

opinion

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Thumbs Up, Thumbs Down



After a week of educational and entertaining events, Fall for the Book has come to a close. Thanks to the whole organization for putting together a great set of authors and poets to speak to us last week.

The Red Cross Blood Drive comes back to Mason on Tuesday, Sept. 30 just outside the Johnson Center. Come by and help us donate blood to save lives.

After much deliberation, Senator John McCain decided to go through with the presidential debate Friday, Sept. 26. While he's right that some things have to change due to our economic struggles, that just makes seeing the presidential candidates side by side that much more important.



Believing strongly in your faith is a beautiful thing. But standing in the North Plaza condemning everybody who walks by and those who don't agree with you is counter-productive. Over-zealous religious screamers get a definite thumb down this week.

DO YOU HAVE AN OPINION?

ABOUT BLOOD DONATION, GAY RIGHTS, POLITICS & ANYTHING ELSE...

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The Difference Between Bias and Standards

Why Guidelines are Necessary



With Interfraternity Council Rush week and Pan-Hellenic Council Recruitment having just passed us by, it is important to understand the difference between being biased and setting a standard for decision-making. Fraternities and sororities each get a bad reputation for being elitist, exclusive, overwhelming, drama-filled cliques; however any person who takes the time to spend time with the various brothers and sisters here at George Mason University knows that this is, at most, a half-truth.

The fact is that organizations that are selective always receive a reputation that they make their decisions in a biased manner because the

service they are providing is limited to a certain number of seats within a set of guidelines and standards.

These organizations have standards that they set on various levels of organizations ranging from the personal standards of their leadership at a chapter or colony level all the way up to their national and international headquarters. The standards are, at least ideally, to have their members be the best in a given arena. This differs from bias. Bias is more a matter of personal opinion or prejudice than a set of standards. Bias controls nearly all of our social actions through and through in an almost innate way that seems beyond rational thought.

Of course, we all have our own personal biases, we are all humans raised in social climates and taught by others who pass on their beliefs to us. Bias also oversteps the concept of standard setting in that a person may meet all of your own personal wants and needs, yet because of the bias you possess you choose to either overlook your standards or maybe even unjustly enforce them. Many people's biases can't be compromised, whereas standards can.

Many of us have had feelings about organizations such as Greek Life because we

feel that they were the victim of the compromising of standards because of bias. This is a sad fact that many Greek organizations combat on a daily basis. Yet, organizations many times move beyond this and correct it when their standards are breached. Every business and organization goes through this, and the White House has seemed more on this front in the past eight years on the Scooter Libby-Dick Cheney-Karl Rove-Alberto Gonzales front.

The important thing is that when there are wrongs, they are corrected. Once again, these are humans running these organizations so there will be faults and successes. As to where this leads us, standard setting is something all of us could use. When we say that someone or something has low standards, it is never a good thing. Setting standards for ourselves is essential to success. It is where success starts, if you have no standards for your own personal behavior and life, than it can't become anything more than mediocre.

What's more important is that the standards be set by yourself and not others. It must be something that you have come to on a sound mind with full realization of your own capabilities and what you believe is possible. Any standards set arbitrarily, much like bias, will fail at one point or

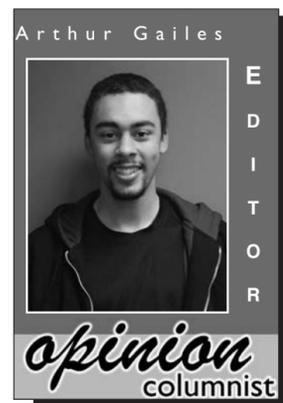
another and compromise will happen. All the angles must be played out and the final set of guidelines will not come easy or without review.

The Constitution, judicial opinions and the United States Law Code all came at constant discussion and debate, and they still haven't gotten it right after 200 years. The important this is to start and begin building your standards, and then success will follow. So, how do we then overcome all of our biases, set uncompromising standards and succeed at life? Truthfully, it will be extremely difficult and is rarely mastered, but each step is crucial to the success of any persons or as the case may be a fraternity or sorority. The process of striving for these things, and the conscious decision making required allows for success. It forces us to think about how were are now, are we doing what we should and what can we do to be better at what we are doing.

The challenge this week is to set standards in all aspects in your life: in your student organizations, in your relationships, in your school work and your career. The process of setting standards and overcoming the biases we carry just make take you beyond the success you hoped for.

Boycott the Bookstore

Mason's Campus Bookstore is Taking Advantage of Students



George Mason University's job is to put us, its students, above every other concern. Most of the time, it does well, but when Mason fails to serve us first, it's our job to fix the situation. We've seen students protest over the school's parking situation, construction on campus, Internet service and even poor food service. It's time for us to protest another one of the school's failures.

The Mason bookstore actively rips off students every chance it gets. They mark up book prices obscenely high, buy books back at a rate much too low, and then rob us again when they sell them used. They use their position of convenience in the Johnson Center to steal

money from students, especially the freshmen, every year.

This is the one time where we can really make a difference. For all we can complain about parking, we still have to park here. For all we complain about Internet service, it's hard to just stop using it. We have the same problem with food, construction and most of the other problems on campus that bother us.

For the bookstore, however, there are cheaper alternatives that are more efficient and easier to use. And unlike the bookstore, we don't have to guess when they'll have a book in stock. Because college bookstores across the country are making a living ripping off students, the online community for textbooks has been growing, and there are a number of different sources where you can get textbooks.

PatriotWeb gives students their teachers' e-mails ahead of time, so it's very easy to just find out what books we need and get them online, having them ready before we even start classes. The bookstore often hides behind the veneer of convenience, but between the long lines, waits and questionable book supply, there's rarely any real advantage. Also, the bookstore

frequently doesn't carry enough books for people registered in various classes. The advantage here is that the Internet rarely runs out of material.

Half.com is probably the best alternative online. It's owned by eBay, and designed specifically for textbooks for students where they can see the used textbooks of students across the country. As the name implies, the service typically has books for half their selling price, as opposed to the bookstore, which typically only marks books down about 20 percent.

Because of the sensitive nature of textbooks, Half.com provides an extensive buyer protection program that reimburses buyers who make claims against a textbook. They reserve the right to remove any buyer or seller that cheats the system, which allows them to keep the community safe from people who would sell damaged books. Also, the sellers can, and mostly do, post pictures of the actual text to prove its condition. There are a great amount of Web sites that have different advantages and similar protections; all it takes is a quick search to find them.

The best thing about these online resources is that, by their nature, they solve one of the biggest problems with the bookstore: students can't be taken advantage of by low buy-

back prices and high selling prices for used books. Because sellers have to compete against each other, online sources keep the prices down for buyers and allow them to set their own values for textbooks. This ensures that students buy books at lower prices, and sell them at better rates.

Unfortunately, there are some times when we'll be forced to use the bookstore. Some texts are exclusive to it (and they use that monopoly to do obscene price mark-ups), and for some hard-to-find books, it really is more convenient. But if we continue to buy and sell the majority of our books there, we give them permission to keep running their business inefficiently.

We need to put pressure on the bookstore and Mason to treat us with respect as customers, and more importantly, as students. The school needs to set up a policy to police the store to prevent unfair price mark-ups and make sure we aren't taken advantage of when selling them back. Yes, this is something that all campus bookstores do. But as a supposedly progressive campus, it's our responsibility and the school's duty to keep the bookstore from using its position on campus to monopolize the market.

Quote



"No Wall Street executives should profit from taxpayer dollars. Let me put it this way: I would rather build a bridge to nowhere — and put it square in the middle of Sedona, Ariz. — than take money from teachers and farmers and small business owners to line the pockets of the Wall Street crowd that got us here in the first place."

— John McCain
 Thursday, Sept. 25

Al Franken is Not a Lesser Evil

Brandon Cosby



WRITER

opinion
columnist

A year and a half ago, former *Saturday Night Live* cast member and all-around bawdy funnyman Al Franken, announced his intention to run for the United States Senate in Minnesota. Hoping to defeat the incumbent Republican, Senator Norm Coleman, Franken said upon announcing, "I know I'm going to make some mistakes." He was only partially right.

It wasn't that Franken was destined to make some mistakes during the campaign; it was that he had already made plenty. His opponent, Republican Senator Norm Coleman, is the epitome of Republican dishonesty and sleaze. Franken therefore, seems to actually have a shot at taking the seat. And that's the scary part.

Franken is hardly ready and appropriate for any seat in power. He's a funny man. A comedian. Not a legislator. He's proven through his various emotional blow ups over the years to have just as bad of a temper as Bill O'Reilly when confronted with something unpleasant to him. And we haven't even gotten to the dirty jokes, yet.

In 2000, Franken penned an article for *Playboy* entitled "Porn-O-Rama!" Now, while the

article is genuinely hilarious, it's not exactly the kind of thing a Minnesotan would want to see their potential senator espouse. Similarly, the catalogue of jokes and sketches he's penned before don't seem to exactly fall in line with simple Minnesotan values.

When it comes down to brass tacks, Franken looks less and less like the best choice and more and more like the most convenient. Never mind how his genuinely liberal policy positions may be hard to swallow for many in the state. The fact is, there's a line of moments running all through his professional career that will not sit well with voters.

Now, I like Al Franken. I truly do. He is a funny and intelligent man with some genuinely good ideas. However, these two things do not make him a viable candidate for the Democratic Party in Minnesota.

As for the other guy in this whole mess, Norm Coleman is the exact opposite of Franken. Coleman has made a career out of politics, moving from the local, to the state, to the federal level. He's a man who has made a career out of public service, and while it may be admirable in many ways, Coleman has turned it into an exercise in hypocrisy.

It's not that I don't agree with many of Norm Coleman's positions, it's that I don't believe Norm Coleman does either. If the man has made a career out of the ballot box, he's made it viable through hypocrisy.

In an extremely interesting read, Norman Kent, a former college roommate of Coleman's wrote on the liberal-leaning political opinion site, AlterNet, a letter to the senator. He described in vivid detail how in college, a young Coleman, Kent and a slew of friends would get high in their dorm. He described how Coleman was an avid peace activist in the '70s, how he and his roommate took over Weller

Hall at Hofstra during a protest and lit up. He described how the current senator climbed to the top of the university senate building and all together smoked up.

Now, it isn't shocking that people smoke pot at Hofstra in the '70s. It isn't shocking the senator may have changed a lot over the years; his record certainly shows he does like to change. What's important here is that in the '70s, the senator advocated strenuously against the very same drug laws he now supports. Now given all the senator's remarkable success and accomplishments, it's hard to see any ill effects. The policy he supports is faulty and he knows it. He is proof enough.

The fact remains that this is one in the long series of hypocrisies by Coleman. There's also his sudden party change in the 1990s. There's his dishonesty on his intentions for drilling in ANWAR. There's his running against a man who eight years earlier he helped elect to office. This all crafts a long line of double talk and dishonesty from Norm Coleman and it's the very last thing we should look for in a senator.

Al Franken, however, is better, if not by much. He built a career on satire but there is a line of what we should expect when we choose a person to make decisions on a national level. Al Franken isn't the one I want making those decisions. Norm Coleman, either.

Neither candidate is a good candidate, and they should never have been nominated by their respective parties in the first place. Of all the promising talents and bright minds across the country, we chose to send the disingenuous pothead and Stuart Smiley. Both candidates should perhaps go back to their day jobs: Norm Coleman to getting high and scaling buildings, and Al Franken to being funny.

Gay Men Should Be Able to Donate

The Outdated Ban on Gay Blood Donation

SABRA HAYES
Broadside Correspondent

Federal policy has banned gay men from giving blood since the 1970s in order to prevent the spread of HIV. This policy is outdated, discriminatory and needs to be abolished. Under current FDA regulations, blood donation services cannot accept any male donor who admits to having had sexual relations with another man after 1977. This policy holds more homophobic prejudices than medical facts. The unjustified mass exclusion of gay donors, regardless of their sexual histories is a violation of human rights that is apparently accepted by our government.

As with the ban on ex-sex workers and ex-injecting drug users, the policy of excluding every gay donor is based on generalizations. This policy is lumping together all gay men as if they were the same and all had HIV/AIDS. There is a wide diversity of gay sexual behaviors and lifestyles, which leads some men to be at high risk for HIV and others to have no risk at all. If men in the later category test HIV-negative, their blood should be accepted regardless of their sexual preference.

HIV is the virus that causes AIDS. It can be transmitted through blood transfusion so all donor programs are required to question donors about possible HIV exposure and test donated blood for this virus. Putting into consideration that all the blood is tested for HIV/AIDS after it is received, this senseless blockade of blood from gay donors needs

to be stopped.

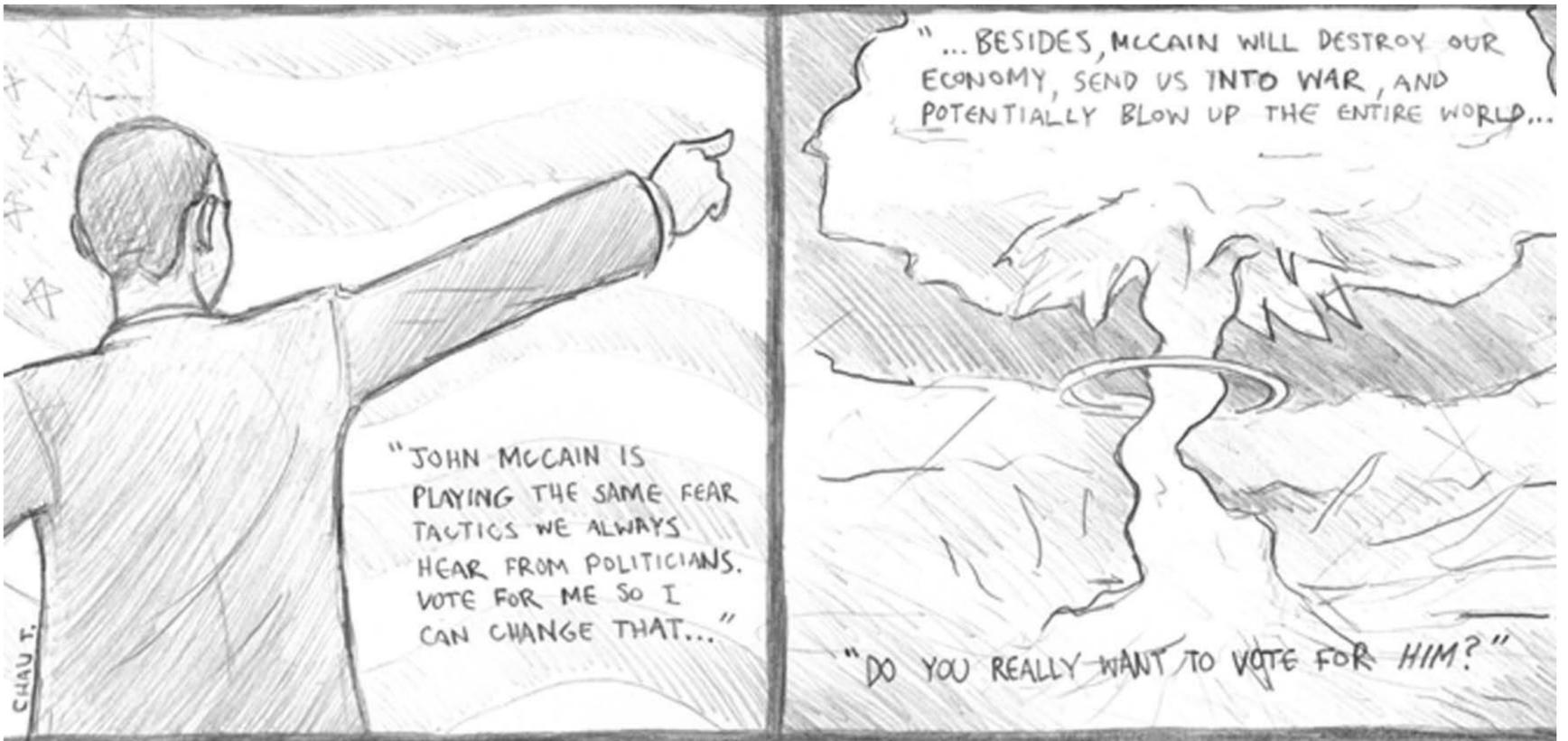
The FDA's Web site states that the "FDA's deferral policy is based on the documented increased risk of certain transfusion transmissible infections, such as HIV, associated with male-to-male sex and is not based on any judgment concerning the donor's sexual orientation. Male to male sex has been associated with an increased risk of HIV infection at least since 1977. Surveillance data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicate that men who have sex with men and would be likely to donate, have an HIV prevalence that is at present over 15 fold higher than the general population, and over 2000 fold higher than current repeat blood donors (i.e., those who have been negatively screened and tested) in the USA. Male to male sex continues to account for the largest number of people newly infected with HIV. Men who have sex with men also have an increased risk of having other infections that can be transmitted to others by blood transfusion."

The FDA is basically stating that they are not deferring men from giving blood because of their sexual orientation, but because they have sex with men. This is a huge contradiction, because sexual orientation is determined by whom we have sex with. Therefore male-to-male sex is considered gay and a sexual orientation. However, the blood used by heterosexual individuals is acceptable if they fit to the standards of the FDA.

The FDA guidelines for

accepting blood donations requires that before giving blood, a person must register, have their vital signs checked and a medical history taken, and under go a blood test. The blood donation center will also have a questionnaire, asking about certain behaviors or travel which may have increased the risk for certain diseases. All of these layers of security and even a blood test before the blood is actually drawn should be sufficient enough to catch any disease which could be transmitted through the blood, without turning away an individual because of their sexual preference. Ryland Dodge, a spokesman for the Red Cross stated that, "All these things come together to make us much more confident that our layers of safety have improved to the point where they should review the policy."

This policy limiting the donation of blood by gay men was created in an age of misunderstanding, when there was no reliable HIV/AIDS testing. Now all blood is tested, and HIV-positive status is no longer a symbol socially reserved for gay and bisexual men. The donation of blood is in constant need in this country. With all the advancements in medical technology and the blood being screened as meticulously as it is, there is absolutely no reason why people who have a homosexual orientation should be denied the chance to give that life-giving resource.



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LETTER FROM YOUR STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT

Let's Make Them Talk About Our Issues

As we enter the closing weeks of the 2008 election season, we need to make sure candidates are talking about student issues. We hear about voter registration being up from previous years, and how young people are caring more about politics than ever before. Nevertheless, all the candidates talk more about Medicare and Social Security than they do about financial aid and Pell grants.

What can we take from this? Unfortunately, registering to vote is not enough. We have to use other methods to drive our interests into the debate. The first thing we need to do is make sure we get to the polls on Nov. 4. People have predicted in the past that the youth vote would improve, only to be disappointed on Election Day. There are several programs on campus that will make the voting process easier for us this year, and it is important that we take advantage of them. For example, Student Government is sponsoring a shuttle to take students from campus to the Woodson High School polling place.

Second, we need to use the methods that other age groups use to get their issues addressed by the candidates. We need to start showing up to candidate forums and debates to ask questions. On the rare occasion that a candidate is asked about a higher education issue, we get an answer that is vague and more rhetoric than substance. This happens because candidates rarely get higher education questions. As a result, they don't know as much about the issue as they should. If candidates are forced to consider the issue, their policies will surely improve.

Third, we need to get the media to ask questions about higher education issues. We can help this process by writing letters to newspaper editors. Even if the letters are not published, newspaper editors will take notice that higher education issues are on the minds of their readers, and we'll begin to see reporters asking our questions. Having a media that cares about higher education issues will also help improve candidate's knowledge of student issues.

Finally, we need to get involved in the campaigns. It is no secret that politicians take very seriously the concerns of their big donors, but a lesser-known secret is that they also take seriously the concerns of their most dedicated campaign volunteers. Politicians will listen to the people who help get them elected. We need to take more active rolls in campaigns so that the winners have to hear about student issues from a dedicated campaign volunteer.

If we heard detailed solutions to our problems and were able to make more educated choices at the polls, then we have a far better chance of getting a solution.

Zack Golden
Student Body President



PHOTO BY COURTNEY ERLAND | PHOTOGRAPHY EDITOR

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The Numbers of the Homosexual Population

Michael Gryboski
WRITER
opinion columnist

It is commonplace for political ideologists to use numerical rhetoric to defend their beliefs or attack others. Oftentimes these statistics are misleading, misinterpreted, or even just plain false. Many organizations in the homosexual advocacy movement are not above the tactic in its efforts to gain allies and proselytize people to its views. On several occasions, supporters of this movement have either willfully or ignorantly propagated misleading numbers so as to advance their cause in this society. Many of the following may even sound familiar, most likely because they have been continually regurgitated by mass

problems though with the study, mainly that most major studies sharply contradict its findings. Studies throughout the '90s found that the homosexual community actually makes up between one and four percent of the population.

It should also be noted that according to the same Kinsey survey, 45 percent of the male population of the U.S. is bisexual, having both heterosexual and homosexual feelings. Given that the modern Kinsey Institute itself acknowledges that the male sample space "included institutionalized men," one can see how such large and unreliable the numbers appeared.

Another inflation of a statistic, or maybe it was just a plain lie, is a claim regarding the gay adoption debate. According to many pro-gay adoption groups, as many as six to 10 million children are raised by homosexual couples. The number derives from the work of Charlotte J. Peterson, a woman so respected in the field of child psychology that her textbooks are used in some George Mason University classes. As with the 10 percent statistic, this was meant to convey the sheer size of the GLBT community and its contribution to society. And as with the 10 percent statistic, it's bogus. The problem with saying six to 10 million adopted children are being raised by gay couples is that in the United States only about two million children are adopted, meaning that homosexual couples are raising four to eight million more adopted children than are actually adopted.

Regarding overall same-sex households with children, a 2000

census entitled "Married Couple and Unmarried Partner Households" states that there are 594,000 same-sex households in America today, of which, 33 percent of female same-sex households had children and 22 percent of male same-sex households had children, totaling about 158,000. If there were six million children being raised in gay homes, the average same-sex household would have 37 children. In other words, chalk up another overestimated number.

Speaking of prevalence, the Human Rights Commission peddled statistics via its 650,000 members. Well, maybe not 650,000 per se. As reported by the Washington Blade, the Washington, D.C.-based organization deems anyone who has donated as little as \$1.00 to be a member. Apparently the only way to remove oneself from the list of members is by specific request. The HRC itself refuses to release its actual active member count. Unlike the HRC, the Parents, Families, & Friends of Lesbians and Gays, another homosexual advocacy group, is a bit more honest. Upon taking his position as executive director in 2005, Jody Huckaby reviewed his group's membership tally and lowered their initial 250,000 estimate to 200,000.

The three examples above showed statistics that various parts of the homosexual advocacy movement propagate regardless of their actual validity.

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