-pay free coverage of all FDA approved birth control medications, procedures and services. (The bill did not explicitly include abortion, although opponents rightly point out the lack of specific exclusion; I will assume that the bill does not include coverage of abortion.)

Not surprisingly, these provisions had been buried in the lengthy bill for over a year before gaining public attention. When they were brought to light, employers with religious objections mobilized to make their voices heard.

Until very recently, only organizations explicitly religious in nature – churches, religious schools, etc. – those likely to employ people who share their employer's morality, were allowed to claim exemptions. This meant that other employers who objected morally to paying for their employees' contraceptive use would have no recourse to avoid payment.

It appears that Obama has been able to reach a compromise: the law will require insurance companies to offer co-pay free birth control coverage in cases where employers are unwilling. In principle, this is not actually a solution, because it simply transfers the burden to insurance companies.

However, it is certainly more politically practical, given that a majority of insurance companies actually prefer to grant such coverage because it is cheaper to fund birth control than child birth and child rearing in the long run.

Of course, this compromise is vague enough to warrant vigilance with respect to the mechanics of its implementation.

I will not waste much time pointing out these obvious issues in this bill:

1) **The bill is a cloaked handout to pharmaceutical companies.**

2) **The state has no power to "provide" a service, only to force current providers to provide it differently.**

3) **There is no such thing as the "right" to birth control. The real translation of this idea is there is no such thing as an automatic obligation on anyone to provide others with birth control.**

Instead, I want to address the aspect of this bill that bothers me the most – the use of the word "impose". This word has been used in nearly every single editorial or opinion column on this topic.

It is a favorite word for both sides, because if anything about the word has remained intact, it is the connotation that an imposition is an intolerable intrusion on the freedom of others. Both sides claim the other is imposing on them. Who is right?

Impose:

1. to establish as something to be obeyed or complied with; enforce: "to impose a tax on the people"

2. to force (oneself, one's presence, etc) on another or others; obtrude.

- The World English Dictionary

Force is the essence of imposition. One makes a moral imposition on another when they force them to act contrary to their morality.

To determine which party is imposing on the other, we must apply the following criterion: is someone being forced to do something against their own moral code?

Let's take the issue of state-sponsored marriage as a test case. Say a homosexual couple decides to call themselves married. A relevant question would be, "are they making a moral imposition on married heterosexual couples?"

To answer it, let's consult the criterion: are they forcing others to act in a way contrary to their morality? Are they forcing heterosexual couples to comply or agree with their definition of marriage? The answer is clearly no.

Let's say the couple wants their marriage recognized by the church. Obviously, this will require a member of the clergy to preside over their marriage ceremony.

If the couple joins an LGBT coalition and successfully lobbies for a law forcing clergy to perform same-sex marriages, the same-sex couple is now making an obvious moral imposition on clergy likely to object.

Now that we have made the distinction, let's apply it to the present debate. Are employers morally imposing on their employees by refusing to pay for their birth-control services? Are they forcing the employees to act contrary to their morality? No.

The refusal to help another acquire birth-control medication is not equivalent to forcing them to forgo its use. Rather, it is clear that the employees are morally imposing on their employers. Employees are – or at least were – forcing employers to foot the bill for practices which they found unethical – however irrational we may deem that objection.

Josh is a junior in Warren College studying environmental engineering.

See *Affirmative Action*, Pg. 1

3) **Allow the state to go through bankruptcy so that it can completely renegotiate the union contracts.**

Thomas Sowell explains it best:

"Legally, bankruptcy wipes out commitments made to public sector unions, whose extravagant pay and pension contracts are bleeding municipal and state governments dry. Politics being what it is, we are sure to hear all sorts of doomsday rhetoric at the thought of cutbacks in government spending. The poor will be starving in the streets, to hear the politicians and the media tell it. But the amount of money it would take to keep the poor from starving in the streets is chump change compared to how much it would take to keep on feeding unions, subsidized businesses and other special interests who are robbing the taxpayers blind."

Maybe I've been too mean to poor Jerry Brown. He did after all propose legislation that would reform the pension system; however, the Democrats showed their true colors and refused to even bring the bill up for a vote.

It was the Republicans lawmakers in Sacramento who had to bring Jerry's bill to the Assembly floor only to have the Democrats, who have the overwhelming majority, show their allegiance to their masters as they voted it down.

One can only hope that California's voters will be smart enough to vote down paying more in taxes and force Democrats to either put together real pension reform with a real budget or force California to undergo a bankruptcy in order to void these outrageous contracts. Before our state can begin to recover from this economic crisis, Californians must find a way to throw off the burden of debt that these unions have saddled on the taxpayers.

Tom is a junior in Eleanor Roosevelt College majoring in Political Science.

CSU SYSTEM RESTRICTING 2013 ADMISSIONS

PATRICK RYAN

Here we go again. Similar to some years in the past, thousands of perspective college students will be denied the opportunity to be accepted by the California State University system in 2013. It is widely reported that only eight out of twenty-three CSU campuses will be accepting spring student applications. However, these applicants will not be the only ones feeling the pain. Twenty-five thousand perspective college and transfer students for the fall semester will also have to put off their educational goals.

This does not come as much of a surprise when one takes into account the current fiscal health of the CSU system. A system plagued by budget deficits has led to spending cuts. Already this year, CSU's faced over a \$700 million cut. Even so, there remains a \$500 million budget gap on the books. These subsequent rollbacks in student enrollment are indicative of the overall issue of a mismatch between revenue sources and current educational spending.

The planned 2013 enrollment cuts will be made if Governor Jerry Brown's tax initiative on November's ballot fails. His plan would raise taxes on those making more than \$250K a year along with a 1/2 cent rise in the sales tax. The revenue from the ballot measure would then be used to stop cuts to public schools from K-12 to the university system.

Even though proponents of the plan have been battling to put the initiative on the ballot and to raise public support for the past few months, the bill looks likely to be defeated. In April, The Public Policy Institute of California conducted a poll in which it found 54 percent of voters would likely support such a bill. But when the same group was asked whether they supported raising the sales tax, 54 percent were in opposition. With such a slim overall margin in favor and a majority of opposition to raising the sales tax, it is believed by many that the proposal will fail in November's elections.

For some, the chants would be "Higher Taxes!" "More Education Spending", "Go Jerry Go!" As a student at Cal State Fullerton, and having many friends looking to go to California State

Universities in the near future, many would expect I would be chanting similar slogans.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

With the issue of raising or not raising taxes put aside for one moment, it is clear that the current proposition itself seems to be a short-term Band-Aid to the severely injured state of higher educational funding. The fact that future CSU applicants will receive their acceptance or rejection letter based on the outcome of the election isn't an encouraging sign.

The prospect of being denied admission to the CSU system after being deemed duly qualified is a daunting proposition. It is both unfair and irresponsible to put students in such a precarious position. For students like you and me, applying and attending college requires long term planning and commitment. It is virtually impossible to plan out our lives without some kind of certainty of what the future may hold. A short-term solution with such uncertain outcomes is simply not enough.

Sadly, restricting student enrollment is nothing new. In Spring 2010 applicants were also denied admission due to similar fiscal restraints of the CSU system. After two years, the issue has resurfaced once again. It is clear that restricting student enrollment is a reoccurring theme. A short-term fix via Brown's tax proposal does not properly serve the students of the CSU system, who they themselves must partake in long-term planning for their own educational goals.

The CSU system and everyone affected by it must radically rethink the CSU's current course. Those in power must look towards real long-term reform and restructuring of the system. Otherwise, thousands of current and perspective college students will have to put off tomorrow's dream today once again.

Patrick is a guest contributor to the *California Review* majoring in business administration at Cal State University, Fullerton.

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"A HAIR DIVIDES WHAT IS
FALSE AND TRUE."
- OMAR KHAYYAM



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CONTENT EDITOR

"ALL THAT WE DON'T KNOW IS ASTONISHING. EVEN
MORE ASTONISHING IS WHAT PASSES FOR KNOWING."
- PHILIP ROTH



ANGAD WALIA
RESEARCH DIRECTOR

"TO BE IS TO BE THE VALUE OF A BOUND VARIABLE."
- W.V. QUINE



TONY BAIZ

"LE SENS COMMUN EST FORT RARE."
- VOLTAIRE



SARAH JOHNSON

"I DO NOT AGREE WITH WHAT YOU HAVE TO SAY,
BUT I WILL DEFEND TO THE DEATH
YOUR RIGHT TO SAY IT."
- VOLTAIRE



RACHEL BLOOM

"I'M A GREAT BELIEVER IN LUCK, AND I FIND THE
HARDER I WORK, THE MORE I HAVE OF IT."
- THOMAS JEFFERSON



DUSTIN GRAY

"FREEDOM IS NEVER VOLUNTARILY
GIVEN BY THE OPPRESSOR;
IT MUST BE DEMANDED BY THE OPPRESSED."
- MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.



JOHN TRAN

"THOSE WHO MAKE PEACEFUL REVOLUTION
IMPOSSIBLE WILL MAKE
VIOLENT REVOLUTION INEVITABLE."
- JOHN F. KENNEDY



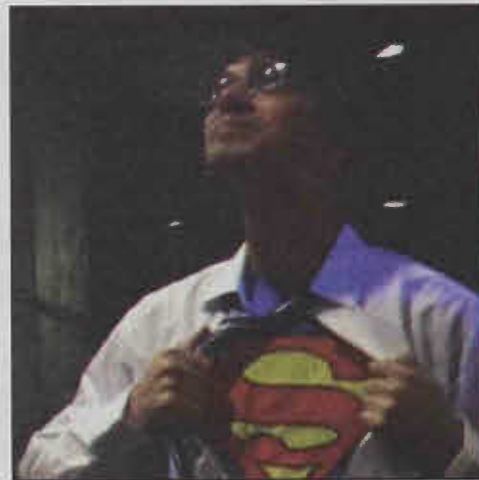
JOEL RAMOS

"OPPORTUNITY IS MISSED BY MOST PEOPLE BECAUSE
IT IS DRESSED IN OVERALLS AND LOOKS LIKE WORK."
- THOMAS EDISON



GABRIELLA HOFFMAN
LIASON

"WITHOUT COURAGE ALL VIRTUES
LOSE THEIR MEANING."
- WINSTON CHURCHILL



JACOB BEST

"HAPPINESS DEPENDS UPON OURSELVES."
- ARISTOTLE



JONATHAN SHAOULIAN

"I AM THE PUNISHMENT OF GOD... IF YOU HAD NOT
COMMITTED GREAT SINS, GOD WOULD NOT HAVE
SENT A PUNISHMENT LIKE ME UPON YOU."
- GENGHIS KHAN