



Maria Ramirez tells her story at conference.

— Page 2

ASOC plans Black Panther for Unity Week.

— Page 6



Lady Renegades finish season with flourish.

— Page 8

American originality out of style?

— Page 2

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Dancing in the Quad



Photo by Jack Husting

It was a sure sign of spring: Dancers in leotards leaping in the Quad to music from really big speakers. It was part of the new 'Wet and Wild Wednesdays' series sponsored by the Associated Students of Ohlone College. The dancers are Lia Rogers, left, and Sophia Kanety.

6 candidates for board

By **BRIAN CHU**
Staff writer

There are now six official candidates for the vacant seat on the Ohlone Board of Trustees.

Since late February and the retirement of 27-year veteran Dan Archer, the position has yet to be filled. The search for a new board member began Feb. 28 and 60 days were given to submit resume forms. The forms were due at 4 p.m. April 2, and six candidates submitted their applications to the office of College President Doug Treadway. They are as follows:

- Charles F. Bellavia, a business consultant and a holder of a plethora of executive board positions across different technology companies and consulting firms.

- Jan Giovannini-Hill, an administrative analyst specialist at California State University, East Bay. Giovannini-Hill ran for a Board of Trustees position this last November but lost to John Weed.

Giovannini-Hill received 44.84 percent of the vote. Weed had 54.47 percent.

- John N. Kitta, a lawyer with his own private law firm and a former president and trustee of the Alameda County Board of Education. Kitta also previously ran against current board president Nick Nardolillo and trustee Bob Brunton.

- George S. Mathiesen, a supervisor of Santa Clara University, a former Newark Unified School District teacher and principal, a former Fremont Unified School District teacher and also a Vietnam veteran who completed his doctorate at the University of Pacific.

- Trisha Tahmasbi is a field representative for California Assemblyman Alberto Torrico, the campaign manager to elect Robert Wieckowski and previously an intern for the California Faculty Association.

- Robert P. Tavares is a real estate broker, appraiser and property manager who owns a private

company and previously attended Ohlone College.

The candidates will be interviewed by a group of current trustees on April 18 at 6:30 p.m. in Room 122, the Child Development Center. The session is open to the public and will consist of an oral interview and a submission of written answers to other questions. Board President Nick Nardolillo will moderate the forum. Each candidate will be given a short time to provide opening introductions and closing statements.

After the trustee is selected, he or she will be sworn in on May 9 and will serve until Archer's original term ends in November 2008.

To be qualified for the Board of Trustees, the applicant must be at least 18 years of age, a California citizen, a registered voter, not disqualified by other laws to hold office and must be a resident of Fremont or one of the nine specific voting precincts in Union City.

Club signs go up

Stair-climbers in front of Building I have encountered signs designed by campus clubs and constructed by Buildings and Grounds.

Photo by Eric Dorman



UC and CSU tuition to increase by 10 percent

By **SANDEEP ABRAHAM**
Staff writer

The University of California and California State University systems will once again be raising fees. After various meetings and deliberations, trustees and regents from both university systems voted to increase fees by 10 percent. Together, both university systems contain 23 universities and cater to over 600,000 students, 417,000 of whom are CSU students and 210,000 are UC students.

The trustees of the California State Universities met at CSU Long Beach and voted 16 to 1 to raise the tuition fees, \$252 for undergraduate students and \$312 for graduate students. Only Trustee Melinda

Guzman Moore voted against the measure.

Fees for this summer's courses at the CSU's will rise to \$2,772 and this, combined with campus-specific fees averaging at about \$679, will amount to a total academic cost of about \$3,451 each year. This was met with considerable ire from students, many of whom aren't eligible for financial aid and thus must either work or take out loans to pay their tuition.

The University of California, on the other hand, raised fees by seven percent for most students and 10 percent for most graduate students, including students at UC Berkeley's business and law schools. The regents representing each UC campus met at UCLA

and, in a 13-6 vote, decided to raise fees, despite protests from students. The regents merely complained that there was a lack of options. Undergraduate students will begin to pay \$434 more for a cost of \$6,636, but when combined with other campus fees, the total will come up to \$7,347.

Yet the increases in tuition fees are nothing new. There was a 14 percent increase in 2004 and then an 8 percent increase in 2005 for undergraduate fees in both university systems. However, there was no rise in fees for 2006, ending a streak of fee increases for four years straight.

The fees have been raised in accordance with Governor Schwarzenegger's plan to increase

student tuition through 2011 in order to decrease state funding to public universities. Many parents and instructors lament this raise in tuition when they recall that university education was nearly free in the 1950's and 1960's.

CSU administrators say much of the increase in tuitions will specifically go toward increasing employee salaries to reasonable levels.

However, there is some good news for students. At least one-third of the new fee money will go toward financial aid for students, meaning low-income students will see very little change in their tuition and middle-income will pay only a fraction of the higher cost.

Still, middle-income students

will still use a considerable amount of loan money and the increase in tuition money will lead to higher debt. This is compounded by the removal of the need-based Federal Perkins Loan from the 2007 budget by President George Bush.

In defense of the increase in fees, administrators of both university systems have said that the payments are necessary to attract better instructors and leaders to their universities even though they don't pay as much as their competitors.

Students feel that the process wasn't democratic enough and that they ultimately lose out for the sake of the state. The fact that fees might become unaffordable to middle-income students is a concern of the universities as well.