

# RECALIFORNIA REVIEW

A CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL FOR NEWS AND OPINION

## PUBLIC EDUCATION: SACRIFICED UPON THE ALTAR OF THE REGENTS ALEXANDER KREEDMAN

After increasing tuition nine times over the last ten years, undergraduates in the UC system will now be paying more than three times what their contemporaries ten years ago had to pay, much of which has gone to pay for a bigger UC bureaucracy. Over the last 10 years the 342% increase in tuition has been accompanied by a 200% increase in the size of the UC administration.

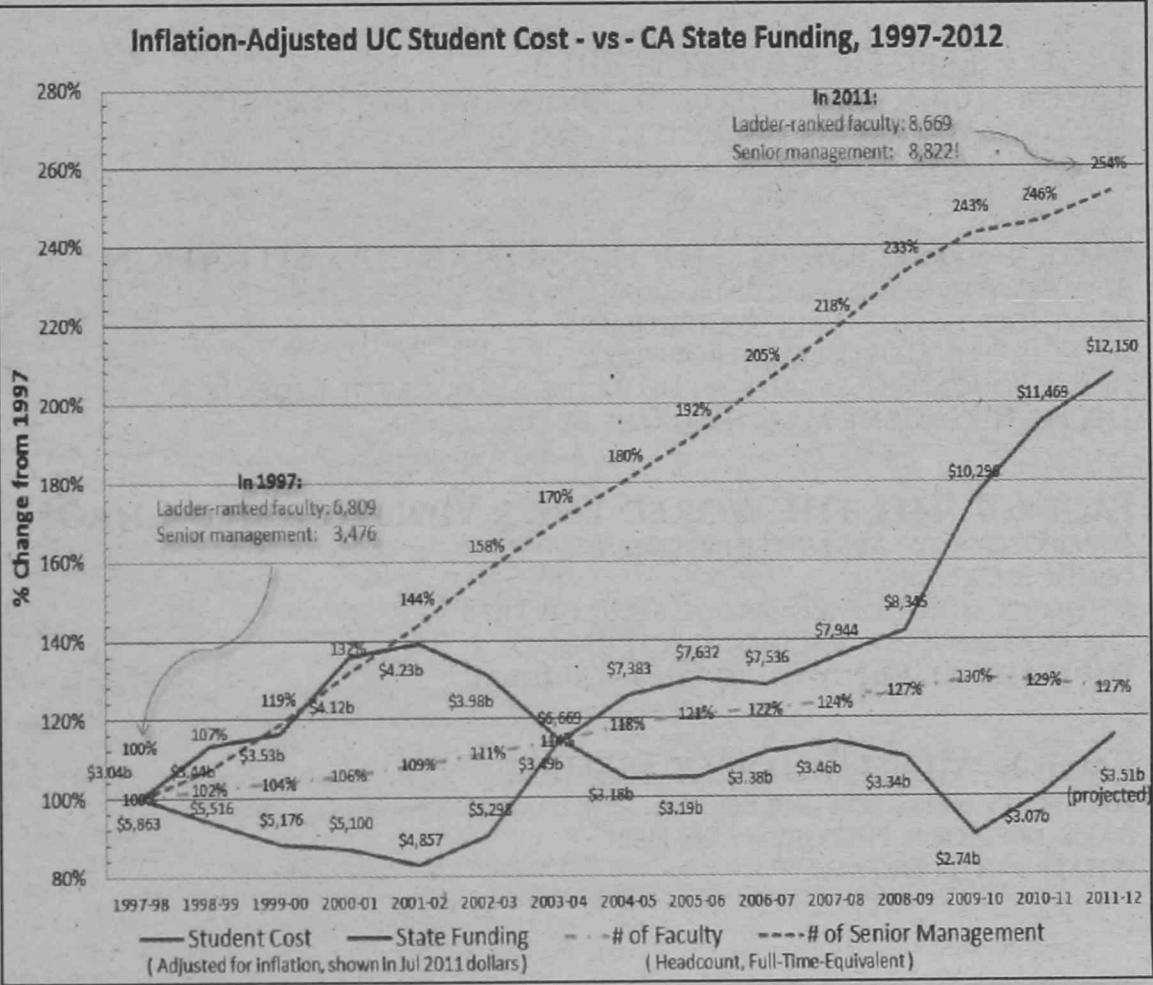
At the UC Regents meeting on July 12-14, 2011 in San Francisco, tuition was increased for both undergraduate and graduate students by an additional 9.6 percent, to bring the total increase for Fall 2011 to somewhere between 17.6 and 18.3 percent. This is the second increase for UC students in the last eight months. This decision raises costs for instate students from \$11,124 to around \$12,192, excluding individual campus fees (For UC San Diego, these increases add an additional \$1,042, bringing the total cost to \$13,234). However, for UC students whose families earn under \$120,000 combined (55% of the to-

tal student body) the UC system will be covering the full cost of the combined tuition hike.

In March 2011, the President of the UC Regents, Mark Yudof, told students to be prepared for a possible mid-year tuition increase of 32% for 2011-2012 if state funds are not restored. At the current rate of tuition increases, it has been estimated that instate student tuition could hit \$25,000 by the 2015-2016 academic year. For a UCSD undergraduate, the cost of fall tuition alone in 2003-2004 was \$2,035.50 while in 2011 it will have increased to \$4,710.72.

On September 14th, the university unveiled its long-term budget plan, which calls for annual tuition increases of 8% to 16% for the next four years. At the highest increase of 16%, it would bring tuition to as high as \$22,068 for the 2015-2016 school year for in-state tuition.

See page 5, UC Regents



## RAISE THE ROOF! HISTORY OF US DEBT KARA HENDERSON

The debt ceiling was originally created to control congressional spending by limiting the amount of debt the federal government could hold. The Treasury Department has recorded that Congress has voted to raise, extend, or change the definition of the debt limit 78 times since 1960, so today's situation is by no means a new one. The institution of the debt ceiling has been largely meaningless until recent the debate has stalled what was once a thoughtless "yes" vote to increase spending levels.

The biggest worry about the budget crisis is, of course, the fear that the US government will go into default on payments. As federal debt nears the limit, there will be real consequences for the continued operation levels of the federal government. Once the debt limit is reached, the treasury will be unable to issue new debt to manage annual deficits or short-term cash flow issues. In other words, unless the debt ceiling is raised or there are significant cuts in spending the government will not be able to pay its bills. Many have gone on record saying that without a rise in the debt ceiling to allow the federal government to continue borrowing money, default will be unavoidable. But this is not necessarily the case.

According to Veronique de Rugy, a senior research fellow at the Mercatus Center at George Mason University, the Treasury Department has the option to prioritize payments on debt and interest thus avoiding default. By her calculations, even without raising the debt ceiling, the federal government will still have enough money coming in to take care of its debt obligations. Rugy breaks down some of her calculations as follows, "About

6.1% of all projected federal expenditures will go to interest on the debt, and the tax revenue is projected to cover about 60.1% of all government expenditures." By these calculations the federal government will have roughly 10 times more than needed to honor its debt obligations. Leftover funds would then be used to fulfill other obligations, like payments to entitlement programs such as Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid. Assuming there were significant cuts in the budget, the federal government could avoid default by prioritizing debt payments, then honor promises to people on entitlement programs, and still end up with \$300 billion left over, according to Rugy. She reports that tax revenue is expected to be \$2.2 trillion and interest payments will be roughly \$300 billion, this would leave \$1.9 trillion in revenues to pay for entitlement programs with \$300 billion left over.

Also, while refusing to raise the debt ceiling is a first for Congress, in the past there has not been such a rush to raise the limit by a deadline. Reason Magazine reports that in 1985, Congress waited nearly 3 months after the debt limit was reached before it authorized an increase. In 1995, Congress waited 4 months, and in 1985 they waited 3 months again. So while the public has been made to believe that failure to raise the debt ceiling promptly will lead to immediate and catastrophic failures, based on the previous examples, that is not the case.

A valid concern to the proposition to not raise the debt ceiling is fear over fluctuations in the bond markets...

See US Debt, Pg. 8

## LONDON CALLING JOSH HOUSE

Politics is simply a war of words. There are certain words that trigger reactions, no matter the context, almost as if it were the aesthetics of the words that defined the policy at issue. It is fine to be in favor of job creation, but just do not say you want to help people make a profit. Please, don't call this policy gun control; refer to it instead as a 'common-sense law that upholds liberty.' Conservatives and libertarians are very familiar with this kind of Orwellian newspeak.

In the August 13, 2011 issue of *The Economist*, the newspaper featured on its cover an article on the riots in Britain. The article was titled Anarchy in the U.K. As I reread the title, my brow furrowed. Had the government of the entire United Kingdom finally fallen? Was Thomas Hobbes rolling in his grave? Of course not. Indeed, it was former M.P. Auberon Herbert who was to be rolling in his. *The Economist* was referring to the riots, a temporary manifestation of antisocial chaos, as anarchy. Anarchy, a phrase that means without-ruler in the original Greek, was used to describe mobs of people stealing or damaging others' property with violent force, the implication being that more rulers, more arkhoi, are needed to subdue the chaos. But Britain's government did not go anywhere. Britain has one of the largest centralized bureaucracies in the West. Insofar as anarchy is understood to mean an absence of government, surely Britain did not fit the bill in that week of rioting. What they saw was govthe government has competition in violence and, thus, has lost its monopoly. But his argument is flawed.

See Not Anarchy, Pg 6

## "QUIS CUSTODIET IPSOS CUSTODES?" CODY DUNN

On September 21, 2011, two police officers of the Fullerton Police Department were charged in the beating death of Kelly Thomas. Over a hundred eyewitness accounts and video evidence convinced the district attorney's office of Orange County to charge these two officers with second-degree murder, involuntary manslaughter, and excessive force. The victim, Kelly Thomas, was an unarmed, innocent homeless man with a history of mental illness. It serves the City of Fullerton right that these disgraced lawmen receive punishment for failing to uphold their duty to serve and protect the community and instead murder an innocent man.

On July 5th of this year, Thomas got into a confrontation with police officers at a bus depot, which aggressively searched him while investigating a burglary report. The officers claim that Thomas resisted the search when he was unable to comply with officers' orders and, as a result, caused six officers to hold down Thomas for "refusing" to cooperate. One officer then proceeded to raise his fists to Thomas' face, proclaiming to him that, "These fists were ready to f\*\*\* you up." The officers inflicted violent blows to Kelly Thomas' head despite his pleas for help and cries of, "I'm sorry."

By the end of it all, Thomas had suffered extensive, and ultimately fatal, injuries. He had been severely beaten with kicks and punches to his head and neck, baton strikes to his ribs, and the weight of at least four officers on top of him, crushing his chest. The officers also shot him at least twice with a stun gun. Thomas was taken to a nearby hospital, where he slipped

into a coma from which he would never wake from. He died five days later shortly after being taken off life support. There can be no doubt that these Fullerton police officers committed murder and should be punished for the mere fact that they did not do the job that they were hired to do. In fact, they did the opposite of their job description, oppressing those in their watch instead of protecting them. The question arises then of who "watches the watchmen" and protects us from those who are supposed to "protect" us. The answer lies within each of us.

Every day, more and more violent encounters, between law enforcement and civilians are reported and addressed, because civilians have one of the most powerful weapons against aggressive cops, technology. Video tape evidence was used in the case against the Fullerton officers, which allowed the district attorney's office to try the officers in court and convinced a jury that at least two of them were guilty of second-degree murder. In the face of state-sponsored violence, the civilian armed with the video camera can wield more power than the firearm and public opinion can be used as a great tool of political influence on the local level.

Ultimately, it is each individual in the community that must watch the watchmen. It is each person in a community that must have the responsibility to protect themselves from potential threats to their lives, liberty, and property, and now, rogue cops.

Cody is a sophomore in Warren College majoring in management science.



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## LETTER FROM THE EDITOR:

Dear Readers,

It is a new academic year for all of us, and in particular for me, as the new Editor-in-Chief of this esteemed student publication. As I take this role, I realize that I will be taking on the responsibility of maintaining a tradition which will hold its 30th anniversary this January, and thus, I seek to produce and publish this journal for news and opinion with the same dignity and dedication as those who came before me.

In many respects, this year was much like the last in national and world affairs. We are still deep in the middle of a recession that is slowly slipping into a full-blown depression, as students and their families alike are forced to adjust to the rise in tuition and other costs associated with attending college in the UC system. Internationally, our nation is helping to pick up the pieces from Europe's massive debt crisis even as we struggle with our own debt problems. We are still engaged in three wars in the Middle East, with the latest news that our own government has murdered an American citizen associated with Al-Qaida without due process of law. With the now-standard use of social media, we are constantly reminded of the tremulous world in which we live, so much so that it seems to be too overbearing for most people to care.

That is where we come in. As a journal for news, we try to sift through the overbearing information to bring you the most relevant news that you might have missed as a tuition-paying student in the UC system or a taxpaying citizen of California. We do not claim to have all the answers, but perhaps we can ask the right questions to foster intelligent discussion among our peers. As a journal for opinion, we hope to try to introduce new, controversial ideas in order to expand our readers' knowledge. Be prepared to read about anything from Austrian Economics and Praxeology to the true view of Anarchy and Polycentric Law. Even if you do not agree with the standpoint and views of all of our writers, I hope we can enlighten you on some unconventional views that you may never have been exposed to before.

As a high school student, I took Latin as my foreign language. One phrase which struck out at me was "Tolle lege," which means "Pick up and read." I hope you, our reader, will pick up and read this newspaper with an open but critical mind. Even if you do not like everything we print, I hope to present another perspective on the world that is not readily given at our university.

Wishing you an insightful and successful academic year,

Cody Dunn,  
Editor-in-Chief

# CALIFORNIA REVIEW

AN UNAPOLOGETIC CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN  
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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."*



# ELECTION WATCH 2012

## COLLEGE STUDENTS FIGHT TO TURN GOLDEN STATE RED IN 2012

GABRIELLA HOFFMAN

Americans have been becoming increasingly dismissive of the empty rhetoric and bad policies of President Obama. Three years into his presidency, Obama has done everything imaginable to undermine free-market capitalism, the United States Constitution, and job growth. Most pointedly, President Obama has failed to create jobs in the private sector—an outlet that signals this nation's economic success and overall stability. According to the U.S. Census Bureau's findings from September 13, 2011, nearly 15.1 percent of Americans—46.2 million people—live in poverty due to increased unemployment, an average of 9 percent nationally.

Even the Democrat stronghold of California—which boasts 12.1 percent unemployment—has begun to grow disillusioned with the Obama Administration. A recent Field Poll affirms this trend, with President Obama's approval rating now resting at 46 percent. The Field poll added, "With Californians, by a greater than three-to-one margin, saying the country is now seriously off on the wrong track, President Barack Obama's standing with voters has declined. The current proportion approving of his performance (46%) is now only slightly greater than the proportion disapproving (44%), a big change from three months ago when Californians approved of the job he was doing 54% to 37%. In addition, those who are inclined to reelect Obama outnumber those not inclined by just five points (49% to 44%)."

Yet both parties caused these economic failures due to their affinity for big government policies, which has resulted in the emergence of the Tea Party. The movement played a major role in the 2010 congressional elections and will likely play a major influence in the coming election.

## "ARE YOU SAYING SOCIETY SHOULD LET HIM DIE?" JOEL RAMOS

It seems that much is being made of Ron Paul's answer to Wolf Blitzer's question at the CNN debate. Dr. Paul was given a hypothetical scenario in which a 30-year-old man chooses not to buy health insurance, ends up becoming ill, and is in need of care. Paul responds, "that's what freedom is all about, taking your own risks." Blitzer then asks, "Are you saying society should let him die?" Paul responds that not only were people not turned away in his work as a physician, but that churches and other private entities do help and should be the answer.

I think the real underlying issue is the question of whether the government should subsidize risk. If the government were to fund treatment, then there would be no risk borne by the treated. Such a policy would not decrease illness or the need for medical care, but increase it. If I know that my treatment is going to be "paid for," I might be more careless in the activities I choose to partake in because, why not? The government is going to pay for my treatment. Not only that, but many who would not otherwise seek treatment for small ills would now have incentive to do so if it were paid for. Again, why not?

Also implied in Blitzer's question to Dr. Paul was the notion that subsidizing risk is the moral high ground. But is it really morally superior to take money from the pocket of one stranger who is healthy, and put it into the pocket of another who is sick? I submit that the truly moral person reaches not into the pocket of another, but reaches into his own. There is no compassion or sacrifice in the taxation of others.

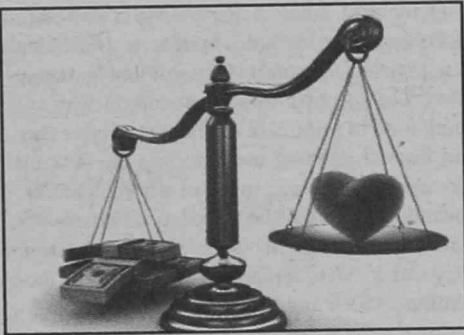
To further illustrate this point, what happens if we change the risk that is taken, from choosing to opt-out of health insurance to skydiving? The skydiver risks his life when he jumps out of the plane. He could have avoided the risk by not jumping, but he does anyway. He should be free to do so, but if his parachute fails and he lives, but breaks every bone in his body, is it really the responsibility of the government, or rather the rest of us, to fund his treatment? No, he should bear the consequences of the risk he

However it is in this election season that students are taking the initiative to defeat Obama in 2012. This should not be too surprising considering that young people will face the brunt of debt repayment in the immediate future and will graduate into an uncertain economy. Even in California, where the number of registered Democrats greatly outpaces the number of registered Republicans, young activists are fighting to turn California red. This is an uphill battle, as L.A. Times reported that 44 percent of registered voters in California are Democrats, while 33 percent are registered Republicans and 20 percent are declined-to-state.

Referendums on Obama's destructive policies—from the midterm elections of 2010 to recent special elections in New York and Nevada—have inspired these college activists trying to bring real change to California. These students believe that they can win California in 2012. Here is what some of them said:

Emily K. Schrader, a senior at USC, is chair of California Students for Perry. She believes that California could swing red given momentum from New York's special election and "anything can happen. The people have sent a clear message to Barack Obama that they are not happy with the "change" he implemented. I think it would be a huge challenge, but a definite possibility that California could turn red in 2012."

UCLA sophomore Darren Ramalho, California Students for Perry L.A./O.C. Regional Director, is confident that Rick Perry will inspire a conservative resurgence here given his economic record and Reagan-esque appeal. He said, "We need success in our small businesses and success in promoting competition for growth in our nation. Rick Perry would be the best can



took. The principle does not change with the situation. This is not to say that I, or other generous donors, would not personally help the man, but I do not think it can be morally argued that society actually owes him something or that it is the responsibility of society as a whole to help him.

Now, I realize this does not cover those who do not choose to forego health insurance, but rather, cannot afford it. From what I understand, most of the uninsured are people my age, in their twenties, who would rather spend \$100 dollars a month on alcohol than spend a similar amount on health insurance. For those who cannot afford it, I would argue that getting the government out of the business would make it significantly cheaper and thus more affordable, but I will save that argument for another day.

Economist Dr. Thomas Sowell wrote in his 2003 article "Risky Business" that there exists, "... the pious statement that 'if it saves just one life, it is worth whatever it costs.' People say things like that when they want to puff themselves up as caring or when they want to win votes from those who don't bother to think through what they are saying. In real life, nobody acts on that principle. People don't give up boating, skiing, or rock climbing, even though they know that many people lose their lives in these recreational activities every year." Enough said.

*Joel is a senior in Marshall College double majoring in history and economics.*



didate for the Republican Party, and he would be the best candidate for California. Ronald Reagan started his political career in California, and for anyone to say California cannot foster conservative values is ignorant of history."

Mary-Kate Kelledy, a sophomore at Azusa Pacific University, agrees with Ramalho that Rick Perry can win California in 2012. She said, "I believe Rick Perry has what it takes to transform California from the liberal union disaster it has been, to a state that is both able to maintain its current employment and produce new jobs through small business growth."

But not all young activists see Perry as their candidate here in the Golden State.

Spencer Smith, a senior at CSU, San Bernardino, is confident that Ron Paul could sway voters to his campaign. Smith believes that Paul's Tea Party values will attract disillusioned voters to his campaign. He remarked, "Paul can win

California because Democrats are disappointed that Obama has been no different from George W. Bush on war and civil liberties, and because Republicans are sick of the past decade's big government liberalism."

Like Ron Paul, conservative candidates like Michele Bachmann and Herman Cain also seek to represent Tea Party values in the face of California's economic situation.

For example, Trevor Carlsen, a senior at the University of San Diego, has expressed admiration for businessman and Tea Party favorite Herman Cain. He said, "Cain is a problem solver. And he's not afraid to admit he doesn't have an answer to everything. But when he doesn't know, he goes, does the research and gets an answer. I don't know if he'll win California but I still think he's the best guy right now."

*Gabriella is a senior in Eleanor Roosevelt College majoring in Political Science.*

## THE DOWNSIDES TO "FACEBOOK ACTIVISM" ALEC WEISMAN

Many people have that friend who can be best described as the "Facebook activist." This person can be defined as someone who posts articles, politically charged statements, and polarizing comments on their Facebook more frequently than an automatic machine gun.

These activists have their positive traits. They tend to be relatively well informed, passionate, and emotionally invested in the issues that they care about. However these traits are often not tempered by restraint, leading to illogical and confused posting that alienates their friends. Some of the negative traits of being a "Facebook activist" include:

- 1) Facebook Posts (and blog articles) lack editors (unlike traditional journalism)
  - Expertise comes from experience. Poor grammar, bad spelling, logical fallacies, and factual inaccuracies harm the cause of the Facebook activist. Venting can be good to rally supporters to your cause, but if it is poorly phrased then it is likely to discredit the activist.
- 2) Constant Posting is as an equivalent to noise
  - This occurs when articles are uploaded so rapidly that people restrict your access of appearing in their wall feed. People tend to tune out when they are exposed to perpetual stimuli or news. When this happens, the Facebook activist loses their ability to expand their movement.
- 3) Facebook Posts can both prompt and restrict debate and discussion
  - On many occasions, a particularly inflammatory post may cause the troubling "flame war." This subsequently causes a notification explosion to both the activist and their friends who become involved in the discussion. Normally debate is a good thing, however when people have no limits on what they can say, they become a maelstrom of passion and rage. This leads to the next problem...
- 4) Exacerbates Personal Problems
  - Many times people do not realize that what they post on Facebook is essentially public. The saying goes, "The only way three people

can keep a secret is if two of them are dead." Facebook has the ability to amplify gossip, bitter statements, and misunderstandings. When the passionate "Facebook activist" posts before fully thinking what the reaction to their comments may be, they are likely to find themselves spewing bitter words toward their friend or engaging in libel in the heat of the moment. This also prompts the Facebook activist to go on purges to restrict or remove people who disagree with them or who seek to provide them with constructive criticism. In addition, this can cause the next problem...

5) Facebook becomes a place to publically attack allies

- If you are an activist you have few enough allies as it is. When "Facebook activists" go on rants attacking organizations and allies that fight alongside them they hurt their cause. Disagreements on an issue are no excuse to smear or slander allies. By doing so, the "Facebook activist" loses credibility and becomes the subject of scorn, derision, and laughter. Criticize in private, praise in public, and unless the disagreement is irreconcilable, agree to disagree peacefully.

6) Facebook becomes an Echo Chamber

- This is the worst thing that can happen for the "Facebook activist." Once they have purged anyone who disagrees with them then their activism becomes trapped. When people are not being challenged, their ideas become stagnant, and their egos cause them to become self-righteous. This leads to the next problem...

7) They Appear to be Closed-Minded

- This occurs when "Facebook activists" find themselves lacking input from others and they completely discount opposing viewpoints. They become trapped in the bubble of the "victim mentality," believing that their opponents are particularly menacing or evil.

*See Facebook, P. 9*



# A LOOK AT THE UC'S

*Josh is a junior in Warren majoring in Environmental Engineering.*

# FINANCIAL SITUATION

Although HDH claims that “making the best use of natural resources, minimizing negative impact on our environment, and satisfying our customers are our main objectives,” HDH does not meet their students’ demands. In the last three years, the emphasis of the Housing, Dining and Hospitality Services has been to provide students with programs they do not particularly care about, including Meatless Mondays (where the dining halls provide only vegan grill options), Farm 2U (where local farmers sell their goods on-campus), and cage-free eggs. The only major student concern that HDH has actually addressed came from their dietician, who has made nutrition a priority.

According to the Director of UCSD’s Housing, Dining and Hospitality Services, Mark Cunningham, “our intent in the design of our housing and dining program is not to burden students with unnecessary costs.” Although HDH does not keep records on hand about how many meal points are left over each year, Cunningham said, “I believe that students do an excellent job managing their dining dollars and the vast majority spend down to \$0.00 or very close to it because they understand that this is their money and they manage those dollars well, albeit there’s no perfect meal plan so there are always variances.” However, this does not take into account how many students are forced to spend their leftover meal points on junk food or random items who would rather see their unused dining dollars refunded to their accounts.

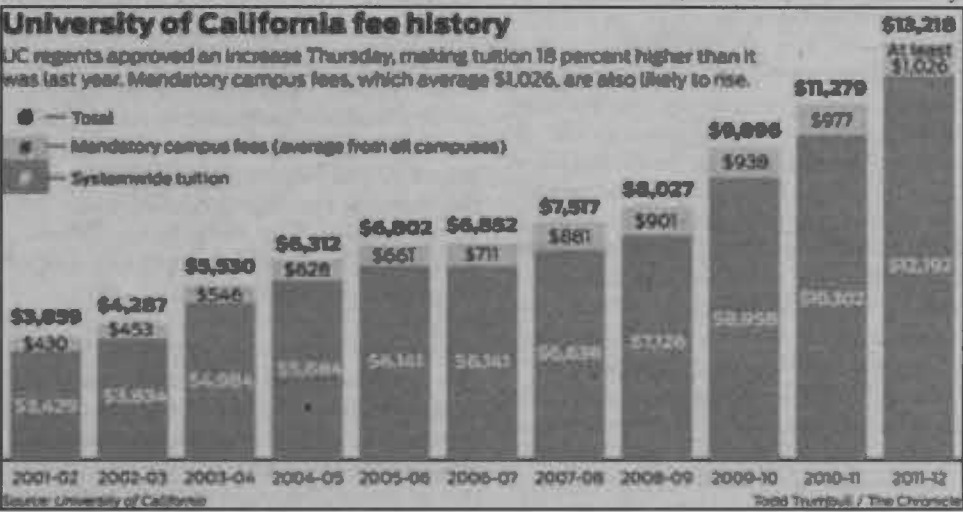
There can be no perfect meal plan because the minimum plan is mandatory. When students must use all their dining dollars or to lose them, waste and inefficient spending is encouraged. With their priority on green and sustainable options, the UCSD HDH can continue to ignore student preferences, at the expense of both on-campus affordability and sustainability.

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

## See Budget Cuts, Pg. 1

This would about double the current yearly tuition for the 2011-2012 year and be 400 percent greater than in 2007-2008. When Mark Yudof revealed the plan he stated, “We need stability. We need sustainability. We need to be able to honor our commitments to our students, our employees and certainly our faculty.” But the UC Regents are hedging their bets that state funding will continue to be cut and students are protesting the idea of paying more for less.

Mark Yudof said in 2009 that the tuition increases were unfortunate but necessary because “When you have no money, you have no money.” But why does the UC system have no money when the students are paying more, the faculty is shrinking, and the quality of services on campus is declining? It is the continued expansion of the administration in size, salary and benefits that has drained the wallet of the UC system. Since 2000, in addition to the unrestrained growth of the UC administration, the number of UC employees making more than \$200,000 has also grown.



However, this growth comes as no surprise when considering the power of the University of California’s public employee unions. Many of the salary increases were the result of “automatic longevity raises mandated by union contracts.” Yet the growth continues with the UC system having more employees than some Fortune 500 companies and it has a third of all California state employees.

UC President Mark Yudof has also taken personal toll on the UC budget. He was ranked 76th among top-paid employees, earning \$577,650 in 2009. He has even been formerly ranked as the highest paid public administrator serving public education in the United States when he was the head of the University of Texas in 2003.

This administrative expansion increases the stress placed upon undergraduates. At UC San Diego class sizes continue to grow, required classes are less frequent, and the hiring freeze has made many UC faculty members fear for their jobs, but not administrators. In fact, it is worth noting that UCSD added the new position of the Vice Chancellor for Equity, Inclusion, & Diversity during the 2010-2011 academic year. In 2009, the UC System Total Budget was around \$19 Billion; more than the GDP of many

small countries. \$5.6 Billion (29.47% of the total budget) is needed for the mission statement of education; of this \$3.2 Billion comes from the State of California. In the last year, \$800 million was eliminated from the state’s core funding to the UC system. Yet with the UC system \$17 billion in debt and issuing bonds, the whole system is relying on borrowed money. As the State has been forced to tighten its belt, the student body of the UC System has been left footing the bill.

With the latest tuition increase, student fees will surpass state contributions for the first time in the history of higher education in California. The UC system is at a crossroads along with many public universities in America. The operational shift toward revenue producing activities makes the education of its students a lesser concern. Yet with these escalating costs, how can the UC system continue to be considered a public university? The UC Regents, responsible for the University of California budget, have failed miserably. All university tuition and fees go to the UC Regents and the Office of the President who then redistributes the money. This helps more prestigious schools with larger graduate programs. The UC Regent’s concern with raising money rather than the equal education of all undergraduates at all UC campuses and their lack of accountability to the UC students and California taxpayers needs to change.

California Students are waking up to the fiscal irresponsibility that is the UC system. Restoring accountability, transparency and affordability are essential to ensuring that the University of California degree is worth the expenses associated with it. Until then, the quality of a University of California education will continue to decline.

Alex is a senior in Eleanor Roosevelt College double majoring in biochemistry and history.

## THE FEE HIKE COME MARCHING ONE BY ONE

### DUSTIN GRAY

The talks have started and the tuition hikes are coming. The UC President Mark Rudof released a budget plan last week that set the stage for tuition increases at UC campuses by between 8% and 16% a year, every year, through 2016. Like it has in the past, the UC President’s office is pointing its finger at the state, claiming their proposed budget is a result of the state’s past and planned future cuts. The plan did face some dissent, but it was from UC board members only hoping to delay it while they look for more tax dollars to fund the school’s enormous budget.

UCSD students have been active in past protests against UC budget cuts and tuition increases, and we will doubtlessly come out to protest and

petition the state for more money. But, before UCSD students dust off their protest signs, perhaps we should look closely at how the school has been spending the money it does have.

Seemingly, the UC regents have been putting a large amount of effort into making it harder to look closely at their spending. In May of this year the UC Office of the President wrote a letter of opposition against SB 8, a bill designed to increase transparency in the UC and CSU systems’ spending. Despite the school’s opposition, the bill passed in July.

That same month, the results of a 15-month audit of the UC’s spending and reporting were released. The results of the audit were harshly critical of the UC’s spending practices. They criticized the UC as being too secretive about its spending and called for reforms in what it identified as a large spending gap between spending on some schools.

For months, State Controller John Chiang has been trying to increase transparency in state spending through a program that details the salary and benefit spending of state agencies in a single, accessible database. By August, hundreds of state agencies had signed up for the controller’s program. In fact, every single state agency had signed up except for one; the UC System. Representatives from the UC

President’s office cited the cost as being the reason the school could not participate in the program.

Despite its being tight-lipped, the schools spending still made headlines. In 2009, the UC Board of Regents was in the news because it increased salaries and benefits for 12 of its top-paid executives on the same day that it received an \$813 million cut. They also created dozens of new administrative positions, several of them with salaries and benefits packages nearing \$500,000 per year. That year the school had to raise tuition on its students by 9.3% to cover its costs. It is worth noting the President Mark Rudof recommended a 15% increase that year, and blamed state budget cuts.

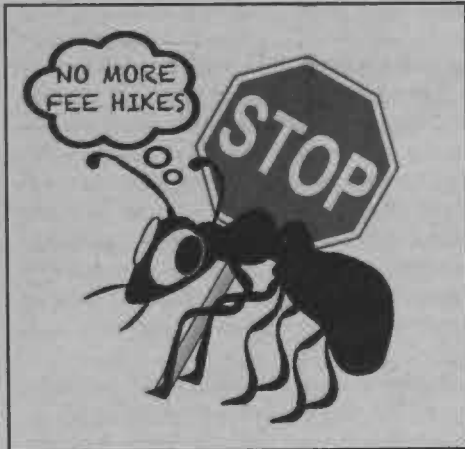
In 2010, the UC responded to a \$637 million budget cut by raising student tuition by another 8% and increasing UC executive salaries and bonuses by \$11.5 million. Again, the UC pointed to the states’ budget cuts as being the ‘bad guy.’ Students protested at UC campuses around the state to stop the budget cuts, but very few mentioned excessive pay spent on administrators by the school itself.

This year has been no different. Despite increasing fees on UC students again, UC staff is getting \$140 million in raises. While this comes in response to a freeze on raises that was recently lifted, and some of those positions undoubtedly deserve raises, should they come at the expense of students who now have to pay for more tuition increases?

The California Review recently published a graph created by California Review alumni James Wu that uses data gathered from the UC Budgets found under the UC Division of Business Operation’s website. The graph tracks the UC’s changes in the number of UC faculty and in the number of senior management as well as changes in state funding and tuition increases. Wu’s graph shows that between the 1997-1998 school year and the 2011-2012 school year, UC senior management positions increased by 254%, while faculty positions only increased 127%. While state funding has dropped, student tuition has increased by 211%, nearly keeping pace with the increase in senior management positions.

The students will protest, that much is a given. However, the question now is one of whom the protests should be targeted at. While the state is undoubtedly blameless in terms of waste and spending priorities, the school system needs serious reform for how it spends the funds it is given. The transparency that the UC has fought so hard against is the first step. If the UC is going to increase fees then Californians should get to see what they are raising them to pay for. Open review, however, is just the beginning of what the UC system needs. It needs to have its entire system opened for scrutiny to ensure that it is not closing the doors on classrooms while it puts in new offices for executive bureaucrats.

Dustin Gray is a senior in Sixth College majoring in Political Science.



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# TILL THE WORLD ENDS:

## ACROPOLIS NOW: AUSTERITY IN ATHENS TONY BAIZ

It is a tragic notion to think that Athens, Greece, which is known as the cradle of Democracy, rational thought and Western Civilization will now have the undesirable reputation as a bed of crippling economic budget austerity measures and the epicenter of the collapse of the European Union. Maybe I am being a bit cynical and Euro-skeptical, being that I am conservative, but you need not be conservative or liberal to see the perilous state Greece, and soon many other countries of the European Union, will be in come the next few months. Greece, in particular, suffers under a dismal economy largely due to policies brought on most recently by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and the New Democracy Party (right wing).

After being in this beautiful country for just 48 hours, out of five weeks (I partook in UCSD's wonderful Global Seminars Program in Athens, taught by the erudite Dr. Tom Gallant), my thoughts and formulated opinion of this turbulent Greece was quite evident after witnessing riots, urban violence, and protests led by the Greek people fed up with their government and supranational governing body. In my view, it is time for Greece to secede from the EU and reelect a new Parliament (Greece bares a Parliamentary Democracy). Let me start by saying that this is not going to be a critique on the current Greek government and European Union but this will be an analysis fueled by analytical reason and mere observation. To get a better perspective on what I speak of, I will start by analyzing the current internal economic implosion within the European Union, and conclude with how Greece is affected by it, and why its citizens are upset with the "aid" that has been provided to them by the EU thus far.

I will not going to go into detail describing the abysmal world market, because one, it's only

going to upset everyone, and two, everyone and their grandmother has heard about it, and is running for the hills in utter fear over the havoc that has been created by unsatisfactory bloated governments in recent times. What I will go into detail about though, is the root of Greece's problems to their economic growth, and that is not the current austerity measures Greece itself is undergoing, but the economic austerity measures and protectionist friendly market brought on by the real heretic, European Union.

The birth of the European Union took place in the early 1950's when France and Germany first signed the Economic Coal and Steel Community Act, enabling both nations to trade resources more efficiently by opening up borders and tariffs. Eventually other nations in Europe (mostly economically smaller than both Germany and France) saw it in their benefit to join numerous treaties Germany and France took on, which would protect and help cultivate their economies together, and end up forming a force of great significance. Many countries in Europe joined and formed a union, which the European Union has embodied today.

However, due to the EU's continuous protectionist policies (created by the European Commission and European Council) and an economic crisis unmatched since the Great Depression of the 1930's, the EU has seen the increasing growth of an economic wedge between the richer and poorer countries within its consensus. The result has been the governments of geographically and economically smaller countries such as Greece, Portugal, and Ireland dependent on the policies erected by the EU. Of course, dependency in the EU in regards to economics would rely on the most economically powerful countries, in this case, Germany and France, which have the EU's big-

*See Not Anarchy, Pg. 1*

For one thing, it proves too much; it would mean that every time one citizen commits violence against another, anarchy exists. Anarchy would be everywhere all the time. The concept of anarchy would be useless if it could be used to explain every society. The word would at the very least become synonymous with violence, making redundant the well-vetted Hobbesian arguments that anarchy will result in widespread violence. Moreover, this view overlooks Max Weber's characterization of government as legitimate. Whatever legitimacy is to definitely mean, it seems probable that it does not characterize the riots started by a small minority of lower class Englishmen. No, *The Economist* (mis)used the term anarchy as a synonym for chaos. By implication, the result of a society without rulers will be chaos. Indeed, it will not be society at all. By this usage, more rulers are needed to keep us from chaos!

By this clever equivocation of terms, statists can campaign for more government under the guise of preserving society. They will claim that if you are not for more government, then you are antisocial. It is this newspeak that even non-anarchists should fight against. Every time an article equivocates anarchy with chaos, readers assume that the solution must be some form of government intervention.

Conservatives and libertarians should both fight the charge that less government means more

chaos. It is fundamental to conservative and libertarian beliefs that social order exudes from the varied interests of many individuals, not the few in power. Conservatives and libertarians see society as organized bottom-up, not top-down. For conservatives, social organization comes from the family, the church, and other nonviolent communities that provide meaning in individuals' lives. For libertarians, the recognition that complete knowledge is not gathered in any single individual or group means that no one (or few) can claim moral authority to violently run other people's lives.

Whether free association in communities or the limits of human nature dictate your political values, the concept of spontaneous order provides the philosophical foundation. Order emerges from peaceful human action, not out of violent human design. No one, not even a government, can enforce human order.

One need not be an anarchist to accept that social ordering comes from peaceful interaction, not government design. For this reason, if for no other, conservatives and libertarians should fight against equivocating anarchy with chaos. To be sure, it just may be government policy that is actually provoking so much of the world's chaos.

*Josh is an alumni of UCSD and is studying law at George Washington University.*



gest economies. And Germany and France's leaders, Angela Merkel and Nicholas Sarkozy (respectively) along with prominent EU leader Hermann Von Rumphuy have tried their best to get their banks involved with numerous bailout packages for these struggling nations, but it's clear these bailouts have had little effect in stimulating these stagnated economies.

The problem lies within two factors. For one, the EU's very foundations were specifically tailored for bigger economies such as Germany and France, not smaller ones, so the policies implemented would only benefit those economies that are naturally, bigger. The second reason why the EU has caused more harm than good for smaller member states of the EU is because of the fact that the people within these states have little say on what is actually implemented on them. This is where Greece comes in.

Standing in the streets not far from Syntagma Square (where Greece's parliament lies) and asking the citizens standing around me, about how these problems should be fixed not only enlightened me on what the EU's role should be in the astronomically indebted Greek economy, but went beyond and made it clear what the biggest problems was; the lack of power to the people of Greece who are also members of the EU. The people I spoke with were up in arms over being put through more austerity measures and receiving another loan which will bail them out of a previous loan. Moreover, they were dismayed at not having any authority to express themselves to their domestic government lead by the Socialist Party leader George Pappandrou and their external but equally as powerful European government, the EU.

When power is not given to the people by their own government, and a ruling body loses sight of what the people think is in their best interest and only acts with government interest in mind, you have the recipe for chaos and revolution—two costly political elements I felt that I wit-



nessed during my time in Athens. My diagnosis to this predicament: let the people naturally decide what is in their best interest, and if more autonomy is what the people of Greece are looking for, then grant their wish and break away from the EU, which has repeatedly only looked out for the interests of the founding states, Germany and France. Lastly, I say reverse the protectionist and spending policies their government has enforced, and look to a free market for prosperity. Business as usual in Greece has not worked, and it is time for the Greek government to embrace a new paradigm.

The Greek people are smart, that much is evident to me after touring the numerous regions of this great nation, but it is now only up to the government to heed the peoples' desires. Despite this tragic test, I believe that Greece will survive this trial, move on, and keep surviving as it always has done.

*Tony is a senior in Eleanor Roosevelt College majoring in Political Science.*

## A HOMECOMING LONG OVERDUE: SHALIT IS FREE DANIEL FRIEDMAN

On June 25, 2006, armed militants crossed the border from the Gaza Strip and Southern Lebanon into the State of Israel and kidnapped three soldiers: Ehud Goldwasser, Eldad Regev, and Gilad Shalit. On July 15th 2008, Ehud Goldwasser and Eldad Regev were returned to Israel as part of a prisoner exchange; these two men were returned with the flag that they had fought for and defended draped over their coffins.

October 11, 2011, Israeli Prime Minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and leaders within Hamas announced that a compromise had been reached to free Gilad Shalit. For over five years, Gilad Shalit has sat in captivity, the only Jew left in Gaza. He has been denied basic rights guaranteed to him by international law. Countries around the world have united to call for the end of this violation of basic human rights. After his 1935 days of captivity, the only time Gilad Shalit will have seen the International Red Cross will be at his promised release.

Day in and day out, for over five years, his parents sat in dread waiting for a phone call or for a knock on the door to deliver any news, any whisper of their son's continued existence. Think back five years; where were you? Were you applying to college? Going to prom? Completing your first College degree?

On June 25, 2006, Gilad Shalit's life was put on hold. Everything he knew was stolen from him, much as he was stolen from his family, his friends, his community, his people, and his nation. In five years, Gilad Shalit could have started a family, traveled the world, or completed his degree. In fact, his brother started and finished university while Gilad sat alone in captivity. When asked by reporters what he wanted for graduation, his brother said, "To see Gilad smile again."

When he was eleven years old, Gilad envisioned a world of peace. He envisioned people of different lifestyles woven together by friendship. As part of a school project, Gilad Shalit wrote a book about a shark meeting a fish in the sea. They decide to play all day, but when their parents find out, they scold their respec-

tive children and demand they never play together again. As time progresses, the shark and the fish meet again in open sea, and decide to set aside their past history of fighting and move forward together in peace. They speak to each other's parents, and mend the broken ties. As an 11 year old boy, Gilad Shalit envisioned a world where a shark and a fish can not only coexist and live together, but can be friends. They can grow and flourish together.

The agreement reached between Israel and Hamas provides for 1,027 Palestinian convicts to be released unconditionally in exchange for Gilad Shalit. Some of these convicts are serving multiple life sentences for murdering whole families, men, women, and children in cold blood.

Let us learn from an 11 year old with a vision of peace, brotherhood, and unity. Let us learn from the story that Gilad Shalit wrote in sixth grade. Let us set aside the blood-drenched pages of history and move forward together. Let us ensure that Gilad Shalit's release is a step towards peace and coexistence in the Middle East. Now is the time for change if we will it; it is no mere dream. Let us not allow this precious opportunity to slip through our fingers.

And to my dear brother Gilad Shalit, welcome home! The whole civilized world awaits to greet you with love and open arms. May this be the first day of a whole new life for you and for your family.

\*\*\*Photo to the left is of Gilad reunited with his father (right) and Prime Minister Netanyahu (left)\*\*\*

*Daniel is a senior in Revelle College majoring in International Relations.*



# VIOLENCE AND CHAOS

## THE INTERNET: EMPOWERING THE INDIVIDUAL

PETER TARICHE

The prominence of technology around the world has yielded a new form of influence and authority; independent of state governments, the Internet has empowered the individual. The escalating popularity of the Internet as a media outlet for average citizens and its substantiated consumption as a product of the 21st century has transformed it into the most dominant form of media—especially bearing in mind its ability to circumvent government control. Thus, we are led to ask: how has the new media, specifically the Internet, affected cultural and political discourse?

The Internet has become the most recent and popular form of new media, creating a revolutionary sphere that is characterized by the expansion of Internet activity, the proliferation of localized activism, and government backlashes through censorship. Humans have long interacted with others in order to improve the conditions they live in. With the rise of the Internet, cross-global human-interaction has now become part of the phenomenon that is globalization. Inherently, the Internet has given individuals the ability to project their voice beyond borders, making the individual supreme. New forms of media have now trumped older outlets of media that must succumb to government obedience or regulation. Under the study of human action, all humans have value in something or someone. Ludwig von Mises wrote in *Human Action*, “[a]cting man is eager to substitute a more satisfactory state of affairs for a less satisfactory. His mind imagines conditions, which suit him better, and his action aims at bringing about this desired state.” The Internet and new forms of media have become an outlet for individuals to improve the state of their own affairs.

Individuals address others in order to inform and convince them of the logical structure of human reasoning. New forms of media have created this ideal by using the Internet to inform and convince others. The Blogosphere, websites like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and Email have become outposts for social-interaction in today’s world. The Blogosphere in the Middle East has empowered the young Arab voice, creating a new discourse in the region. The Blogosphere has allowed individuals in the Middle East to challenge their governments; allowing individuals to contrast what their government officials have said in the past, while criticizing institutionalized forms of media for bias and hypocrisies. The Blogosphere has allowed individuals to voice their opinions; some have faced prosecution by their governments. Karem Amer, Alaa Abdel Fatah, and Fouad al-Farhan are just a few names of many who have faced punishment for vocalizing their views online in the Middle East.

In 2009, during Iran’s Green Revolution, the Internet had become the ultimate tool for activism. Twitter and Facebook became central to coordinating protests across the country. Many old media outlets like newspapers and television news reports began cover online protesters as primary sources. The United Kingdom’s former Prime Minister Gordon Brown was so impressed by the influence and power of the Internet to broadcast the voice of the unheard, he remarked, “[p]eople have now got the ability to speak to each other across continents, to join with each other in communities that are not based simply on territory, streets, but networks; and you’ve got the possibility of people building alliances right across the world.” Gordon Brown went on to admit that due to new media, governments’ power and influence over foreign

policy would never be the same again.

Many outside of Iran who witnessed the devastation and corruption via online interaction began to join the Green Revolution through Internet activism. For example, many British citizens attempted mass Denial of Service attacks against President Ahmadinejad’s website. Other organizations like the online group “Anonymous” formed alliances with the website Pirate Bay to provide supporters with online tools to circumvent government censorship and take down government websites. The global interaction of web users and activists revealed the Iranian government as a corrupt and brutal regime. And central to the Green Revolution was the new media’s ability to communicate amongst local activists and grassroots organizations to create and demonstrate in Iran.

Despite the aforementioned benefits, new forms of media have run into three major issues: threat of cross-cultural ethnocentrism, the lack of ability to properly orchestrate who is the leader of a said organization, and the threat of foreign intervention by other countries through technology. With the expansion of the Internet, some have claimed that there has been an expansion of cultural influence and ethnocentrism over Islam. New media was created and formed by the West, and with these outlets came the potential to influence the views and perspectives of others; the ethnocentric threat became central to anti-western rhetoric.

But instead of the Internet actually producing ethnocentricity, it does not form it nor help to resolve it. Another challenge towards new media activism has been its failure for central leadership. Although this may be true, the voice of a group has become anonymous and has empowered its ability to contest government and other organizations. Additionally, even though there is no leadership found amongst online media groups, they still have the ability to voice, assemble and to execute many of their goals.

Finally, we are now seeing cases where grassroots based organizations have had the ability to actually provoke major change into governmental bodies, as has been shown in Tunisia, and to a lesser degree, Egypt. Such transformative changes in government has exposed the power of the Internet. The Internet’s ability to inform, misinform or even produce/create a movement has been seen as a new weapon amongst states. The ancient threat of insurgency from another country through a nation’s populace has always existed. For example, Iran’s regime during the Green Revolution accused the United States of meddling with its affairs. Although the accusation of the government may or may not be true, new media has allowed us to hear both sides of the argument rather than hearing a propagated, one-sided argument.

Despite the view that Internet activism has not had any substantial political, economic, or social gains, these characteristics can more often be attributed to new media. The power of the Internet’s effectiveness is still being tested, and with more time, it will be able to maximize its potential and reach a broad spectrum of viewers.

While the world is geographically large, new media has shown us we are all interconnected in a smaller community than our eyes would have us believe. And with the growth of micro-interactions through technology, humans have been able to share and inform others of what they value or how they perceive a particular incident. This new media has questioned old forms of media, eliminating the middleman. The future discourse of technology in our lives and its influence around the world is assured to last at least in our lifetime.

*Peter is an alumni of UCSD and is the Youth for Ron Paul Western Regional Director.*

See Facebook, Pg. 3

This closed-minded attitude has been a problem for centuries. Sun Tzu wrote “It is said that if you know your enemies and know yourself, you will not be imperiled in a hundred battles; if you do not know your enemies but do know yourself, you will win one and lose one; if you do not know your enemies nor yourself, you will be imperiled in every single battle.” When Facebook activists do not recognize conflicting opinions, then they do an injustice to themselves.

All of these negative factors are not to say that “Facebook activism” is bad, only that it is a tool like everything else that we use on a daily basis. True social activism, manifested in the form of the Arab Spring, depends upon social media, including Facebook and twitter. For those who are not seeking to foment the overthrow of autocratic regimes and are simply striving to win the battle of ideas and politics, Facebook still has power. The “Facebook activist” can avoid the pitfalls of careless usage if they are alert to their flaws and are willing to put in the additional effort to avoid them.

Some tips:  
Be both fun and professional.  
Show that you have a life beyond politics.  
Show loyalty to your friends and support your allies.  
If your allies do something you disagree with, present a rational critique of their decision in a calm and respectful manner. Do not go on personal attacks or libel.  
Keep your promises. If you make a promise to do something, follow through.  
Use humor to your advantage. The more you troll the outrageous comments that some people make, the more reasonable and interesting you become. At the same time, try not to burn bridges.  
Own the narrative. Be well informed and understand your opponent’s perspective. Recognize that it is not what you say but how you say it that can convince people and gain you the respect of friends, allies, and adversaries alike.

*Alec is an alumni of UCSD and was a past Editor-in-Chief of the California Review.*

## POLICE BRUTALITY HITS HOME

DEREK LEININGER

I was a resident of Fullerton, California from 2007 through 2009 when I did my undergraduate studies at Cal State Fullerton. I lived in an apartment complex and worked at a retail store right across the street from campus. Right from the very start, I noticed a homeless man that I would see on a daily basis for those two years. I never knew his name. I never knew his circumstances. What I did know is that he was a red headed man with dirty clothes and a bushy beard. Throughout those years I had often crossed him on the streets and often in the retail store I worked at. He was always quiet, kept to himself, and never asked me or anyone else for anything. Sometimes he was escorted out of my place of employment because he made customers feel uncomfortable. Even in those situations, he never resisted or complained. He left when he was told.

Now in 2011, I am back at Cal State Fullerton working on my graduate studies, but this time I am living away from campus about 15 minutes down the freeway. I’m still in the Fullerton community often, and had still seen the homeless man many times; the last time being in early June when I was attending a show in downtown Fullerton with a friend.

I first heard the news about the death of a homeless man in Fullerton by the hands of six police officers from a post on Facebook. I saw the picture of an unrecognizable person with certain features that grabbed my attention.

I noticed this post right before I was leaving campus, and after seeing the beard I had a queasy feeling in my stomach. Running on impulses, I drove around Fullerton searching the spots I normally saw the homeless man I had seen for so many years in the past. My search produced no results and I headed home to research the story. After several Google searches, I found that the victim was the man I was thinking about and I finally learned his name: Kelly Thomas.


On the evening of the incident, Kelly Thomas was allegedly burglarizing cars. When Fullerton Police Officers responded, Thomas was reportedly beaten and tased several times by the officers. From the reports and my knowledge of Thomas, he was only 135 pounds. A small man like this, even if he was resisting, should easily be subdued and taken into custody by arresting officers. But this was not the outcome. The arresting officers brutalized Thomas while onlookers watched in horror and commented in real time about how the force was excessive. In the end, his light was extinguished. There have been plenty of articles about how the Fullerton Police Chief, Michael Sellers, mishandled and even attempted to cover up this incident, so I won’t touch on those. I want to bring up questions about what us citizens, or better yet, people, are supposed to do in situations like this. When we see people of “authority” abusing authority, what are the abilities, rights, or obligations of those witnessing the abuses of authority supposed to do?

In 2010, the band Against Me! Released a music video for their song “Teenage Anarchist”. The video depicts a young man running from an officer who eventually gets caught and receives a beating. What sets this dramatized scene of police brutality apart from others is that onlookers eventually grow weary of watching the abuse and finally intervene. They are quickly subdued by more police officers. Many people would write this kind of video off as sensationalistic, but as more cases of authority being abused are constantly reported, questions need to be answered.

The reality is that if anyone tried to intervene when the six police officers were beating Thomas, they probably would have been tased several times and beaten as well. This is an enormous problem when you are dealing with corrupt authoritarians. Some people will say that you just have to let the legal process take its course and justice will eventually prevail. To me, this is not an acceptable solution as it happens after the fact and the victim may very well already be killed or maimed. We must begin to ask questions about what our responsibilities are if we are ever unfortunate enough to witness an injustice like this.

Kelly Thomas is gone, but not forgotten. This was demonstrated by hundreds of angry people who gathered at the Fullerton Police Department yesterday morning. There were rich people, poor people, homeless people, communists, socialists, libertarians, right-wingers, left-wingers, and of course a couple of anarchists as well. Nobody was arguing ideology or philosophy. Everyone was united in a common cause. In these times where many of our liberties are being constantly stripped away from us, it is easy to get frustrated and lose hope. This rally of people, united in their yearning for justice, renewed my longing for liberty and life; it provides me with another reason to carry on. The people of Fullerton and the surrounding communities will not tolerate police brutality any longer.

*Derek Leininger is a graduate student at California State University, Fullerton.*



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# MORE BUDGET ISSUES

AND THEN THEY CAME FOR THE BOOKS...

MIRANDA CONWAY

This fall, UCSD students are returning to drastic changes, one of which is the permanent closure of half of the university's library facilities. And since many of the leftover material is being consolidated in order to fit into a much smaller space, 150,000 publications have been withdrawn from the collection for good.

Over the last 3 years, the UCSD libraries have undergone \$5.5 million in budget cuts. For 2010-11, they've sustained yet another cut of \$2 million. Not to mention, they anticipate an additional cut during the middle of the year. To reduce operating expenses and preserve electronic resources, the administration closed the Medical Center Library in Hillcrest earlier this year in April. In June, they shut down UCSD's study-mecca, the Center for Library & Instructional Computing Services (CLICS). Later in July, the Libraries said goodbye to the unique library of International Relations and Pacific Studies (IR/PS). Contrary to fearful expectations, the famous Scripps Institute of Oceanography library remains open this year; though, with a narrow schedule. Meanwhile, many of its books are being moved into Geisel Library, which suggests that it too will cease to operate.

As for the libraries that are still standing, much has been reduced: operating hours, maintenance, renovation, student services, supplies, equipment, and the list goes on. With respect to employment, fifty additional positions have been terminated.

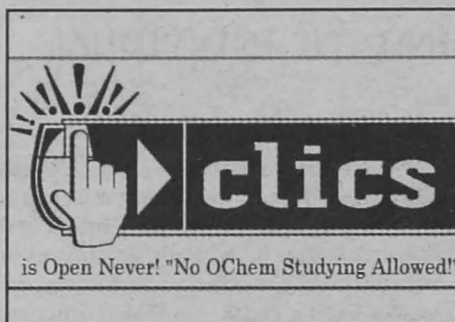
The greatest challenge that UCSD Libraries face in downsizing is consolidating all the books from six library facilities into two, while maintaining space for students to study. While CLICS did not carry a wide collection of material, students most notably utilized it as a perpetual study space, with convenient access to computers and printers. IR/PS served a similar

purpose. To compensate for this loss of space, the library administration intends to add 126 workstations and over 260 seats to Geisel. They are also in the process of installing compact shelving.

The IR/PS collection, amounting to about 140,000 publications, now occupies the eighth floor of Geisel, while materials from the Medical center were incorporated into the Biomedical Library. Still, this does not account for hundreds of thousands of books left over from three closed libraries. Many of them have been stored in an offsite annex, available by delivery upon request; however, no less 150,000 volumes were inevitably removed from the UCSD library collection. Librarian Brian Schottlaender has explained the affair in a recent update released this September.

"The first phase of our consolidation efforts has now been completed and has focused on those materials—mostly older journals and monographs—that have not been used over the last ten years," Schottlaender writes. "Only those materials that were low use, available digitally, or held in other UC libraries or a regional library storage facility were considered for withdrawal from our collections."

According to Dolores Davies, Director of Communications, 65% of these publications are academic journals older than 1990, and the rest are books that have not circulated in ten years or more. Since major book distributors are closing in every city, and out-dated journals hold little value, selling these materials was far from lucrative. In fact, many of the journals were donated to Better World Books, which collects unused publications to fund literacy programs both here and abroad. The rest of the books were sent to Surplus Sales, the go-to distributor



for all of the university's unwanted things. Surplus Sales sold about 1,900 boxes of books this summer, giving the library a 70% return of the total revenue. According to Davies, the Libraries have received a modest total of \$8,925. Safe to say, UCSD Libraries are not selling books for money. "We really want students to know that we are going to do all we can to enhance and create new study spaces in Geisel," emphasized Davies. "The consolidation efforts are giving us the space to do so."

Exactly what material has been sold, or what will become of the former library buildings is still uncertain. The California Review will keep you posted. To end on a much-needed good note, I happily report that, in spite of all this overwhelming downsizing, part of Geisel Library will remain open 24/7, 5 days a week, thanks to the recent bequest of \$1.1 million left by the late alumna, Alice Goldfarb Marquis, Ph.D. Though much of her money has been specifically allocated, the library will still be able to delegate some of the donation towards opening a study space (off-setting some of the loss from the closure of CLICS), and perhaps adding to the recently diminished collection of materials. Though the endowment is something of a temporary fix to a more endemic budget problem, for now, students can at least shoulder some of the damage from the recent library closures and downsizing.

*Miranda is a senior in Marshall College majoring in linguistics.*

*See US Debt, Pg. 1*

Not raising the debt ceiling would increase uncertainty in the bond markets.

However, participants in the bond market have probably already re-evaluated investing in US securities, especially foreign creditors who now own a majority of the US debt. However, the real worry is not the debt's effect on the bond market or lack of solutions to the debt, but rather what will happen to the credit rating.

A recent result of the debt debate and Washington's lack of action has been a downgrade in the US's credit rating. Since 1941 the U.S. has had a perfect credit rating, AAA. In August Standard and Poor's (S&P), one of the 3 credit rating agencies, downgraded the US to AA+ due to rising concerns about the government's budget deficit and rising debt burden. Reuters projects that the action will likely increase the borrowing costs for the government, companies and consumers. S&P went on to say the outlook on the new credit rating is "negative," and another downgrade was possible within the year, according to Reuters. The negative view can be attributed to lack of action out of Washington. In August, President Obama signed legislation designed to reduce the fiscal deficit by \$2.1 trillion over 10 years. Unfortunately, Reuters reports, this was well under the recommended \$4 trillion in savings the S&P called for as a good "down payment" on fixing the budget crisis.

Gridlock in Washington has lead to a justified reduction in our credit rating. With the most recent plans from the President relying mostly on tax increases and Congressional Republicans vowing to vote against tax heavy plans, solutions will be slow in coming.

*Kara is a senior in Warren College majoring in economics.*

WHATS IN THE DREAM?

JAY PATEL

SAN DIEGO – Every year approximately 25,000 undocumented students graduate from California high schools. Many of these students who come from poor backgrounds often must find menial, low-paying and unskilled jobs after graduation in order to earn a living, even those bright enough and willing to tackle studying at higher institutes of learning.

As the Obama Administration skirts the frays of the illegal immigration debate, a highly controversial bill making its rounds in Sacramento aims to allow for the public financial aid needed by these undocumented students to help them afford enrolling in a college or university program in order to further their skill sets and expand their career goals and professional opportunities. The California DREAM (Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors) Act would allow for children who were illegally brought into the United States before age 16 and who earned a high school diploma after attending at least three years of high school in the state to legally receive state-funded financial aid for higher education opportunities.

The bill, introduced into the California legislature in February 2010 and sponsored by Assemblyman Gil Cedillo (D –Los Angeles), consists of two parts and seeks to allow for financial aid—in the form of state loans and non-competitive grants, and college grants—to be awarded to illegal alien students who apply for it. The first part of the bill which passed the State Senate and State Assembly last summer was signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown August 20. This bill, AB 130, allows for illegal alien students to receive privately-funded financial aid in California. The current version of the bill, AB 131, is still locked in the State Senate where it faces strong opposition from anti-illegal immigration proponents. Assembly Bill 131 is the second part of the Dream Act, which would allow for publicly-funded financial aid (Cal-Grants) to be awarded to illegal immigrant students in the state of California. This bill is leaving a vocal trail of both critics and supporters.

Critics of the measure – namely the few Republicans in the State Legislature – argue that DREAM Act does not address the legality status of the students, as they would still be undocumented even after graduating from college. This act would, ironically, not change their legal status, thus perpetuating the reality that these students will still not legally be allowed to obtain a job within the United States anyway. In addition, critics claim that passage of the DREAM Act would only serve to further promote illegal immigration into the U.S. and into California by encouraging families with young children to enter the state without valid documentation in order to further their child's education on the California taxpayers' dime—all during a time of severe budget crisis and ever-increasing tuition costs for legal students.

Proponents of the California Dream Act, however, claim that the measure promotes fair and equal access to higher education for all, especially those who would otherwise be unable to afford such an education. Furthermore, the act would also allow for highly motivated and driven students—who happen to reside illegally in the country—an opportunity to develop their skills and eventually give back to the economy.

The California Legislature passed into law in 2001 a law allowing undocumented students to enroll in institutes of higher education and pay in-state tuition if they have lived and attended high school in California for the last three years.

Former Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger vetoed the Dream Act three times while during his tenure in the capital building.

*Jay is a senior in Marshall College double majoring in bioengineering and bioinformatics.*

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