The Saratoga Falcon

October 27, 2023

- Fourthperiod —

STAFF**POLICY**

The Saratoga Falcon is published 9 times per year by the Advanced Journalism classes of Saratoga High School, 20300 Herriman Ave., Saratoga, CA 95070. Views expressed in The Saratoga Falcon are those of the writers and do not necessarily represent the opinions of the administration, faculty or school district.

MISSIONSTATEMENT

The staff of The Saratoga Falcon is committed to objectively and accurately representing the diverse talents, cultures and viewpoints of the Saratoga High School community.

LETTERS c当 EDITOR

The Saratoga Falcon welcomes all signed letters of opinion, which are subject to editing for length, accuracy and grammar. Please send them to *tara.natarajan@* saratogafalcon.org and *kavya.patel@* saratogafalcon.org. For ad information, email william.cao@saratogafalcon.org

Editors-in-Chief Victoria Hu Nikhil Mathihalli

News Editors Daniel Wu Sarah Zhou

Opinion Editors Tara Natarajan Kavya Patel

Sports Editors Anika Kapasi Andy Zhu

Lifestyles Editors Leyna Chan Amy Luo

Entertainment Editors Anamika Anand Meher Bhatnagar

> In-Depth Editors Kathy Wang Beverly Xu

School Scope Editors Emma Fung Eric Shi

Backpage Editor Neal Malhotra

Head Copy Editors Derek Liang Jessica Li

Web Manager Kevin Yang

Social Managers Natalie Chua Jane Lee

Photography Manager Angela Tan

Graphics Manager Amy Miao

Business/Ad Manager William Cao

> Reporters Shirina Cao Lynn Dai Richard Fan Alec Guan Anthony Luo Parav Manney Sasha Prasad Jeremy Si Agastya Vitaldevara Emily Wu Bryan Zhao

MVHS censorship incident underscores need for independent student journalism

Recently, Hanna Olson, a se- been accuse

nior who is the editor-in-chief of Mountain View High School's Oracle student newspaper, and its former adviser, Carla Gomez, have threatened to sue MVHS's administration over alleged censorship of the publication and the removal of Gomez from her position.

According to a letter written by their lawyer, Jean-Paul Jassy, the administration pressured writers last spring to significantly alter an article documenting sexual assault among students, published May 8, with principal Kip Glazer allegedly telling the newspaper's staff members that the article would reflect poorly on the school and there could be "catastrophic consequences" for the publication.

Student journalists serve a crucial role within communities.

Controversial topics like sexual misconduct, LGBTQ+ rights, child pornography and even vaccinations have all been subject to censorship by administrators in high schools across the nation.

This marks a dangerous trend: A student press is rendered defunct if it is subject to the whims of those we are meant to hold accountable.

Student journalists are held to the same ethical codes and legal guidelines as professional journalists, but across the nation, student journalists do not always share the same protections as their professional counterparts.

Over 60% of publications at 4-year public institutions have faced some form of censorship, which can range from defunding the publication to outright silencing journalists, as Glazer has been accused of doing.

opinion

The First Amendment right to freedom of journalistic expression is subverted by administrators taking advantage of the 1988 Supreme Court's Hazelwood v. Kuhlmeier decision. The verdict, siding with the principal, stated, "Educators did not offend the First Amendment by exercising editorial control over the content of student speech so long as their actions were 'reasonably related to legitimate pedagogical concerns."

The Hazelwood decision does not apply to California public schools.

Instead, student publications here are governed by the state's educational code. Perhaps not knowing or not caring about the greater protections enjoyed by student journalists in California and a handful of other states, the principal allegedly sought to water down a story about sexual assault to maintain the school's image.

Then the administration allegedly took it one step further by getting rid of the Introduction to Journalism class this year.

While the school may have been within their legal rights to remove this class under the excuse of low enrollment, it was a bad-faith decision that will severely impede the publication in the coming years as the pipeline of students in the program dries up.

Even when schools provide minimal funding for journalism programs, administrators can still interfere with the publication.

Student journalists should function as independent journalists under the direction of an adult adviser, but are often treated by administrators as an extension of the school's public relations department — essentially, they're told they can't make the school look bad even if what they write is the truth.

As journalists, students must learn to seek the truth and publish stories without fear or favor, pointing out the bad along with the good.

Glazer's alleged suppression of The Oracle on multiple fronts speaks volumes to the prevalence of censorship in student journalism, even in liberal states like California.

Though eliminating the class may be within the school's rights, pressuring writers to change the article and reassigning the adviser just to protect the school's image undermines the ethos of good journalism and teaches the wrong lessons.

Student journalists serve a crucial role within communities and are the cornerstone of a free press.

Every school deserves to have real student journalism, and every student publication deserves an environment where they aren't punished for or threatened for doing their essential work of tackling tough, sometimes uncomfortable issues.

If the First Amendment's protection of journalistic expression can discriminate between a classroom and a newsroom, it has failed to protect journalists everywhere.

"Just the premise of wanting to have so much influence over the publication of this article was, to me, a violation of the rights of the publication," Olson recently told the Mountain View Voice.

The removal of Gomez and the Introduction to Journalism class was unacceptable.

The MVHS administration needs to bring back Gomez as The Oracle's adviser and make a good-faith effort going forward to support independent student journalism. ◆



CA EV mandate does more harm than good

ву Richard**Fan** & Alec**Guan**

In an attempt to combat the planet's continuously rising carAnd although some may argue that going electric will save consumers' money in the long run because they're not filling up their gas tank, other costs undermine For example, the automobile part shortage two years ago cost many people their jobs and \$210 billion in economic losses. ability. Extracting these materials is extremely energy-intensive and massively degrades the land that the mining takes place on.

Although the mining of these minerals may not be as harmful to the whole environment as gas-powered cars, the initial environmental footprint of electric vehicles is worse at the beginning of the vehicle's lifespan. There are even some batteries that have a shorter lifespan than the time it takes to pay back the carbon footprint, which completely defeats the purpose of electric vehicles. Scientists warn that we are reaching the point when climate change becomes irreversible, and this massive undertaking to convert the auto industry to electric might just be what completely tips the scale. So far, most Californians have yet to consider the real-world implications of Newsom's mandate. Taking smaller positive steps one at a time is much better than imposing such a drastic restriction on Californians. \blacklozenge



Adviser Mike Tyler

Printed by Folger Graphics in Hayward, Calif. bon emissions, Gov. Gavin Newsom recently issued an executive order mandating the purchase of

new gasoline-powered vehicles be halted by 2035. Although at first glance this order may seem beneficial in the fight against climate change, there are several issues — both financial and, ironically, environmental — rooted within the idealistic and unrealistic nature of Newsom's new mandate.

One of the major issues with the mandate

is the financial aspect of making expensive electric vehicles the sole option for residents.

According to an article in the Observer, the average cost of buying a gas vehicle is around \$44,000, while the average cost of an electric vehicle is around \$67,000. this hopeful equation.

According to calculations that factor in a car's original cost, the average annual cost to

maintain a gas vehicle is \$8,691, while the cost of maintaining an electric vehicle is about \$10,360.

Newsom's mandate, new mandate and could will not only essary vol place financial a On th burden on the consumers, but it will also namely, f

prove crippling for the car companies.

First of all, the automaking industry makes up 3% of the global economy, and we've seen in the past that slowdowns in the auto industry also lead to problems in the global economy and supply chain. Slowdowns within the automaking industry will also lead to problems in the global supply chain.

Second, facing such a strict mandate, car makers might revolt and could just stop selling the necessary volume of vehicles here.

On the environmental side, EVs also have their downsides, namely, the overmining of rare earth metals like lithium in countries such as Venezuela and Brazil.

Mining a ton of lithium takes approximately 2.2 million liters of water and has a dangerous risk of polluting local water sources, according to the UCLA Institute of the Environment and Sustain-

