

Board clarifies qualities to look for in new leader

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“sometimes we are a high maintenance Board.” The Board and Fisher discussed the matter further and the Board recognized it’s “high maintenance” tendencies.

The group went on to discuss the qualities they desired in the next president. While characteristics like courage and integrity were discussed, the Board also mentioned a desire for a president that would be knowledgeable concerning technology, proactive, part of the community, enterprising, accessible, able to articulate a vision, having the ability to complete projects and close deals and having a true appreciation for diversity. Among the characteristics that were not desired in a president was someone who was closed or displayed exclusivity.

Some of the challenges the Board agreed the new president would face would be con-

sidering a future bond for the school, fiscal sustainability and continuing the commitment to green technology led by Treadway.

The next morning in the Jackson Theater, Fisher met with a forum of faculty, staff and students to discuss the selection process of the president. Fisher explained that the selection committee would be made up of 18 people and that neither the president nor any of the vice presidents would have influence on the committee’s selection process. The forum discussed the needs of the schools and the challenges a new president would face, among them the need for a new facilities bond, an emphasis on diversity training for the faculty and the need for both an active grant writing process and a research staff. In both meetings there was an unspoken sense that the legacy of Dr. Treadway would leave large footprints for a new president to fill.

Math Club 4th in U.S.



Photo courtesy of Geoff Hirsch

Math Club adviser Geoffrey Hirsch returns SML exams to, from left: Truc Do, Jun Fang, Karlo Palomares, David Pan, Thomas Hamilton, Terence Lee, Alekh Jha and Ryan Underwood of the Math Club. The exam scores rank Ohlone 1st in Northern California and 4th in the U.S.

World Forum examines deaf culture

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existence aside from the UN itself that is allowed to display the trademarked blue and white “world in olive branches” logo. The federation is “of, for and by the deaf people,” signed Rosen.

The WFD’s mission aims are to advocate human rights, support equality and quality in life and improve education and access to info and services for all deaf people worldwide. The group also emphasizes sign language as a human right and one of their major goals is to create laws in every country that protect disabled rights, much like the United States Americans with Disabilities Act.

The organization was established in 1951 and convenes once every four years. It is made up of 128 national deaf agencies, each one representing a country. The delegates that attend must be deaf as per regulations, though there currently is one country in a probationary phase that has a hearing representative. Because each country has their own version of sign

language, the delegates communicate in “international gesture,” a type of basic body language speech.

In the last convention, the WFD discussed the international law concerning the rights of persons with disabilities and how to best promote and protect those rights. Also mentioned were ways to ensure full access and equal human rights on a local, national and international. Full access including education for sign language, interpreters and communication related technology.

Rosen sees changing “megatrends” in attitudes. From pathological to humanistic, from deafness to deafhood, from “deaf” to sign language user, from homogeneity to cultural ethnic diversity, from paternalism to partnerships, fragmentation to networking, and from impossible to empowerment to make something possible.

According to the WFD, there are 70 million deaf people in the world. “We should have a voice,” signed Rosen.



Photo by Jack Husting

An interpreter relays Roz Rosen’s signs at the World Forum Monday.

LETTERS

Response to ‘Big Brother’ article in Nov. 15 issue

EDITOR:

Your Nov. 15 article “Big Brother, Bigger Surveillance, Less Privacy” has misplaced concerns. You fail to note that the surveillance cameras local police use came into operation around the country in the 1990’s, prior to the 9/11 incidents.

Also, U-2’s and recon satellites have been used [in the fight] against narcotics since the 1980’s. In other words, most of the technology you complain about appeared over the

lifetimes of most of the student body of Ohlone College. So far, we don’t have a totalitarian state.

What worries me is the influence of people who build their lives and careers around looking for racism behind every tree and stone.

I am more concerned people will lose their jobs over the wrong word or some gesture that will be misinterpreted, either deliberately, or otherwise.

You write, “Once upon a time, America, with all its faults, really was more free than the rest of the world.” That freedom came at a very high price through constant struggle

at home and abroad. And not only on the battlefield, in many previous conflicts, there was a domestic front as well.

Today in 2007, fighting a war against an enemy whose adherents may well reside in our own country, we have a sensitivity toward civil liberties earlier generations would have found ridiculous.

Abraham Lincoln once asked, “Is there, in all republics, this inherent and fatal weakness? Must a government, of necessity, be too strong for the liberties of its own people or too weak maintain its own existence?”

The federal government has been obsessively cautious about taking up commonsense measures in internal security, including stronger border security, for which there is great demand. What small measures they have taken, have been met with alarmist hysteria.

I was asked not too long ago to sign a petition circulated by someone who was under the belief that he was “saving the Constitution.” Subsequent to this, the Congress changed hands, so we were in no constitutional jeopardy after all.

Compared to previous conflicts, the last six years have been very

mild, from a civil liberties stand point. There has been no Sedition Act as was the case in 1798 and 1918, no large-scale internment, not even congressional committees to investigate groups that raise money for terrorism at home and abroad.

We are still very much at risk for a far greater attack than was experienced six years ago. We should be aware we are fighting on a global scale a war against an enemy who can take advantage of our own laws to wage war against us.

JOHN KENNEY

Adjunct Professor of History

CAMPUS COMMENT >>>

What’s the best thing you learned this semester?



HEATHER WOULDSTRA
Mass Communication

“Professor Bardell’s ‘Total War Family.’”



ISIDORE NIYONGABO
Psychology

“Continuing through challenging times.”



JAKE SMALL
Video Production

“I temporarily gave up coffee.”



MICH MILLICH
“Basket Weaving”

“I ain’t afraid of no ghost.”



ROB KOSSAYIAN
English

“How to use chopsticks.”