

# CALIFORNIA REVIEW

University of California, San Diego • Volume XVI, No. 3



## A.S. Breaks the Bank...



...while you  
fund it

**ALSO:** Discrimination at Groundworks, Charter School, Music Review

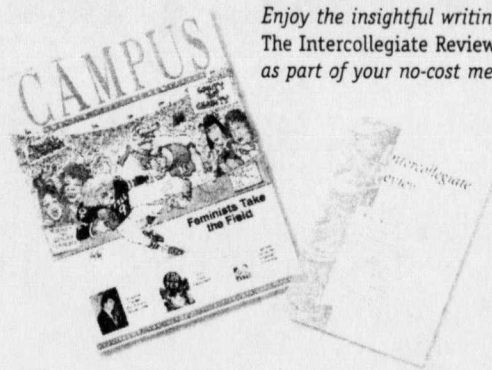


# EXPLORE THE WORLD OF IDEAS



## Receive Two Publications FREE!

Enjoy the insightful writing of  
The Intercollegiate Review and CAMPUS  
as part of your no-cost membership in ISI.



## ISI is Your Gateway to the World of Ideas!

Join ISI now and explore the  
world of ideas that's waiting for you.

To find out how, call us at

**1-800-526-7022**

Or send your membership request to

**isi-info@isi.org**

The Intercollegiate Studies Institute (ISI) was founded in 1953 to further in successive generations of American college youth a better understanding of the economic, political, and spiritual ideals that have sustained Western culture. Thus, ISI is dedicated to ideas often neglected on today's politicized college campus. ISI has the largest college and university network of its kind with student and faculty volunteers on more than 1,100 campuses nationwide.

Members enjoy leadership training programs, access to more than 300 scholarly lectures, opportunities to participate in intellectually stimulating conferences, free subscriptions to two publications, and the privilege of applying for a number of generous graduate fellowships. Don't stand on the distant horizon of higher learning — explore the world of ideas today!



Intercollegiate Studies Institute  
3901 Centerville Road, P.O. Box 4431  
Wilmington, DE 19807-0431

Est. 1982

# CR

CALIFORNIA REVIEW

Volume XVI · No. 3  
June 1997

*"Imperium et Libertas"*

**Editor-in-Chief**  
Gavin T. Gruenberg

**Managing Editor**  
Len Nguyen

**Computers/Internet**  
Charles Pomy

**Staff Writers**  
Michael Georgino  
Robert Miranda  
Lon Nguyen  
Goon Pattanumotana  
Pete Trosclair

**Editor Emeritus**  
Kerry C. Liu

The views expressed in this publication are solely those of *California Review* and our members. While *California Review* is a registered student organization at the University of California, San Diego, the University neither supports nor endorses this publication or its contents. Additionally, the views expressed in this publication do not represent those of the University of California, the Regents, their officers or employees. The members of the *California Review*, as publishers of *California Review* are entirely responsible for its contents and they bear full legal responsibility for any and all consequences arising from its publication.

©1997 *California Review*. All rights reserved.

The *California Review* (Restitutor Orbis) was founded on the sunny afternoon of the Seventh day of January, Nineteen Hundred and Eighty-Two, by discipulum civitas listening to Respighi and engaging in discourse on preserving the American Way.

The *California Review* is a member of the Collegiate Network.

Please address all letters, manuscripts, and blank checks to:

**California Review**  
P.O. Box 12286  
La Jolla, CA 92037

Credits: Cartoons appear courtesy of the U.S.B.I.C. Educational Foundation.

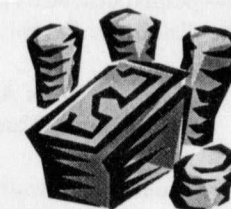
FEATURES

## Can Federalism be Revived?

By BRANDON CROCKER. More vigilance is required to protect the liberties provided to us by the Constitution. PAGE 6

## Charter High School

By PETE TROSCLAIR. UCSD Charter High School may be a viable alternative to traditional outreach efforts. PAGE 10



## Discrimination Revealed at Ground- works

By MIKE GEORGINO. Students with alternative political ideologies receive special treatment at Groundworks. PAGE 12

## A.S. Budget

By GAVIN GRUENBERG. A look into the 1997-98 A.S. Executive Budget. Where do your fees go? PAGE 14

DEPARTMENTS

### 4 Letters

Notes and musings from our readers.

### 5 From the Pen of the Editor

Will the new A.S. Council be an improvement over the last?

### 14 Listen Up!!!

Mike Georgino reviews new albums from *Sick of it All*, *Pennywise*, and *Depeche Mode*.

### 16 Parting Thoughts

Words of wisdom and humor from comedians, politicians and others.



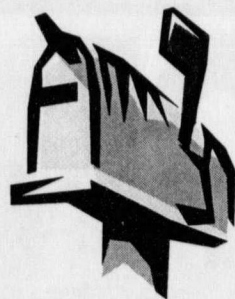
p.5



p.15



# Letters...

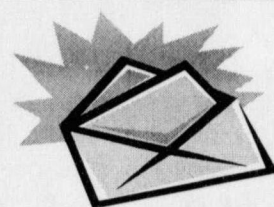


## Editor:

Enjoyed reading your last edition. Your Clinton editorial was right on target. The article on Ms. Spragg was most troublesome—points out need for more news coverage like *California Review*. Keep up the good work.

Dick Ackerman  
Assemblyman, 72nd District

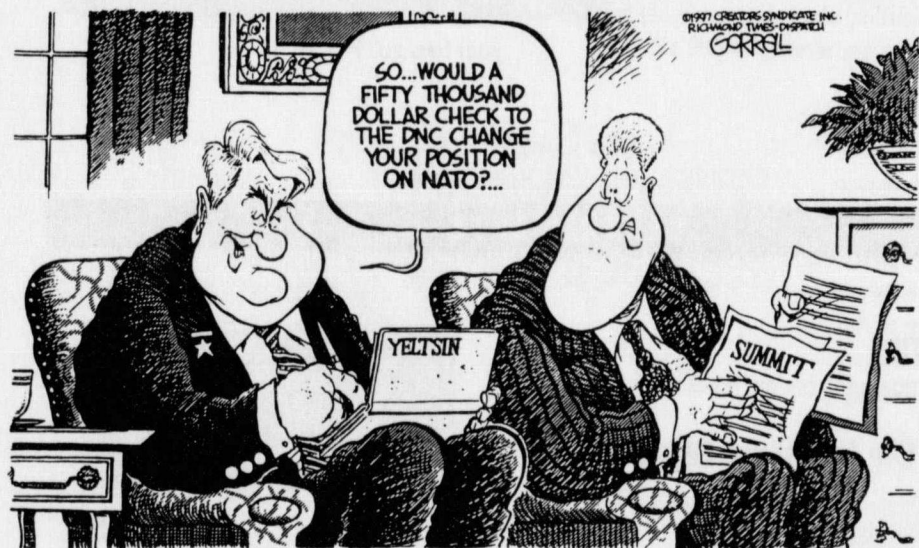
*Editor's Note: Thank you for your thoughts. It's always nice to hear from readers and those who share our opinions. It's reassuring to hear from those who agree with California Review and support our continued efforts..*



Send all notes, accolades, and denunciations to:

California Review  
P.O. Box 12286  
La Jolla, CA 92037

Or, if you prefer: [creview@ucsd.edu](mailto:creview@ucsd.edu)  
Web page: <http://sdcc13.ucsd.edu/>  
~creview



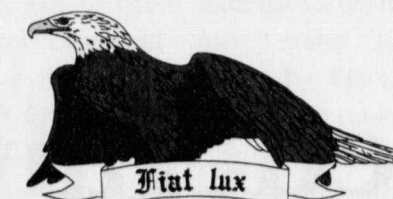
## "OUTRAGEOUS"

"SOMETHING FUNNY IS GOING ON HERE!"  
Kenneth Starr

"IT'S ALMOST LAUGHABLE!"  
Sen. Fred Thompson

# BILL CLINTON LIAR LIAR

©1997 CREWERS SYNDICATE INC. RICHMOND TIMES-DRIFIELD CORRELL



## FROM THE PEN OF THE EDITOR

Volume XVI, No. 3 • June 1997

Another school year at UCSD is coming to a close. It has been another somewhat exciting year as the editor of the conservative publication on campus. Though there were no hollow threats to de-fund us this year from the A.S. Council, there was still plenty to write about. We have seen the passage of the controversial, yet perfectly logical, Proposition 209, its tie up in the courts, and eventual slow implementation. There was a presidential election, though it was rather disappointing. We've seen the unethical sale of a personal audience with the President of the United States. Special prosecutors are still delving into alleged improprieties by our President, who incidentally, we are welcoming onto our campus for graduation ceremonies.

All of this is good material for our publication, but alas, we are moving on to a new school year, and we have seen the election of new A.S. officers. Hopefully, we will see an improvement over the previous administration; something students hope for each and every year. The Revolution slate told us they know the "Real Issues" and have the "Real Solutions." They called for "increased funding for student organizations, more accessible parking, and enhanced A.S. Programming efforts." They say they will "fight for increased funding for financial aid" and "fight for increased support for vital services."

This is all fine and dandy, but realistically, what chance is there that any of these things will happen. We

might see some more money for student organizations, and maybe some better programming. Then again, where will the money be coming from to pay for these improvements. I haven't heard of any officers volunteering to serve for \$1.00 a year like 'ol Dick Riordan does as Mayor of Los Angeles. Yes, I know, Riordan's a millionaire and student representatives aren't. Nevertheless, I'll believe in the improvements when I see proof positive next year.

I would like to take this opportunity to say that I have been impressed with the new Commissioner of Communications, Valerie Grant. She has shown genuine concern for directing the alternative medias in a fiscally responsible manner. Additionally, she has not allowed personal political beliefs or ideologies to interfere with her decisions regarding funding for the alternative medias. So, thumbs up to Valerie Grant.

Let us hope that in 1997-98 we see more genuine concern and effort from all of the newly elected A.S. representatives. That is something that has been severely lacking in the past few years. Representatives in years past were more concerned with promoting their own political agenda than fighting for the rights of students, not to mention the students' right to have a good time on this campus. However, if what we have seen so far is any indication, the upcoming school year should be an improvement over the last. ...Or, at least I'm confident we won't have any more *really important* referendums from the A.S. Council condemning child prostitution in Asia.

—Gavin Gruenberg  
Editor-in-Chief



# Can Federalism be Revived?

by Brandon Crocker

Many people in this country complain that the federal government has grown too large. They complain it is intrusive, counterproductive, and unresponsive. It is odd that such should be the fate of a nation whose political system was founded, to a large degree, upon the fear of centralized power. The fact is, however, that our founding documents do provide us with the protections from the overgrown federal government so many of us now bemoan. We have just not been vigilant in protecting the liberties provided to us by the Constitution.

In 1787 James Madison and the other members of the Constitutional Convention emerged from their seclusion in Independence Hall in Philadelphia to present to the nation a new draft Constitution designed to replace the Articles of Confederation. The new draft Constitution was full of compromises between opposing views, and few of the delegates were completely happy with it. Fortunately, the delegates ultimately agreed with the wise council of Benjamin Franklin: "I consent Sir, to this Constitution because I expect no better, and because I am not sure that it is not the best."

The proponents of the Constitution, however, then had to win over the rest of the nation. To convince

the citizens of New York, James Madison, Alexander Hamilton, and John Jay composed a series of eighty-five essays known as the Federalist Papers. Reading these papers, more than 200 years after they were written, one discovers a political world far different from what we have today.

In 1787, most important political issues, aside from foreign affairs, were debated and decided in the state legislatures. Protecting the powers of the sovereign states was a prime concern of the authors of the Constitution, and it would not have been ratified had this not been the case. The Federalist Papers eloquently argue the advantages of union—a union which could only be achieved by expanding the powers of the federal government from what they were under the Articles of Confederation. Madison, Hamilton, and Jay, however, also consistently stress the limits placed on the federal government to protect the lib-

erties of the people and the jurisdictions of the states.

James Madison, in Federalist No. 45 writes:

The powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined. Those which are to remain in the State governments are numer-

ous and indefinite. The former will be exercised principally on external objects, as war, peace, negotiation, and foreign commerce; with which last the power of taxation will, for the most part, be connected. The powers reserved to the several States will extend to all the objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people, and the internal order, improvement, and prosperity of the State.

Does this sound like an accurate description of the comparative powers of the federal and state governments today?

The Civil War reduced the attraction for "States Rights" and boosted the authority of the federal government.

Throughout the latter part of the 19th century the role of the federal government extended further into the "objects which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the lives, liberties, and properties of the people." During the "New Deal" of Franklin Roosevelt and the "Great Society" of Lyndon Johnson, the size and scope of the federal government was enormously expanded. This expansion has continued in recent years with the "Americans with Disabilities Act," the "Family Leave Law," and other lower profile legislation. Now practically every aspect of American life is directly affected by the federal government.

When Madison was writing of the scope of the federal government, as defined in the Constitution, he was not speaking as mere political commentator. He was, in fact, a principal author of the Constitution. Therefore, it should come as no surprise that his declaration that "[t]he powers delegated by the proposed Constitution to the federal government are few and defined" is absolutely correct. The powers of the federal legislature are spelled out clearly in Article I of the Constitution. The list is available for anyone to read, and I will not repeat it here.

During the debates over ratification of the proposed Constitution in the states, it became clear that many people desired that the document be supplemented with a "Bill of Rights" in order to acknowledge more fully the limits of the federal authority on particularly touchy issues. The Tenth Amendment (touted by Bob Dole in his

attempt to define himself with limited federal government) states "[t]he powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." The limited nature of the powers granted to the federal government in Article I, and further emphasized by the Tenth Amendment, implies the current debates we are having on welfare, Medicare, and the minimum wage should be going on, if at all, at the state, not the federal level.

Would following the strictures of the Constitution leave us with a weak, ineffective federal government? Hardly. The enumerated powers in Article I include not only providing for the common defense and

---

**All parts of our lives are now susceptible to regulation from the central government, regardless of how remote we are to it.**

---

conducting foreign affairs, but also setting up and maintaining a postal system and roads, setting up law courts, and regulating commerce with foreign nations and among the states. This last item grants the biggest opening to the expansion of federal power. For instance, the federal government has a clear right to set health standards for food and produce crossing state lines, to institute safety regulations for interstate truckers and airlines, and to ban the transport of harmful or dangerous goods across state lines. The powers to impose environmental regulations (air, water, and wildlife cross state boundaries), to fund research against diseases, to support

veterans' hospitals, and to conduct the exploration of space, are all reasonably inferred from the Constitution.

What is clearly not in the federal mandate is the systematic transfer of wealth from some citizens to other citizens—especially when those being taxed and those receiving the benefits may live in different states. Nowhere does the Constitution authorize the federal government to force businesses to pay workers specified wages or to offer a specified number of "leave" days. Nor is it even the jurisdiction of federal lawmakers to regulate the size, shape, and number of handicapped parking stalls in every parking lot across the land.

The proponents of an activist federal government will argue that issues such as poverty, health care, and the like, are national issues and, therefore, it is appropriate to deal with them on a national scale. This is soph



istry. Does the fact that poor people live in every state mean that the federal government is better able to create and administer ameliorating policies than are the states? The particular circumstances of these "national" problems may vary significantly from state to state, and the inhabitants of one state may find some proposals more amenable than may those of another state. And the proliferation of ideas and the practical experiences of the states resulting from the use of differing legislation will, no doubt, prove more beneficial to the ultimate goal of making our nation, states, and communities better places to live.

But even if the proponents of an activist federal government do not agree, there is still the question of the constitutionality of their prescriptions. Madison perceptively wrote to Thomas Jefferson that in our political arrangements "the real power lies in the majority of the Community, and the invasion of private rights is chiefly to be apprehended, not from acts of Government contrary to the sense of its constituents, but from acts in which the Government is the mere instrument of the major number of constituents." A nation founded in law cannot afford to have the chief law of the land overruled at the whim of any group of policy makers who might, at some point, constitute a majority. If we allow it to be, all of our freedoms which are protected by the mere words of the Constitution are endangered.

The response to this plea is often the claim that today's society is radically different from that of the late 18th century, and we cannot be bound by the scriptures of a past age to deal with contemporary problems. Perhaps the authors of the Constitution did not, and could not foresee all of the changes that would take place in our society over time. But they did foresee that society would change and that the foundation of government may have to change with it. That is why they wrote Article V which provides the processes for amending the Constitution. Rather than proclaiming the Constitution to be a "living document" which we can interpret however we like, depending on the present mood of the day, the preservation of our liberties demand that we honor the Constitution and only deviate from it through the prescribed rigorous of amendment.

If the restrictions on the federal government are so clear in our Constitution, how is it that they have come to be ignored? Well, part has to do with the failure of our education system to teach the basics of our constitutional government. But, perhaps, the bigger part is the lure of power. I do not mean merely the lure of power to politi-

cians who are able to shape policies on a much grander scale than that envisioned by the founding fathers, but also the lure of power to all the interest groups. Instead of having to lobby 50 state legislatures, special interest groups now need only lobby one legislature—the U.S. Congress—to get their ideas implemented across the nation.

This is what federalism was designed to prevent. The authors, and the ratifiers, of the United States Constitution feared the concentration of power in a central authority. Diffusion of power was seen as the best way to

ensure liberty and to protect against tyranny. Madison writes in Federalist No. 10, "[t]he influence of factious leaders may kindle a flame within their particular States but will be unable to spread a general conflagration through the other States." But we have in this century abandoned that wisdom. All parts of our lives are now susceptible to regulation from the central government, regardless of how remote we are to it. And that central government is susceptible to the corruptive influences of large interest groups which can concentrate their resources on a single legislature. If you believe a federal regulation affecting you or your business is unfair or unjust, you must make your appeal not to your local or state government, but to the immense bureaucracy in Washington, D.C. where your voice, unless it is part of a large lobby group, is easily drowned out.

Corruption and abuse of power in the federal government will shrink in direct proportion to how much we shrink the size and scope of the programs under its administration. We should not be surprised that many members of Congress spend more time trying to win federal money for their districts than they do looking after the legitimate interests of the nation. If the federal money were not around to carve up, if federal programs were not around to distribute largess, if the powers delegated to the federal government were, indeed, "few and de-

---

**We should not be surprised that many members of Congress spend more time trying to win federal money for their districts than they do looking after the legitimate interests of the nation.**

---

finer" as the Constitution provides, corruption at the federal level would be far less inviting and far less destructive.

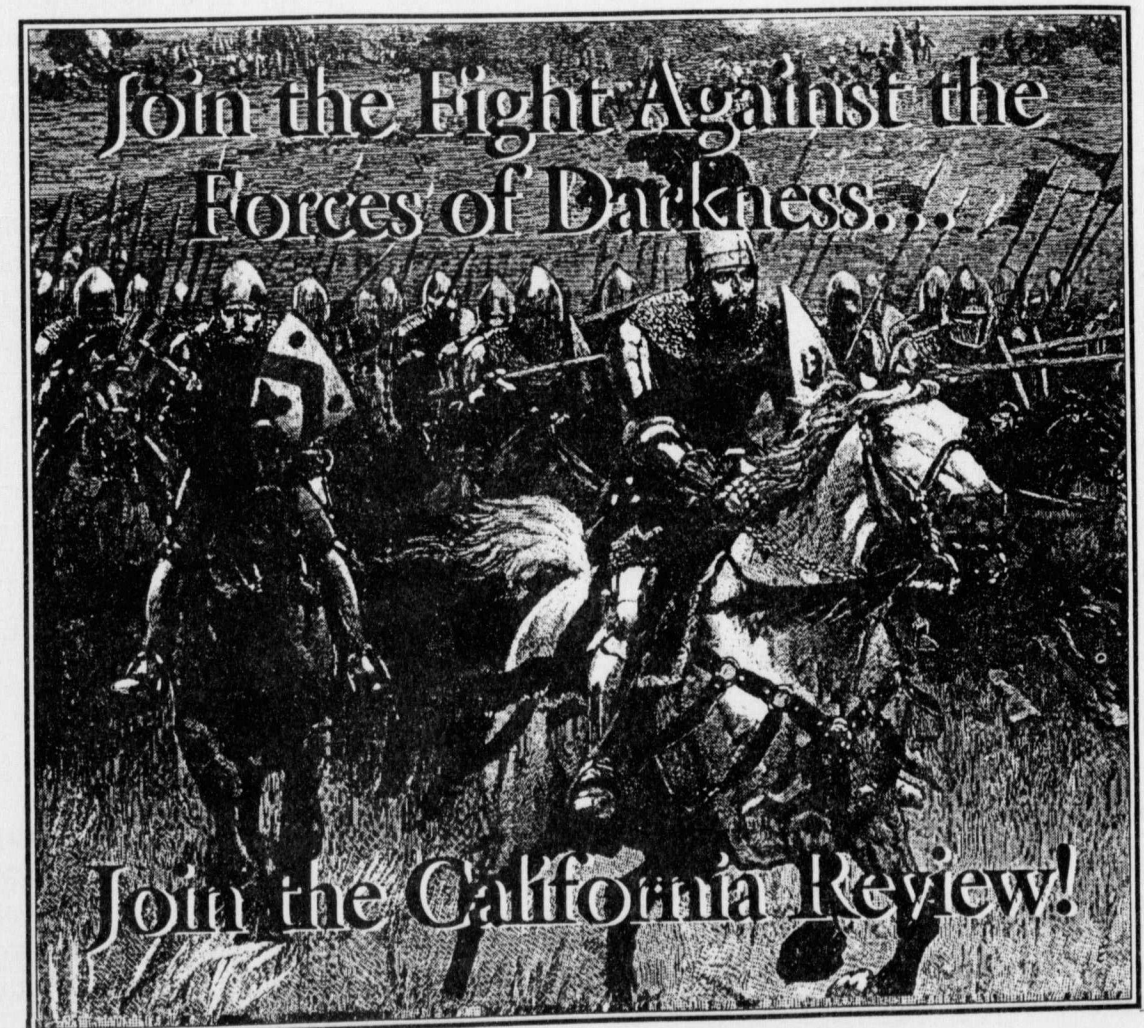
Certainly, state governments are not immune to corruption. But the smaller size of state governments, and their being closer to the electorate affected, tend to make corruption at the state level both smaller and easier to uproot than at the federal level.

While recent welfare reform has moved us in the right direction, it is an isolated as well as incomplete victory which is vulnerable to reversal. In order to reduce the federal bureaucracy to its proper size, state governments are going to have to bring constitutional challenges to the laws and programs which have usurped the powers reserved by the Constitution to the states. Some Supreme Court justices have shown a tendency to make judgements based not on what the Constitution says, but on what they think it should say. Nonetheless, it is the

function of the Supreme Court to act as a check on the other powers of government and appealing to the Supreme Court is the most likely way to reinstall Constitutional discipline on the federal legislature.

The Constitution is a miraculous document. Its creators had wisdom and foresight which is astonishing, even when viewing their creation from a vantage point 200 years away. If we strive to be more faithful to it, we will better secure our liberties, reduce the cost and increase the responsiveness of government, and quite possibly establish a reformed federal government which can perform its legitimate functions much better than it does today.

*Brandon Crocker served as CR's Editor-in-Chief from 1983 to 1985 and is currently Director of Asset Management for a real estate development and management company in San Diego.*





# UCSD CHARTER HIGH SCHOOL

by Pete Trosclair

Desperate times call for desperate measures. And as best exemplified by *The Guardian*, our school is in desperate need of ideas that will inspire action throughout the student body.

Please, do not think that I am picking on our prestigious campus newspaper. It is not entirely their fault. The beach is only one block away and surfing is certainly more important to students than ideas. But our paper is not entirely without blame. For instance, the lack of ideas in *The Guardian* is evident when the Resident Gadfly writes about the importance of attending class. How novel.

So, in response to this desperation, I have decided to begin a petition movement to put a proposition on the ballot that will repeal Proposition 209. That is correct; a contributor to the *California Review* wants to see the anti-209 movement resurrected on campus.

I guess I should explain myself before the editor hunts me down. Like the majority of California voters I am for racial equality as outlined in Proposition 209. I did cast my vote for Proposition 209. But in a perverse way, I sort of miss the days prior to its passage.

I know you remember how exciting it was to be interrupted during lecture by students with bleeding, er, I mean big hearts. And how about that march on La Jolla Village Drive. And we cannot forget those wild and crazy guys that set fire to the flag. They sure made me realize that I was absolutely wrong about everything.

Okay, so the protests were pretty weak, but at least students on both sides of the issue were inspired to act. The campus seemed alive. But ever since the right side of the debate became victorious at the polls, the school has been in a dead calm. That is why I thought resurrecting the anti-209 movement was necessary. It seems to be the only issue that students care enough about to become active.

This is unfortunate because there is an idea floating around this campus worthy of our time. It is an idea that precedes my arrival, but unfortunately may never come to fruition. I am referring to Provost Lytle's proposal for an on-campus charter high school.

Over the past year I have spent hours discussing the charter school with Provost Lytle. After each talk I became more certain that this idea needs to become a reality. But Andrew

Sutherland, Project Coordinator for the charter school, has made it clear that it will take student action to help the process along. He claims that part of the resistance to the charter school is a belief that UC students do not support it.

Before I get ahead of myself, let me explain what the charter school will entail for those of you not familiar with the proposal. Each grade level, nine through twelve, will consist of sixty students chosen from low-income areas within greater San Diego. The target students will be underachievers with the potential to excel. The school will start with a freshman class the first year, and one

class will be added each year over the next three years.

The most important feature of the school is the attention each student will receive. Small class sizes will create a low teacher to student ratio. Also, each student will be aided during and after class by a personal tutor (UCSD undergraduates). This will create an environment, unlike in their previous schools, where academic achievement is nurtured and praised. Most important of all, parental participation will be a requirement.

The curriculum will concentrate on the typical liberal education. Math, science, and English will be the main focuses, and a study of the arts and cultures, (including western culture), will complete the curriculum. Also, all seniors will be expected to enroll in college courses.

So why should this idea excite the student body? Well, for the liberals among us, this is definitely a "feel good" type of issue. They can prance around campus showing how much they care. As we know, this is all the reason they need.

As for conservatives, there are many principled reasons to support this plan. First off, this is the next step to take in California after the passage of Proposition 209. There is no denying the pitiful state of inner-city education. The solution to this problem is not to grant favored access to a university after denying them twelve years of education. The solution is to put these children in a system where they can develop their own abilities and enter college based on their own merits.

I truly believe that this point cannot be overemphasized. If we as conservatives really believe that individual merit matters most, we must support ideas that will provide underprivileged youth with a chance to earn their way out of the ghetto. The charter school provides that opportunity.

Secondly, like most conservatives, I have a problem with the current state of public education in general. Teacher's unions, watered down curricula to promote "self-esteem," and lack of parental involvement are just

a few of those problems.

The charter school will save hundreds of kids from these public school pitfalls. Students, not teacher's unions, will come first. Self-esteem will be fostered by challenging students with a difficult curriculum and providing them with the tools to overcome the challenge. Last, but not least, parents will be given back responsibility in their child's education.

Unfortunately, only a handful of kids will be able to directly benefit from this charter school, but this is only the beginning. Other UC's and out of state universities, such as Harvard, have been in touch with the Marshall Provost's office seeking information on how to develop charter schools.

So, if this idea is so popular throughout the state and country, where are the flag burnings and class disruptions by protesters? Are we selfish and unwilling to give our time and effort to something that does not directly benefit us? I'm not sure what the answer is.

What I am sure of is that conservatives need to support this idea. For six years public school officials have fought

against this idea. Our support is necessary to overcome this inaction. In six years, hundreds of underprivileged students could have been on their way to UC eligibility through their own efforts.

Affirmative action is only a band aid that cannot stop the problem of disparities in the racial makeup on campuses. Affirmative action did more harm than it did good. It fronted as a solution to the problem of minority education while in fact it only hid the continued deterioration of inner-city schools.

We, as conservatives, have helped in the successful fight to destroy that false savior. But we cannot stop here. We must also be leaders in the effort to assure that every individual receives the education that is needed to become a successful individual citizen. Provost Lytle's charter school is the first step in that direction.

Besides, if we do not actively support the school, I will be forced to start up that new anti-209 campaign for some excitement. Please don't make me sell my own soul.

---

**Affirmative action  
did more harm  
than good. . . . it  
only hid the con-  
tinued deteriora-  
tion of inner city  
schools.**

---



# Discrimination Revealed at Groundworks

by Mike Georgino

Have you ever wondered what the benefits are to being a socialist? Lets contemplate this for a moment.... There would be no one to call boss, everyone would live at the bottom of society together, and, oh yeah, if you are a student at UCSD you would receive a 15% discount at Groundwork Books.

That's right, students who are perceived to support the political ideology of Groundwork Books on the basis of their group affiliation receive a 15% discount on all textbooks while the rest of us must pay full price. Members of organizations that do political work to support "social change," and a non-hierarchical society receive this discount. According to Groundwork, these groups include M.E.C.H.A., the African-American Student Union, Native-American Student Alliance, Mujer, Asian Pacific Student Alliance, Kaibigang Pilipino, Union Stewards, and Sisterhood Across the Waves. Sorry College Republicans and College Democrats, your efforts for social change are not substantial enough. No discount for you.

What this discount does, is allow one student to get his books cheaper than another student, while the latter has no option to buy the same texts at equal prices. Groundwork Books is a privately owned store, not funded by the University, so it has no responsibility to provide books at fair prices for everyone. Thus the collective is able to decide who will pay what price for a book. The problem then lies with the University, which allows required books to be sold ex-

clusively by a vendor that does not provide these texts at an equal price to the entire student body.

Textbooks on this campus are sold either in the University Bookstore, or at Groundwork Books, never both. Members of the faculty are given the option of where they want their books to be sold. While no department on campus has any agreement to sell their books exclusively through Groundwork Books, there are clearly

some departments whose faculty favor Groundwork Books. Of the 44 History courses offered this quarter, 36 of them have their books sold at Groundworks. The Communications department has 15 courses this quarter which require textbooks, all of them are sold at Groundworks Books. Try looking for the "Comm." section in the Bookstore, it can't be found. The reality of the situation is that if you are a Communications major, for example, you now know that it's a good bet that when you buy three or four classes worth of upper division Comm. books, there is someone getting all those books for cheaper only because they belong to a group in the political minority.

A 15% discount may seem insubstantial to some, but as college students who live on Top Ramen and macaroni cheese, money is money, and discounts on items as important as textbooks should not go unnoticed. To provide a real-world situation, lets look at some examples. Take a History major who needs to get rid of some GE's. This student is now taking HISC 108, HIUS 112, VIS 13 and POLI 12. Since all of these books are sold at

Groundworks, he/she would pay \$266.50 (without tax). Now, if this same student was a member of one of Groundwork's preferred customer groups, his/her price would drop to \$226.52, a savings of about \$40.00. Another example is someone who only has two classes whose books are sold at Groundwork, HILD 12 and POLI 12. The price for most of the students is \$112.35, with the discount, the price drops to \$95.50. Don't kid yourself, 15% adds up, just a year ago it was high enough to make Bob Dole loose an election.

I spoke with some professors whose books are sold at Groundworks. One professor from the Political Science department was under the impression that Groundworks no longer gave discounts to anyone (before a legal situation in the early 1990s all students received a discount). When I informed him of the limited discount the professor did not appear too concerned. He made some remark about how the situation was analogous to the Vons Club Card. Interesting, but no, I

wouldn't need to change my social and political morals to get a discount at Vons, something which would be necessary to obtain the Groundworks Club Card.

If it is agreed that a problem exists, the root of it tends to be unclear. It may be that the professors are in the wrong due to their choice to distribute books through a store which does not charge equal prices because of their non-competitive market. The University itself may be to blame for two reasons. First, by not allowing direct competition between the Bookstore and Groundwork store, and secondly, for allowing its faculty to stock books in a store that favors some students over others. But maybe this really is a problem, and the root of it lies solely within Groundworks Books, a self proclaimed socialist run store. A store where the socialism mirrors communism in a state where there are no superiors and those who agree with the system benefit, while those who do not pay the price (literally in this case).

---

**A store where the  
socialism mirrors  
communism. . . and  
those who agree  
with the system  
benefit, while  
those who do not  
pay the price.**

---

## Help Us In the Eternal Fight Against Evil



*The Infamous Ché Cafe*

The *California Review* is seeking dedicated individuals to write, draw and design the finest journal of political opinion on campus. If you have a yearning to put your ideas on paper, are artistically inclined, or know your way around a computer and like designing magazines, call our office (534-6881) and leave a message.

We look forward to meeting you.

## Join the California Review



# A.S. Breaks the Bank. . . While you Fund It

by Gavin Gruenberg

Have you, as a UCSD student, ever wondered where all that money goes that the A.S. Council has under their control? Well, I was always curious, but I had never really suspected anything too out of the ordinary. Until now. We here at the *California Review* have obtained an exclusive copy of the Associated Students Executive Budget for the 1997-1998 fiscal year as submitted by A.S. President Souley Diallo. There are really some quite surprising, as well as dismaying, figures in the budget. I'd like to take some time to talk about a few questions I had which I'm sure will amuse or possibly disturb many students.

Let me begin with the topic that troubled me the most. That being the outrageous sums of money being paid to our elected representatives. The section in the budget is labeled, "Associated Students Stipend Positions." Now, I always thought a "stipend" for a college student was the pittance they gave you at the end of your internship for doing all of your boss's grunt work. My friends, I'd love to be pulling a stipend like these A.S. folks receive. Our newest A.S. President, Mr. Souley Diallo, will be receiving \$4,200.00 for the 1997-98 fiscal year. Our three V.P.'s; Administrative, External, and Finance will receive \$3,600.00 for the year. The five Commissioner positions, (Programming, Academic Affairs, Communications, Ops and Services, and Student Advocacy), will be the proud owners of \$3,000.00 each. Now I won't list every paid position, but I will tell you that a total of \$41,157.00 will be spent for 21 positions on the A.S. council. Here's an interesting comparison, that \$41,157.00 total is \$1,157.00 more than is allocated for Sun God. No wonder the bands almost always suck. We spend more money paying people to find the bands than we spend on the actual bands.

Now, some people may not find a problem with paying for these A.S. positions, some students even consider them vital positions. But, what I have found even

more disturbing is that the "stipends" for President and the three V.P. positions may be increasing by even more this year. And the Commissioner positions may also be receiving increases. I find these increases hard to stomach when the council found it necessary to slash alternative media budgets. (Though, they seem to have left our budget intact, then again there isn't much to cut out of ours) Now, I certainly agree with cutting the budgets of some of the publications, *New Indicator* to name one, but the questions arises: were the budgets cut to help offset these "stipend" increases?

As I went through the "stipends" listed, I noticed a very peculiar one...*Synergy* Editor - \$750.00. Hmm, isn't *Synergy* an alternative media like the *California Review*? Then I said to myself, where's my \$750.00?! I'm the *California Review* editor, why don't I receive a "stipend." And I bet those *Koala* guys would love to get a "stipend, that would help offset their alcohol consumption costs." Needless to say, this sum of money spent for the *Synergy* editor is inexcusable. Did anyone actually read that rag, what a complete waste. They must have printed 10,000 copies of that thing, there were stacks of them still wrapped in twine all over campus. Talk about a complete and utter waste of money.

Here's another funny little tidbit I noticed in the budget. Everyone know about the Volunteer Connection on the second floor of Price Center? Well, it seems those generous "volunteers" are salaried positions. Eight positions for a total of \$9,000.00 in salaries, plus another \$5,280.00 in supplies and employee benefits. "Volunteer Connection Student Salaries," kind of a contradiction in terms isn't it.

I hope you've enjoyed this little look into the inner workings of the Associated Students Executive Budget. If anyone cares to dispute the figures or would like to look over the numbers personally, feel free to contact the *California Review* and we'd be happy to provide a copy.

## Listen Up!!! MUSIC REVIEWS

by Mike Georgino

### Rating System

- \*\*\*\*\* - excellent
- \*\*\*\* - good
- \*\*\* - decent
- \*\* - not so good
- \* - terrible

Sick Of It All  
*Built to Last*  
(Elektra)



Although Sick Of It All may make some people sick in the head, their latest release, *Built to Last*, is great if you dig straightedge hardcore. For all of you who have no idea what straightedge hardcore is, I will try to explain. The music is an off-shoot of punk with what seems to be influences from thrash and speed metal. The genre is more distinguishable by the camaraderie which it creates in its songs and among the bands themselves. *Built To Last* exemplifies this with the sing-along nature of most of its tracks, specifically "Good Lookin' Out" and "Built to Last," and their re-occurring themes of friendship, self-reliance and self-expression. At first the album does not sound as fast or rough as previous ones, but after a few times through, it is clear that Sick Of It All is still hitting on all cylinders.

My Rating: \*\*\*\*

Pennywise  
*Full Circle*  
(Epitaph)



By far the hardest and fastest album yet, Pennywise's fifth release, *Full Circle* may in fact be their best album. Pure Southern Cal punk from song 1 to 14, this album has no lulls and no cheesiness. Track 14 is a re-recording of one of their more defining songs, "Bro Hym" from their previous self-titled album. The only difference in the new version is the title, now, "Bro Hym Tribute," and the name which the song is dedicated to. "Bro Hym Tribute" is dedicated to Jason Thirsk, the band's late bassist. Although *Full Circle* has the same quality mastered by Bad Religion, that of sounding like one continuous song throughout the album; it does have several songs that stand out, specifically "Society" and "Nowhere Fast." I would have to say that this is the best album thus far in '97.

My Rating: \*\*\*\*\*

Depeche Mode  
*Ultra*  
(Reprise)



Depeche Mode has once again proved that it's just another one of those groups in a long list that should have ended their careers in the Eighties. Depeche Mode was an icon a decade ago, now they are a complete joke. *Ultra* has the same melodramatic synthesizer sound that the band has always been known for (hence their nickname: Depressed Mode), but only this time around, actually ever since *Violator*, it just doesn't sound good. Tracks 1 and 2, "Barrel of a Gun" and "The Love Thieves" are the only songs that I really liked. The rest of *Ultra* is very monotonous musically and anticlimactic, and then there is track 4 titled, "It's no good." Maybe that should have been a disclaimer on the album cover.

My rating: \*



# Parting Thoughts...

Whenever a man has cast a longing eye on offices, a rottenness begins in his conduct.

—Thomas Jefferson



I think the American public wants a solemn ass President and I think I'll go along with them.

—Calvin Coolidge



Isn't it harder in politics to defeat a fool, say, than an abler man?

—Thomas E. Dewey



Anyone who deliberately tries to get himself elected to a public office is permanently disqualified from holding one.

—Thomas More



My father used to say that it was wicked to go fishing on Sunday. But he never said anything about draw-poker.

—Grover Cleveland



I asked for an ambassadorship to a small country with a warm climate, no army. . . and where all they do is have cocktail parties.

—Lloyd George

We didn't send you to Washington to make intelligent decisions. We sent you to represent us.

—Kent York



President Clinton had a bill, e-i-e-i-o. And in that bill was lots of pork, e-i-e-i-o.

—Alfonse D'Amato



A democracy is a government in the hands of men of low birth, no property, and vulgar employments.

—Aristotle



If BS was a dollar a pound, we would have paid off the deficit at about noon.

—Jim Ross Lightfoot



Blessed are the young, for they shall inherit the national debt.

—Herbert Hoover



I understand my critics are fixated and disoriented, but they are my opponents. Why would I try to correct them?

—Newt Gingrich



Politics is a blood sport.

—Aneurin Bevan

Every time I fill a vacant office I make ten malcontents and one ingrate.

—Louis XIV



If I could be the condom queen and get every young person in the United States who is engaging in sex to use a condom, I would wear a crown on my head with a condom on it.

—Joycelyn Elders



Before I got this honorary doctorate, Senator Mitchell called me "Mr. Gridlock." But with this degree, I will insist on being called "Dr. Gridlock."

—Bob Dole



Mussolini, Stalin, and Hitler would have admired some of the elite campuses where certain words can get a student expelled.

—Newt Gingrich



I grew up in a little town in Arkansas that had a substantial Lithuanian population. So I grew up knowing about the problems of Baltic nations.

—Bill Clinton



Show me a wagon train that has food stamps.

—Newt Gingrich

**CR**

California Review  
P.O. Box 12286  
La Jolla, CA 92037