

'Yes Means Yes': Voice to College Student

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Students are impacted by their college experience in many ways — through homesickness and financial, educational and social adjustments. These experiences can range from “a whole new world” status to “unimaginably heinous.” One of the largest issues in colleges and universities is the growing number of rape instances on campus. One in every five college students has experienced a type of sexual assault, according to the 2007 federally funded Campus Sexual Assault Study. Recently, the California legislature unanimously approved California SB-967, also known as the “Yes Means Yes” bill, in an effort to decrease the

number of these incidents within colleges in California; this new bill will increase the chances in prosecuting those who are guilty of rape in California college campuses.

According to CNN News, California is the first state to make an affirmative consent law. The bill was written to try “to adopt a standard of unambiguous consent among students engaging in sexual activity,” as the LA Times reports. However, as rape is one of the largest issues in colleges and universities, the affirmative consent law should have been established when it repeatedly occurred. It has taken too many years for the law to catch up with

the impact of numerous cases of sexual aggression in colleges.

In many rape cases there are

consent between parties. The “Yes Means Yes” law requires

colleges in California to establish

policies that define what is consent and what is not. Permission is legally defined as “affirmative, conscious, and voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity.” The bill will be beneficial to potential victims in situations that involve physical or mental trauma as a result of a rape incident. It will allow the defining of consensual sex between two people in college, as its name says “Yes means Yes” are the words need to be used to provide consent for these encounters. Common gestures mistaken for consent, such as silence or lack

of resistance, will not be classified as consent under the bill.

These incidents have become too common in college campuses that it is past time authority take action into their own hands. “Yes Means Yes” will make it possible for rape to be less common by defining what a consensual verbal communication or gesture is. While the law will also make it easier for rape victims to confront their rapists, it will allow victims to realize that their words will not be taken in different contexts and manipulated to help their aggressors. For colleges and universities, it has been easier to throw these incidents under the rug instead of facing the huge epidemic that has arisen. In recent times it seems that politicians worry more about small infractions against the government,



arguments concerning how someone perceived what they thought was communication of

sent for these encounters. Common gestures mistaken for consent, such as silence or lack

UCS' IN-STATE STUDENTS SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY

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Staff Writer

The University of California (UC) system has set a new record for the number of out-of-state students attending this fall. Not only will UCs receive large amounts of out-of-state freshmen this year, but they will also be collecting millions of dollars in return. Out-of-state students have to pay almost triple the amount of tuition in-state students have at \$12,900. The escalating number of out-of-state admissions has brought on the question of the validity of prioritizing certain students just for the sake of extra funding, when students' education should be their main priority.

The admission rates of Californians are dropping because UCs are not receiving enough revenue from the state to support all of their students. Since the state is not providing the funds, UCs' solution is to accept out-of-state students who pay larger tuition fees.

However, the high salaries of coaches and top administrators show the lack of prioritizing in UC funds. Although UCs say their mission is to educate Californians, the amount of money administrators and coaches receive is excessive. An example would be UCs' highest-paid employee last year, Jeff Tedford, the head coach for football at UC Berkeley. Tedford earns \$2.3 million per year just to coach a football team. UCs should cut any unnecessary funding towards administrators so that there is more revenue to support the students' education, which should be their main priority in the first place.

Since out-of-state students have to pay for both traveling fees and the full cost of UC tuition with little to no financial aid, UCs are favoring applicants with a higher socioeconomic status. UCs are aiming for students who do not need financial aid and that causes discrimination between the rich and poor. This in turn widens the opportunity gap even more.

UCs are accepting more out-of-state applicants when they do not know how to spend their revenue wisely in the first place. Accepting more out-of-state applicants over qualified in-state students show the UCs lack of judgement. Californian students are unfairly taking the toll of the UC system's new revenue resource.

Virtual Age of Bullying Calls for a New Age of Action

KAYIU WONG
Opinions Editor

With the profound number of online profiles and social media websites, it is nothing new that bullying has branched away from being something only physically or verbally inflicted. In the technology reliant era we live in, combating cyberbullying has always been a major goal.

As teenage students, we have all sat through prevention presentations designed to teach us the impact of cyberbullying, just as teachers and administrators are constantly reminded to enforce a strict anti-bullying code to protect students. However, since cyberbullying extends beyond school walls, it is not enough to only teach, and it seems that monitoring students' activities online has been a unique and controversial approach

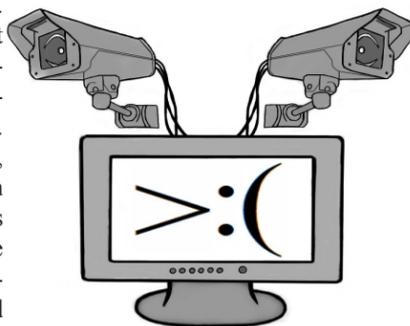
in tackling cyberbullying.

School districts across the country have turned to social media monitoring because in the event of students causing trouble, schools are able to efficiently track the perpetrator, narrow down what was

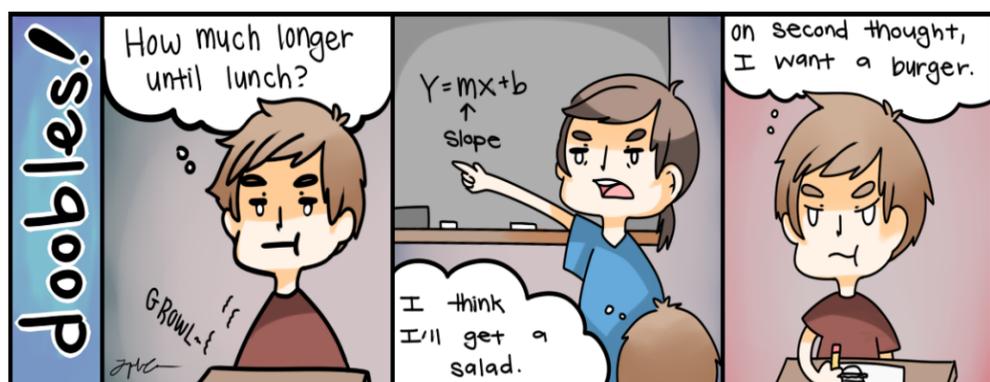
to what extent is this crossing a fine line of privacy; is this method of preventing cyberbullying at the cost of personally intruding into a student's online freedom?

To many, school districts are simply spying on students' online activities, but private pages, messages, emails and chats are not monitored. Schools are not scrolling down everything that is posted or expressed by students online; monitoring softwares only search for keywords to find possible red flags. In this sense, social media surveillance is not a form of snooping, but a way of preventing. It serves as a widespread safeguard towards virtual threats and harmful behavior. Schools who monitor online activities are simply trying to diminish the most insidious aspect of modern technology.

MOOR graphic by
SAMMIE CHEN



exchanged and reprimand accordingly. Monitoring software companies are hired in order to do this media tracking, and they can only access students' public posts and comments. The largest controversy surrounding these actions involve determining



CROSSING THE CAROLINE...LINE...

Life Outside the Closet

CAROLINE REN
Editor in Chief

In my own sheltered little world, I had forgotten for a while that both homophobes and people who are oddly fascinated with gay people exist. Though I realize that the latter probably have good intentions when they say “I love gay people,” they only make coming out of the closet even more difficult.

It might seem strange that positive feedback about one's sexuality worsens matters, but what any queer person ideally wants is not to be treated differently by peers based on orientation. By isolating an individual based on any singular aspect, such as gender, sex or romantic/sexual preference, one reduces that individual to a stereotype or somehow a representation of an entire community rather than a person with unique characteristics, thoughts and beliefs. While having an intense love for homosexuals is arguably better than subjecting them to bullying and hate crimes, it still is not desirable.

What many people still need to realize is that no one person is an accurate reflection of an entire group. “I love gay people” overgeneralizes a population and diminishes the worth of each individual in the speaker's mind, implying affection not for the acquaintance, family member or friend, but rather for their sexuality. While support for the LGBT community is wonderful, this is not a correct way to express it and should not be treated as such.