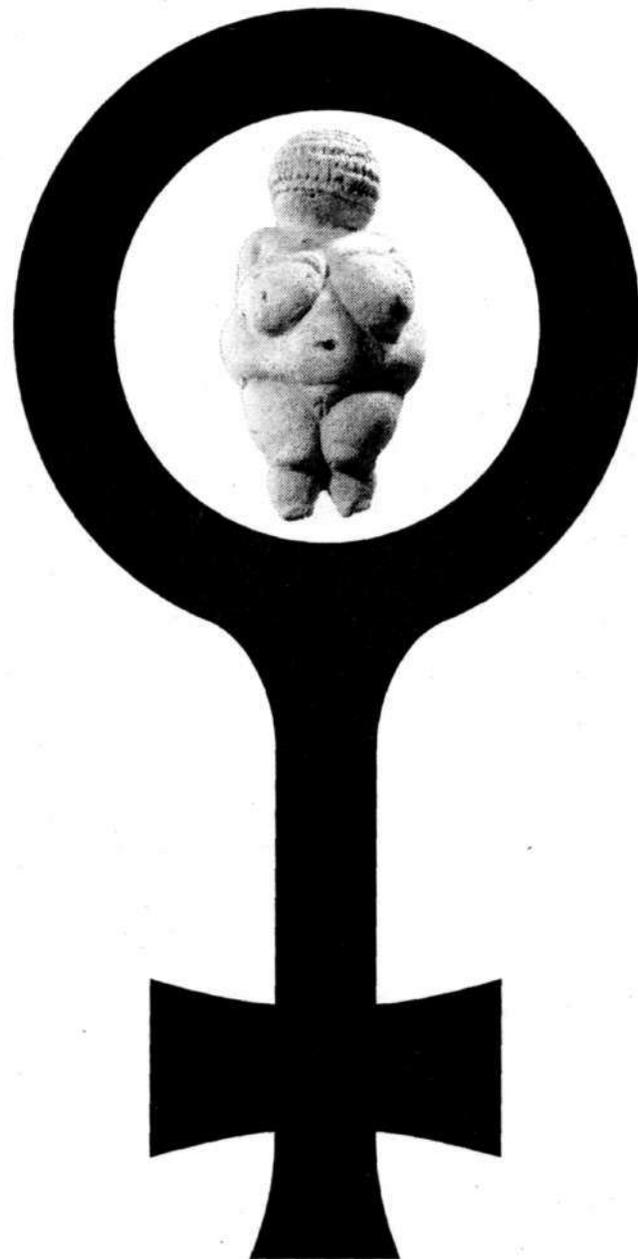


Channell Islands View

Volume 1 Number 6

The Voice of the CSUCI Student Body

March 10 thru 24, 2003



Women's History Month

Venus of Willendorf c. 24,000 - 22,000 BC Oolitic limestone 11.1 cm high (Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna)

Human Cloning Ban Passes

WASHINGTON (Feb. 27) - After a lengthy debate on science and human life, the House on Thursday passed a bill endorsed by President Bush that would ban human cloning and sentence violators to prison and fines as high as \$ 1 million.

In a 241-155 vote, lawmakers decided to ban all cloning even as some urged for an exception so researchers can continue to work toward cures for diseases such as Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and diabetes.

The measure is expected to have an uphill battle in the Senate, where Republicans lack the 60 votes necessary to end debate and force a vote.

Lawmakers in the House maintained that all human cloning research must be banned because a cloned embryo is a human even before implantation in a womb, and to destroy it

for research would be immoral.

"We cannot afford to treat the issue of human embryo cloning lightly," said Rep. Bart Stupak, D-Mich., co-author with Rep. Dave Weldon, R-Fla., of a complete ban. "The human race is not open to experimentation at any level, even the molecular level."

Rep. Sue Myrick, R-N.C., said anything other than a total ban "would license the most ghoulish and dangerous enterprise in human history."

"Congress must act now," Myrick said. "We can no longer wait for another biotech company to claim they have cloned children."

But Rep. James McGovern, D-Mass., argued that the bill would "close the door to important research."

"I can't see how it is moral to look in the eyes of someone with Alzheimer's or Parkinson's and say we're going to stand in the way," McGovern said.

The bill would ban all human cloning - for reproduction or research - and impose a \$ 1 million fine and up to a 10-year prison sentence for violators. The measure passed the House 265-162 during the last legislative session but stalled in the Senate.

Opponents of the bill offered an alternative that would allow research, but it failed in a 231-174 vote.

"This is a turning point in our history," said Rep. James Greenwood, R-Pa., a sponsor of the alternative measure. "This is a question about whether or not we are going to go forward with the most promising medicine of our time."

Bush praised lawmakers for approving the measure. "Today's resounding bipartisan vote in the House demonstrates concern for the profound moral and social issues posed by human cloning," Bush said.

In cloning, genes from an adult cell are implanted into a human egg from which all the genetic material has been removed. The egg is then cultured into an embryo that, if implanted in a womb, would produce an offspring that would be a genetic duplicate of the cell donor.

Supporters of research hope that eventually stem cells can be culled from cloned embryos. The hope is that those stem cells would be genetic matches capable of being transplanted into patients whose cells are damaged by disease.

Lawmakers renewed the effort

to pass a cloning ban after a company's claim last year to have cloned the first human baby. Clonaid's claims were never verified, but it was enough to spur Congress to action.

"Although the cloning announcement appears to be a hoax, there are a growing number of individuals who claim they can and will clone a human being," said House Judiciary Committee Chairman Rep. James Sensenbrenner, R-Wis. "In light of these announcements, it is imperative that Congress acts."

The Campus Greens Discuss Iraq

There was an open discussion about the impending war on Iraq, in the Hub at 12:00 February 24th. The video and discussion was put on by the Campus Greens. The group was lead by Stewart Beckman the head of the club and the discussion was led by faculty professor Renny Christopher. Quite a few people showed up to the event and were eager to voice their opinion on impending war with Iraq. CSUCI student Heromi Arai, said that she was watching the news and she saw how upset people were about the nightclub fire. She was surprised that the United States does not extend empathy outside our own borders. "That is what is sad. "

Other topics of discussion were about what peace really means and that it needs to be a constant state and not just used or practiced in a time of war. Renny made a point that when we look at others we see their differences. We do not look for their commonalities. The feeling of most of the people was that The United States has no right to invade Iraq, International law says that a country can not get involved with another countries doings. We have done this before and we are doing something similar in Iraq. The determination of the group is very high, and they are not going to give up. Paula Neustadt, recognizes that "protesting is what are founders wanted

us to do. It is our right as Americans to protest." Gloria Roman said "Maybe we can't stop a war, but seeing all the people stand up for what they want, was amazing and it is still being talked about." The goal of the Campus Greens is to allow single voices to be heard and make a difference in persuading the government not to go to war. The Campus Greens will be showing a video and holding a discussion every other week in the Hub. If you are interested in joining the Campus Greens or have any questions contact:

Stewart Beckman
Ventura@cagreens.org or
call 805-522-4524

A Bowling Alley on The Channel Islands Campus?

In the last issue of The Channel Islands View, there were two articles that discussed the bowling alley on campus. Both articles mentioned that there are petitions circulating around campus, one in favor of restoring the bowling alley to a functioning facility and one that suggests to preserve it in its current condition though not to be used for bowl-

ing. The A. S. appreciates both of the articles as they assist in getting the word out about the bowling alley issue. However, neither article was complete in reporting where the first set of petitions came from and what the exact intentions are for the petitions.

It is our hope that this explanation will help clarify our reasons for the petitions, our position on the bowling alley, and what our intentions are. Last semester, many students often asked the Associated Students what the situation of and plans for the bowling alley were. Overwhelmingly it seemed that the students who inquired about it were in favor of renovating it for full use. Last semester we

also took preliminary steps to find out what the long-term plans for it are and to find out the feasibility of renovating it. The A. S. voted to use funds from our budget to renovate the bowling alley. As the current student body representatives at Channel Islands, we wanted to get a full picture of how students felt about renovating the bowling alley. Thus, the A.S. decided to circulate petitions at the beginning of this semester. We have circulated BOTH a for and against Bowling Alley Petition. The petition also includes a check-box for students to indicate whether they are CSUN or CSUCI because we want to be sure we gather a true sample of all students at Channel Islands. The current results of the petitions are as follows:

Students that Recommend the Bowling Alley be Renovated:

CSUN 213 CSUCI 195

Students that Do Not Recommend the Bowling Alley be Renovated:

CSUN 2 CSUCI 2

The current head count of all students' attending Channel Islands is 2,250; our count so far shows that over 18% of the

student population are in favor of renovating the bowling alley.

We firmly believe there are numerous reasons for renovating the bowling alley. As the pictures show, the bowling alley is already in place and not in bad shape. It would be much easier and more financially realistic to renovate (with already available funds) the existing facility than to build a new one from the ground up. With the tight state budgets that have already affected schools, the possibility of receiving funds for building a new bowling alley in a different location in the distant future seems unrealistic. Also, we feel that the present bowling alley adds historical value to the campus and community. The bowling alley provided a place for positive activity and interaction within the old state hospital and can offer even more to the growing Channel Islands campus life. Some of the many possibilities include a campus bowling club, bowling classes, a unique place to hold fundraisers and it could be used by staff, faculty, or student parties. Also, bowling competitions could be held between future student residents (whom are scheduled to arrive in 2004) and even perhaps University Glen residents. The bowling alley on campus would offer students a safe, fun and

local recreational activity. It could also serve as a place for art students to display their work with rotating exhibits. The Channel Islands art department could also help design and create a unique bowling alley logo. When prospective students make a list of positive reasons to choose CSUCI as their school, the bowling alley would be one extra mark on that list. We earnestly believe that the renovation of the bowling alley would add to the campus and not detract from it at all.

We also want to address the issue of the Art Complex that recently opened this past fall and that sits adjacent to the bowling alley. We are aware that art classes are held in the studio and are sensitive to concerns regarding noise from the bowling alley. As students, we are committed to our academic pursuits and training for our future careers. We do not want to interfere with the conduction of the art classes. We propose that the bowling alley have open hours when classes are not meeting. We know that this semester, as with the fall, art classes were held Monday through Thursday from 8a.m to 7p.m and 7p.m. to 9:50p.m. two nights a week. This leaves open two nights a week, Friday, and weekends. We believe and hope that a compromise, as such, can

be made. Another factor to the shared building space is the west entrance that leads into the south quad. This entrance would not have to be closed because the bowling alley has a separate door that would remain closed during class times without hindrance to the main entrance, therefore neither the ventilation nor the aesthetic view of the south quad would be affected. There are a few other issues to be worked out with respect to the Art Complex, and again we hope respectful agreements can be reached.

One last note, our primary purpose for this statement was to inform students who the Associated Students of CSUN at CI are and to express what our long-term vision of the bowling alley is. We are still in the exploratory phase of finding out exactly what it needs to be renovated for full use. We are thankful to all the students who have put together The Channel Island View and for giving us this space. Also, we thank all the students who have helped our efforts thus far. We encourage all students to voice your opinion and concerns. If you have not signed either the for or against petition and would like to...and if you would like more information on any events that A.S.. sponsors, please call us at 437-8820!

Confusion Clarified: A.S. of CSUN@CSUCI

Who We Are

Eleven years ago, the CSUN students who attended the Ventura extension campus expressed their need for representation by a student body government that attended the same campus and understood their unique needs. It was in 1992! that the Associated Students of CSUN Ventura campus was formed to fulfill that role. When Channel Islands opened its doors to Northridge students in

1999; the A.S. changed its name to the Associated Students of CSUN at Channel Islands. We have grown and become more vibrant with each passing year. Some of you may be wondering when Northridge students will be gone...well; CSUN students will be here through 2006-2007. Given the geographical distance from Northridge, many of us have taken all or the majority of our classes at Channel Islands. I can confidently say that many (perhaps most) CSUN at CI students identify themselves as

Channel Islands students. I'm wanted to let students know, sure all of us, whether CSUN or whether CSUCI or CSUN, that CSUCI, are at Channel Islands all the events we conduct are because we are excited to be a intended for all students. There part of a new and developing are many events that the A.S. CSU and because we feel there has sponsored in the past that is something special about you may have attended. Some Channel Islands. That said, it's of these include museum trips to important to note that the CSUN the Getty, IMAX, Museum of at CI President, Kirsten Moss, is Tolerance, La Brea Tar Pits, his- BOTH a CSUN and CSUCI stu- torical campus tours, Annual dent.

Campus Walks, Earth Day, Cinco De Mayo, Dia De Los Muertos, Valentine's Day Bash, we are and what we have done BMX Stunt show, Teach-in, at Channel Islands. We also canned food drive, blood drive,

student orientations and more. These events have been funded through CSUN student fees that have been allocated to the A. S. of CSUN at CI for it's students at Channel Islands. It has also been this source of student fees that helped create the HUB and pay for the TV satellite. Our goal has been to serve students at Channel Islands. It is exciting to see CSUCI preparing to establish it's own A.S., which we look forward to working with for the good of the whole Channel Islands community.

Women's History Month

How Women's History month came to be
 In 1911 in Europe, March 8 was first celebrated as International Women's Day. In many European nations, as well as in the United States, women's rights were a political hot topic. Woman suffrage - winning the vote - was a priority of many women's organizations. Women (and men) wrote books on the contributions of women to history. But with the economic depression of the 1930s which hit on both sides of the Atlantic, and then World War II, women's rights went out of fashion. In the 1950s and 1960s, after Betty Freidan pointed to the "problem that has no name" -the boredom and isolation of the middle-class housewife who often gave up intellectual and professional aspirations -the women's movement began to revive. With "women's liberation" in the 1960s, interest in women's issues and women's history blossomed. By the 1970s, there was a growing sense by many women that "history" as taught in school -and especially in grade school and high school - was incomplete with attending to "her story" as well. In the United States, calls for inclusion of black Americans and Native Americans helped some women realize that women

were invisible in most history courses. And so in the 1970s many universities began to include the fields of women's history and the broader field of women's studies. In 1978 in California, the Education Task Force of the Sonoma County Commission on the Status of Women began a "Women's History Week" celebration. The week was chosen to coincide with International Women's Day, March 8. The response was positive. Schools began to host their own Women's History Week programs. The next year, leaders from the California group shared their project at a Women's History Institute at Sarah Lawrence College. Other participants not only determined to begin their own local Women's History Week projects, but agreed to support an effort to have Congress declare a national Women's History Week. Three years later, the United States

Congress passed a resolution establishing National Women's History Week. Co-sponsors of the resolution, demonstrating bipartisan support, were Senator Orrin Hatch, a Republican from Utah, and Representative Barbara Mikulski, a Democrat from

Congress expanded the week to a month, and the U.S. Congress has issued a resolution every year since then, with wide support, for Women's History Month. The U.S. President also issues a proclamation annually of Women's History Month. To further extend the inclusion of



tory in the history curriculum (and in everyday consciousness of history), the President's Commission on the Celebration of Women in History in America met through the 1990s. One result has been the effort towards establishing a

Maryland. This encouraged even wider participation in Women's History Week. Schools focused for that week on special projects and exhibitions honoring women in history. Organizations sponsored talks on women's history. The National Women's History Project began distributing materials specifically designed to support Women's History Week, as well as materials to enhance the teaching of history through the year, to include notable women and women's experience. In 1987, at the request of the National Women's History Project,

National Museum of Women's History for the Washington, DC, area, where it would join other museums such as the American History Museum. The purpose of Women's History Month is to increase consciousness and knowledge of women's history: to take one month of the year to remember the contributions of notable and ordinary women, in hopes that the day will soon come when it's impossible to teach or learn history without remembering these contributions.

Medea Speaks to the Women of Corinth

The iridescent silk of the last of the gowns I brought from Kolchis has not faded, but the hem is ragged from brushing the rough dirt of your alleyways.

You tell me that I feel too much, that my voice is raised too loud that I fling out my arms too wide that I am not moderate and for this you call me savage.

Yes, I fling my arms wide my heart beats hard in my chest my skin welcomes the touch of the sun and my breathing quickens.

I would rather die in gory crimson than live in your shades of gray.

—Renny Christopher



Faces of America - Part of Women's History Month!

March 13, 2003 in the Conference Hall #1 @ 6:30 pm

What is "Faces of America"?

"Faces" is a 65-minute one-person show. There are 9 characters, each of a different ethnicity, which tell their experience of being an American. One actor portrays all the characters. The show is self-contained and travels across the country with its own set, sound, costumes, props, and lighting design.

For More Information Call 437-8932

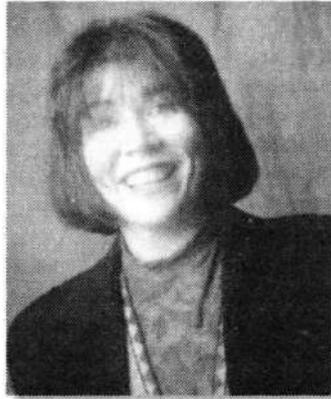


Photo: Doug Barber

Rebecca Adamson
(b. 1950)
Labor Leader

Rebecca Adamson, a Cherokee, is Founder and President of First Nations Development Institute (1980), and Founder of First Peoples Worldwide (1997).

She works directly with grassroots tribal communities, and nationally as an advocate on tribal issues since 1970. Her work established a new field of culturally appropriate, values-driven development which created: the first reservation-based micro-enterprise loan fund in the United States; the first tribal investment model; a national movement for reservation land reform; and legislation that established new standards of accountability regarding federal trust responsibility for Native Americans.

Convinced of the importance of her mission, in 1980 Adamson cashed her unemployment check and went to New York City to get funding for her vision. She met with many foundations before securing \$25,000 from the Ford Foundation. Immediately she moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia, to open her first office.

There she transformed an idea into a not-for-profit organization, the First Nations Financial Project, which today - renamed First Nations Development Institute in 1990 - has an annual operating budget of nearly \$3 million.

Ms. Adamson's international work with FPW created the first Indigenous community foundation - The Lumba Aboriginal Community Foundation in Australia; established capacity for the Sans Tribe to secure land tenure in traditional homelands in Botswana, Namibia, and southern Africa; launched an international corporate engagement strategy whereby investment criteria protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples have been adopted by a mutual fund, an index fund, and numerous investment advisors. Ms. Adamson established a Masters in Public and Private Administration (MPPA) scholarship program for Native People at the Yale School of Organization and Management. She also established an MBA scholarship at the Carlson School at the University of Minnesota.

Ms. Adamson serves in the corporate sector as a member of the Board of Directors for the Social Investment Fund (the largest socially responsible mutual fund), the Calvert Small Cap Fund, the Calvert Group Governance Committee (as Co-chair for the Calvert Social Investment Fund Audit Committee), and the Calvert Foundation Board. Ms. Adamson co-founded the Calvert High Social Impact Investments, the first financial instrument whereby mutual fund shareholders and other individual invest in community development loan funds.

Ms. Adamson serves in the non-profit sector on the Board of Governors for Indiana University's The Center on Philanthropy, the Board of Directors for Corporation for Enterprise Development, The Bay Foundation, Josephine Bay Paul and C. Michael Paul Foundation, The Bridgespan Group, and the Council on Foundations. She is on the National Editorial Advisory Committee for Indian Country Today, and the Editorial Advisory Board for Native Americas.

In 2002, Ms. Adamson was selected by the Virginia Foundation for Women as one of eight Virginia Women in History honorees, and she is the 2001 recipient of the Independent Sector's John W Gardner Leadership Award, which honors outstanding individuals working in the voluntary sector to build, mobilize, or unify people, institutions, or causes. Ms. Adamson numerous awards include the Council on Foundations' the Robert W. Scrivner Award for creative and innovative grantmaking, the National Center for American Indian Enterprise Development's Award as well as Ms. Magazine's "Women of the Year". In 1998, she was named one of the top ten Social Entrepreneurs of the Year by Who Cares Magazine.



Photo: Erich Hartman/Magnum Photos

Rachel Carson
(b. 1907)

Scientist and Environmentalist

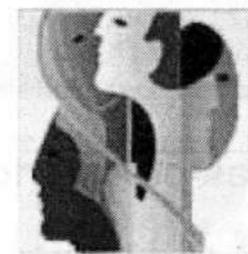
In 1962 Rachel Carson's pioneering and meticulously researched expose, *Silent Spring*, identified the devastating and irrevocable hazards DDT, one of the most powerful pesticides the world had known.

This disclosure helped set the stage for the environmental movement of the late 20th century. The book's publication caused a firestorm of controversy. Some of the attacks were very personal, questioning Carson's integrity and even her sanity.

Carson, a renowned nature author and a former marine biologist with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, had grown up with an enthusiasm for nature matched only by her love of writing and poetry. Born in 1907 in Springdale, Pennsylvania, the youngest of three children, Rachel's interest in all living things in the woods, meadows and stream near her home was encouraged by her mother, Maria McLean Carson, who remained Rachel's strongest supporter throughout her life.

Determined to be a writer, Rachel entered the Pennsylvania College for Women (now Chatham College), but feeling she did not possess enough imagination to write fiction, she turned to biology which always provided material for her beautiful prose. In 1929, she graduated magna cum laude.

But in 1934, limited finances forced her to withdraw from the doctoral program. With her father's sudden death in 1935, she became responsible for the family's welfare and began her career with the U.S.



National
Women's
History
Project

Bureau of Fisheries.

Her first book *Under the Sea-Wind* published in 1941 did not attract a big audience. Yet, in 1951, Carson's *The Sea Around Us* was an instant success, receiving the National Book Award for nonfiction and remaining on the New York Best bestseller list for 86 weeks. The success of her book allowed Rachel to continue her research and study.

Rachel's interest in the dangers of DDT was rekindled in 1958, by a letter from a friend in Massachusetts bemoaning the number of large birds dying on Cape Code as a result of DDT sprayings. During the four years it took for Rachel Carson to complete the *Silent Spring*, she was fighting breast cancer and then bone cancer.

Her finished work meticulously described how DDT entered the food chain and accumulated in the fatty tissues of animals, including human beings, and caused cancer and genetic damage. First serialized in *The New Yorker* in June 1962, the book alarmed readers across America and, not surprisingly, brought a howl of indignation from the chemical industry.

Anticipating this reaction, Carson included 55 pages of notes and a list of eminent scientists who had read and approved the manuscript. President John F. Kennedy's Science Advisory Committee thoroughly vindicated both *Silent Spring* and its author. As a result, DDT came under much closer government supervision and was eventually banned.

The threats Carson outlined were too frightening to ignore. *Silent Spring* brought a new public awareness that nature was vulnerable to human intervention. Rachel Carson died in 1964. She had overcome extraordinary difficulties and adversities to pioneer a new way of thinking about the connection of all life.



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Linda Chavez-Thompson

Linda Chavez Thompson
(b.1944)
Labor Leader

The daughter of sharecroppers, she worked as an agricultural laborer before joining the labor union, eventually rising through the ranks of the AFL-CIO to become the first person of color, and the first woman, elected to be the Executive Vice-President of the AFL-CIO in 1995.

Chavez-Thompson, a second generation Mexican American, was born in Lubbock, Texas, in 1944. As one of eight children whose parents were cotton sharecroppers, she began working in the west Texas cotton fields in the sum-



**National
Women's
History
Project**

mer when she was only ten. The entire family worked all day in the hot Texas sun with adults earning fifty cents an hour and Linda earning thirty cents an hour. Her back-breaking labor in the scorching cotton fields of west Texas planted the seed of her future career. In Linda's ninth grade year, her family faced severe economic hardship, and she dropped out of high school to help support them. In 1963 at the age of 20, she married her first husband and went to work cleaning houses.

Chavez-Thompson began her trade union career in 1967 when she joined the Laborers' International Union and served as the secretary for the union's Lubbock local, where she began to learn the workings of the labor movement. As the only Spanish-speaking official, she also served as a union representative for the Hispanic American members.

In 1971, she went to work for the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) and held many positions. She became responsible for advanc-

ing legislative, political action, and education programs as well as conducting every level of grievance procedures for membership representation within the AFSCME organization.

In 1995, Chavez-Thompson ran for the office of executive vice-president of the AFL-CIO. With her victory, she became the first woman and the first person of color elected to the top offices of the AFL-CIO. Her election represented a new focus and commitment to the labor movement. As the third ranking leader of the AFL-CIO, she continues to work on forging closer ties between the union movement and women and other minorities and to increase the union's general membership. She is undertaking legislative and educational programs to help the rank and file in its fight against downsizing, budget cuts, and companies that contract out to nonunion sources.

Chavez-Thompson brings to the labor movement the perspective of a woman who has worked low-paying, low status, back-breaking jobs. Her election and work is a constant reminder that indeed women are wives, mothers, grandmothers, and sisters, but that they are also leaders. To expand the dialogue, the points of view, and the

resulting decisions, she feels it is her responsibility to bring more women into leadership positions.

Linda Chavez-Thompson has drawn wide praise from leaders in the labor movement and other sectors of society. Many supporters see her as a bridge between the Latino communities and major cultures. She has become active on many fronts since her election to the AFL-CIO council, serving on the board of governors of the United Way and as a vice chairperson of the Democratic National Committee. She is also a member of the executive committee of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute and the board of trustees for the Labor Heritage Foundation.

Her pioneering work brings together groups previously overlooked in the labor movement and helps create better, future opportunities for all.

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Photo: NASA

Mae C. Jemison

(b. 1956)

Scientist, Educator, and Astronaut

Mae C. Jemison blasted into orbit aboard the space shuttle Endeavour, September 12, 1992, the first woman of color to go into space. The space flight was just one of a series of for this pioneering woman who is now founder and president of two technology companies.

Born in Decatur, Alabama in 1956 and raised in Chicago, Mae is the youngest of three children. Her parents, Dorothy and Charlie Jemison, encouraged, stimulated, and supported their extraordinary varied interests. Mae loved to read and to dance. She enjoyed science fiction as well as pure science. She loved learning about the formation of the universe with its variety of geological periods. Visits to the planetarium helped her learn about the stars and planets, and her ballet and modern dance lessons helped her express her passion for dancing.

She entered Stanford University as a scholarship student at age 16. After graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemical Engineering and fulfilling requirements for

an A.B. in African and Afro-American studies, she earned her doctorate in medicine at Cornell University Medical College.

Prior to joining NASA in 1987, Dr. Jemison worked in both engineering and medicine. Following two and a half years (1983-1985) as Area Peace Corps medical officer for Sierra Leone and Liberia in West Africa, she worked as a General Practitioner in Los Angeles.

As the science mission specialist on the STS-47 Spacelab J flight, a US/Japan joint mission, she conducted experiments in life sciences, material sciences, and co-investigated the Bone Cell Research experiment. After serving six years as a National and Space Administration (NASA) astronaut, Dr. Jemison resigned from NASA in March 1993 to start The Jemison Group, Inc. The Jemison Group, Inc. was established to focus on the beneficial integration of science and technology into daily life.

In 1994, Dr. Jemison founded and chairs The Earth We Share

(TEWS), an annual international science camp where students, ages 12 to 16, work together to solve current global dilemmas. The four-week residential program builds critical thinking and problem skills through an experiential curriculum. TEWS is a program of the Dorothy Jemison Foundation for Excellence, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization.

As a former professor of Environmental Studies at Dartmouth College (1995-2002), she directs the Jemison Institute for Advancing Technology in Developing Countries. The recipient of numerous awards and honors, including induction into the National Women's of Fame, Dr. Jemison also holds a number of honorary doctorates. She serves on several corporate boards of directors as well as on the Texas Governor's State Council for Science and BioTechnology Development.

Dr. Jemison's first book, *Find Where the Wind Goes: Moments From My Life* was published in 2001. The book which includes autobiographical anecdotes was written for teenagers, but is equally engaging for adults. Dr. Jemison loves cats and resides in Houston, a woman pioneering the future, Dr. Jemison speaks nationally and internationally on vital 21st Century issues including science literacy; sustainable development; education; achieving excellence; the importance of increased participation of women and minorities in science and technology fields; and investing in the present to secure the future.



www.nwhp.org



Bob Hsiang Photography

Yuri Kochiyama

(b. 1922)

Civil Rights Advocate

Yuri Kochiyama is a brave pioneer who worked to alliances between diverse cultural groups through her commitment to social justice. For over forty years, she has championed civil rights, protested racial inequality, and supported prisoners in the United States and throughout the world. She has been a strong voice for the importance of ethnic studies, workers' rights, and reparations for the Japanese-Americans incarcerated during WWII.

Kochiyama was born and raised in San Pedro, which at the time was a small working class town on the California coast. Her parents were Japanese immigrants, and she grew up in a sheltered, middle class family. She described herself then as being very provincial, religious, and apolitical. Her birth name was Mary Nakahara.

The bombing of Pearl Harbor changed the life of every

American, but for Yuri, her family, and those of Japanese ancestry, the American dream was shattered forever. Anti-Japanese feelings surged during World War II, and Yuri and her family and 120,000 others of Japanese ancestry — 70 percent of whom were American born citizens, the other 30 percent Japanese immigrants who had been denied the possibility of citizenship - were forcibly removed from their homes and imprisoned in internment camps. As a result of the hysteria and racism, her father was picked up shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and imprisoned at a federal penitentiary. Sadly, he died six weeks after his release. Yuri's family was relocated to an interment camp in Arkansas.

After this experience, she saw the parallel between the way African Americans were treated in the segregated South and the way Japanese Americans had been interned. She realized that the senseless

degradation and brutality that she and others experienced was the result of fear and ignorance caused by racism. Her commitment to eliminate racist assumptions and ideas became the focus of her life.

She married shortly after leaving the internment camp, and moved to New York City with her husband Bill (who was a veteran of the 442nd Infantry). In 1960, the family moved to Harlem - a community thriving with political activity and lived in a low-income housing project surrounded by Latino and Black families. It was in this new neighborhood that Yuri at the age of 40 began her political activism. She became involved with other parents in a grassroots movement to get safer streets and integrated education. On weekends, her children attended the Harlem Parents Committee Freedom School.

Her political involvement transformed much of her thinking and actions. In 1963, she met Malcolm X. Their

friendship and political alliance changed her life and outlook. She joined his group, the Organization for Afro-American Unity, to work for racial justice and human rights.

The murder of Malcolm X in 1965 intensified Yuri's commitment to work for dignity and equality for all people. Through her tireless efforts, she has challenged long-held assumptions about race and has advocated about the struggles of people of color in the U.S. and around the world. One of her current activities is to support reparations for African.

Yuri appreciates addressing young audiences. Her advice includes all of the following: Don't become too narrow. Live fully. Meet all kinds of people. You'll learn something from everyone. Follow what you feel in your heart."



Photo: Michael Provost

Tania Leon b. Havana Cuba Composer and Conductor

Tania Leon, a vital personality on today's music scene and in demand as a composer and conductor, has been recognized for her significant accomplishments as an educator and advisor to arts organizations.

Leon's opera *Scourge of Hyacinths*, staged and designed by Robert Wilson with Leon conducting, has received over 22 performances in Germany, Switzerland, France and Mexico. Based on a radio play by Nobel Prize-winner Wole Soyinka it was commissioned in 1994 by the Munich Biennale, where it won the BMW Prize as best new opera. The aria *Oh Yemanjá* from *Scourge* was recorded by Dawn Upshaw on her *Nonesuch* CD "The World So Wide".

Leon's orchestral work *Desde...* was premiered by the American Composers Orchestra in March 2001 in Carnegie Hall. *Horizons*, written for the NDR Symphony Orchestra of Hamburg premiered at the July 1999 *Hammoniale Festival*, with Peter Ruzicka conducting. In August 2000, *Horizons* had its U.S. premiere at the Tanglewood Contemporary Music Festival, Stefan Asbury

conducting. Leon conducted the work with the *Orchestre Symphonique de Nancy* (France) in March 2002. *Drummin'*, a full-length cross-cultural work for indigenous percussionists and orchestra, was commissioned and premiered in 1997 by *Miami Light Project* and the *New World Symphony*. It opened the 1999 *Hammoniale Festival*, Hamburg.

Many of Leon's works have been recorded, including *Bata*, by the *Foundation Philharmonic Orchestra*, conducted by David Snell and produced by Sir George Martin; *Indigena*, a collection of Leon's chamber music; *Carabali* on the *Louisville Orchestra's First Edition Records*; *Ritual*, for solo piano, and her arrangement of the Cuban song *El Manisero* for *Chanticleer*. Her music is available on *CRI*, *Albany*, *Teldec*, *ATMA*, *Quindecim*, *Newport Classic*, *Leonarda* and *Mode*.

In 1998 she was awarded the *New York Governor's Lifetime Achievement Award*. She has received *Honorary Doctorates*

from *Colgate University* and *Oberlin College* and awards from the *American Academy of Arts and Letters*, *National Endowment for the Arts*, *Chamber Music America*, *NYSCA*, *Lila Wallace/Reader's Digest Fund*, *ASCAP* and *Koussevitzky Foundation*, among others. In 1998 she held the *Fromm Residency* at the *American Academy in Rome*.

Leon was a founding member and first Music Director of the *Dance Theatre of Harlem* establishing their Music Department, Music School and Orchestra. She instituted the *Brooklyn Philharmonic Community Concert Series* in 1978 and in 1994 co-founded the *American Composers Orchestra Sonidos de las Americas Festivals* as *Latin American Music Advisor*. From 1993 to 1997 she was *New Music Advisor* to *Kurt Masur* and the *New York Philharmonic*.

She has been guest conductor with the *Beethovenhalle Orchestra*, *Bonn*, the *Gewandhausorchester*, *Leipzig*, the *Santa Cecilia Orchestra*, *Rome*, the *National Symphony Orchestra of South Africa*, *Johannesburg*, the *Netherlands Wind Ensemble*, *Holland*, and the *New York Philharmonic*, among others. Tania Leon has been the subject of profiles on *ABC*, *CBS*, *CNN*, *PBS*, *Univision* and independent films.

Leon was Visiting Lecturer at *Harvard University*, Visiting Professor at *Yale University* and the *Musikschule in Hamburg*. In 2000 she was named the *Tow Distinguished Professor* at *Brooklyn College*, where she has taught since 1985.

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Photo: Ida Mae Astute/ABC

Robin Roberts
(b. 1960)
Broadcast Journalist

THE pioneering work of Robin Roberts has proven that in the world of sports broadcasting, knowledge, experience, and talent are no longer male domains. Now, as the news anchor on ABC's Good Morning America, Roberts continues to demonstrate the same grace and ease she used giving a play-by-play commentary or interviewing the President of the United States. Her intelligence and manner engage the viewer's attention and involvement.

Robin, the youngest of four children, grew up in a very supportive family on the Mississippi Gulf Coast. Her success demonstrates her ability to expand and refine the skills and confidence she had already developed in high school. She was chosen as class salutatorian and was an exemplary student-athlete.

Attending Southeastern Louisiana University on a basketball scholarship, she graduated cum laude with a degree in communications. Robert credits the scholarship opportunities created by Title IX of the 1972 Education Code for her college education. Her record setting

performance on the women's basketball team earned her a place in Southern Louisiana University's Athletic Hall of Fame.

From early childhood, Robin loved all sports. "No matter what sport it was I loved it, loved it, loved it. Loved every aspect of it, seeing how fast I could run, competing against someone else, etc. Then, in high school my first love was tennis, and I knew there was no way I was going to be a pro, because I did not have the training and started too late."

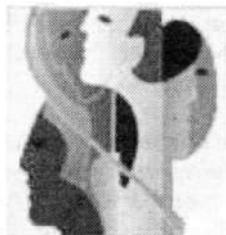
As a young adult, she focused on becoming a sports broadcaster. With this goal, she combined her passion for sports with her interest in journalism. In the years that followed, this combination would come full-circle as her passion became journalism with an interest in sports.

After award-winning sports reporting and anchoring stints in both Atlanta and Nashville, Robin joined ESPN in February of 1990. Through her work as an anchor of ESPN's Sports Center and as host of ABC Sports, she became

recognized as one of the finest broadcasters in the profession.

Displaying her versatility as a commentator, Roberts has been prominent in the coverage of women's and men's college basketball for both ESPN and ABC. She played a primary role in ESPN's coverage of the 1996 Summer Olympics and the 1998 Winter Olympics. In April of 2002, she joined the team at ABC's Good Morning America and other ABC News programs.

Roberts has achieved well-deserved recognition as one of the finest anchors in the country. In 1996, The Women's Institute on Sports and Education created the Robin Roberts Sports Journalism Scholarship. The same year, Roberts received the annual Distinguished Achievement Award in Broadcasting from the University of Georgia's Di Gamma Kappa, the nation's oldest professional broadcasting society. In 2001, she received the President's Award from the Women's Sports Foundation, and in 2002, Ebony magazine named her "Outstanding Journalist" at its Outstanding Women in Marketing and Communications Awards. She is also a three-time Emmy Award Winner, and her broadcasting has garnered dozens of other awards for both distinguished achievement as a broadcaster and her role in expanding options for women in broadcast journalism. Her pioneering work sets a bold example for women everywhere.



**National
Women's
History
Project**



Photo: Reproduced by permission of Harilyn Rousso

Harilyn Rousso

(b. 1946)

Harilyn Rousso, a pioneer activist in both disability rights and feminism, whose informed work and extraordinary talent has empowered countless women and girls with disabilities. Her life and work demonstrate that women and men with disabilities can and should lead the lives they choose.

Harilyn was born in 1946 in Brooklyn, NY, anxious to embrace the world and its challenges. As she described it "I was in a hurry to be born", but her birth was delayed by nurses who were forbidden to let her mother deliver without the doctor present, and the doctor had not yet arrived. As a result of this delay, Harilyn was born with cerebral palsy.

Her strong, supportive mother could not protect her from the misconceptions and stereotypes of others, but family support and her strong sense of self and possibility helped her achieve despite societal barriers. She attended her neighborhood public elementary and high schools.

In 1968, after graduating Magna Cum Laude as a Phi Beta Kappa from Brandeis

University with a Bachelors Degree in Economics, she worked for a while at the Office of Economic Opportunity in Washington, DC. While she was there, she got involved in the Women's Movement and partly as a result, she decided that she was more interested in a career involving helping others. She earned a masters degree in education from Boston University and another masters in social work from New York University.

Her disability rights activism began when she was dropped from a psychotherapy training institute solely because of her disability. Some of the teachers at the institute said having a counselor with cerebral palsy would be too hard for clinic patients to accept. She was asked to leave. To deal with this blatant discrimination, she sought out other therapists with disabilities and learned that many had faced similar experiences; together they formed an advocacy group. Through this and other groups, she had the opportunity for the first time to

meet other women and men with disabilities, and to realize that she and her parents had internalized many negative myths about women with disabilities. For example, it had never occurred to her that she could have both a career and a romantic life until she met disabled women who had both.

In 1979, she started her consulting services, Disabilities Unlimited, to promote equal opportunity and empowerment of people with disabilities, with a particular emphasis on the issues of women. At the same time she worked as a psychotherapist with adolescents and adults, specializing in work with people with disabilities. Understanding the critical need and life-changing importance of role models for girls with disabilities, she founded the Networking Project for Disabled Women and Girls sponsored by the YWCA of the City of New York in 1984. Her goals were to develop and implement a model mentoring and empowerment program for adolescent girls with disabilities. The program offered women and girls with disabilities the opportunity to learn from one another at conferences, workshops, worksites, one-on-one encounters, and special events. Discussions included a wide range of topics from jobs to relationships to sex. Harilyn raised the money to support the project and was also able to facilitate replication of the project in several other cities.

Her work and her writings, and, most recently her artwork—she has also become a painter—presents the powerful message that girls and young women with disabilities do not have to be or become any one thing because they are disabled and female. It is a message that allows for a future of hope and possibility.



Margaret Chase Smith
(1897-1995)

In 1965, the *Independent Women* magazine reported that Margaret Chase Smith declared her candidacy for the Republican nomination for President of the United States, she was continuing her role as political pioneer. She was the first woman elected to both the US House of Representatives and the US Senate and the first Senator to criticize and challenge the tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy.

Born on Dec. 14, 1897, Margaret Madeline Chase was true to the spirit of independence in the state of her birth, Maine. When she graduated from high school, she could not afford to go to college. Instead, she worked at a school, the telephone company, a mill, and a newspaper. Each job gave her new skills and new opportunities to work with a variety of people. In 1922, she established the local chapter of the Business and Professional Club and four years later was elected president of the Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

In 1930, Margaret Chase married Clyde H. Smith, co-owner and publisher of the

Independent Women. When Clyde Smith was elected to Congress in 1936, Margaret served as his secretary, researching material for his speeches and proposals. When he died four years later, she succeeded him in the House of Representatives and began her 33 years of service in Congress.

As a member of the House of Representatives, she often opposed the positions of Republican Party leaders. Although she was frequently criticized for her independent vote, her loyalty was always to the citizens of Maine. When she served on what became the Armed Service Committee, she traveled to many parts of the world to observe the conditions of military personnel, and she became the first non-military woman to sail on an American destroyer in wartime. She also supported appropriation for childcare and helped women in military service by helping to establish WAVES (Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service), the Army-Navy Permanent Nurses Corp, and she worked for retirement benefits, equal pay, and equal rank for women.

Without support from the Republican Party, Smith won the Senate race in Maine in 1948, gaining 70% of the vote. She was re-elected by a 70% majority in 1954, 1960, and 1966. In 1950, as a junior senator, she rose on the floor of the United States Senate to deliver her famous "Declaration of Conscience" 15-minute speech denouncing the smear and bullying tactics of Senator Joseph McCarthy's anti-Communist campaign.

In 1964, after 16 years of distinguished service in the US Senate, Margaret Chase Smith ran for President, seeking the Republican Party nomination. She received 27 nominating votes at the Republican Convention.

In 1973, after serving in the United States Senate for 24 years, Senator Smith lost her seat in an upset election. After leaving the Senate, Smith lectured at colleges and conducted public policy seminars. She wrote for newspapers and magazines and authored *Gallant Women*, biographies of twelve American women, and *Declaration of Conscience* about the American government.

Margaret Chase Smith received innumerable awards and recognition. She was one of the original inductees of the National Women's Hall of Fame in 1973. She received more than 85 honorary degrees and was named Woman of the Year by the Associated Press in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1957. In 1960, *Newsweek* named Smith the Most Valuable Senator. In 1989, she received the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Following complications from a stroke, Margaret Chase Smith died in Skowhegan, Maine in 1995.



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Photo: Veterans Administration

Wilma L. Vaught
(b. 19-0)
Brigadier General, USAF, Retired

Wilma L. Vaught, Brigadier General, USAF (Retired), is one of the most highly decorated military women in United States history. She has pioneered new opportunities for the women who followed her and helped ensure that their courage and bravery would not be forgotten.

As the oldest of two daughters, Wilma was raised in rural Scotland, Illinois. A member of a farm family, she grew up knowing the value of hard work. When she graduated from the University of Illinois in 1957, she immediately took a job in the corporate world but saw little possibility for managerial advancement. After reading an Army recruiting appeal that offered the opportunity to be a manager and supervisor, she joined the Air Force. Her military experience gave her an opportunity to participate in historic events, broaden her education, and work with a committed group of people who she describes as "fascinating, dedicated, well-educated and who almost never say 'can't' and never say 'won't.'"

An important door

opened for Vaught and other women in 1967, when Lyndon Johnson signed into law a measure finally permitting women to be promoted to the level of generals and admirals. That same law also lifted the quotas that had been placed on women in achieving other ranks and allowed for new career opportunities.

While serving in the Air Force, Vaught earned numerous distinctions, including being the first female Air Force officer to attend the Industrial College of the Armed Forces. In addition, she served as Chairperson of the NATO Women in the Allied Forces Committee and was the senior woman military representative to the prestigious Secretary of Defense's Advisory Committee on Women in the Service.

In 1980, her father had the honor of pinning a star on his daughter's shoulder when she became the first woman in the comptroller career field to be promoted to Brigadier General. In 1982, Brigadier General Vaught was made the Commander of one of the

largest geographical command in the military. When she retired in 1985, she was one of only three female generals in the Air Force and one of seven female generals in the United States Armed Forces. She has received numerous military decorations and other honors, including the Defense and Air Force Distinguished Service Medals, the Air Force Legion of Merit, the Bronze Star, and the Vietnam Service Award with four stars. She is also the first woman to command a unit receiving the Joint Meritorious Unit Award.

The many "firsts" she achieved helped pave the way for thousands of other military women to be judged based on their abilities — not their gender. However, General Vaught's most lasting contribution will be her successful efforts to establish the Women in Military Service for America Memorial. As president of the Women's Memorial Foundation board of directors, Vaught spearheaded the campaign that raised over \$20 million for the memorial. On October 16, 1997, the Women's Memorial, standing at the main gateway to Arlington National Cemetery, was dedicated. Generations of women veterans and their families and friends, gathered to honor the past, present, and future of women in the military. The Women's Memorial stands as a place where the American people and visitors from around the world can learn of the courage and bravery of tens of thousands of American women who, like Wilma Vaught, have pioneered the future.



Photo: Joanne Savio

Rebecca Walker
(b. 1969)

Youth Organizer and Writer

Named by Time Magazine as one of the fifty future leaders of America, Rebecca Walker is an important younger voice calling for social change and personal transformation. An author and activist, Ms. Walker publishes widely and is the co-founder of the Third Wave Foundation, the only national, activist, philanthropic organization for young women aged 15-30.

Born in 1969 in Jackson, Mississippi to parents deeply committed to the Civil Rights Movement, she has continued the work of her parents. Her mother, Alice Walker, would a Pulitzer Prize winning writer, and her father, Mel Leventhal, would continue his work as a Civil Rights lawyer seeking equal protection for all people. In her most recent book, *Black White and Jewish: Autobiography of a Shifting Self*, Rebecca writes poignantly about the challenges and blessings of growing up biracial. While some saw her birth in the segregated South as "an outrage and an oddity," others saw it as "a symbol of harmony and the triumph of love over hate." This was her legacy to reconcile.

Her parents divorced when she was a child, and Ms.

Walker grew up in San Francisco and New York City, moving back and forth between California and New York every two years. After high school, she attended Yale University and graduated Cum Laude in May 1992.

After college, she founded Third Wave Direct Action Corporation, a national non-profit organization devoted to cultivating young women's leadership and activism. In their first summer, Third Wave initiated an historic emergency youth drive that registered over 20,000 new voters in inner cities across the United States. In 1998, this organization became the Third Wave Foundation.

Her message of positive activism is delivered through her speaking, organizing, and writing. She began writing in high school, and in college became a contributing editor to Ms. Magazine, discussing the issues of reproductive freedom, domestic violence, and sexuality. She has been published in many magazines, and is widely anthologized.

Her first book, an edited anthology *To be Real: Telling the Truth and Changing*

the Face of Feminism (Anchor/Doubleday, November 1995), explores young women's struggles to reclaim and redefine feminism. The divergent points of view in the anthology testify to Walker's belief in honoring diverse and conflicting ideas to reach a larger and more productive goal. Her forthcoming anthology, Putting Down the Gun: New Masculinity (Riverhead Books, 2003) takes a look at how feminism has helped to shape the other gender.

Her work is a declaration of the power of young women to create their own lives and shape their own vision for the future. She speaks for a generation that has a different vantage point on the world than their parents — a generation whose lives will span much of the 21st century, a generation that will face 21st century problems and need to be able create 21st century solutions.



Is a Woman's Right to Abortion Safe?

By Becca Glazier

The United States Supreme Court is possibly the most powerful institution in America. The Supreme Court has made landmark decisions through the years, allowing and then overturning "separate but equal" education, deciding to what extent privacy is a constitutional right, and, our current focus, securing women's right to choice. The current make up of the Supreme Court is likely to change drastically in the near future and such a change might result in elimination of a

woman's right to choose. The Court is currently divided, but still in support of the Roe v. Wade decision, but only by a razor thin 5-4 margin. Given the age and abilities of some of the current Justices, many political analysts are predicting that one to two Justices will retire during President Bush's term.

Bush has called Justices Scalia and Thomas, two of the most ardent anti-choice advocates in the Court, his "model Justices." If the two pro-choice Justices who are expected to retire do so, the Roe v. Wade decision could be in

serious jeopardy. The President's replacement Justices have to be deliberated on by the Senate Judiciary Committee and voted on by the entire Senate. Since we have Bush as President and a Republican majority in both the house and the senate, the impending nominations are not looking good for women. People have to make it known that upholding Roe v. Wade is preeminently important and that we refuse to take a step backward in women's rights. Women's History Month is the time to remember what women

with unwanted pregnancies have struggled for. Historically, women have been fighting for generations for their right to choose. This month we have to remember and honor the efforts of these women and adamantly refuse to go back to the days of coat hangers and back alley abortions.

Protect Women's Rights... Vote!



Supreme court rules in favor of anti-abortion activists

WASHINGTON (Reuters)

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled on Wednesday that the federal extortion and racketeering laws cannot be used against anti-abortion activists sued for engaging in a nationwide conspiracy to shut down health clinics.

By an 8-1 vote, the high court in an opinion by Chief Justice William Rehnquist reversed the judgment that the activists had committed extortion and violated the racketeering law in a case that began in 1986.

The ruling was a victory for Operation Rescue, the Pro-Life Action League and three of the league's leaders. They were sued by the National Organization for Women and others for tactics, including violent demonstrations, to block access to clinics.

The lawsuit invoked the federal extortion and racketeering laws

and charged the activists illegally conspired to use violence and intimidation to drive clinics out of business.

The ruling does not affect the Freedom of Access to Clinic Entrances Act, which became law in 1994, after the lawsuit was filed. The federal law bars use of force, threats or blockades to interfere with access to reproductive health care.

Since the Supreme Court's landmark 1973 ruling that women have a constitutional right to an abortion, the justices have decided a series of issues, including various abortion restrictions and cases about abortion protests.

A jury in 1998 in Chicago found the anti-abortion groups violated the extortion and racketeering laws and awarded the plaintiffs \$258,000 in damages.

The defendants were barred from trespassing, setting up

blockades or behaving violently at abortion clinics for 10 years.

A U.S. appeals court upheld the judgment, including the nationwide injunction issued against the groups.

The Supreme Court reversed the ruling, lifting the nationwide injunction.

Rehnquist said the federal law on extortion only applied when someone else's property has been "obtained," or acquired, which he said did not happen in the abortion case.

He said it was undisputed that the anti-abortion activists, interfered with and disrupted the health clinics, and that some of their acts were criminal.

REHNQUIST: COERCION, NOT EXTORTION

But even when they shut down the clinics, the activists did not engage in extortion, Rehnquist

said, adding that the crime of coercion more accurately described their actions.

If the distinction between extortion and coercion is to be abandoned, such a significant expansion of the extortion law's reach must come from Congress, not the courts, he said.

Without extortion, there was an insufficient basis for the racketeering violations, Rehnquist he concluded.

Justice John Paul Stevens was the lone dissenter.

He said the court's "murky opinion" seemed to hold that the extortion law covered nothing more than the acquisition of tangible property. He said no other federal court has ever interpreted the law so narrowly.

Stevens said Congress in 1994 enacted specific legislation responding to the concerns that

gave rise to the case.

"The principal beneficiaries of the court's dramatic retreat from the position that federal prosecutors and federal courts have maintained throughout the history of this important statute will certainly be the class of professional criminals whose conduct persuaded Congress that the public needed federal protection from extortion," he said.

Abortion rights activists expressed disappointment.

Gloria Feldt, president of Planned Parenthood Federation of America, vowed that the group will not allow the decision "to be a green light for anti-choice terrorists."

Jay Sekulow, chief counsel of the American Center for Law and Justice, which represented Operation Rescue, called the decision "a tremendous victory for those who engage in social protests."



Dolores Huerta

Dolores Huerta
Cofounder of the
United Farm
Workers union

Dolores Huerta is the most prominent Chicana (Mexican American woman) labor leader in the United States. She is cofounder and first vice president of the United Farm Workers union. For more than thirty years she has dedicated her life to the struggle for justice and dignity for migrant farm workers. Honored with countless community service, labor, Hispanic, and women's awards, Huerta is a role model for Mexican American women.

Huerta attended schools in her hometown of Stockton, California. Then, unlike most Hispanic women of her generation, she went on to college. She earned a teaching certificate, but was frustrated with the limitations of the job.



Joan Baez

Joan Baez

Joan Baez was born in Staten Island, New York. Her father was a physicist, born in

She realized she wanted to do more than just teach children. She wanted to help those who came to school barefoot and hungry. Huerta soon found her niche in community work and social activism. In the mid-1950s, she began to work for the

Community
Service
Organization

(CSO), a Mexican American self-help association founded in Los Angeles. She registered people to vote, organized citizenship classes for immigrants, and pressed local governments for improvements in barrios (Spanish-speaking neighborhoods). As a result of her skills, the CSO sent her to the California capital of Sacramento to work as a lobbyist (a person who persuades legislators to vote for certain laws). Then, during the late 1950s, Huerta became concerned about the living and working conditions of farm workers. Since before World War II, life for migrant farm workers had been incredibly harsh. They worked in the hot sun for hours, picking crops such as grapes, tomatoes, and cotton. During the often cool nights, they slept in run-down shacks or in their cars if they could not afford a room. Farm

Mexico, and her mother of Scottish and English descent. She grew up in New York and California, and when her father took a faculty position in Massachusetts, she attended Boston University and began to sing in coffeehouses and small clubs. Bob Gibson invited her to attend the 1959 Newport Folk Festival where she was a hit.

Vanguard Records signed Baez and in 1960 her

owners paid the workers poor wages. Sometimes workers were paid fifty cents for every basket they picked. Other times they were paid only twenty cents. Some owners paid even less, subtracting from a worker's pay for any water he or she drank in the fields during the hot day. Many of the workers were Mexicans or Mexican Americans who knew little English. Farm owners often took advantage of this, swindling the workers out of the money they had rightfully earned for their day's hard labor.

Huerta joined the Agricultural Workers Association, a community interest group in northern California. Through her work with the AWA, she met Cesar Chavez, the director of the CSO in California and Arizona. Chavez shared her deep interest in farm workers. Unhappy with the CSO's unwillingness to form a union for farm workers, Chavez and Huerta eventually branched off to found the National Farm Workers Association in Delano, California, in 1962. After 1972 this influential union would be known simply as the United Farm Workers (UFW). As second-in-command to Chavez, Huerta helped shape and guide the union. In 1965, when Delano grape workers went on strike, she devised the strategy for the strike and led the workers on the picket lines.

Afterward, she became the union's first contract negotiator. In the late 1960s, she directed the grape boycott on the

east coast, the primary distribution point for grapes. Her work there helped bring about a successful grape boycott across the nation. Huerta's style was forceful and uncompromising. However, she succeeded in bringing together feminists, community workers, religious groups, Hispanic associations, student protestors, and peace groups. All were united to fight

for the rights of migrant farm workers. Victory finally came in 1975 when California Governor Jerry Brown signed the Agricultural Labor Relations Act. This was the first bill of rights for farm workers ever enacted in America. It legally allowed them to form a union that would negotiate with farm owners for better wages and working conditions.

Girls in McDonald's

At McDonald's in San Diego
a girl is 15 cents short.

She looks panicked, says
I'm so sorry, that's all I have, I'm so sorry.
The retired man in line behind her,
who can afford to be generous,
hands her a quarter.
When she gets the change
she tries to hand him back the dime.
He says, keep it, then you won't be broke.

She wears red tights, green fatigues
cut off at the knee and a ragged
t-shirt that says "Born to Die. Who Cares?"
a studded leather jacket too big for her,
dark eye makeup, blond hair across her face.
The seat of her pants is dirty
from sitting in the street.
She is 14.
She is a runaway.
She needs
love, a job, shelter
a reason not to go on drugs.
A reason not to die today.

Behind the counter
a worker argues
with the assistant manager,
says she had 45 minutes overtime
and it wasn't in her check.
She repeats it over and over,
desperation rising.
She is pregnant.
It just shows beneath the uniform smock.
Her nametag says "Maria."

Maybe the runaway worked at McDonald's
back home
wherever that was
seems like long ago and far away to her now
as she stares into space.

Maybe she could move in with Maria
go to high school days
take care of the baby nights while
Maria goes to college.
Maybe they could make their own world.
Maybe they could matter to each other
since they don't matter to anyone else.

—Renny Christopher

Continued on page 15

Joan Baez (cont.)

olence. She was sometimes jailed for her protests. Joan Baez married David Harris, a Vietnam draft protestor, in 1968, and he was in jail for most of the years of their marriage. They divorced in 1973, after having one child, Gabriel Earl.

In 1967, the Daughters of the American Revolution denied Joan Baez permission to perform at Constitution Hall, resonating with their famous denial of the same privilege to Marian Anderson. Early in her career, Joan Baez stressed historical folk songs, adding political songs to her repertoire during the 1960s. Later, she added country songs and more mainstream popular music, though always including many songs with political messages. She supported such organizations as Amnesty International and Humanists International. Joan Baez continues to speak and sing for peaceful solutions to violence in the Middle East and Latin America.

With a B.A. from Howard University and an M.A. from Cornell University, Morrison taught at Texas Southern University, Howard University, State University of New York at Albany and at Princeton.

Her first novel was published in 1970, *The Bluest Eye*. She followed with *Sula* in 1973, *Song of Solomon* in 1977, *Tar Baby* in 1981, *Beloved* in 1987, *Jazz* in 1992 and *Paradise* in 1998. *Beloved* won a Pulitzer Prize; Morrison was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1993.

In her novels, she focuses on the experience of black Americans, particularly emphasizing black women's experience in an unjust society and the search for cultural identity. She uses fantasy and mythic elements along with realistic depiction of racial, gender and class conflict.

"Tell us what it is to be a woman so that we may know what it is to be a man. What moves at the margin. What it is to have no home in this place. To be set adrift from the one

Women's Health Coverage

Women in this country are being denied basic health care coverage, a situation that seriously compromises their health and violates anti-discrimination law. Insurance plans routinely cover prescription drugs, but fail to cover prescription contraceptives and related medical visits and exams. Half of all fee-for-service health plans do not cover any contraceptive method at all, and only one-third cover oral contraceptives. Only 39% of HMOs cover all five of the leading FDA-approved reversible contraceptives.

The Equity in Prescription Insurance and Contraceptive Coverage Act would ensure that insurance policies that already cover prescription drugs and devices also include coverage for prescription contraceptives and related medical services. This legislation is a crucial step in ensuring equitable health care for American women. To not cover contraceptives violates anti-discrimination laws. Contraceptives coverage would reduce gender disparity and health care costs. Women of reproductive age spend approximately 68 percent more than men in out-of-pocket health care costs. Much of this disparity results from the lack of coverage for reproductive health care. Contraceptive equity legislation will significantly reduce this unjust financial burden for women and their families. By covering contraceptives the health care fields will dramatically reduce the cost and bur-

My Grandmother's Electric Shock Treatment

When they kill you with electricity they put you in a chair. When they cure you with it they strap you to a table, as they strapped her,

den of unwanted pregnancies and at the same time benefits women's health.

Lack of insurance coverage forces many women to choose less expensive and less reliable methods of contraception, increasing the likelihood of unintended pregnancy. By eliminating financial barriers to effective contraception, contraceptive equity legislation will reduce the number of unintended pregnancies, and ultimately, the number of abortions.

Federal Funding of Abstinence Only Education!

Since 1997, Congress allocated well over half a billion dollars to education programs that teach abstinence-only-until-marriage (often referred to as abstinence-only). By law, these programs must have as their "exclusive purpose, teaching the social, psychological, and health gains to be realized by abstaining from sexual activity." Programs that emphasize abstinence but also teach about contraception and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (often referred to as comprehensive sexuality education) are not eligible for this money. Among other conditions, abstinence-only programs must also convey that "a mutually faithful monogamous relationship in [the] context of marriage is the expected standard of human sexual activity" and that "sexual activity outside of the context of marriage is likely to have harmful psychological and physical effects." Since this restrictive brand of

screaming and punching and fighting all the way, and she was strong—a swimmer who could beat the waves, swim out to sea and back, her dark dolphin head above the water. But she lost this one and they whacked her with 20,000 volts. Her crime was refusing to

abstinence education was adopted as part of the 1996 welfare reform bill, Congress has imposed it on two other federal programs. With these three programs, federal funding for abstinence education now totals over \$100 million per year. In contrast, no federal money whatsoever is spent on comprehensive sex education. Legislation that would authorize the continued use of federal tax dollars to support programs that exclusively teach abstinence was recently approved in the House as part of a broader welfare reauthorization bill. Consideration of the proposal now moves to the Senate. While this bill affects only one of the three federal abstinence-only programs, it is important to oppose any continued funding of these harmful programs in their current form.

Abstinence only education could ultimately endanger the countries young peoples health. Medically-accurate sexuality education is becoming the exception rather than the rule. As a result, more students lack basic information that they need to protect their health. The reality is that 90 percent of Americans have intercourse before marriage, and 50 percent of teens are sexually active by the time they leave high school. It is irresponsible and dangerous not to provide kids with the knowledge necessary to prevent pregnancy and STDs. You could also argue that abstinence only educational programs are discriminatory. Because absti-

accept her husband's divorcing her, refusing to go peacefully to work at her job in the laundry, refusing to take care of the child who'd always been daddy's girl in looks, in mind. Her crime was refusing to accept rejection. And so they

nence education is only taught in the context of marriage it excludes gay and lesbian teens. As a result these programs are hostile to lesbians and gays and it violates these students' rights to go to school in a place that is supposed to be free from discrimination. By educating students in this way, it denies the kids the rights to understand sex and relationships rather than fear it. The instructors are censored to omit topics that are essential to prevention of STD's and family planning.

zapped her into acceptance. After that she didn't drink or carouse or hang out in bars. I would have liked to have known her when she was evil and strong, before the voltage tamed her.

--Renny Christopher

Nora Jones Steals the Grammy's

By Geoff Boucher,
Times Staff Writer

NEW YORK —

Norah Jones, a young, jazz-trained Texan who found her song-writing voice in the small clubs in this city, dominated the 45th annual Grammy Awards on Sunday night by capturing the marquee categories of year's best album, record and new artist. The diminutive Jones, wide-eyed and beaming, seemed as surprised as anyone that her debut album had

so thoroughly swept an event that many thought would belong to Bruce Springsteen.

The veteran New Jersey rock hero was expected by many to be celebrated for his album "The Rising," a Sept. 11-themed work that seemed to have the right resonance for the show's return to New York after five years in Los Angeles. Instead, Springsteen settled for three trophies in the rock sub-categories and, perhaps showing the healing process of a community, none of the New Yorkers who acted as rotating hosts mentioned the felling of the World Trade Center in 2 0 0 1 .

The 23-year-old Jones said she expected to hear Springsteen's name in the best album category. "I expected that, too. This is insane. I was happy with two. I didn't need this." Jones walked away with five, while the "Come Away With Me" album also won a songwriting award for Jesse Harris, producer of the year for Arif Mardin and the best engineering honor for Husky Hoskulds and Jay Newland. The surprise win for Jones has cemented the reputation for the Grammy's as an unpredictable entertainment gala. With wins for the "O, Brother Where Art Thou" soundtrack as best album last year and for Steely Dan's "Two Against Nature" the previous year, the voters in the National Academy of Recording Arts & Sciences have proven difficult to handicap. Unlike those albums, however, Jones had in her corner a potent, ubiquitous hit song in "Don't Know Why," a song that suggests summer days,

wind chimes and bittersweet romance. Harris, who wrote the song three years ago, shared it with Jones after they met in Texas and started playing the club scene here. Harris performed on the demos that landed Jones her record deal with Blue Note.

"I think I can say that everybody involved thought that if it sold 100,000 records that would be great," Harris said. "Come Away With Me" has now sold more than 6 million copies worldwide. The sales and Grammy success recall that of Alicia Keys, another young piano-playing songwriter who, as it turned out, presented Jones with her trophy for best new artist. Mardin, the producer, has guided famous voices such as Barbra Streisand, Aretha Franklin and Bette Midler. "She is right up there with them," Mardin said backstage. Mardin, who said he hopes to work with Jones on a follow-up effort, called her "a sincere artist" in the mold of Willie Nelson or John Prine. Springsteen tied with the Dixie Chicks for the second most wins, with three each. The female trio was nominated in the best album category for the second time in three years and has become one their genre's most consistent favorites among the academy's 13,000 voters.

Other multiple winners included Eminem, Coldplay, India.Arie and Nelly. All told, the academy gives out awards in 104 categories. The show broke with tradition in that it was the first Grammys without a single formal host. Instead, famous faces associated with New York, such as Sean "P. Diddy" Combs, Willem Dafoe and Ed Bradley, took turns. The crowd at Madison Square Garden made it clear their heart was with Springsteen by cheering "Bruuce!" when his nominations were read aloud or when he took the stage twice to perform. Grammy officials had wanted to shift last year's gala to the East Coast as a gesture of support following the destruction of the World Trade Center but could not for logistical reasons.

There was some expectation that artists might use stage time to talk about the situation in Iraq — many artists have trumpeted their views in interviews and advertisements — but other than fleeting, vague comments by Fred Durst of Limp Bizkit

and Bonnie Raitt, there was no politics in the music mix. Grammy officials denied the whispers backstage that presenters had been specifically asked not to drift into geopolitical areas. Some artists said they were instructed only to be brief. Others talked about war backstage off camera. "It's tough to keep your lip buttoned at this time," said Art Garfunkel, who said he wasn't sure it was appropriate to bring politics into the Grammy Awards ceremony. He and old partner Paul Simon were given a career achievement award. The shouts backstage, however, were about the night's sensation. "She is an amazing talent," country singer Faith Hill said of Jones, adding that the newcomer's CD has been dominating her stereo for weeks. "It's in my house, it's in my car, it's in my truck" Other young singer-songwriters, such as John Mayer and Avril Lavigne, had memorable stage turns, and Mayer won in the pop male performance, but Mayer said backstage that only Jones so far has been able to "make an album that people will remember in 20 years." Jones, however, seemed more overwhelmed by the history that has already been made. "I was nervous and about halfway through I saw Aretha Franklin sitting in the front row and that freaked me out," the singer said.

Neither jazz nor classical awards were presented during the broadcast, nor was R&B. The show did make time for spoken comedy album, which was won by Robin Williams. The vast majority of the winners were named off camera in previous ceremonies. The eligibility year was for recordings released between Oct. 1, 2001, and Sept. 30, 2002. Rain, fog and gusting wind greeted the audience members as they hustled from limousines to the tented red carpet. Fog conditions delayed some nominees, such as Ralph Stanley, who did not make it in time to pick up his trophy for best bluegrass album. In the days before the show, a refinery explosion on Staten Island put smoke on the skyline and triggered instant concerns about terrorism (it wasn't) and the music industry was put on edge by club tragedies in Chicago and Rhode Island that killed scores of music fans.

Abolitionism

Abolitionism and Women's History

By Becca Glazier

Most people believe that the Seneca Falls Convention was the beginning of women's struggle for equal rights. However, the social conditions that inspired the convention had been brewing for some time and the concurrent struggle against slavery precipitated the movement. Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, two of the women who organized the convention, were also present at another protest meeting, The 1840 World Anti-Slavery Convention. At this meeting, women were not allowed to actively participate in the discussion. Instead, they were separated from the men and forced to sit behind a partition. Their mistreatment at this meeting and the discussion of equal rights, which they were only allowed to listen, formed a turning point, or starting point, for the women's movement. Soon after Stanton was inspired to write the *Declaration of Sentiments* demanding and declaring rights for women.

At the Seneca Falls Convention three hundred women discussed and debated the issues, making their feelings known to the world. The world, however, did not receive them kindly. Most newspapers condemned the convention but *The North Star*, Frederick Douglass' paper, supported it. This support illustrates the mutually beneficial relationship between abolitionism and women's suffrage that began in the 1800's or before.

Many connections between the mutual demands for rights by women and African-Americans existed in 1840, just as many connections between racism and sexism persist to this day. In fact, in the 1800's, many leaders of the abolitionist movement were also active in the women's rights movement and visa-versa. Despite some major similarities between these two movements, there were also some major differences. Both groups were oppressed and both groups were denied rights that they deserved but the abolitionist movement was fighting a tradition of tyranny, while the women's movement was fighting a tradition of protection. One major difference between the movements was in their results. It took women an additional 50 years to win the right to vote mainly due do men's adamant desire to protect women from the stresses of politics.

As we transition from Black History Month to Women's History Month there are a lot of lessons to be learned about the nature of oppression and the commonalities between racism and sexism. The connection has been there for centuries, it is time for people interested in the elimination of both to come together to fight for a common cause.

March is Women's History Month!
Essay Contest
 Sponsored by Associated Students
 Open To All Students
Generous Prizes

Women Pioneering the Future

To participate please pick up an information packet from The Office of Student Development, The University HUB, The Enrollment Center or The [CSUN\(a,CI\)](mailto:CSUN@CI) Associated Students Office.

All Essays must be submitted to The Office of Student Development 2nd floor of the Bell Tower Room 2310 by 5pm on Friday, March 21.

- 1st place \$200 (Book Stipend sponsored by the CSUN@CI Associated Students)
- 2nd place \$125 (Book Stipend sponsored by the CSUNtgCI Associated Students)
- 3rd place \$75 (Book Stipend sponsored by the CSUN@CI Associated Students)

The Winner will be announced at a Luncheon on Thursday, March 27th from 12-2pm at The University HUB. There will also be a guest speaker. This event is open to everyone.

Disability Accommodation Services Needs You!

Are you a student with a disability needing accommodation? Would you like to work with students with disabilities? If so, then Disability Accommodation Services (DAS) is the place for you!

As part of the C.H.A.P.s program, DAS provides services to students with all types of disabilities: physical, learning and psychological. We work with students, professors and other campus staff to provide you the services and supports you need to be successful in your classes. Among others, services might include notetakers, readers, use of our assistive equipment and computer lab, test accommodations, and more. All you need to do to sign up is meet with Dr. Terri Goldstein, Coordinator of Disability Accommodation Services and either bring in verification of your disability, or we can send for it. Dr. Goldstein is here to work with you.

If you do not have a disability, there are other ways for you to get involved with the DAS program. Because of the nature of their disabilities, some students need the assistance of other students in their classes to take notes for them. If you are taking notes for a student with a disability, or would like to take notes during your free time, sign up in our office. We are also always seeking students to be readers, either working one-on-one with students with disabilities, such as reading tests and writing answers, or to read textbooks on tape. For more information about these on-campus employment opportunities, contact Dr. Goldstein.

DAS is located in the CHAPs office, Bell Tower Building, room 1417, near the bookstore and two doors down from Messiahs. Please stop in and say "hi" and to learn more about our program and services.

Upcoming Events

Tuesday, March 11
Tournament Tuesday
 The University HUB
 11am - 12pm

Wednesday, March 12
Hip Hop & Social Justice Workshop
 The University HUB
 6pm

Thursday, March 13
Faces of America
 Conference Hall #1
 6:30pm

Avant-Garde Food Services has moved

They are now located behind the Bell Tower
 Hours of Operation are 7:30am - 8:30pm

The CSUCI

1st Annual Career and Internship Fair!

May 1, 2003
 10:00 am to 1:00 pm discuss current and anticipated openings with candidates in a variety of career fields and academic majors.
 Bell Tower Bldg.

More than 100 employers are invited to attend the fair to

Paid! Tutoring Positions Available

The Tutoring Centers of Ventura County is hiring college students with excellent grades to work with students in math and reading. Great part-time afternoon hours, no weekends, pay up to \$10 per hour, and a very fun and rewarding environment working with children ages 6-15. Excellent math skills through Geometry and Algebra II required. Please call Dr. Thalheimer at 805-659-1970 for information.

Free Job Listings

If there is a Job listing that you would like to announce please send an e-mail with the pertinent details to Emagik5@aol.com.

This weeks View brought to you by

Editor in Chief

Erika Butler

Assistant Editor

Martin Ronchietto

with Graphics by

John Stewart & Eric Anthony

The Math Tutoring Lab and University Writing Center

We are excited to bring you the services of our Math Tutoring Lab and the University Writing Center. These centers are designed to provide you with the tools to improve your skills and make the most out of your learning experience here at

The University Writing Center
Hours:
10-8 M-Th
12-2 F-Sat
Bell Tower Room 2253
Information/Appointment Line
437-8409
Consultation Line
(during open hours): 437-8934

CSUCI. Our process is collaborative—we work with you to encourage effective, independent learning, and to further your knowledge and understanding in a number of classes. To schedule an appointment, please call 437-8409 or stop by room 1301 in the Bell Tower.

Our Math tutors are there to help you step by step, and help you have a better understanding of your assignments. Our tutors enjoy

working with groups and often prefer walk-ins, but appointments are welcome as well. Check the display board in front of room 1432 in the Bell Tower, or in front of the Advising Center (room 1301) for updates and information.

Our writing consultants are available to help with editing, organizing a paper, and improving your writing skills. They can assist you with any step of the writing

process, from brainstorming to creating your final draft. Appointments are at least thirty minutes, and can be as long as an hour. If you wish to have a quick consultation by phone, please call 437-8934.

The Math Tutoring Lab
Hours:
M 11:30-12:30, 2-6
T 11-6
W 11:30-12:30, 1-6
Th 11-3
F 11:30-12:30

Room: Bell Tower, 1432
Information/Appointment Line
437-8409

WE'VE GOT YOU COVERED!

Most CSU students don't think about health insurance until it's too late. Many believe they are covered under their parents' plan or that their University's Health Services can handle all medical needs,

Unfortunately, this is not always *the* case. Many parents' plans do not cover dependents under certain circumstances and CSU Health Services can not accommodate every situation.

CSU HEALTH *Link* Quality healthcare insurance designed specifically for the CSU student!

The California State University Health Insurance

CSUCI Student Health Center
(805)437-8828

2 to 6pm Monday through Thursday
1 to 5pm Friday

Drop in basis, No Appointment necessary



Preventing Road Rage

Road rage is an extremely common phenomenon.

Take Mark, for instance. He just bought himself a new red Chevy 4x4 pick up truck. He's a pretty good driver, but occasionally, he likes to rev up his engine and fly down the highway or go off roading like a madman.

Take this typical day, when Mark is driving to work south bound on Highway 101:

Mark is listening to his local radio station and learns that traffic through Camarillo is the usual stop and go, traveling at 20 M.P.H.

Mark: (Thinking to himself) "Let me see if I can pass this guy in front of me on the right side and cut him off before that next exit."

(Screaming out loud) "Oh, yeah man, I just passed that jerk. These people don't know how to drive!"

In the meantime... the driver that was cut-off starts going insane, giving Mark some gestures while speeding up to cut him off right back.

Mark responds by giving the guy the same gestures right back and pressing on the gas.

Mark: (Thinking to himself) "Who the heck does he think he is? I won't let him pass me. And if he does pass me, I will chase him down, get out of my truck and show him who's the top gun on highway 101."

Mark is suffering from what is commonly referred to as "Road Rage".

According to the US Department of Transportation, approximately 75% of car accidents in the US derive from aggressive driving. Many of these accidents result in

severe injuries and even death. Acts of Road Rage occur on a daily basis on many of the heavily traveled freeways and roadways throughout Ventura County.

What exactly is Road Rage? Mark's driving experience is a fairly descriptive example of what Road Rage is all about. I

recently attended an advanced officer training session and I learned the following definition for Road Rage. "Road rage is a recent emotion that has been developed in the human psyche, which can only be experienced when driving a motorized vehicle."

These dark and volatile emotions affect some people more than others, but first and foremost, it's a serious phenomenon that can impact anyone of us

at any time. Most of us that have been driving for any length of time have probably experienced or witnessed an act of Road Rage. It can happen in a shopping mall parking lot, on a freeway, in the city, or even on campus.

Take Mark's example: if the driver had let Mark pass and ignored his behavior, the chances of a dangerous predicament would have been greatly reduced.

Mark's problematic actions are a whole different issue altogether. The main idea here is that it takes two people to initiate the problem of Road Rage.

How can you prevent these anger attacks on the road?

1. *Be calm*
When someone cuts you off



by mistake, think of the last time you did the exact same thing to someone else. Nobody is perfect —including you. So just calm down, relax and breathe deeply.

2. *Always stay alert!*
Road rage is often derived from a blatant driving mistake. Being alert also means keeping your eyes open for other drivers, and staying away from aggressive motorists instead of irritat-

ing them even more.

3. *Keep a good distance*
Maintain an ample distance between your car and the one behind you. Simply moving to the right lane and letting the faster driver pass may accomplish this.

4. *Avoid tailgating*
Avoid following other cars closely because you never know when the guy in front of you will slam on the brakes and stop. This is just plain frustrating for those being tailgated, and it can result in severe accidents. Maintain at least two seconds of travel distance between you and the vehicle in front of you. Tailgating leads to many cases of Road Rage.

5. *Don't speed*
Respect the speed limits. Driving fast will only get you to your destination a mere few min-

utes earlier. Driving at more controlled speeds will provide you with longer reaction time to change lanes, take an exit or stop your vehicle — leading to less aggressive behavior.

6. *What to do if a driver in another car becomes hostile with you*
Avoid hard looks or any acts that could be construed as hostile. Wave apologetically with appropriate expres-

sions. I believe it is better to apologize, even if you're in the right, to avoid the potential for disaster. Slow down, turn off the road, and leave the area.

7. *Do not stop if possible. Stay in your car.*

Roadside chats are a very bad idea and generally lead to more aggression. If being followed, drive to the nearest police station, and do not drive home. Call 911 on a cell phone if available.

These steps may seem very general and obvious, however they are practical. Do not let your emotions get away from you. Driving down the freeway at 65 MPH is no place to lose control. Keep your spirit of competition on the tennis court or field.

So next time you're driving down the highway, just think of Mark who could have been severely injured or even **killed** by the other motorist if this had developed into an accident or full blown fight. This case is fictitious, but these situations happen every day.

Drive safely, relax and enjoy your ride. If you have any questions or comments please feel free to contact me.

Jeffrey D. Cowgill CPP

Jeff has over 25 years public safety and campus security experience. Jeff is a certified protection professional by the American Society for Industrial Security, and police officer at CSUCI.

Jeff may be reached at jeff.cowgill@csuci.edu, or by contacting the police station at 805.437.8444

Between The Stacks

The Latest in our ongoing 'Between the Stacks' library column... here is where you can find the scoop about everything bibliophilic and sometimes audiophilic, but always what's happening in the library.

The Main Library Lobby is Getting a Face Lift

The library is installing three new shelving units that will house magazines and newspapers, new books, best sellers in fiction and non-fiction, and a thematic display for the Books of the Month Club exhibits. The lobby will be more colorful and will become a central point for students to read and review new materials.

New Library Web Page

The Library will be coming up with a new web page that will make it quicker and easier to find information and utilize library services at both CSUCI and CSUN. Each CSUCI majors will have a resource page that will guide students to appropriate databases and web sites. The new web site should be up in a week.

Library Courtyard Concert Series

The Library would like to initiate a series of Courtyard Concerts to be held in the library courtyard. The Library is looking for student and staff musicians to play classical and light jazz. Come by and talk to Paul Adalian, the University Librarian, to participate in the maiden season of courtyard concerts.

Peter in the Park

Each Wednesday at 12:00pm come by the library courtyard and listen to classic rock, rock n roll, jazz and old 78 records being played by Peter Sezzi, librarian, on an old hand cranked record player. That's right, hand crank, no electricity. After all, we are a green campus. Come by, bring your lunch, and listen to some good music. This is none of that new fangled crystal clear CD music. These are real records. You'll hear the scratches and static that brings music to life.

In the future the library will be sponsoring additional record series with 33 1/3 albums and those great old 45's from the heyday of rock and roll. We will be inviting people to bring their records, especially if you don't have a record player, to hear how those old records sound. Announcements of themes of Peter in the Park series will be posted on the library web page.

The Channel Islands View Housing and Job Listings

Rooms for Rent

Camarillo

\$750.00 Single parent with a teenager is looking for a roommate. Female, quiet, non-smoker. Private bath and Kitchen privlages, washer and dryer, large yard, parking. 10 minutes to campus. 400.00 deposit.
Contact Beverly 805-890-0510 or 805-445-1030

Guest house in Golf course residence

First time renting studio guest house. Living room, bedroom, with full bath kitchen and new appliances. Dinette with very nice view of the 6th green of sterling hills golf course, mountains and trees. Prefer a single responsible, non-smoking,

female with no pets. Utilities, cable, housekeeping twice a month, and garage parking are included.

\$900.00 a month
Please call 805- 604-1553

Camarillo room for rent

A golf course room for rent. Upstairs, furnished, includes TV and cable. The bathroom has two sinks overlooking the golf course. This room is perfect for someone who is quiet and needs to study and relax. We prefer a non smoking female (some restrictions apply). No pets are allowed. The room also include housekeeping twice a month and kitchen access.
\$600.00 a month
Please call 805-604-1553
Camarillo bedroom for rent
Bedroom for rent \$450.00 a

month
Please call 805-383-9466

Camarillo 2 rooms for rent

2 rooms for rent. One room share bath in home.
Please call 805-482-7732
Camarillo room for rent
Bedroom for rent. Includes a private bath. No pets or smoking. Female preferred. \$600.00 a month + deposit.
Please call Deborah at 805-484-0456

Oxnard House to Share

Bedroom with private bathroom, share the rest of the home.(includes garage)
\$750.00 a month, \$750.00 deposit, + utilities, there is a second phone line already in the room. _ block from the beach. Please call Glenn

805-382-0657

AVAILABLE

Fillmore Room for Rent

New home in hometown housing tract. No pets, smoking, drugs, and must be alcohol responsible. \$500.00 a month + 1/3 utilities.
Please call Mark/ or Mika at 805-524-5426

Moorpark Room for Rent

Room for rent in a nice neighborhood. Includes utilities, kitchen and laundry privlages. Just painted and has a great garden. References required.
\$500.00 a month please call Dori 805-529-4297

The Islands View Job Listings

TUTORING POSITIONS

The Tutoring Centers of Ventura County is hiring college students with excellent grades to work with students in math and reading. Great part-time afternoon hours, no week-ends, pay up to \$10 per hour, and a very fun and rewarding environment working with children ages 6-15. Excellent math skills through Geometry and Algebra II required. Please call Dr. Thalheimer at 805-659-1970 for information.

If there is a Job listing that you would like to announce please leave e-mail your job announcement to Emagik5@aol.com.