

The Rossmoor Democrat

Volume 2014 Issue 4

Marilyn Davin, Otto Schnepf, Co-Editors

July-August 2014

NEWSLETTER GOING HIGH TECH!

THIS IS THE FIRST NEWSLETTER ISSUE to be DISTRIBUTED ONLY by EMAIL

July General Meeting

Thursday, July 24

Social Hour - 6:00pm, Program - 7:00pm

Event Center

The Limitations of Free Trade



Economist Ian Fletcher is a former senior economist of the Coalition for a Prosperous America and research fellow with the U.S. Business and Industry Council, a Washington think tank. Before that he was an economist in private practice. He was educated at Columbia University and the University of Chicago, and lives in San Francisco.

Mr. Fletcher has been in the news lately with publication of his book *Free Trade Doesn't Work*. In his book Mr. Fletcher explains in detail why the standard economic arguments free traders use all the time are false. It is a systematic examination of why free trade is slowly bleeding America's economy to death and what can be done about it. He examines the history and politics of free trade and explains how America came to adopt its present disastrous free trade policy. It further looks at the breakdown of specific industries and how we can rebuild them and bring millions of high-paying jobs back to this country. It shows, in detail, what's wrong with NAFTA, CAFTA, the WTO, and the proposed Trans-Pacific Partnership, and is sharply critical of the current establishment, but from a bipartisan point of view.

George C. Lodge, professor emeritus at Harvard Business School, wrote of *Free Trade Doesn't Work* that "Fletcher has written a powerful and refreshing critique of some cherished assumptions held by mainstream economists. It is

uniformly insightful, often brilliant, and remarkably readable. Obama's team should read it – and soon."

As a senior economist at the non-profit organization Coalition for a Prosperous America, Mr. Fletcher supported efforts to reform America's trade and industrial policies. In a recent online interview, he said "I believe America's trade deficit is its single biggest unsung economic problem – a \$500 billion a year hole in our economy that hurts us in both the short and the long term."

Coalition for a Prosperous America describes its organization as a nonprofit representing the interests of 2.7 million households through its agricultural, manufacturing and labor members. Its grass roots emphasis is on educating citizens and local opinion leaders where they live and work. The organization holds major events during electoral cycles as part of its public education program.

Mr. Fletcher will speak at DoR's monthly membership meeting. This is not a dinner meeting, though refreshments will be served. The meeting is open and free to everyone, and there will be time for questions following the presentation. If you have questions call Gary Hansen at 954-8425. ■

Sign Up Now for Labor Day Barbecue.

There's a sign-up form for you right here in the newsletter (page 9) for DoR's ever-popular Labor Day Barbecue.

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President Jane Walter's Message



Obamacare Update

From its inception, Republicans have viciously attacked the Affordable Care Act, the nation's new healthcare law, spreading lies like the unfounded fear of "death panels," or labeling it "the government takeover of health

care." The idea was to make the ACA so detestable that it would become the fearsome centerpiece of the midterm election, that popular hatred of Obamacare would ultimately put Democrats on the defensive and lead to the election of their conservative opponents. However, as the facts come in, it is becoming clear that in spite of its terrible launch, the fearsome stories spread by the Republicans simply did not come true. Armed with the real data, Democrats need to be voicing their support of a program, which in spite of its flaws and compromises, has kept millions of Americans from living one illness away from bankruptcy. Let us see how some of the Republican doomsday predictions about the ACA have actually played out.

Calling the U.S. healthcare system "the best in the world," Republicans do not like to admit that before the ACA the current system was a wreck. Ours was the only healthcare system designed to avoid sick people. For-profit insurers spent billions marketing their products to healthy people, rejecting those with pre-existing conditions, including the most common American conditions of diabetes, cancer, and heart disease. The result was one of the most expensive healthcare systems in the world with some of the worst outcomes of all the rich countries—the highest rates of infant mortality, the shortest life spans, the most use of expensive emergency rooms, and the largest populations shut out of the healthcare system altogether.

The ACA ends the worst abuses by insurers, requires them to take people with pre-existing conditions, sets minimum standards for policies, and sets up statewide exchanges (except in conservative red states where Republican governors have blocked them) where customers can compare prices and purchase policies. Far from a government takeover, it keeps the existing system of private insurers in place and uses free and

open markets to keep prices down. Subsidies are provided to help low-wage earners pay for policies, and Medicaid coverage has been expanded; young people up to 26 can also remain on their parents' policies. A single-payer plan would have been more efficient, but it was not politically possible. The Republicans have offered no other real solutions to the problems besetting our healthcare system; and, since a plan similar to the ACA was supported by a Republican President and implemented in Massachusetts by a Republican governor, their dogged opposition to the ACA seems to be as simple as a hatred of all things Obama.

Early in the sign-up period, many people were forced to find new policies because their old ones did not meet ACA standards. The President, who had erroneously said that people would be able to keep their inadequate old plans, was accused of lying. People who lost their old policies were paraded about as "Obamacare victims." The cry went up that more people got cancellations than actually signed up. However, it has been estimated that of the 8.5 to 9.5 million individual policy holders, only 2.4 - 2.5 million could potentially be adversely affected by cancellations since the rest would be eligible for subsidies. A Rand survey found that at the end of the sign-up period fewer than one million people were uninsured. The House passed legislation allowing people to keep their cancelled policies for one year, but at the end of the day, insurance companies said they had retained most of their customers (whose plans they cancelled) by moving them to new, more robust compliant plans. Far from the predicted "rate shock" as customers moved to new plans, a Kaiser survey found that most who switched plans found that their premiums went down rather than up.

As the numbers poured in and over 8 million people signed up for plans on the healthcare exchanges, the conservative opposition argued that most of those people were already insured, and that there were not enough newly insured to actually make a dent in the uninsured. However, a Kaiser Family Foundation Survey recently found that about 57%, or 4.6 million of the more than 8 million who signed up at the exchanges were in fact uninsured - and this, of course does not even

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Does Free Trade Work????

Gary Hansen



Are you a free-trade advocate? If so, you probably support President Obama in his current negotiations of a Transpacific Partnership trade agreement with Asia, and, as well, a Transatlantic trade agreement with Europe. You may be surprised to know that these two impending treaties are likely to face considerable opposition in Congress, particularly from sitting Democratic senators and representatives, but from the other side of the aisle as well.

This turn against free trade reflects growing public hostility toward free trade. A 2010 poll undertaken by NBC and the Wall Street Journal found that 53% of Americans believe that free-trade agreements hurt the U.S.; only 17% saw them as beneficial. The split was 30% versus 39% in 1999. Eighty-six percent saw free-trade as undermining America's effort to recover from the recession and create new jobs, and ranked above even concern over the federal deficit.

The poll revealed that opposition to free trade is sharpest among the affluent and cuts across boundaries of class, religion, and political affiliation. Indeed, 61% of Tea Party members surveyed said that free-trade agreements have hurt the United States.

NAFTA-type trade agreements are strongly opposed. A 2012 opinion poll found that U.S. respondents who believe that the United States should renegotiate or leave NAFTA outnumbered, by nearly 4-to-1, those who believe the country should continue to be a member.

The critique of free-trade points out that many of our trading partners do not adhere to labor or environmental standards, pay their workers very low wages, do not allow labor union organizing, manipulate their currencies, and provide hidden subsidies that favor their own exports at the expense of U.S. export industries.

In brief, many see trade agreements as providing an unfair advantage for our trading partners, leaving the United States with a growing trade deficit, a weakened manufacturing sector, and associated job losses. Opponents also object that free trade deals are negotiated in secret and include measures that abridge our environmental and consumer protection laws.

Nowhere are these issues more prominent than with our trading partners in Asia. Early in their post-World War II development Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, in particular, adopted protectionist policies to nurture their budding industries. These three so-called "Asian Tigers" were extraordinarily successful in expanding their exports and achieved high levels of economic growth. When China opened up its economy it aggressively adopted the Asian Tiger model. Generous loans and subsidies were provided to expand exports, the results of which have made China a global player in exporting its products.

In the East Asian countries, their respective states, or central governments, are driving forces in propelling economic growth, and economic policies are seen as subservient and wedded to enhancing national security. This is in contrast to the United States, where laissez-faire practices dictate that the private sector is the driving force for growth. The U.S. government primarily serves as a distant regulator that ensures that the rules of capitalist competition are enforced.

The difference between the East Asian and U.S. on the role of the State and the economy is dramatically evident in how much money is spent promoting exports. In 2011, China spent \$111 billion to promote its exports. Japan spent \$33 billion, and South Korea \$24 billion. These funds were used only for promotion of products in the global market and do not include subsidies or loans for their manufacture.

So how much money did the United States spend on promotion of its exports? The amount in 2011 was 15 billion. South Korea spent significantly more than that but has just one-twelfth of the population of the United States.

The antipathy by many in the Republican Party and its Tea Party compatriots toward the renewal of the charter of the Export Import Bank dramatically illustrates the difference in approach of East Asia countries. The latter vigorously support their export sectors, in contrast to the U.S., where many feel that free trade should not be contaminated with any government support.

But the East Asian model is challenging our stern adherence to the ideology of free trade. Our East Asian trading partners have been playing by a different set of rules that put us at a disadvantage.

Thus, we are left with some profound questions:
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Continued from page 2 (President)

include Medicaid recipients, youth under 26 covered by their parents, or those who signed up through private insurers. That many previously insured Americans also signed up at the exchanges point to the new law's success, not its failure, as many people with insurance probably purchased new policies through the exchanges because they could get a better deal. A Gallup Poll published in April suggested that the uninsured rate dropped from 18% to 12% during open enrollment, and a Rand Corporation survey found that uninsured working adults fell from 20.9% to 16% in March. The evidence is clear that the rate of uninsured is falling, and falling faster in states that set up their own exchanges and accepted Medicaid's expansion. The statistics show that the law has had a significant impact on the uninsured population.

Following enactment of the law the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that states could not be compelled to expand their Medicaid coverage, despite the fact that the federal government would pay for all of that expansion for the first few years and most of its cost thereafter.

It is estimated that 5 - 8 million people were deprived of health coverage by the 26 states that rejected the Medicaid expansion. If these states had been willing to extend Medicaid eligibility, 71% of their uninsured would have been eligible for federal subsidies and the number of insured would have been much greater. As it now stands, when these victims of Republican intransigence get sick, they will seek treatment in local ER's and the taxpayers of their states will end up picking up the tab.

Another Republican argument was that the ACA would result in a sharp increase in rates for 2015 because not enough healthy young people would sign up, forcing insurers to raise rates for their older, sicker customers. This did not happen. As of May 1, about 28% of the 8 million sign ups are between the ages of 18 and 34. Although this is not the hoped-for 40%, it is about the same as for those who signed up for the successful Massachusetts reform during its first year. An analysis by the Kaiser Foundation found that enough young people signed up to avoid a major spike in premiums next year. The 28% number is a low estimate as it does not include the numbers of young people who remained on their parents' policies, or those who bought insurance policies outside of the exchanges. Overall, Mike Hash, director of health reform efforts at the Health and Human Services Depart-

ment, predicted that the insurance risk pools created by the ACA exchanges in every state are large and diverse enough to stabilize premium prices in 2015.

Soon after the sign-up period ended, the House put forth a report that the White House's number of new sign ups was misleading as 67% of them had not yet paid their premiums. It was quickly pointed out that the 67% number was totally misleading as the report counted sign-ups for which bills were not yet due. The Obama administration has not put forth any actual numbers on this issue, but insurance companies claim that Republican fears were unfounded since 80%-90% of their customers paid their bills.

The Republican propaganda machine is still at work, pouring out untruths about the ACA; unfortunately, surveys show that the new law remains unpopular with a majority of Americans, although most of the people who did sign up at the exchanges are happy with their policies. Democrats must know that the data prove that Republican claims are untrue. Though the ACA still has glitches that need working out (like any massive new program), it is working and Democrats must raise their voices to make this clear as campaigns heat up for what's shaping up to be a contentious mid-term election.

Best Wishes,

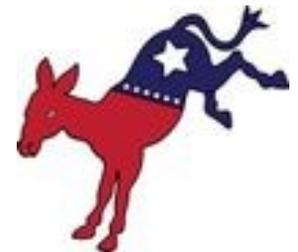
Jane



Continued from page 3 (Hansen)

Is our free trade ideology weakening our economy and our national security? Should we abandon free trade or try to find a middle-road position that generates more equitable benefits and economic growth?

Fortunately, our guest speaker for our monthly club meeting on July 24, will feature Ian Fletcher, a nationally recognized trade expert. Fletcher will illuminate the deficiencies of our current trade policies and suggest reforms that would protect our economy from unfair foreign competition and reap the rewards of more balanced trade policies..





Rossmoorian Ignazio (“Nace”) Ruvolo is the presiding justice on the First District, Division Four of the California Court of Appeal and a Commissioner on the California Commission on Judicial Performance. He

was appointed by Republican Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger and confirmed in January of 2006. He is a registered decline to state. Justice Ruvolo has written a 3-part series on California’s judicial system for our newsletter, the first installment of which appears below. In addition to the federal courts, California’s judicial system is comprised of the California Supreme Court, the California Courts of Appeal, and the California superior courts. The state has more than 2,000 judicial officers who hear over 10 million cases a year.

Who Are These People, and Why Are They On My Ballot?

California’s Appellate Justice Retention Election Process

Ignazio J. Ruvolo

I cannot tell you how many times during gubernatorial election cycles in the last 20 years I have been asked this inevitable compound question by friends curious about why their sample ballots contain the names of unopposed appellate court justices. The first question is “Who should I vote for?” The less positive flip-side question is the equally predictable “Are there any I should vote against?” I hope in this and future articles to shed some light on our state’s at times misunderstood judicial system, which can seem especially vexing for the many Rossmoorians who have moved here from other states with different judicial systems.

Most Rossmoor residents will receive sample ballots within the next two months. There will be eight unopposed appellate justices on those ballots, including this author, and you will be asked whether those justices should be retained for another 12-year term, as prescribed by state law.

In this first of a 3-part series of short articles I will explain briefly the organization of California’s intermediate appellate courts, and the history and purpose of our state’s retention election system for appellate justices of both the California Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal. In the second installment, I will explain the arduous and exacting selection process that led to the initial gubernatorial appointment of each nonpartisan justice. The third and

last segment will describe the independent disciplinary and monitoring system of judges established in our state’s constitution, and how that body, known as the California Commission on Judicial Performance, hears and acts on any and all misconduct complaints lodged against judges statewide. The thorough investigative and decisive disciplinary functioning of this



body serves the public by rooting out most judicial misconduct long before it becomes headlines.

Our state’s intermediate appellate courts are divided into six, separate appellate districts. Our beloved Rossmoor community lies in one of the 12 counties forming the First Appellate District, which is headquartered in San Francisco. The First Appellate District contains five, four-justice divisions, each consisting of one presiding justice and three associate justices. Appeals are assigned to each division on a random basis, and the justices hear all types of cases appealed from the superior courts within their jurisdiction, including criminal, juvenile, family law, civil, probate, and administrative appeals. Each case is heard by a panel of three justices from the assigned division, meaning that each one of the four divisional justices hears only 75% of the cases assigned to that division.

Under our state constitution, all appeals must be decided in writing, “with reasons stated.” The right to appeal to the intermediate court is mandatory, although further review by the California Supreme Court is discretionary. Historically, only about 8% of petitions for review to the Supreme Court have been granted, meaning that for more than 90% of appealed cases, the Courts of Appeal are the courts of last resort in this state.

Our constitution also provides that, *generally*, terms of office for appellate justices (including for the Supreme Court) are 12 years in duration, subject to re-election. If the justice declares him or herself for a new term then “only the candidate so declared . . . may appear on the ballot, which shall present the question whether the candidate shall be elected. The candidate shall be elected upon receiving a majority of the votes on the question.” This form of election is commonly referred to as a

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DoR Book Club Review

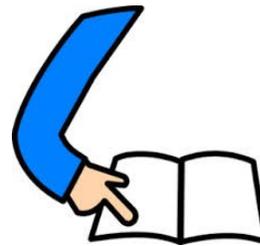
Mary Lembke



Many of the participants in the recent DoR Book Club discussion of Saru Jayaraman's book, *Behind the Kitchen Door*, shared personal experiences of working a summer job as a waitress or waiter in a restaurant or summer camp. We remember the good tips especially,

but mostly we recalled that the job was temporary, something we did to help pay for college tuition or supplement allowances from our parents. These summer jobs served as a rite of passage to the "grown-up" world. None of us imaged careers in any kitchen but our own.

None of us is a retired waitress or dishwasher. This book gave us some insight into what that might mean to anyone who found him- or herself at retirement age after a career as a restaurant employee. Such is the case of many people today. As the co-founder of the Restaurant Opportunities Center, a national organization of restaurant workers seeking to improve wages and working conditions in this enormous American industry, the author traces the origins of the organization that grew out of the grieving process for workers who were killed on 9/11 in the Windows on the World restaurant in the Twin Towers in New York City. Over 300 were restaurant workers; many were undocumented so there were no records to help identify them after their deaths. These workers, many who died in anonymity, fell in the lowest echelon of the economic scales. As a tribute to their lives, the author dedicated her life to achieving some of the justice they were denied: reasonable expectations like paid sick leave, opportunities for advancement, never mind a retirement plan.



These busboys, dishwashers, waiters and waitresses are the ghosts of our society, many working invisibly in the kitchens

of our restaurants. Since 1938, the federal minimum wage for tipped workers has been frozen at \$2.13 an hour. The "understanding" is that tips will make up the difference for a total of \$8.90. Employees usually pool their tips, but there is no

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"retention election."

California held its first judicial retention elections in 1934, becoming the first state to do so. There are now 34 states that hold them. More generally, across the nation, 89% of state judges face some type of election, usually in the form of retention elections (42% of appellate judges and 19% of trial judges), nonpartisan elections (20% of appellate judges and 41% of trial judges), or partisan elections (33% of appellate judges and 38% of trial judges).

Legal and political scholars and commentators have exhaustively debated the relative merits of each system. Public accountability is the most important purpose underlying the periodic electoral scrutiny of judges. On the other hand, the need to preserve impartiality clearly tempers appetites to politicize judicial campaigning and elections. A nonpartisan retention process also encourages the judiciary to continue upholding countermajoritarian (or minority) values, which many consider to be an important function of our court system.

Thus, retention elections have been found to afford the proper balance in California between the need to provide public accountability for judicial actions and the imperative of preserving the independence of the judicial system. Indeed, in the 80 years that retention elections have been held nationally, only about a dozen justices have not been retained by voters in their respective states. Most notably in California, few Rossmoor residents will have forgotten the bitter and infamous ousting of Chief Justice Rose Bird, and Associate Justices Joseph Grodin and Cruz Reynoso from the California Supreme Court in 1986—the only time the power of retention has been withheld by California voters in 80 years.

But, if the state goes through such effort and expense to hold these retention elections, why have voters removed so few justices in all that time? Perhaps the answer lies, at least in part, in the rigor by which these justices are vetted for office before their respective appointments and the deference accorded that nonpartisan process by voters—a subject explored in the next article in this series.

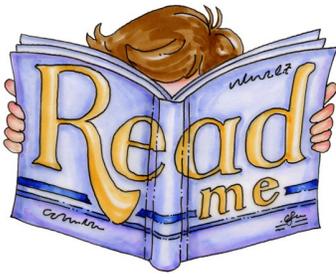
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President Harry Truman's advice on politics:

"It's amazing what you can accomplish if you do not care who gets the credit."

Continued from page 6 (Book Club)

hard-and fast rule to enforce this practice. Cur-



rent proposed federal legislation would raise the minimum, for both tipped and non-tipped workers, to \$9.80

As our book discussion continued, many of us felt more and more

frustrated at our inability to DO something about this. Three out of four workers in predominantly tipped jobs are women: restaurant servers, hotel maids, and hairstylists, to name a few. They are twice as likely to be living below the poverty level, according to statistics from the U.S. Department of Labor.

Calling attention to the injustices of restaurant workers is recognizing the proverbial tip of the iceberg. Anyone working for the present minimum wage, especially if he or she is supporting a family, gives us a vivid picture of the working poor. We must raise our voices to renew our demands for an increase in the federal minimum wage. Recognizing that California (among seven other states and some cities nationwide) has raised its minimum wage is no reason to back off our efforts to compel other states to do the same.

Members are encouraged to go to the website of the Restaurant Opportunities Center to download its National Dining Guide to learn more about the ambitious and laudable efforts of this group, which represents the men and women who serve the rest of us every day.

The DoR Book Club meets the first Monday of every month at 3 pm at Dollar Clubhouse. Call Mary Lembke at 946-9828 for more information.

■

Israel - A Personal Perspective Otto Schnepf

In March 1938, as a youngster of 13, I lived through the *Anschluss* (Attachment) or incorporation of Austria to the Nazi-dominated Germany of Adolf Hitler. I witnessed the German Army and Hitler himself pose as liberators who would bring prosperity to poor, post-WWI Germany. By that time, Germany had already fully digested Hitler's doctrine that Jews were responsible for all the misfortunes that had befallen Germany, a doctrine that ultimately evolved into the decision to exterminate all the Jews of Germany and, be-

yond. It's necessary to face the fact that none of this would have been possible without the entrenched anti-Semitism of much of the German citizenry at the time. In a very real sense I was lucky: though I fled Vienna to wait out the war with my parents in Shanghai, at least I lived. Millions of others were not so lucky.

I immigrated to Israel in October 1952 and was drafted into the Israeli Army Reserves. In July 1953 I was called up for a course in the artillery as an *oser lekazin*, or officer assistant. Along with my fellow reservists, I received my uniform and rifle. I was shocked to see, imprinted on the rifle's lock, the Nazi Germany emblem, with an eagle holding a wreath that enclosed a swastika. It was the last thing I expected to see in the Israeli Army. I later learned that my rifle was a Czech rifle, sold to Israel by the then Soviet Union, which did not join the arms embargo imposed by the Europeans upon the Middle East after WWII. My rifle was manufactured in Czechoslovakia for the German Army during WWII. The sale of these arms probably saved Israel, enabling the young country to withstand the 1948-1949 attacks by Arab armies.

The borders of Israel before the 1967 Six Day War were defined in armistice agreements between Israel and the surrounding Arab countries following armed conflicts after the British withdrew from Palestine. A further adjustment of the borders followed the Six Day War following the threat of attack by Egypt, Jordan and Syria. At that time Jerusalem was united and placed under Israel's control.

I personally accepted and believed in Israel's right to defend itself against the threat of attacks and incursions by neighboring Arab states. However, I always harbored doubts about Israel's definition of a "Jewish State," where civil law for the Jewish population was administered by the Chief Rabbinate – essentially establishing religious law. During the years I lived in Israel I was a member of the "League Against Religious Coercion," later called the "League for Religious Freedom," which advocated adoption of civil, secular law.

The Arab population did, right from the beginning, object to the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. Today, I must accept that Israel's Arab population suffers from discrimination. Arab townships receive less financial help than Jewish towns. On the plus side, there are elected Arab members of the Israeli Parliament,

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the Knesset, who are free to form their own parties.

In my opinion, the only realistic hope for peace in Israel is the so-called "Two State Solution," with Jewish and Palestinian states living peacefully and securely side by side. As violence escalates, this path becomes ever more elusive. Neither side has produced a leader with the authority and wisdom to make the hard decisions needed to make the Two State Solution a reality. In fact, both sides seem to be in a race to defeat this best hope for peace. Israel's leadership does not have the political will to move forward. For decades now Israeli settlers have continued to fill the West Bank with over 300,000 settlers, of whom probably something like 100,000 are "settler activists" who would violently resist resettlement. Among those is the religious community close to the West Bank city of Hebron, which demands Israeli Army protection as it continues to occupy its space surrounded by Arab communities. Like many sites in Israel, Hebron is holy to both Jews and Moslems. It is also the site of recent unspeakable horror, where teenage youths – both Jew and Arab – were brutally murdered. This has led to Israel's bombing of Gaza and the death of over 400 Palestinian civilians so far, though there is no real evidence that anyone from Gaza was even involved in the murders. Hamas and other allied terrorist groups continue to launch missiles aimed at Israeli cities from Gaza. Because the Israelis have shelters and anti-missile missile systems, the human cost is quite uneven and so far fewer than ten Israeli civilians and soldiers have been killed. Yet on it goes, as violence begets violence.

When I went to live in Israel as a young man I was enthusiastic and optimistic that the age of anti-Semitism was drawing to a close. It has been personally sad to watch, over the years, as Israel's image in the world has changed. It was established as a country for refugees, and it offered a future for the troubled. It has instead slowly become an occupier of an oppressed minority. Its actions have now, most recently, been marked with bloodshed and horror instead of compassion which, for me, is terribly sad. It needs to be remembered, however, that both sides are limited in their actions by lack of trust and fear for their existence, which makes peace-seeking a difficult and dangerous task for leaders.

Concert Tea for Turner

The Turner School committee has organized a final event to support the teachers and their school in Antioch: a special concert at 3 pm on Thursday, September 11, at Stanley Dollar Clubhouse.

This event will feature well known pianist Gary Neuman in a program designed to celebrate our 50th anniversary: music of the 60's presented with his special amusing patter. After the 45 minute concert tea will be served outside in the patio, and what a tea! Special homemade cookies and sandwiches! Iced tea! Sherry!

All this for \$30 a ticket. Tickets will go on sale in August. All the money raised will go toward first grade teachers at the Turner School. Call Emily Ehm for more information at 943-7610.



■

President Jimmy Carter's view on war and peace:

"We cannot be both the world's leading champion of peace and the world's leading supplier of the weapons of war."

President Lyndon Johnson's advice on working with Congress:

"Don't tell a man to go to Hell unless you can send him there."



Democrats of Rossmoor Barbecue

Monday, September 1, 2014

Event Center

5 p.m. Social Hour — 6 p.m. Dinner — 7 p.m. Program

Member Name(s) _____

Guest Name(s) _____

Phone # _____

Email Address _____

Reserve by August 24. \$30 per person. Total amount submitted \$_____

Please make your check out to *Democrats of Rossmoor*.

Put this form and your check in an envelope, and either:

- Mail to Jane Williams, 2200 Golden Rain Road #6, Walnut Creek, CA 94595
Checks must arrive by August 24.
- Or leave in the *Democrats of Rossmoor* mailbox at Gateway.

Speaker: The Honorable Justice Ignazio ("Nace") Ruvolo, a Rossmoor resident and a Presiding Justice of the California District Court of Appeal, Division Four

Subject: Upcoming Supreme Court Cases

Dinner Menu

Salads

- Potato Salad
- Green Salad
- Fruit Salad

Entrée

- Barbecued Baby Back Pork Ribs and Barbecued Chicken
- Vegetarian Baked Beans and Rolls and Butter

Dessert

- Apple Pie and Ice Cream



Democrats of Rossmoor
P.O. Box 2070
Walnut Creek, CA 94595

TIME SENSITIVE

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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2014 MEMBERSHIP DUES

Use this form to join or renew membership in DEMOCRATS OF ROSSMOOR. Dues are \$20 per member. Dues cover one calendar year, January 1 through December 31, and include our newsletter.

PLEASE CHECK ONE: New member Returning member

Please print

Name(s) _____ Date _____

Address _____

Phone number _____ E-mail _____

=====

Can you be an occasional volunteer? From time to time the Democrats of Rossmoor could use help with various tasks such as serving on committees or the Board of Directors, or helping with: 1) mailings, 2) voter registration, 3) social events, or 4) service groups. Please circle any item where you can devote some time.

Place your check (payable to Democrats of Rossmoor) and this form in an envelope and:

- (1) leave it in the Democrats' mailbox during office hours at Gateway,
- (2) mail it to Emily Ehm, 2324 Ptarmigan Drive, Apt. 2, Walnut Creek, CA 94595 or
- (3) bring your check and this form to the membership table at any meeting.

We thank you for joining / rejoining the Democrats of Rossmoor.