



The Voter

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS® OF MENDOCINO COUNTY

January/February 2009

Jane Person, President

Charlene McAllister, Editor

League of Women Voters Members Take Steps To Reduce Carbon Footprints In Community

By Jane Person

LWVMC came up with a sustainability contract, a series of ways we might reduce our impact on global warming at the league holiday luncheon at the Silver's at the Wharf December 9, 2008.

Ft. Bragg Planner Virginia O'Rourke spoke to the group using a power point presentation on ways the city of Ft. Bragg is changing its behavior to go green. Ft. Bragg is out in front of many communities in achieving this goal.



Fort Bragg City Planner Virginia O'Rourke leads discussion about reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the coastal community.

Then League members in groups discussed ways individuals could reduce carbon footprints, ways LWVMC could do so, and what we need from the City of Ft. Bragg to be successful. Members posted results on walls, and a spokesperson summarized each group's suggestions. Finally, O'Rourke made a poster with ideas from each group for LWVMC to use however it wishes. This "contract" is below and additional photographs are on page 4.

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2008-2009 League "Contract" Commits Members to Practice, Reward Green Deeds

1. Conserve and capture water; explore use of grey water
2. Compost more, including meat and dairy
3. Buy local goods
4. Reduce consumption, purchases, and packaging
5. Explore tire pressure clinics
6. Drive less, carpool more, combine errands
7. Explore a "Going Green" column in local newspaper and/or LWV newsletter
8. Explore Caltrans signs to "Turn off motor": no idling
9. Hang laundry on a line to dry
10. Support community gardens, local farmers, farmer's markets
11. Explore funding for alternative energy
12. Support bicycle use and bike safety
13. Initiate LWV Green Award to provide recognition for students, non profits, businesses and government agencies for sustainable work

2008-2009

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Susan Eveleth, Louis Hough, Susan Mitchell,
Jane Person

President's Message

Our January meeting is on sustainability, and we're asking that members read Barbara Kingsolver's *Animal, Vegetable, Miracle* for a discussion the second hour of the meeting.

Kingsolver and her husband and two girls left Tucson, Ariz., their home for 20 years, to live permanently on her husband's acreage in southwestern Virginia. Their goal was to raise the food they ate, or at least live near the source, and to establish a connection to the land and to natural processes. She writes, "We hoped to establish that a normal-ish American family could be content on the fruits of our local foodshed."

Like Thoreau's year at Walden Pond, they came to the farm to live deliberately. That meant living a year "integrating our food choices with our family values, which include both 'love your neighbor' and 'try not to wreck every blooming thing on the planet while you're here.'"

A corollary, of course, is another goal: try not to use non-renewable energy and resources. "We wanted to live in a place that could feed us," writes Kingsolver, "where rain falls, crops grow, and drinking water bubbles right up out of the ground."

These ideas are part of a movement, a food culture, perhaps, that now has the sanction of academia; several colleges and universities offer course work and majors in sustainability.

It's a delight to follow the family this first year as they plant, nurture, harvest, and cook what they grow. Interspersed with these accounts are recipes, sample meals and wonderful observations on natural cycles, organic farming, and change of seasons.

There is much to talk about here. Please read it, or as much as you can, and bring the book with you to the January meeting.

Jane Person



Profiles in League

By Barbara Matheson

I have been a member of the League of Women Voters for 39 years, having been a member of the Oakland League before moving to Mendocino. Ever since I can remember I have had an interest in the workings of government—the League has been a perfect organization for me to fill my need to study all aspects of our governmental system. When my husband and I moved to Mendocino in 1976, the first thing I did was call the state

office to see if there was a League anywhere near Mendocino. To my delight, I learned that there was a “Members-At-Large” unit functioning here. Two weeks after moving, I attended my first meeting in the home of Betty Stavely and have been an active member since. In 1986, suffering from “empty nest syndrome” I went back into the work force and took a job at the Mendocino Coast Chamber of Commerce. I worked there for 13 years, the last five as Di-

rector. Both my husband and I retired in June of 1999. In addition to my League work, Ken and I travel, take care of grandchildren (we have seven), enjoy playing bridge and gardening. I also like to quilt and during this last year have become addicted to Sudoku puzzles.

Barbara Matheson is First Vice-President of LWVMC in charge of programs. She and her husband Ken (also a member) are Oakland natives.



Outside the League, Inside the Community



League members Betty Barber and Grail Dawson recently were recognized as original members of the Mendocino Land Trust board of directors who helped conserve Heider Field in Mendocino Village. From left: Betty Barber, Steve Antler, Barry Cusick, Hanneliesel Reeves, Grail Dawson and Sharon Robinson.

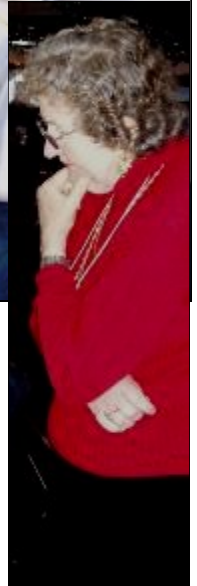
Mendocino Last Trust Photo by James Bernard

Mission Statement

The League of Women Voters, a non-partisan political organization, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

Members Negotiate Contract to Reduce Carbon Footprints At Holiday Lunch

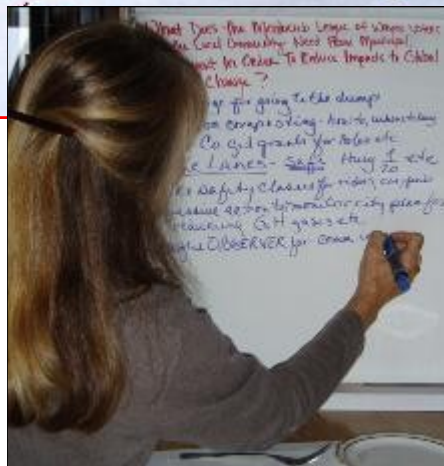
12/9/08



League member of the future

- Sits at her computer with broadband - she is telecommuting -
- She is wearing sweater & wrapped in a blanket (her socks have been darned)
- Her clothes are drying on a line
- She is cooking "garbage soup"

"Use it up - wear it out - Make it do or do without"



What Does the Minimum Wage of 10.00 mean for the Card Company? How does it affect the League? To reduce impacts to Global Change?

... for going to the dump
... on carrying - heavy, unloading
... to get goods for the site
... Lines - 3000 - 1000 - 1000
... to be by classes for night, company
... make a decision to reduce the price for
... making. It's good to
... the OILSERVER for...

Sustainability 101*

Green Fashion Is High Fashion

By K. Andarin Arvola

The first example of sustainability and recycling is that I borrowed the title from a dear friend and fellow League member.

These economic times are troubling and many of us have had to pull the purse strings tighter, do without our retail therapy and save, save, save. All that's true, but there are some alternatives. There aren't too many of us who went through the Great Depression but I can tell you, I am a child of parents who did. Their ingrained habits of reduce, reuse, rethink and recycle were smart then and are smart now.

With all this, how does one, as my friend Becky says, "make a fashion statement an environmental statement" at the same time?

One way is to shop smart. That habit reached fruition when I traveled around the world, especially to the places where most of our "goods" are manufactured and I could buy at huge discounts. It's no secret, I'm mad for clothes and accessories and many of the good things in life but the reality is that

buying retail is beyond me these days. Enter second-hand stores, thrift and vintage shops. It's the classic "one (wo)man's trash, is another (wo)man's treasure." And



Andarin Arvola at Winesong! 2008 at the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens event to raise funds for the local hospital foundation. When the I. Magnin hat (purchased at the Marin Flea Market in the 1980s) began to fade, she says a can of black spray enamel "restored the color wonderfully." Last year, she asked local milliner Brienna Hall to create something "spectacular, dramatic and outrageous." Arvola describes Hall as brilliant and says Hall's hat design "more than fulfilled" her desires. The dress is a vintage Karen Alexander, also from the '80s.

treasures there can be. It's truly amazing what can show up: an Italian wool jacket by Wilkes Bashford, half-price at a thrift shop for \$3.00. Anyone care to guess what it was retail?

What it takes is diligence and patience. The goods are ever-changing, not necessarily in your

size or color today, but if you frequent those stores the unexpected will appear. How about another couple of Italian wool jackets: Etro of Milano for \$15 and Emanuel Ungaro for \$12?

Plus it's a circular system; the thrift shops all benefit some worthwhile organization—you can help support them by donating worthwhile items. Second-hand and vintage shops that are privately owned also add tax dollars to our economic base and keep yet another business in the black and ultimately help our small-town economy. And the reverse works, too. Reduce the amount of "stuff" you have. Simplify. Recycle that wonderful wool suit you no longer wear, those silk pants that seem to have shrunk a size, that beautiful sweater that's been on the shelf for years. Someone else can use them if they're in decent condition. Plus, in some cases, you get a tax write-off. Consignment and vintage shops will even pay for goods.

We can practice sustainability in our quest for scrumptious clothing, it just takes imagination and perhaps, for some of us, reaching beyond what we've always done.

League member Andarin Arvola is a free-lance writer and former flight attendant for Flying Tigers.

*Sustainability 101 is a continuing series that explores implementation of the League's position on sustainable communities. Please send your personal sustainability stories to Jane Person at jane@person@hotmail.com

League Prepares for National Popular Vote Compact Study

Editor's Note: At the LWVMC general meeting Tuesday, April 14 at 9:30 a.m. at St. Michael's Church in Fort Bragg, members will participate in discussion and consensus about the current national study on selection of president. This is the first in a series.

Submitted by Barbara Matheson

Selection of the President —The League's History

A League study of the presidential electoral process culminated in its 1970 position supporting direct election of the President by popular vote as an essential element of representative government. The League also has supported national voting qualifications and procedures for presidential elections to ensure equity for voters from all states and to facilitate the electoral process.

At the 2002 Convention, the League voted to expand and update its position. The League came to concurrence on a new position in June 2004. The new position takes into account the entire presidential selection process and supports a process that produces the best possible candidates, informed voters and optimum voter participation.

At the 2008 Convention, the delegates voted to adopt a new study, "The Advisability of Using the National Popular Vote Compact among the States as a Method for Electing the President."

The League's Position

Statement of Position on Selection of the President, as Announced by the National Board, January 1970, Revised March 1982 and Updated June 2004:

The League of Women Voters of the United States believes that the direct-popular-vote method for electing the President and Vice-President is essential to representative government. The League of Women Voters believes, therefore, that the Electoral College should be abolished. The League also supports uniform voting qualifications and procedures for presidential elections. The League supports changes in the presidential election system – from the candidate selection process to the general election. We support efforts to provide voters with sufficient information about candidates and their positions, public policy issues and the selection process itself. The League supports action to ensure that the media, political parties, candidates, and all levels of government achieve these goals and provide that information.

Explanation of the Position

The League strongly believes that the Electoral College should be abolished and not merely "reformed." One "reform" which the League specifically rejects is the voting by electors based on proportional representation in lieu of the present "winner-takes-all" method. Such a system would apportion the electoral votes of a state based on the popular vote in that state. Instead of making the Electoral College more representative, such proportional voting would increase the chance that no candidate would receive a majority in the Electoral College, thereby sending the election of the President to the House of Representatives where each state, regardless of population, would receive only one vote. Election of the President by the House further removes the decision from the people and is contrary to the "one person, one vote" principle. The League also does not support reform of the Electoral College on a state-by-state basis because the League believes there should be uniformity across the nation in the systems used to elect the President.

The Electoral College - A Review

Although the LWVUS has specifically adopted a position calling for the abolition of the Electoral College, a short review of the mechanics of that system of Selection of the President is helpful to an understanding of the National Popular Vote Compact.

The Electoral College is a process established by the founding fathers as a compromise between election of the President by Congress and election by popular vote. In short, the people of the United States vote for electors who then vote for the President and Vice President.

Each state is entitled to a number of presidential electors equal to its total representation in the House and Senate. The District of Columbia is awarded a number of electors equal to that of the least populous state.

The founding fathers designed this constitutional plan to promote several principles they considered important. One goal was to ensure that smaller states had a role in the election of the President. Secondly, the emphasis on the power of the state as contrasted to the power of the individual voter fostered the principles of federalism which are the core of the governmental process. Finally, the use of electors rather than popular vote assuaged concerns that the electorate was not competent or knowledgeable enough to be entrusted with the direct election of important government officials, such as the President and Vice President.

The electors are selected, according to the Constitution, in the "manner" designated by the state's "legislature" (the Congress in the case of the District). At present, the "manner" chosen by every state is by popular election. Most of the states (and the District of Columbia) use a winner-take-all system, in which the candidate who receives a majority of the vote, or a plurality of the popular vote (less than 50 percent but more than any other candidate) takes all of the State's electoral votes. In Maine and Nebraska, the winner of the popular vote in each congressional district wins an elector, and the remaining two electors are chosen based on the statewide vote.

On Election Day, the voters cast their ballots for electors, even though the names of the candidates for President and Vice President are often the names shown on the ballot. Each state's electors meet forty days after Election Day, and the formal balloting for president takes place at those meetings.

Many different proposals to alter the presidential election process by amending the Constitution, including direct nation-wide election by the people, have been offered over the years. None have been passed by Congress and sent to the States for ratification. Under the most common method for amending the Constitution, an amendment must be proposed by a two-thirds majority in both houses of Congress and ratified by three-fourths of the states.

The Movement against the Electoral College

The most compelling argument against the Electoral College is that it prevents the direct election of the President by popular vote and is, therefore, contrary to modern principles of representative government. Studies show that more than 70 percent of American citizens favor the election of the President by popular vote.

Beyond this basic theoretical objection is the very practical objection that the Electoral College system enables candidates who have not received the most votes cast by American voters to become President.

We have seen such an outcome four times in our history. The first time was the 1824 election which was won by John Q. Adams even though he received fewer electoral votes and fewer popular votes than Andrew Jackson. (Adams won the election in the House of Representatives, with 13 State delegations voting for him, seven voting for Jackson and three voting for Crawford. This happened because there were more than two viable candidates, and would have been a less likely outcome in a two candidate race.)

In 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes beat Samuel J. Tilden by one electoral vote, becoming President despite trailing in the popular vote by a count of 4,288,546 to 4,034,311. In 1888, Benjamin Harrison beat Grover Cleveland with an electoral vote of 233 to 168, despite Cleveland's popular vote margin of 5,534,488 to 5,443,892. Most recently, in the 2000 presidential election, George W. Bush received fewer popular votes than Albert Gore, Jr., but received a majority of electoral votes. The situation was almost reversed in 2004. Although President Bush received more than three million more popular votes than John Kerry, Kerry would have been elected President if Ohio's electoral votes had been cast in his favor.

These circumstances have prompted much discussion on the advisability and feasibility of reforming our election process to eliminate the Electoral College and to elect the President by direct election. This conversation is not new. Over the past 200 years, according to the National Archives, more than 700 proposals have been introduced in Congress to reform or eliminate the Electoral College. Indeed, several joint resolutions were introduced in the current Congress on this issue. The proposals, all introduced in the House of Representatives, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where no action has been taken.

Against this background comes the National Popular Vote Compact Proposal (NPV).

The National Popular Vote Compact Proposal

The National Popular Vote Compact proposal offers a method of achieving the result of election of the President by popular vote without amending the Constitution to eliminate the Electoral College. Instead, this method uses the mechanism of the Electoral College to ensure that the candidate who receives the most popular votes is elected President of the United States.

Under the proposed legislation to enact the National Popular Vote Compact, all of the state's electoral votes would be awarded to the presidential candidate who receives the most popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The bill would take effect only when enacted, in identical form, by states possessing a majority of the electoral votes—that is, enough electoral votes to elect a President (270 of 538). *continued on page 8*

The National Popular vote Compact Background Paper*continued from page 7*

The NPV Compact proposal is predicated upon the portion of the United States Constitution which states: "Each State shall appoint, in such Manner **as the Legislature thereof may direct**, a Number of Electors..." (*Article II, Section 1, Clause 2*) (emphasis added)

The constitutional wording, "as the Legislature thereof may direct," contains no restriction on the states' exercise of their power with respect to their electors. The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly characterized the authority of the states over the manner of awarding their electoral votes as "plenary" and "exclusive." Therefore, the states have the right to decide how to select their electors and award their electoral votes. Thus, proponents of the NPV Compact claim that the U.S. Constitution need not be changed in order to implement nationwide NPV. Rather, they maintain, this change can be accomplished in the same way that the current system evolved—namely, the states will use their exclusive and plenary power to decide the manner of awarding their electoral votes.

An additional constitutional underpinning of the NPV is the Compact Clause (*Article I, Section 10, Clause 3*), which permits states to enter into legally enforceable contractual obligations to undertake agreed joint action with other states. Interstate compacts are typically used to address problems that concern more than one state—the states which are affected enter into a compact (contract) which regulates their actions, ensuring uniform response by the states to address their mutual concerns. These contracts are typically enacted through the passage of identical legislation by the compacting states.

Under the state legislation proposed to establish the NPV, the popular vote counts from all 50 states and the District of Columbia would be added together to obtain a national grand total for each presidential candidate. Then, state elections officials in all states participating in the plan would award their electoral votes to the presidential candidate who receives the largest number of popular votes in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. The NPV Compact plan would take effect only when it has been enacted by states collectively possessing a majority of the electoral votes. The 270-vote threshold also corresponds essentially to states representing a majority of the people of the United States. As a result, every vote in all 50 states and the District of Columbia would be equally important in presidential elections.

The compact contains a six-month blackout period during which no state can withdraw from the compact. The blackout period starts on July 20 of each presidential election year and runs through the January 20 inauguration. Interstate compacts are contracts. It is settled compact law and settled constitutional law that withdrawal restrictions—very common in interstate compacts—are enforceable because the U.S. Constitution prohibits a state from impairing any obligation of contract.

The legislation contains other procedural provisions that would ensure the smooth functioning of the agreement. For example, one clause addresses the possibility of a tie in the national popular vote. If there is no national popular vote winner, each state chooses the electors for the candidate who has won that state.

Another clause addresses circumstances in which the winner of the national popular vote might be prevented from receiving the electoral votes from a member state. For example, it is possible that the winner of the national popular vote fails to appear as a candidate in a particular state and, therefore, there are no appropriate electors for the state to certify. To address that situation and five other situations identified by the drafters of the legislation as possible anomalies in the process they have developed, a mechanism is provided whereby the desired result is obtained by allowing the presidential candidate who has received the largest number of votes in the national election to select the electors in the state in which no electors associated with the winning slate have been elected. The full text of the compact is available at www.lwv.org.

Current Status of the National Popular Vote Compact

Since passage of the National Popular Vote Compact is accomplished on a state-by-state basis, its status is fluid. As of September 1, 2008, the legislation necessary to activate the compact has been signed into law in four states: Maryland, New Jersey, Hawaii and Illinois, for a total of 50 of the 270 electoral votes required to activate the NPV Compact. NPV Compact bills have been introduced in 15 other states, where some have passed committee and others have passed one house.

**Portions of this background paper are from the LWVUS Impact on Issues, 2006-2008*

© 2008 League of Women Voters: National Popular Vote Compact Study: Background Paper

News from LWVUS

Stimulus Bill

Recommendations:

The League and other partners have urged Congressional leaders to include in any stimulus bill green infrastructure and green job development that immediately puts people to work and invigorates the economy. Also, an aid package for automakers should be tied to guarantee improvement in greenhouse gas emissions and fuel economy of manufacturers' fleets.

Ethics and Lobbying

Reform:

Along with four other organizations including Common Cause, LWVUS sent a letter to House Speaker Nancy Pelosi asking the House to enact the same rules operating in the Senate regarding a member's accepting a lobbying job while still serving in the Senate. The letter stated that the new rule should make clear that if a member is in a lame duck session and a successor was chosen in the general election, he/she may not take a job involving lobbying activity until after the Representative has left the House.

Library of Congress
Legislation Status
www.thomas.loc.gov

Local League Continues Special Districts Study

Do you want to know the status of the new Fort Bragg Aquatic Center? Are you interested in more play areas for children, adults, dogs or skateboarders? Do you want to know the latest on the recreational center in Mendocino, the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens or the proposed regional championship golf course? Get online or attend a Mendocino Coast Recreation and Park District Board meeting:

www.mendocoastrec.org

Do you know what the fishing season is like? Do you want to know

the cost of slip rentals or the conditions at Noyo Harbor? Get online or attend the Noyo Harbor District meetings. Call 707 964-4719 to confirm meeting dates.

What fire district are you in? Are the firefighters going to be there if you need them? Are they all volunteer firefighters? Do you want to know how you can help the fire districts? Get online or attend the fire district meetings.

Does the public have access to these meetings?

We the public are in-

vited to attend public commissions, board and councils and any other public agencies in the state. California Government Code sections 4950-54963, officially known as the Brown Act, was enacted in 1953. The Brown Act invites and safeguards the public access to and participate in local government meetings. Every special district has a date and time set for their board meetings. You may contact them directly for this information and check the VOTER for future league action and observations.

Barbara Auerbach

LWVC CONVENTION 2009
Long Beach, CA

Catch the Wave to the Future

Friday, May 15 through Sunday, May 17

LWV League of Women Voters of California
www.lwvc.org

save the date

Calendar of Events 2009

Tuesday, January 13, 2009 General Meeting: Sustainability 9:30 a.m.— noon

Location: St. Michael's Church, Fort Bragg

Topic: Discussion of *Animal, Vegetable, Miracle* by Barbara Kingsolver,
panel discussion by community garden organizers

Board of Directors Meeting 12:30-3 p.m. (board members bring sack lunch)

Tuesday, February 10, 2009 General Meeting: 9:30 a.m.—noon

Location: St. Michael's Church, Fort Bragg

Topic: League of Women Voters Observer Reports

Tuesday, February 17, 2009 Board of Directors Meeting 9:30 a.m.—noon

**Friday, March 13, 2009 Fourth Annual Meet and Greet Your Elected Officials,
5-7 p.m.—St. Michael's Church, Fort Bragg**

Tuesday, March 17, 2009 Board of Directors Meeting 9:30 a.m.—noon

Final Reports for Annual Meeting Due

****SPECIAL MEETING****

Saturday, March 28, 2009: Meeting and Potluck Luncheon 10 a.m.—1 p.m.

Location: St. Michael's Church, Fort Bragg

Topic: Sustainability

Guest Speaker: Josef (Jo) Brinckmann, consultant for the International Trade Center
for the United Nations. He is instrumental in developing international standards
for sustainable medicinal as well as other vital plants (more details in the March VOTER)

Tuesday, April 14, 2009 General Meeting: National Study 9:30 a.m.—noon

Location: St. Michael's Church, Fort Bragg

Topic: National Popular Vote Compact—discussion and consensus

Board of Directors Meeting: 12: 30-3p.m. (board members bring sack lunch)

**Tuesday, May 12, 2009 ANNUAL MEETING AND LUNCHEON –location and
time to be announced**

Tuesday, June 2, 2009: Old/New Board Meeting 9:00 a.m.—1 p.m.

January Meeting Continues Sustainability Study: Community Garden Panel and Book Discussion

The League's January 13 meeting brings together members of community gardens on the coast in a panel presentation and in the second hour, League members will discuss Barbara Kingsolver's *Animal, Vegetable, Miracle*. At newsletter deadline time two women involved in coastal community gardens have accepted our invitation to be part of a panel. By January we will have at least one more person.

Kristina Van Wert is one panel member. Originally from Wisconsin, Kristy graduated from Humboldt State in Environmental Biology with a minor in Botany. She has also taken horticultural classes at College of the Redwoods, Eureka. Kristy now is plant recorder and gardener for the Mendocino Coast Botanical Gardens where she also teaches classes, most recently in composting and in soils. She completed training for the Master Gardener Program sponsored by the University of California and was part of the team that won first place in the Mendocino County Fair Garden Entry. She will speak about the Botanical Gardens vegetable garden.

Originally from the San Francisco Bay area, Sakina Bush, our second speaker, graduated from UC Santa Cruz and began teaching at a private high school for at-risk youth in Palo Alto. Then she and her husband moved to Taos, NM where they owned and operated a small independent high school for many years. When they returned to California, Sakina noticed an announcement about getting a garden started by Noyo Food Forest at Ft. Bragg High School and became associated with it. The Learning Garden is now 2 years old. Sakina and her garden partner, Executive Director Susan Lightfoot, maintain the garden and facilitate volunteer work days. Sakina also takes produce to the schools and to the Farmers Markets as well as teaches classes in organic gardening to students and adults through the Mendocino County Office of Education's Regional Occupation Program.

February 10 General Meeting To Focus On Observer Reports

The League's Observer program is one of the most important ways the League stays in touch with governmental agencies and districts. This program reflects the League's championship of openness in government. In fact, the League's organization principles include the requisite that "governmental bodies protect the citizen's right to know by giving adequate notice of proposed actions, holding open meetings, and making public records accessible."

An observer attends a governmental meeting, notes what happens, and reports back to the League. Observers do not become part of the meeting nor are they allowed to further a personal or partisan agenda. They

gather information only; they do not provide commentary or testimony on issues. At the governmental meeting, they are the eyes, not a mouth. Their very presence, however, often encourages a more transparent government.

At our February meeting we will hear from our observers. They will tell us what is going on with the Ft. Bragg Board of Education (Geri Anderson), the Mendocino Board of Education (Pat Black), the Mendocino Coast District Hospital (Geri Anderson), the Ft. Bragg City Council (Doris Hammer), and the Mendocino Historical Review Board (Babs Levine).

Jane Person

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707 937-4952**

www.mendo.ca.lwvnet.org

www.ca.lwv.org

www.lwv.org

www.smartvoter.org

VOTER Welcomes New Editor

We welcome a new year and a new editor, Charlene McAllister, with this edition. Would you like to join the VOTER staff or contribute an article? Please e-mail Editor McAllister at charmac@mcn.org — or join staff members Auerbach, Bowen, Eveleth, Hough, Mitchell and Person at our next meeting January 28. Contact Editor McAllister for details.

Membership in The League of Women Voters of Mendocino County is a bargain and a statement. You will be saying that you are committed to the ballot as a means for change and to providing non-biased information to voters. The issues your League follows are those that affect every resident's family and community. Get involved in the League of Women Voters.

\$50 One Year individual membership, \$75 two-person household membership

Please send me more information:

Name/Names: _____ **Address** _____

City: _____ **State** _____ **ZIP** _____ **E-mail** _____

**Please make checks payable to: League of Women Voters of Mendocino County
P.O. Box 1128
Fort Bragg, CA 95437**