

The Pride

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY SAN MARCOS



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The War Debate

Strong Emotions in a Sensitive Time

By MEG EPPEL
Pride Staff Writer

The College Republicans and Progressive Activist Network (PAN) hosted the War Debate Wednesday at the Mezzanine Plaza in a collaboration that is considered rare because of their differing ideologies. The debate was held to discuss the different aspects of the war, from both a conservative and a liberal perspective.

The event was mediated by each of the College Republicans and PAN presidents, Sean Mattingly and Manal Yamout respectively. Each organization supplied one speaker to debate the war. Shawn Steel, a lawyer and former chairman of the California Republican Party represented the sentiments of the College Republicans. Sean Bell, veterans advocate and vice president of the San Diego Veterans for Peace, chapter 91, spoke on the behalf of PAN. Bell is also a former marine who served actively in 1990-1994, including time in Iraq.

The audience, which numbered well over 100 and at times grew to 300, was invited to submit questions to the mediators. Over half of the questions asked during the debate were from the audience.

There was an obvious division within the audience. Throughout the debate there was often booing in the midst of applause as well as

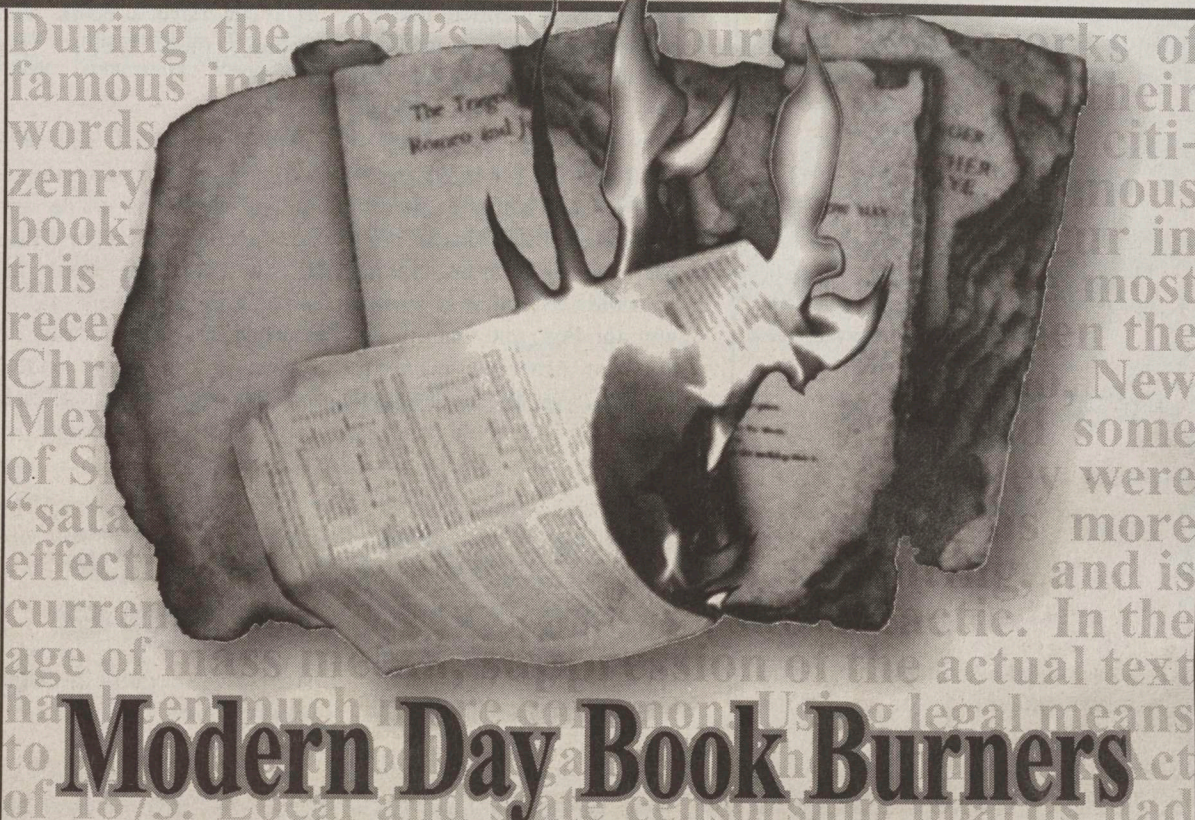
shouting and name-calling at both speakers. Steel commented that the protestors had a "complete separation from reality" and a "hatred of America." Several students yelled back "Who hates America?" In response to the question, "Why has this war inspired the biggest anti-war movement?" Steel responded that it was not anti-war but "pro-tyranny." A student yelled that the debate was a "travesty, [that] students should be speaking, [and that] there [was] too much control."

Both Mattingly and Yamout repeatedly asked the audience to be respectful, but it was often out of their control.

The speakers did not always disagree. Bell commented on anti-war speeches given by former Presidents James Madison and Dwight Eisenhower, to which Steel conceded that they were appropriate references. They also agreed that questioning the government was not anti-patriotic. Bell said that a "government left unquestioned is not a democracy," and that it is the duty of an American citizen to question. Steel agreed, saying, "I've questioned authority my whole life; I'm a Republican." He also commented that he cherished the rights given by the First Amendment of the Constitution.

Bell repeatedly urged the audience to question everything, including both

See WAR DEBATE, page 2



Modern Day Book Burners

By GABRIEL MARTIN
Pride Staff Writer

During the 1930's, Nazis burned the works of famous intellectuals in an attempt to keep their words and thoughts from corrupting the citizenry. It has been 70 years since this infamous book-burning, but book burnings still occur in this country on rare occasions, one of the most recent taking place in January of 2002 when the Christ Community Church in Alamogordo, New Mexico, burned Harry Potter books and some of Shakespeare's works, claiming that they were "satanic depictions."

Book burning was more effective before the days of mass printing, and is currently used primarily as a shock tactic. In the age of mass media, suppression of the actual text has been much more common. Using legal means to suppress a book began with the Comstock Act of 1873. Local and state censorship boards had their own obscenity laws, regulating their own punishments and standards, which applied to books, devices, and films.

In 1957, the Supreme Court declared that if a work of art had significant social value, it was not obscene. The case was revisited in 1960, when the Court added that it was necessary to censor material "lacking in social value" or that was "no essential part of the exposition of ideas." This vague language has allowed censors to declare texts obscene and not defensible by the First Amendment.

Schools and public libraries often ban books with questionable content that they consider obscene. In the interest of protecting minors, local school boards have authority in deciding whether or not a work is obscene in their district. In the decentralized educational system, small but vocal groups are able to influence boards and administrators. After the implication of the Pico standard in 1975, where a high school student took his school board to court for banning a book, school boards are allowed to ban works based on vulgar content, but not for subversive ideas. When presenting the case for banning a book, pressure groups have to be careful to attack the work's content, not its ideas.

See BOOK BURNERS, page 2

SARS Lands Close to Home

By JULIE MYRES
Pride Staff Writer

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) has landed here in California in a man who just arrived back from a trip to Hong Kong. The Santa Clara resident has been diagnosed and has tested positive for the SARS virus. This virus

is causing an epidemic in many countries worldwide, but is said to have originated in Asia.

The CDC website reports, "The principal way SARS appears to be spread is through droplet transmission; namely, when someone sick with SARS coughs or sneezes droplets

into the air and someone else breathes them in. It is possible that SARS can be transmitted more broadly through the air or from objects that have become contaminated."

The Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines SARS as, "A respiratory illness that

has recently been reported in Asia, North America, and Europe." There are a total of 2,781 cases of SARS worldwide, with 170 possible cases reported currently in the United States and 37 suspected cases in California. Currently the virus has claimed 111 lives worldwide, but no deaths have been reported in the

United States.

In San Diego there has been one possible case of SARS. The San Diego County Public Health Services (PHS) announced on April 7 that they were investigating a possible case of SARS in a woman who had been in China recently, and whose name

remains anonymous in order to protect her privacy, is now isolated until her symptoms subside and the test results are confirmed. As of April 9, the PHS reported that the woman's condition has improved and that there are no signs of a fever at this point.

See SARS, page 2

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War Debate from page 1

speakers, and to research everything. Steel agreed and also suggested that the Wall Street Journal and Fox News were good places to begin.

The speakers, obviously, were divided on their opinions of the war. Bell alluded many times to the ties that American corporations had to the war, and that the war is about control of resources and power, not liberating the people. Bell claimed that oil played a large part in deciding to go war, pointing out that "41 people in the [Bush] administration are connected to oil and Iraq has 11 percent of the oil resources in the world." He also explained that in 1999, Iraq switched from trading with the U.S. dollar to trading with the Euro and that this has hurt the American economy. By returning the trade to the dollar, the U.S. could maintain

its dominance over Europe. Bell also questioned why the U.S. had not gone to war with Israel for violating the Geneva Convention, Turkey for their oppression of the Kurds, or other "tyrannical governments."

In regard to their accursedly negative attitude toward the nation of Israel, Steel also accused the protestors of "hating" Jews. Bell responded, "If I can have a drink with anyone, then they're my friends."

Steel supported the war and praised the government for the decisions made and the accomplishments thus far in Iraq. He used the celebration of Iraqis as an example of American success against a "Stalinist leader" that is "innately evil." He also used the example of

"prisons, dungeons and torture chambers" as proof of Hussein's tyranny. He said that there is no other way but through war to confront corrupt leaders, and that the U.S. is in a "war that they we did not choose" resulting from recent "terrorism" and "technology." Steel also believes that most Arab nations had questionable governments, and that the Muslims were "ignorant of their oppressive governments." He believed that "Iran should be nervous" of their regime falling to democracy. He also stated his belief that America should support revolutions for freedom.

Steel repeatedly referred to the protestors as being "America haters" and not being focused on peace but "collaborating with tyranny and evil." After Bell mentioned that the U.S. was dropping

bombs on children, Steel said, "Mr. Bell, you make me sick." Steel also referred repeatedly to university professors nationwide as not only being Marxists, but also being members of the "left-wing media." Bell denied hating America and stated at the end of his closing statement, "I'm out here because I do love America."

Following the debate, many students remained in the area debating and arguing the subject among themselves and with the speakers. The behavior of the audience proved that the subject is a difficult one, where people have opinions that they feel very strongly about. In his closing statement, Steel paid tribute to his right to free speech saying, "I am grateful to have [this] dialogue."

SARS from page 1

Symptoms and signs

According to the CDC, the illness usually begins with a fever greater than 100.4°F. The fever is sometimes associated with chills or other symptoms, including headaches, general feeling of discomfort, and body aches.

Some people may feel mild respiratory symptoms or problems. Following 2 to 7 days of symptoms, SARS patients could possibly develop a dry cough that may get to the point where insufficient oxygen is reaching the blood. In 10 percent to 20 percent of cases,

patients will require mechanical ventilation.

People at risk for SARS are those who have or have had close contact with people who have confirmed cases of SARS or have traveled to Asia since February 1, 2003, and are feeling any of the described symptoms.

Medical treatment recommended for patients

The CDC recommends that people with symptoms or confirmed cases of SARS be treated by health care providers with the same treatment

used for any patient with serious community-acquired atypical pneumonia of unknown cause.

"Reported therapeutic regimens have included antibiotics to presumptively treat known bacterial agents of atypical pneumonia. Therapy also has included antiviral agents such as oseltamivir or ribavirin. Steroids also have been administered orally or intravenously to patients in combination with



ribavirin and other antimicrobials," stated the CDC.

Students can get information on Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) at the Student Health Service website, www.csusm.edu/shs. For more information, please visit the CDC Web site at www.cdc.gov/ncidod/sars/faq.htm#illness or the World Health Organization SARS Web site at www.who.int/csr/sars/en/.

Book Burners from page 1

Two of the most recent attempts to ban a book show the struggle against the Pico standard. In 2002, Parents Against Bad Books (PABBIS) in Fairfax, Virginia, attempted to ban the historical novel *Gates of Fire*. The book was attacked as having violence, profanity and sadism. It is set during the war between Greece and Troy and aimed at older teenagers. The Fairfax County school board voted to retain the book as an accurate depiction of ancient warfare. Early in 2003, the *Harry Potter* books were banned in school libraries in Cedarville, Arkansas. The review board claimed the books promoted magic and witches and taught that "parents/teachers/rules are stupid and something to be ignored." The case is currently in court, with the defense arguing that the board banned the book for promotion of different ideas.

Among the most frequently banned books in public school libraries as of early 2003 are *The Harry Potter* series by JK Rowling, for their focus on magic and their anti-authoritarianism; the *Alice* series by Phyllis Reynolds Naylor for sexual content; *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Maya Angelou for racism, sexual content and language; and the *Captain Underpants* series by David Pilkey for "encouraging children to disobey authority."

According to Mark Stengel, head of acquisitions at the Cal State San Marcos library, CSUSM's library would not ban a book under any circumstance, as it violates the American Library Association's (ALA) Library Bill of Rights. Under Article Two of the bill, materials "should not be removed because of

partisan disapproval." When asked if a special interest group, such as a student organization or a major donor, had ever asked that a book be banned, Stengel said he was unaware of any such request. "We would take any such request seriously as an opportunity to discuss what we do and why," he added, "Which is not to say we would agree to remove the book."

Another recent challenge to the Pico standard was the Children's Internet Protection Act. The law, which was proposed at the federal level, required all libraries receiving federal funding to install Internet filters, devices made by private companies which block access to certain sites. Proponents of the law claimed it would prevent children from viewing obscene material in schools and libraries. Opponents stressed that filtering software was notoriously unreliable, blocking adult's access to constitutionally protected material. They also argued that the act would force adults to read at a child's level. The law passed in Congress in December of 2000. Currently, the ALA and the American Civil Liberties Union are challenging the law.

Article Three of the ALA's Bill of Rights says that libraries should work with other groups to challenge censorship. A Banned Books Week is held every year in September, when libraries will display books that have been challenged and banned in the past. The ALA website, ala.org, has links to several organizations committed to resisting book banning, including the ACLU, the Bill of Rights Defense Committee and Families Against Internet Censorship.

Comparatists Invade Cal State San Marcos

By LEIANA NAHOLOWAA
Graduate Intern

'Literature Without Walls' is the standard way of describing Comparative Literature programs across the United States, but the conference held at Cal State San Marcos on the last weekend of Spring break was far from standard. The American Comparative Literature Association (ACLA) annual meeting on April 4-6 was the largest conference that Cal State San Marcos has ever hosted.

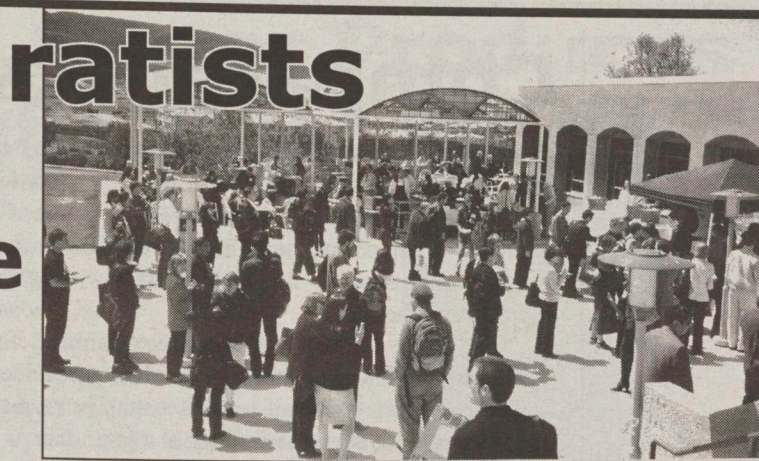
Approximately 700 scholars from various academic disciplines across the world met at San Marcos to present and hear each other's papers surrounding the ACLA theme for 2003, "Crossing Over."

CSUSM scholars included seven graduate students from three different departments and eleven faculty members from four different departments. The CSUSM's Literature and Writing Studies department is like Comparative Literature in its nature and has four tenure-track faculty who are trained and have Ph.D.'s in "Comp. Lit."

In the past, the conference took place on the likes of such campuses as Notre Dame and Yale, but in the late Fall 2000, a bid was placed for San Marcos and the association had agreed. This past ACLA meeting was the first time this event had ever taken place at a California State University.

The keynote speakers for the event were Mark Poster from UC Irvine and David Damrosch, a Columbia professor and the ACLA's outgoing president. With his public lecture titled "The Information Empire," Poster spoke just before the ACLA banquet at the California Center for the Arts in Escondido on Friday, April 4, the first official day of the conference.

David Damrosch spoke on Saturday evening, April 5, at VSAR 240 in a lecture entitled "The Road of Excess: Comparative Literature at a Double Crossroad" about the ways in which translations of texts into English in the U.S. politicize and reveal attitudes towards people from other countries. Damrosch also noted that three-fifths of the conference papers this year had focused on the last 50 years of the 20th century and reminded the audience that older subject matter



A weekend of intense scholarship and socializing on the Cal State campus. Photos courtesy of Gina Altavilla

also needs attention.

Comparative Literature is interdisciplinary study throughout a mixture of different academic disciplines, which includes literatures, film, histories, politics, psychology, and philosophy, where texts are studied in their original languages.

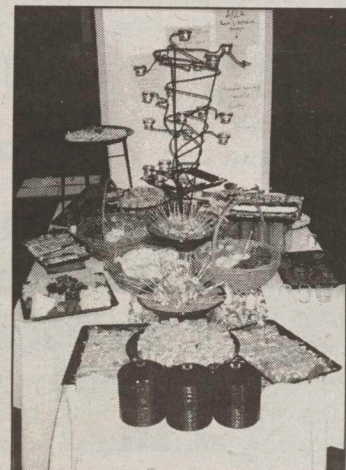
Comparative Literature as an institutional discipline is about

100 years old, according to Professor Hayton, and the ACLA was founded in 1960. In Europe, the studies of literature were known as "Philology" and only done in literature departments. According to one audience member at Damrosch's lecture, the European "comparatists" primarily focus on philology today, a difference she sees with the Americans. Study of literature as we know it was within

departments called "Literature" – be it Dante or Chaucer – in the original language. In the Late 19th Century, universities changed and English-only departments began to pop up.

According to CSUSM Professor Heather Richardson Hayton, the important benefits of ACLA at Cal State San Marcos is that it offers national recognition,

See COMPARATISTS, page 4



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Comparatists from page 3

gives grad students an opportunity to present their work, and allows student assistants a chance to see how a conference is run from behind the scenes.

Professor Hayton and Laurel Amtower, associate professor of English at San Diego State University, were responsible for organizing this ACLA conference. Conferences in general take 1-1 1/2 years to

plan. After CSUSM agreed to host the conference in 2001, Provost Robert Sheath and Dean Spencer McWilliams contributed \$5000 "seed" money to help the planning for the conference get underway, money that is to be paid back at a later date.

Every other year, the ACLA conference is held in an international city and in the past it has

taken place in Puerto Rico and Montreal. Although next year, it will be at another university campus, University of Michigan, the following year the conference will take place in Paris. The corresponding International Comparative Literature Association meeting is scheduled to take place later this year in Hong Kong.

Where's The Booze?

Part 2: The Administration

By DAVE WERTH
Pride Staff Writer

The quest for knowledge as to the history and idea of a potential pub at CSUSM continues. A small percentage of a powerful and growing student voice has been expressed thus far, and now the issue becomes clearer as the administration of CSUSM answers the question: Where's The Booze?

CSUSM Senior Director for Health, Counseling, and Disability Services Susan Mitchell was more than delighted to help answer this question. She noted that the San Marcos campus is by no means a dry campus. In fact, with proper approval, beer and wine may be served on campus. In addition, the new student housing will not have a prohibition on alcohol.

There is, however, a long list of rules that accompany these allowances. Policy states that alcohol consumption is allowed in student housing, as long as the person is at least 21 years old. In addition, large quantities of alcohol may not be brought into the housing. These large quantities pertain mostly to kegs of beer. How the school plans make a judgment on large quantities of hard alcohol and wine is somewhat of a mystery.

The school policy for alcohol consumption on campus differs dramatically from the student housing policy. Alcohol consumption by anyone on the CSUSM campus is prohibited, even if the person is 21 years of age. The exception to this rule is if alcohol is being served at a social, cultural, or educational related, that is a school sponsored function, and with approval from the

president's office. Approval for consumption of alcohol at such an event must be requested at least four weeks in advance. There also must be approval for the use of facilities, along with approval from several different administrative offices. Even then, only beer and wine may be served, and it must be served by a properly licensed distributor or catering service.

However, the main point remains that CSUSM is not a dry campus. (A complete version of the alcohol policy is available on the CSUSM website.)

Mitchell, who is primarily responsible for overseeing many of the issues associated with student housing, including the policies on alcohol use, said, "We are here to try and prepare students for life. Prohibiting alcohol use among the student body is not reasonable. We want to help our students make healthy choices."

When questioned, Mitchell, who made it very clear that she was not a supporter of alcohol prohibition, was more concerned with the issues of student health, safety, and the environment that a pub may bring to campus. As a 20-year veteran of student housing affairs at SDSU, she shared the fact that almost every single incident at SDSU's student housing was alcohol-related. Whether it was fighting, drunken driving, or sexual assault, in some way, shape or form, alcohol was involved. According to Mitchell, a pub has the possibility to bring all of these aspects, which are not welcome by students or faculty, to CSUSM. "The question that I would ask is what does a pub bring to San Marcos that isn't here now?" said Mitchell, "I am concerned with what promotes student success, and I would ask, how does a pub promote success?"

Although Mitchell provided excellent information on issues relating to alcohol within educational institutions, she also found herself stumped as to why there is no pub on the San Marcos campus. She offered the suggestion that a pub may have never been suggested by anyone, up to this point. After a lengthy interview with Mitchell, she summed up her feelings on the topic by saying, "It's not so much that I am against a pub, but it would take some convincing."

Dean of Students Jonathan Poullard shared many of the same views as Mitchell. Poullard, who has been at CSUSM for approximately three years, also said he felt that alcohol prohibition was not reasonable when dealing with a student population. "I believe in promoting a healthy consumption of alcohol," said Poullard.

The environment created by alcohol consumption, as well as safety and community perception of the CSUSM campus, were a concern for Poullard. As the dean of students, his main concern is the student voice, and how many students have actually voiced their desire for a pub on campus. Although it is impossible to know if students want a pub at CSUSM, Poullard did offer his own insight. "If 80 percent of the student body said that they wanted a pub, I would not reject it. I would ask how would we do it well? However, to this point there haven't been enough grounds to entertain the idea, or construction of plans, for a campus pub," said Poullard.

In part one of "Where's The Booze?" CSUSM student Kurt Lager suggested that a pub would provide San Marcos with substantial revenue for CSUSM. Poullard was quick to

See BOOZE, page 5

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Sleeping Avatar Produces "The Urantia Book"

By JEFF BROWNLEE
Pride Staff Writer

Urantia is a spiritual movement based on a book of over 2000 pages; a book that was dictated to the author while he was sleeping.

Dr. William Sadler was a professor at the Chicago University Post-Graduate School of Medicine and a lecturer at the McCormick Theological Seminary. During the 1920's he treated his brother in law, William Custer Kellogg of Corn Flakes fame, who appeared to be suffering from a sleep disorder. Kellogg's wife had informed him that he carried on elaborate conversations while asleep. Again, according to Kellogg's wife, he had identified his somnambulist interlocutors as non-material "revelators." The patient himself was only interested in his nightly discourses to the degree

that they interfered with his sleep and attached no particular significance to them.

Sadler gradually became convinced that his patient's sleeping exchanges represented legitimate contact with supernatural entities. Sadler organized a discussion group around his patient's material during the 1930's. This discussion group eventually developed into the Urantia Foundation, which was founded in 1950. Urantia is the "revelators" name for the planet earth.

The Urantia Book is impressive in its sheer volume of material — 2,097 pages worth. The book is divided up into four parts.

Part I describes the fundamental organization of the Universe, positing a vast bureaucracy of angels and spiritual administra-



The Author of *The Urantia Book: A Revelation*, Dr. William Sadler. Courtesy photo

tors as well as several categories of Universes and sub-Universes all governed by a benevolent personal deity.

Part II describes the workings of our own local Universe, which was created by "The Creator Son of the Paradise Order of Michael." The book reveals that it is this Michael who returned to Earth (Urantia) as Jesus of Nazareth.

Part III describes the origin and development of planet Earth

(Urantia), and part IV purports to be a lost account of Jesus' activities on Earth.

The Urantia Book is full of scientific details and enlightened philosophical discussion. Followers of Urantia point to *The Urantia Book's* prediction of future scientific discoveries as validation of the book's validity and supernatural origin.

James Woodward of the Urantia Foundation emphasizes that in Urantia, "There is no church or ordained hierarchy associated with Urantia Foundation or the book and its teachings." Woodward stressed that the Urantia Foundation exists solely in order to promote the study of *The Urantia Book*. Furthermore, Woodward was at pains to emphasize Urantia's non-exclusive Universalistic character and said, "Many people who read and believe in *The Urantia Book*, no matter which religion or denomination they come from, find that it takes nothing away from the essence of their existing spiritual beliefs."

Controversy has plagued the Urantia movement in recent years. Renowned science writer and skeptic Martin Gardner wrote a critical expose of Urantia in 1995. Gardner's meticulously researched book suggests that Sadler contributed much of the material for *The Urantia Book* himself and also that Sadler may have plagiarized some of the books material. Much of the allegedly plagiarized material is supposed to have been derived from Adventist writings, with which Sadler was very familiar. Legal battles over the ownership of *The Urantia Book* also cast a pallor over the movement in the 1990's.

In spite of recent problems, Urantia continues to attract a small number of followers and their elaborate sacred text is worthy of examination if only from the stand point of comparative religious study. Those interested in studying *The Urantia Book* can contact James Woodward at jwoodward@urantia.org.

Booze from page 4

point out that revenue from a pub would be directly reinvested into the pub. It would not be used in an effort to lower tuition, book prices, or parking fees. "Our failure as an administration has been

that we have not helped students to understand where the money is going, and how it is structured," said Poullard. "There is a concern for how a pub would be perceived. You might not want to see a pub as a cash cow," he added.

Once again, it came to a crossroad. Poullard also couldn't offer

a factual reason as to why there is no pub at CSUSM. He did, however, express confidence when saying that he believed that the idea of a pub has never been formally suggested. Instead he believed that it has been a topic that has been surfacing in conversations around the campus from time to time, but never taken

beyond that.

Community perceptions of CSUSM, campus safety, drunken driving, and the learning environment that may be affected by a pub, have all been suggested as reasons why Cal State San Marcos has no pub. However, the best answer that could be

provided was that the idea of a pub has never been formally suggested. Whether or not a pub is something that students would like to see at CSUSM is debatable. What is clear, is that formally suggesting the idea is the first step, and may be the only way to fully answer the question: "Where's The Booze?"

The other Conquest/La otra conquista

Después de cuatro años llega finalmente película mexicana a Estados Unidos

Por DIANA K. CABUTO
Redactora de *The Pride*

Un viaje al pasado a los años de la colonización de México por los españoles. El regreso al año de 1519, donde el conquistador español Hernán Cortés y su pequeña armada española entraban a la capital del Imperio Azteca en la Cd. de México con la idea de difundir sus ideas y catolicismo. Los españoles destruyen el Imperio Azteca matando familias, destruyendo casas y templos, tratando de borrar la religión y el lenguaje Azteca, logrando así lo que hoy recordamos como la Conquista. Un sobreviviente, Topiltzin protagonizada por Damián Delgado, responde a dicha conquista, después de sufrir la muerte de sus familiares, acepta toda condición, castigo y tortura con la finalidad de encontrar un mismo mundo entre dos culturas aparentemente diferentes, buscando la justicia y tratando de lograr "La otra conquista".

Estrenada hace más de cuatro años en México, en abril de 1999, *La otra conquista*, escrita por el debutante escritor, editor y director mexicano Salvador Carrasco y producida por Álvaro Domingo, se convirtió en la más grande y dramática película

mexicana nunca antes realizada. Ésta fue un fenómeno cultural que atrajo más de un millón de personas durante sus primeros meses de presentación, y ahora vuelve a cautivar a espectadores en festivales culturales de cine y televisión en los Estados Unidos.

Filmada totalmente en la ciudad de México, con escenas tomadas en lugares arqueológicos y monasterios coloniales y usando vestuarios auténticos, *La otra conquista* muestra la masacre de los Aztecas en el gran templo de México. La otra conquista cuenta la historia de la conquista española sobre México, pero más importante aún, muestra el alto precio que la cultura Azteca tuvo que pagar con la renuncia de su civilización, siendo forzados a olvidar a sus dioses, sus tradiciones y su lenguaje Náhuatl.

La historia empieza con la capital de Tenochtitlán en 1520,

después de la conquista española. Topiltzin, después de sobrevivir la masacre, es descubierto por los españoles en un clandestino ritual Azteca y es capturado. Este es llevado con Cortés para ser ejecutado. Topiltzin sobrevive gracias a la hija de Moctezuma Tecuichpo, protagonizada por Elpidia Carrillo, quien había sido convertida en sirviente de Cortés, y de la cual Cortés se enamora. Tecuichpo, conocida por los españoles como Doña Isabel, logra salvar a Topiltzin diciendo que Topiltzin es su medio hermano.

La sobrevivencia de Topiltzin le costaría un castigo cruel—30 golpes en la espalda con un látigo, 30 con cadenas, y una antorcha quemándole los pies mientras la imagen de la Virgen María se encontraba enfrente. Pero eso no sería todo, el seguir con vida le costó su nombre, cambiándose a Tomás, con-

vertirse en cristiano, y se miró forzado a abandonar su lenguaje nativo Náhuatl y cambiarlo por el español.

La otra conquista es el drama de un hombre en lucha por adaptarse a un cruel y nuevo mundo, lo que da un giro a su vida, y lo deja tratando de encontrar la tolerancia y el entendimiento. El filme revela lo complejo y ambiguo de los orígenes de una nueva cultura. *La otra conquista* no solamente habla de aztecas y de españoles, sino también es un reflejo de como otras culturas en la historia del mundo han sido sujetas a dominios, colonizaciones, y al abandonamiento de sus raíces.

El arte de *La otra conquista* no solamente se ve reflejado en la gran actuación de cada uno de sus actores y dramáticas escenas que realizan como lo fue una sorprendente escena donde Tecuichpo realiza el sacrificio de una virgen azteca, si no también en el buen uso del Náhuatl, el sorprendente

manejo de cámara y luz en paisajes tan maravillosos que nos hacen sentir como si estuviéramos ahí mismo. Cada escena se ve tan natural, y cada expresión de sufrimiento o alegría departe de los actores se siente tan cerca y real, que la película logra llevar a cada uno de sus espectadores a un pequeño pero ala misma vez a un gran viaje al pasado.

La otra conquista fue realizada en español, con algunas frases en Náhuatl subtítulos al español para el público latino. Para su presentación aquí en Estados Unidos, la película fue subtitulada en inglés. El pasado marzo 26, en el Museo de Arte de San Diego, *La otra conquista* fue presentada por primera vez en California. El costo de entrada fue de \$7 dólares y habrá más presentaciones en Los Ángeles durante todo el mes de abril. Para más información, visita la página de Internet www.theotherconquest.com, donde se pueden encontrar fotografías, críticas, y un pequeño resumen.

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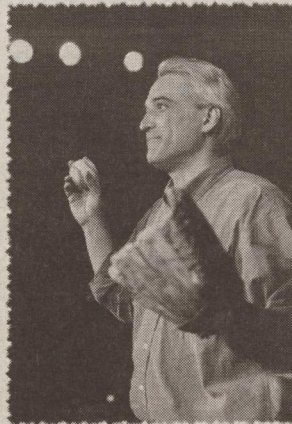
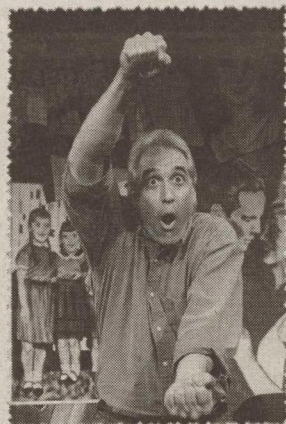
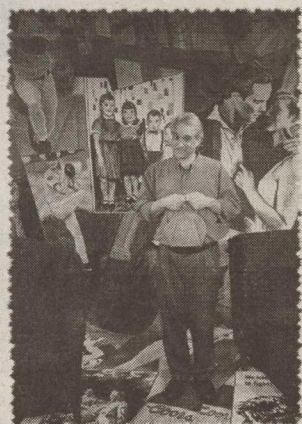
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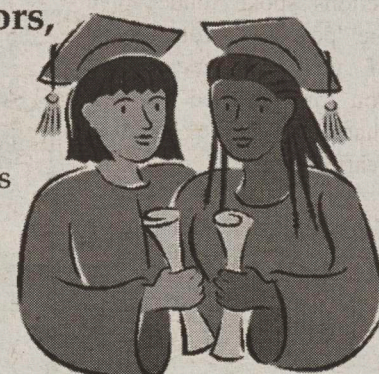
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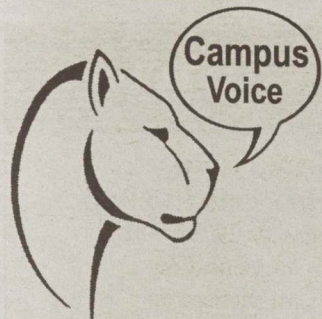


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DON'T ABUSE YOUR FREEDOMS

I was pleased at the overwhelming turnout of students at the April 9th war debate sponsored by the College Republicans and PAN. The event was very well organized and for the most part ran smoothly. Unfortunately, there were some people who chose to disrupt the assembly by inappropriately shouting out rude, personal, and unfair comments, as well as obscene gestures to Mr. Steel.

As Americans, we have the right to speak freely, but this does not mean that we have the right to use abusive speech or encroach and trample on other people's rights. While I must commend the majority of the liberals attending the event for not participating in such immature tactics, I also find it interesting that the only individuals who chose to act in such a manner were the very same people who advocated for "peace."

But then it was just last week that Sen. Kerry, a Democrat advocate of peace, said that the U.S. also needs a "regime change," which by definition involves forcibly removing a dictator from power. While the "corporate media" is quick to show protesters in the streets of New York or San Francisco, the truth is that 78 percent of Americans support the war with Iraq, and 69 percent of Americans approve of the way Bush is conducting the war (4/03/03, Opinion Dynamics Poll).

Since these abusive words of treason came from a Democratic presidential candidate, it really is no surprise that liberals on campus would follow the example of this country's left wing leadership, and encroach on Mr. Steel's rights. Your words and actions spoke louder than the "peaceful" protest signs of your movement, and you truly showed the true character of the bleeding heart liberal.

Today, Iraqi's rejoiced in the streets of Baghdad at the toppling of Saddam's statue, and the end of Saddam's evil, tyrannical regime. May God bless the now free people of Iraq, as much as He has

blessed us American's, with freedoms like the freedom of speech.

Stephen Puetz
Junior, Business

MILITARY CONCERN

Dear Editors:

I would like to express my concern for those who have friends, family or some one special in Iraq. I'm sure every one has mixed feelings or opinions about the war itself as well as those who have their loved ones fighting the war. I myself don't have any family members in Iraq nor in the military but I can't help to think about those who do. I worry about the troops because I know they aren't all coming back safely, many families and friends will mourn a loss. I particularly can sympathize with many people who feel afflicted by the war because I have mourned a loss, the loss of my sister.

Furthermore I can't help to feel bad for all the people who are going through troubles and upsets in Iraq. I do however have friends in the military. Personally, I find it difficult to keep away from the news because I want to know what's going on; however, I know the media here is manipulated to be pro-American. From what I can see on TV I have an idea of what's waiting for my friends. Although I don't support the war, I do support the troops and all other people who are trying to help in some way the troops or the civilians of Iraq.

I try to put myself in their place and I honestly wouldn't be able to handle leaving everything behind, being away from the people I cherish, the luxury of my home, all my possessions, the privacy, and freedom to do as I will. Or what about having to kill someone who is not in the enemy's militia? Not knowing who the enemy is must be traumatizing with suicidal kids and women who aren't typical candidates [for suicide attacks]. Beyond the obvious circumstances of war, what about those not in the military like the reporters who have had to report on the death of other reporters? How are those people dealing with the war and the limitation of their position?

The case is that no position in time of war is safe, not even as reporters or maintenance mechanics, who have suffered more

than casualties. The soldiers had the training, both mental and physical, in boot camp and beyond to prepare them for the challenges of war, but not all people in the military wanted to be in the military to protect their country. Thus not every one wanted to go to Iraq and fight.

I know that many people join the military for lots of reasons, many of which don't include protecting the country, like benefits, a stable pay check, to make something out of their lives, to travel, to get financial help to go to school through the G.I. Bill, and as a way out from any pressure at home. Soldiers are owned, which is why they're called military property; their job comes first no matter what, and they don't have much of a say in it either.

Cynthia Tirado
Freshman, Undeclared

NATIONAL SECURITY

Dear Editors,

I don't want to get into a whole discussion about whether Americans should be supporting the war in Iraq or be against it. There are many reasons why one should take a certain side. Those who are for the war, like President Bush, feel that our national security is threatened and that because we are capable, it is our duty to protect our country from those who can and might use their weapons of mass destruction against us or other countries.

Because of the events that occurred on 9/11 the president and his administration don't want to risk another similar event, especially if it can be prevented. In this case, they wanted to make sure it can be prevented through U.N. weapons inspections. After several months Bush had had enough, and eventually declared war on Iraq without the backing of the U.N. So now we are in the fourth week of war, and the stipulations of war are becoming more evident.

Thousands of Iraqis have died and are POWs, about 82 Americans have died, mostly from friendly fire, and hundreds more injured. Some say that in terms of casualties we are considerably successful. It is hoped that we are getting closer to the end of it all. What if we never find weapons of mass destruction (WMD)? What if the government was wrong the whole time in that there was no present danger

that the Iraqi regime might hold against us? What are our soldiers dying for? Sure 82 casualties doesn't compare to the previous wars Americans have fought in, but that is still 82 dead people and counting, and thousands more lives of friends and family that have been drastically affected.

One can argue that even if our first motive for the war wasn't to disarm Saddam, it is still our motive to free the people from Saddam's tyranny and oppression. We have the ability and so it is our responsibility. That is a valid point. The people of Iraq have been oppressed by their own ruler and have the right to be free. Many Iraqis would want to live free and not under Saddam's regime. If we never find WMD then of course our motive is to free Iraq, but it wasn't like that in the first place. It's just funny how later on in the war the ideal of freeing Iraq was emphasized more than finding and destroying weapons of mass destruction.

If this is the case, and our troops are not dying solely to defend national security, but to liberate the people of Iraq then what do we do with the rest of the world? If we liberate Iraq, then we must do the same for the countries if tyranny or dictatorship crops up. And evidently we are not. There are many places, like in Africa (specifically Congo), where the people have been oppressed by their government for decades.

So after this war, if we don't help other countries that are in a similar state like Iraq, then we would be hypocrites. And if we decide to be global police officers, then it would be hypocritical in a sense that are problems within our own country that are not being dealt with as best they could. These are just some of my views as an irrelevant civilian.

Jordan Boone
Freshman, Undeclared

AS THE WORLD BURNS RESPONSE

My comments on Mr. Chris martin's article: AS THE WORLD BURNS

Page one of the Journalism 101 states that what ever you say or write about, make sure it is (1) sensational (2) dramatic.

Picture this: A pedestrian gets run over by a car and lies there with his/her guts hanging out. A reporter shoves a mike by the

victim's mouth and asks, "How do you feel?" I give you ten guesses how the victim felt.

I sincerely believe that the news media is like any other business. It is in the business of making news to make money. It cannot function without the big time ads and subscription. The news media in general attempts to tell the truth and tell it like it is, but this is not necessary. What ultimately counts is the big commercials. Have you heard of the "Nielsen" rating? I've been following closely the war in Iraq on TV.

I primarily watched the Fox News, CNN and MSNBC. I've concluded that reporters, journalists and news photographers are "protected species". They are not to be questioned. I believe they earn a lot of money. I don't know how they got "embedded" with our troops. And they claim foul if they shot at. If I were one of them I would've bailed out from the Palestine Hotel in Baghdad during the height of a firefight. And they ask the stupidest questions during the news briefings. And the slew of highly paid military experts who said nothing new. They only repeated what has already happened.

Have you ever wondered how many good things people do every day and no one hears about them. On the other hand there is a special section in the newspaper that exclusively describes the crimes that have been going on. It's not only TV's dramatic portrayal of events, it's also radio, newspapers and tabloids. I wonder how come the "Anna Nicole Smith" show is still on the air.

Don Soriano
Facility Services

24-HOUR CAMPUS EXCITEMENT

Dear Editors,

As I read the article of the residential advisors getting ready for the move into the campus housing, I can't help but get excited over the fact that California State University San Marcos is becoming a twenty-four hour campus. Sara Colbrese did a very good job explaining the jobs that these residential advisors will be taking on in the article. Reading about the twenty-four hour campus makes me look forward to the years to come here at Cal State San Marcos.

I look forward to the change around the campus. I think the new on campus housing will bring a different atmosphere to the campus, making it become more alive. Having students on campus around the clock will also bring it to another level to make it feel more like a "real" Cal State campus.

When I was in high school I searched all over California for what school I wanted to attend. I am originally from a small town outside of Sacramento and knew I wanted to go to school somewhere in southern California. I have family in this area and knew I wanted to attend California State University Long Beach or Cal State San Marcos. I was very skeptical about San Marcos, however. I was worried about finding a roommate and not having dorms as a transition from leaving home.

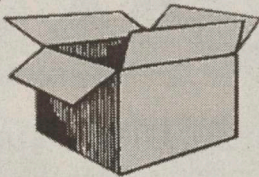
I was also worried about having the "college experience" with it being a campus full of part time students, parents and older people coming back to school, and other commuters from all over. I immediately got involved on campus and have made myself right at home at San Marcos. However, now there will be on-campus housing. Even though I will not be using the housing, it excites me to have a school more like what I ideally had in mind when first attending college.

I know a few people who will be Residential Advisors on campus. I think student housing is a great addition to our campus. I can't wait to see how much this campus will grow in the up coming years. While part of the reason I ended up at Cal State San Marcos was the size, I look forward to the expansion for things like on campus housing and other activities such as sports. I think this is a neat school and can't wait for the atmosphere to get even better.

Hillary Hudson
Freshman, undeclared

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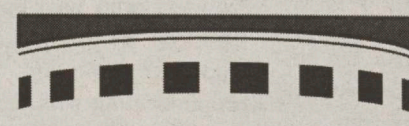


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