

**SIZZLING HOLIDAY CELEBRATION  
OF TALENT AND FUN**

**STARRING OUR OWN TALENTED POETS,  
MUSICIANS, ACTORS, SINGERS, & COMEDIANS**

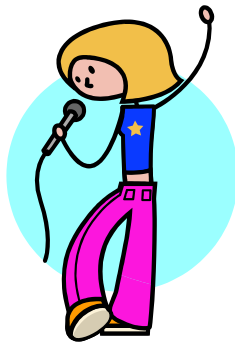
**POTLUCK**

**Monday, December 15th, 6:30 PM**  
Call or e-mail John Landers for what to bring.  
510-656-8877 [jolanders@sbcglobal.net](mailto:jolanders@sbcglobal.net)

**At Miriam Keller's Home**  
255 Segovia Place  
Fremont



John



Miriam



Alex, Peter, Marilyn, Ken

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Dear Fellow Leaguers:

AMAZING! That is the word that comes to mind whenever I think of our League. We are not a very large league in terms of membership but we accomplish so much despite being a totally volunteer organization. This election season alone, we held over 11 candidate forums, distributed thousands of affidavits, pros/cons as well as Easy Voter guides, published an outstanding candidate information booklet and had nearly ten speakers' bureau engagements to present pros and cons for the ballot measures to various organizations. We also consistently produce a monthly cable television program and hold public forums on pertinent issues such as our recent Three Cities Managers held on November 17<sup>th</sup>. We fulfill our mission to engage the community in government through very dedicated members, especially those who serve on the Board and off Board positions.

As we approach the annual program planning process, which we will hold on January 12<sup>th</sup> 2009, we need input from each one of YOU to tell us what it is that is of paramount importance for us as the League of Women Voters of Fremont, Newark and Union City to address. We are after all, a grassroots organization and this is your League. The Program planning process will encompass our input to the State League for the upcoming LWVC convention. Our Board received a recommendation from another League to study the California Prison system; we understand that this is an urgent issue but we will not make a decision until after the January 12<sup>th</sup> program planning meeting. We hope to see you there to give us your feedback and ideas.

Meanwhile, we invite you to attend our annual Holiday Celebration ("the League Extravaganza") on the evening of December 15<sup>th</sup> 2008. I know it will be lots of fun because it is being planned by Marilyn Singer and John Smith, the lead dynamic duo in the production of the candidate information booklet!! Miriam Keller, our past President and current Executive Assistant has graciously offered her home as a venue for the party. Thank You Miriam!

Please contact Marilyn Singer, Producer of the League Extravaganza at 657-1969 to let her know how you want to participate. We look forward to your attendance.

I hope your Holiday Season is filled with love and laughter and warm memories. May the New Year bring joy, peace and common sense politics to all.

—Syeda R Yunus, President

*The League of Women Voters is where hands-on work to safeguard democracy leads to civic improvement. Join LWV and be directly involved in shaping the issues that keep our community fair, vibrant and strong.*

## BOARD BRIEFS

At the November 20th Board Meeting, the Board:

- ▶ Approved the minutes of the October 2008 Board meeting; heard Action committee report and Treasurer's report.
- ▶ Agreed to hold the Holiday Celebration on December 15, 2008. The annual Program planning meeting will be on January 12<sup>th</sup> 2009.
- ▶ Approved a budget for \$500.00 for printing 1500 remittance envelopes as part of our fundraising objectives.
- ▶ Discussed the proposed study of the prison system as a possible program planning item. (We will be posting a presentation on this issue on the members only website during December and January)

Minutes, Treasurer's report and President's report should be available on the members only website at [www.lwvfnuc.org/memonly](http://www.lwvfnuc.org/memonly).

Action Report for November 2008

Action members are making plans to interview newly-elected public officials ( Matthews, Cox, Bonaccorsi, Lei, Gebhardt, Chan) and to do a State Interview of Alberto Toricco.

We are asking the Board to consider participating in a coalition called Alameda County Coalition for Alternatives to the Death Penalty. The ACC ( Alameda County Council-League of Women Voters) has asked for our participation. There are plans for a "training session" in April that we could attend as an educational unit. Leagues, other groups and individuals are being asked to sign up in support. The goal is to get the Alameda County D.A. to stop recommending the death penalty and instead ask for life in prison without parole. Marilyn Singer has volunteered to be the liaison to the group.

The ad hoc housing group is asking for a place on the schedule to have a focus group on Affordable Housing in January.

We would like the Board to consider an event for Sunshine Week in March.. We would like to have somebody join us for the ad hoc experience of heading up this project if the Board approves it.

Action will meet on Thursday, December 11<sup>th</sup> at noon at JEBZ in Newark. Lara York will talk to us about school finance and then we will munch together. Everyone is invited to join us. Please respond to Andrea Schacter by 12/9 if you can attend- [schacter@pacbell.net](mailto:schacter@pacbell.net)

Voting Matters will tape BART in November and Fremont's Green Task Force in December.

We have sent a letter to Dr. Gari Browning at Ohlone requesting that they video their work sessions.

—Marilyn Singer

**COME TO LUNCH WITH ACTION**



The Action Committee invites you to join us for lunch at noon on December 11<sup>th</sup> at JEBZ Restaurant in Newark. JEBZ is at 39742 Cedar Blvd.



The topic for the day is school finance, and Lara York will be telling us about it and how the state financial crisis impacts local school districts. We are lucky to have League member Lara York as a trustee of the Fremont Unified School District

—Marilyn Singer

**HOLIDAY PARTY SIZZLES!!!!**

A Holiday Party is not only about great food and good friends, it's about enjoyment and fun. And we know how to have fun. The party will be at Miriam Keller's home on December 15th, and the food will be the usual gourmet League Potluck. But the entertainment should be the highlight of the evening. It features- YOU! Not everyone needs to be a star, but some of us can shine that evening by showing our talents. Can you tell a joke, read a poem, sing a song or play the piano? You know what you can do. I plan to share a great Holiday Recipe and maybe do a short skit with my sidekick, John Smith. Think about your chance to become a star for 2 minutes, and contact me to tell me what you plan to do. It can be funny or serious- or just plain ridiculous. The producer of the show needs to hear from you. Remember, life is not a dress rehearsal. Throw caution to the wind and be outrageous. Call me at 657-1969 or send me an email to let me know what you will be doing to fill our hearts with cheer.

—Marilyn Singer

**LETTER TO THE EDITOR**

May I take this opportunity to tell my friends in League what a splendid public service job you all did in this past election. You are always wonderful, but this time seemed even more extra special. The forum you gave on the propositions was great. I kept my notes with me and used them when I marked my own ballot and referred to them when other friends, neighbors, and family members wanted my input into their decision. I may have been the one attending the meeting but your information touched many more people. Thank you also for the great job you did on the candidates panel presentations. As you can probably guess from my last name, I was intimately involved in this local election, so I intently watched and listened to all the information you provided to this community. Thank you, Thank you, Thank you, dear friends! My family and I deeply appreciate all you did and all you do!!

Sincerely, Tina Bonaccorsi

**THE BALLPARK**

The project includes a 32,000 seat MLB ballpark; parking; 540,000 square feet of retail; 300,000 square feet of office R&D; 80 room hotel; and 3,150 residential units generally located west of I-880 near Cushing Boulevard and Auto Mall Parkway. The project includes allowing for game day spectator parking east of I-880 in the vicinity of Grimmer Boulevard and Technology Drive with a pedestrian bridge over I-880.

The City will hold a general public scoping meeting in the evening at 6:30 p.m. on December 8th in Council Chambers at City Hall, 3300 Capitol Avenue. Written comments on the scope of the EIR review are due by 4:00 p.m. on December 18, 2008.

For additional questions or comments please contact:

Kelly Diekmann, Senior Planner, [kdiekmann@ci.fremont.ca.us](mailto:kdiekmann@ci.fremont.ca.us)

Wayne Morris, Senior Planner, [wmorris@ci.fremont.ca.us](mailto:wmorris@ci.fremont.ca.us)

**2009 BAY AREA LEAGUE DAY**

**Saturday, January 31, 2009**

**9:00 AM to 2:00 PM**

**Reg. And Refreshments, 9 to 9:30**

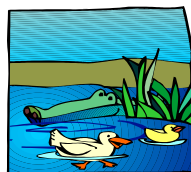
**MetroCenter Auditorium,**

**101 Eight St., Oakland Ca 94607**

**WATER, CALIFORNIA'S NEW GOLD**

Faced with a changing climate and a drought cycle in California, the Bay Area has a critical opportunity to plan for the future use of water, a finite resource. The demise of a healthy Delta system has raised the question of water use, diversion and storage. Can the Delta fisheries be restored while the farmers continue to use 80% of the water supply passing through the Delta? Is there a conveyance system that can provide protection for the fisheries and an adequate supply of water for the farmers? Can the choice of crops affect the water usage? Should all water users be required to have water meters? These are the questions we have, come to BALD and join the discussion in the search for answers!

Registration available online after Dec. 5. The cost is \$25 (\$15 without lunch) and \$30 at the door. Deadline for prepaid is Fri., Jan 22. Call Miriam Keller (683-9377) for more info.



## Green Buildings Add New Options to Environmental Policies

### By Chris Ingraham—Bay Area Monitor

Remember when green meant the color between blue and yellow? Or even, depending on how scientific you want to get, the effect of light created by a wavelength between 520 and 570 nanometers? Now the word green is synonymous with environmental concern and social conscientiousness. It's not a color; it's an ethos.

Throughout the Bay Area in particular, cities and counties are making a "green commitment" to reduce calamitous carbon dioxide emissions and soften our carbon footprint. These initiatives range from recycling projects to no-drive days, from community awareness campaigns to planting trees. Most recently, efforts to encourage the construction and refurbishment of green buildings have been the focus of many policy-makers around the nine-county region. Of course, green buildings aren't necessarily green, at least not in the 520-570 nanometer sort of way. In fact, there's only one color they're partly required to be. White.

In 2005 the state of California passed legislation mandating that flat-topped commercial buildings be constructed with white roofs. Beginning in 2009, new commercial *and* residential structures throughout the state, whether with flat or sloped roofs, will be required to have heat-reflective rooftops to meet increasingly stringent building codes. Rooftops account for around 25 percent of surface area in metropolitan areas like the highly urbanized Bay Area (pavement accounts for about 35 percent). Because rooftops are the parts of buildings most directly and persistently exposed to the sun, they offer especially important opportunities to harness the sun's energy. This isn't a matter of rooftop gardens, solar panels, or other expensive, high-tech installations, though those have been proven effective. Rather, merely changing the color of a rooftop, so the roof reflects rather than absorbs the sun's energy, can lead to significant decreases in the carbon dioxide levels of metropolitan areas. The *L.A. Times* recently reported that if 100 major cities around the world enforced reflective rooftop and pavement policies, the change would offset 44 metric gigatons of greenhouse gases, which is more than all the people on Earth emit in a year. Greenhouse gases get trapped in the atmosphere and cause temperatures to rise at alarming rates.

California, as ever, is at the vanguard of such concerns domestically in the United States. Locally, green buildings programs

are cropping up throughout the Bay Area, with attempts made to develop green building standards, which will hold new and retrofitted structures accountable for certain base criterion if they are to qualify as green. Build It Green, a non-profit organization developed in Berkeley, created a third-party rating system called GreenPoint Rated, designed to help builders and contractors meet these consistent and recognizable standards. The Homebuilders Association of Northern California has already endorsed the GPR system, and its implementation has made possible numerous incentive-based programs to promote green building in the private sector throughout the Bay Area's various jurisdictions.

Some programs, such as one proposed by the city of Napa, make meeting green building requirements mandatory for new construction. Cities like Napa are holding new builders accountable for environmentally sustainable construction by using the GPR system, along with the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program, which rates buildings for all variety of commercial, industrial, and residential projects. The enforcement of reliable and regulated green standards for all new buildings signals a significant change in priority among Bay Area policy-makers. Such policies communicate that mere encouragement to build green, through incentives like tax rebates, is no longer enough to ensure our communities take environmental and civic responsibility. Increasingly, *encouragement* is becoming *requirement*. All nine Bay Area counties have either put into place or are in the process of developing full-scale green building programs and policies, some with mandatory requirements, others without.

As with so many new ideas, one of the challenges to make green buildings take hold is countering scepticism and fear about the idea's hidden downsides. Naysayers complain that green buildings are uglier, less durable, and cost significantly more to manufacture than traditional alternatives. While the initial out-of-pocket expense might indeed be marginally (though seldom significantly) higher than other options, in long-term savings green buildings are by far more fiscally responsible. Their use of natural resource materials also makes them plenty durable. As for looks: the history of architecture has always followed the curve of innovation, sometimes with controversial aesthetic trends that time has made age quickly, other times with different styles and looks that have proven beautiful after the initial shock of their newness wore off. There's no telling where our attitudes about the aesthetic of greenness will be in 20 or 50 years. It is possible already, however, to dress green buildings in

any number of architectural styles, notwithstanding the bright, airy, contemporary look with which green buildings are most commonly associated. And in terms of wellness for the environment, there's not even a question about the superior efficacy of building green. Creating public awareness will be one of the major initial projects of any green building policies throughout the region, and such endeavors are already being undertaken via outreach programs, websites, toll-free numbers, published literature and other media coverage sponsored by counties in the region.

Generally, the goal of green building is to create structures that conserve energy, water, and material resources. This means more than just white, heat-reflective roofing. Green buildings have better air quality for those inside them, and leave the world with better air for those on the outside. The "whole-system" approach of green building attempts to use a building's natural environment, from the surrounding native plants to the slope and exposure of its location, to promote more efficient and natural heating, cooling, and lighting. With better insulation and ventilation, and by using energy-efficient appliances, green buildings may actually strive to generate a surplus of energy, which can then be returned to the grid.

Green buildings are typically constructed with recycled, salvaged, and sustainably harvested or manufactured materials. There are innumerable secrets to their efficiency: insulating with cotton instead of formaldehyde; using fly ash in the concrete, retaining rainwater with mulch, swales, or pervious paving; insuring all materials are non-toxic; installing water efficient toilets, recycled glass countertops, or bamboo floors. The list goes on. Yet despite the general unfamiliarity with such materials and methods of construction, proponents of green buildings insist they offer all the durability and aesthetic quality of structures far less environmentally responsible.

Today we have the means to create or to remodel nearly all buildings to meet higher standards of air-quality, waste production, energy-efficiency, and water-usage. The old architectural maxim of form meeting functionality has acquired a new dynamic. In green buildings, form meets functionality meets efficiency. So far, it's a harmonious marriage.

For more on green building, visit:

Build It Green  
[www.builditgreen.org](http://www.builditgreen.org)

The U.S. Green Building Council  
[www.usgbc.org](http://www.usgbc.org)

**OneCareNow Health Care Rally**

August 11, 2007

Los Angeles

*by Janis Hirohama, President, League of Women Voters of California*

My name is Janis Hirohama. As the president of the League of Women Voters of California, I know something about what it takes to bring about change.

The League of Women Voters was born out of a great social movement - the historic struggle for women's suffrage. In 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified - after a hundred year struggle - and women at long last gained the right to vote.

The suffragists who fought for women's rights founded the League of Women Voters in 1920 because they realized that the millions of newly enfranchised women voters needed to understand and influence the issues that affect government. We have the same mission today: to empower people by encouraging informed and active participation in government through education and advocacy.

Today the League of Women Voters, a non-partisan political organization whose members include both women and men, continues to educate ourselves, and the public, on issues. We advocate on public policy issues, but only after our members have carefully studied them and have agreed to a position on those issues.

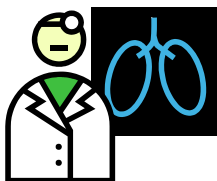
The League has long been a supporter of health care reform, and specifically single payer health care. Why? Because we've studied the issue. That's what we do. We concluded that single payer health care was the best way of ensuring fair, quality, and above all universal, health care for all Americans. That is why we have been educating the public about the merits of single payer health care since the 1970s, and that is why we are fighting for SB 840.

After Proposition 186 was defeated in 1994, a dedicated group of activists from that campaign stood their ground and vowed to keep fighting for single payer health care in California. In 1996, they organized under the name Health Care for All - California and worked steadily over the years for passage of single payer health care. Now, here we stand today, united under the banner of HCA's OneCareNow Campaign. The Legislature finally did pass SB 840 last year. Although it was vetoed by the Governor, we are still here. We still have a viable bill.

The League is a proud supporter of the single payer movement in California, and has been for more than a decade. We are honored to work in coalition with the organizations here today, whose involvement in this campaign has been crucial to its success. And, we are all committed for the duration of this campaign.

The League of Women Voters will continue to call on our local Leagues throughout the state to work in coalition with organizations that support SB 840. We will seek city, county and school board resolutions to support SB 840. We will continue to educate the public about single payer health care at every opportunity. We will train speakers to take our message to the business community. We will talk with friends and neighbors, and they will talk to their friends and neighbors. Our emails will spread the good news that every Californian will soon have high quality and affordable comprehensive health care.

The League will continue supporting SB 840 until it is signed and becomes the law of the land. If our foremothers could get us the vote, we can get single payer enacted. We will overcome the insurance and pharmaceutical interests the same way: with passion, commitment, and hard work. The tide has turned. We will persevere. We will win! We will have single payer health care in California!



## RAISING AFRICAN AMERICAN ACHIEVEMENT: CALIFORNIA GOALS, LOCAL OUTCOMES

African Americans were 7.6 %—about a half-million of California’s K—12 students in 2006—2007. As a group, these students’ academic performance is a serious concern, but they often get lost in California’s policy debates about improving student achievement, in part because they represent such a small proportion of students.

As the state reflects anew on state-wide achievement gaps and looks toward a common future that benefits all students, this is an opportune moment to ask:

- How are African American students in California’s public K—12 system doing?
- What do we know about how and where these students are succeeding academically?

### California’s African American students are concentrated in relatively few counties and districts

Two-thirds of California’s African American students attended school in only five of 58 counties in 2006—07: Alameda, Los Angeles, Sacramento, San Bernardino, and San Diego. Within these counties, most African American students attended schools in only a few districts. For example, two-thirds of the 165,635 African American students in Los Angeles County attended schools in four unified districts: Los Angeles, Long Beach, Compton, and Inglewood.

In addition, African American students represented more than 7.6% of students in only eight counties. At the highest, 20% of students in Solano County and 17% in Alameda County were African American.

These concentrations can vary substantially within counties. For example, in Alameda County, 38% of students in Oakland Unified were African American; but nearby Emery Unified School District (in Emeryville) was 61% African American— higher than any other California district.

### Raising overall African American student achievement is a work in progress.

African American student achievement in California is improving. But the state has more to do. African American achievement in English and math has improved, but challenges remain

In English language arts, the percentages of African American students who scored proficient or advanced on the California Standards Tests (CSTs) improved between 2003 and 2007: from 27% to 39% in grade 4, and from 20% to 32% in grade 7. And the percentages scoring below or far below basic in these grades declined. But African American students remain much less likely to score highly on these CSTs than their Asian or white peers, and in grade 11 the average achievement of African American students has remained largely flat.

In mathematics, African American achievement is below that of Asian, Hispanic/Latino, and white students, but it improved between 2003 and 2007. The percentage of African American students scoring proficient or advanced increased from 28% to 41% in grade 4, and from 12% to 22% in grade 7, with lower percent-

ages scoring below or far below basic.

The proportion of African American 8th graders taking Algebra I nearly doubled during this time, from 24% to almost 46%. Notably, the percentage of these students who scored advanced or proficient on the Algebra I CST also increased, from 17% to 20%. On the other hand, few African American students complete the “college prep” math sequence— Algebra I, geometry, and Algebra II—by the end of grade 10. Only about 9% of African American 11th graders had done so in 2007.

### California has more to do to foster postsecondary success for African Americans

African American high school graduates in 2006 had among the highest college-going rates in California: 48% enrolled in one of the state’s public postsecondary systems after graduating (compared with 47% of graduates overall). One-third of the state’s African American graduates enrolled in a community college in the fall of 2006.

However, recent research shows that many community college students struggle to succeed. One report found that only 15% of degree-seeking African Americans who entered in the fall of 1998 successfully transferred to a four-year university or completed an associate’s degree or certificate within six years—lower than among Asian, Hispanic/Latino, or white students.

Several measures of college readiness show modest progress among California’s African American students:

- 26% of African American high school graduates fulfilled the “a-g” course requirements to be eligible for admission to the University of California (UC) or California State University (CSU) systems in 2006—up from 24% in 2003.
- About 2,000 more African American students took an advanced placement exam in 2007 than in 2003, and 3,200 more took the SAT, a college entrance exam.

### African American male students experience less high school and postsecondary success than their female peers

On average, African American male students in California experience less high school and postsecondary success than female African Americans. The most recent data show that African American females pass the California High School Exit Exam (CAHSEE) in grade 10 more often than males, graduate from high school in greater numbers, and are two-thirds of African Americans who enroll at UC or CSU as first-time freshmen.

African American females have been successful at earning associate’s degrees and prebaccalaureate and professional certificates, but African American males are under-represented among earners of all degrees.

(Continued)

### **African American students are overrepresented in Special Education and alternative high school programs**

African Americans' representation in Special Education and alternative high school programs is one gauge of whether they are well served by California's general education programs. The data show that:

- Although they were only 7.6% of students overall, African Americans were 11.4% of Special Education enrollments in 2006–07. This percentage is largest among older students and in particular Special Education categories, especially Emotional Disturbance (22.3%).
- African Americans were 11% of students in continuation high schools in 2006–07, though they were 8% of 11th graders (the most comparable age cohort) in the school population as a whole.

### **Local outcomes for African American students vary widely across the state**

A closer look at local outcomes among California districts and schools reveals wide variation in African American student achievement across the state and promising areas for further inquiry into local practices and policies.

### **African American student achievement varies widely across the 13 California districts that enroll the most African American students.**

Thirteen unified districts enrolled 43% of California's African American students in 2006–07. These districts' African American Growth Academic Performance Index (API) scores in 2007 ranged from 580 to 673, compared to a score of 643 for all African American students state-wide. (California's overall API score for all students was 728.)

- Inglewood, which has one of the highest poverty rates among the 13 districts, consistently receives African American Growth API scores that exceed those for all African American students in the state. Inglewood's score of 652 was fourth highest among the 13 districts in 2007.
- San Diego, Long Beach, and Elk Grove— districts that are quite different from one another in many respects— consistently earn African American Growth API scores that exceed those for all African American students in the state.
- In Fresno and Sacramento City, African American achievement improved notably compared with other districts among the 13 that started with similar African American API scores in 2003.

### **African American students in some California schools are doing very well on the API**

In some schools, African American students are doing very well academically. These include regular public schools, magnet schools, and charter schools representing different sizes and demographic patterns. In 2007:

- Forty-five elementary schools had an African American Growth API of 785 or higher. These elementary schools were located across seven counties and varied in size from 221 to 1,161 students. These schools reveal how much African American student achievement can vary within a district. For example, Bursch Elementary and

Bunche Elementary in Compton Unified received African American Growth API scores of 849 and 836 in 2007, respectively, compared with a district wide score of 580.

- Eighteen middle schools had an African American Growth API of at least 748. These middle schools are located across eight counties and generally served more than 1,000 students. However, they included five public charter schools that enrolled no more than 341 students each, including three Knowledge Is Power Program (KIPP) schools.
- Sixteen high schools had an African American Growth API of 736 or more. These high schools were located across seven counties and varied dramatically in size from 318 to 3,942 students. Although the elementary and middle schools described above all enrolled higher percentages of African American students than the state overall, six of the 16 high schools did not. Four of the five high schools with the highest African American Growth APIs in the state were not comprehensive schools.

### **Improving the academic achievement and attainment of California's African American students should become a higher state priority**

Although state-level data contain much sobering news, this is only one part of the story. Looking across districts and schools makes clear that much can be done—and is being done—to support African American students academically.

A key question for California educators and policymakers is what policies and practices contribute to variation in African American student achievement among California districts and schools. Policies and practices that appear to result in improved African American achievement need to be documented and widely shared.

Although California has much to do to improve African American student achievement, the local outcomes summarized here make clear that it can be done.

From Edsource





It's easy to JOIN the **LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS**

**Any person, man or woman, who subscribes to the purpose and policy of the League may join. To be a voting member, one must be at least 18 years of age and a U.S. citizen**

Annual dues includes membership in Local, Bay Area, California and National Leagues.

Make your check payable to: LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS and mail it with this form to:

**LWVFNUC-MEMBERSHIP, P.O. Box 3218, Fremont, CA, 94539**



\_\_\_\_\_ Individual Membership - \$60 \_\_\_\_\_ Household - \$90

Donate to LWVNUC \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Donate to Ed. Fund \$ \_\_\_\_\_ Total enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail \_\_\_\_\_ New Member \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Transfer \_\_\_\_\_

from \_\_\_\_\_

Dues and contributions to the League are not tax deductible. Contributions to L.W.V. Ed Fund are deductible to the extent allowed by law. For more information, or for confidential financial dues assistance, please contact: Sarabjit Cheema—

**Mission Statement**

The League of Women Voters of Fremont, Newark, and Union City, a nonpartisan political organization, encourages the informed and active participation of citizens in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

**LEADING LADIES IN POLITICS**



**Hattie Wyatt Caraway**, D-Ark., was appointed to the Senate in 1931 to succeed her deceased husband. She won re-election to a full term in 1932 and became the first woman ever elected to a six-year Senate term. Although she was re-elected to a second term in 1938, she failed to win renominaton in 1944.

**Diversity Policy**

LWVFNUC affirms its commitment to reflect the diversity of our communities in our membership and actions. We believe diverse views are important for responsible decision making and seek to work with all people and groups who reflect our community diversity.



**Wyoming Gov. Nellie Tayloe Ross** was the first woman governor in the United States. Ross served from Jan. 5, 1925, to Jan. 3, 1927, losing a bid for re-election. Following her defeat, Ross was a much sought-after speaker. She was appointed vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1928, and she directed the party's women's division.  
(AP Photo)

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Materials are available 7:30 AM to 5:00 PM with  
permission of a board member.



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### WATCH VOTING MATTERS

Tune in to watch Holly Walter  
interview Elisa Tierney and May Lee  
Topic: Fremont's Inclusionary Housing Ordinance

**Fremont**, Channel 29, every Wednesday at 7:30 PM

**Newark**, Channel 6, every Thursday at 7 PM

**Union City**, Channel 15, every Thursday at 9:30 PM

Visit our website:  
<http://www.lwvfnc.org>

## CALENDAR

Thurs., Dec. 11,	Action Committee	12:00	JEBZ Restaurant
Fri., Dec. 12	Education Committee Meeting and Breakfast	9:00 AM	Original Pancake House (Across from the Hub)
Mon. Dec. 15	Holiday Celebration Potluck	6:30 PM	Miriam Keller's Home
Wed., Dec 17	Cable Taping	2:00 PM	Comcast Studios
Thurs., Dec. 18	LWVFNUC Board Meeting	7:15 PM	Cultural Arts Center
Fri., Dec. 19	Voter Deadline		
Mon., Jan 12	Program Planning Pot Luck	6:30 PM	Syeda Yunis's Home
Sat., Jan 31	Bay Area League Day	9:00 AM—2:00 PM	Metro Center Auditorium, Oakland