

L & J

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Progressed In
the Last 100
Years?

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Breaking
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Women's History Month
2012

Riveter's University



College For Women



*Truly a landmark
in women's history
-RU Student*

Dean
of
Admissions
Miranda
Richards, Ph.D

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Editorials



Perspective:

Burgers, Fries & Sex

The Role of Women in Advertisements

Carl's Jr. is at it again, with their sexually, provocative ads putting their newest burgers in the hands of the most sexually appealing women.

In this current round of ads, *Sports Illustrated* swimsuit model, Kate Upton is the spokesperson for Carl's Jr. "Southwest Patty Melt". The ad displays her in a 1950's-style Drive-in theater, eating the rather spicy sandwich while, at the same time is discarding all of her clothing to the point of no return, ruffling the feathers of a few vegans and feminists.



Kate Upton (left), Carl's Jr. newest ploy to gain the attention of hungry, male consumers—like myself.

Personally, I try my best to DVR my way out of the sexually tantalizing commercials because I know what they want—they want us, the male population to buy into the hype and sexual arousal and buy their burger—but sadly I watch them and many of us have fallen into their trap. One thing I've noticed is a pattern in these ads: that women have had a set role in selling products to the opposite gender.

Since the dawn of advertising, women have a role given to them, without question. Ads like this one and similar only seek remind women of their role in society and catch the eye of a few men. Now, whether that role is a dainty housewife tending to the household or, in our case a provocative, sex symbol appealing to a man's sexual fantasies is up to the particular ad being viewed or the product being sold.

Women as housewives and Soccer moms have been used in ads for years, as well as scantily-clad women posing seductively portraying the "perfect woman". Over time, these social norms have been embedded into our unconscious minds, over and over again, until we have succumbed to the acceptance of such inhumanities, such as the sexual objectification of a woman to sell a cheeseburger. Such ads generate an undermining of a woman's ability because these ads depict women as weak and inferior—simply just, sexual objects, used for their beauty and charm. Instead, women should be celebrated for their intellect and character. These ads should exhibit women as the CEO of a company or a professor at our nation's most prestigious universities—places they have already become an integral part of the workforce. Women today will continue their battle against sexism and gender bias in the workplace and so forth but will women gain any ground, if these ads keep knocking them off their feet?



Upton joins the likes of (left to right), Paris Hilton, Audrina Patridge, Padma Lakshmi and Miss Turkey 2010, Gizem Memiç from previous ad campaigns.

As much as I loathe these ads I must confess—I've fallen victim to these invasions of my subconscious. These hyper sexualized advertisements only strive to persuade you to buy something or at least, leave the product in the back of your head but, that's okay because there's a reason these ads even exist—they work, whether you like or not. They help keep radio and newsprint alive through sponsors and endorsements and help bring useful information to the masses.

Now if you'll excuse me, I have the most sudden craving for a burger—go figure.

By: Saray Loyola

What makes our women so strong? Is it the strength and dedication that they have to keep their families going? Is it the strength they have as single mothers when they prove their devotion to the well-being of their children to them? Is it the strength they display every day when they rise to the challenges of the modern day? They draw on the strength inherent in women that enabled them to not just bear the burden of past challenges, but overcome them. Today, women continue that noble fight. They fight for their unalienable rights and the ability to live their lives uncontested by anyone. They fight to live in their own homes, by their own rules, and the ability to live in a society that gives them equal representation in the government. They have embraced many roles in society. Not just that of the humble, indispensable mother in the home, but also every profession from doctors to lawyers, teachers to police officers, and even heroes on distant battlefields defending freedom around the world. They are champions for equality and defenders of the American values that we cherish so much. They propel American society forward, fighting every inch of the way. They are individuals that are proud of what they are. They are sure of themselves and not afraid to declare themselves in the presence of others. They are as benevolent goddesses – strong and powerful, but not lacking in caring or compassion. They are firm in their decisions, but not to foolishness. They are balanced in all things.

These are the strengths of the women of America. These are our women.



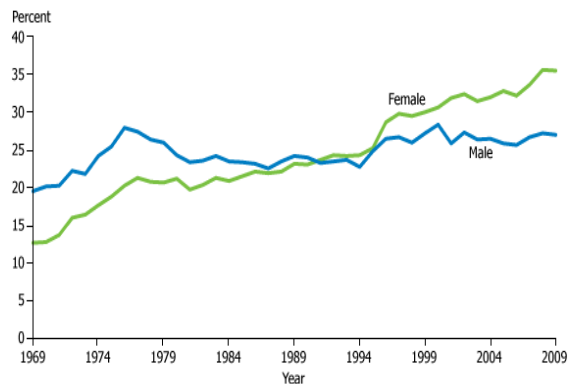
“The Strength of a woman is not measured by the impact that all her hardships in life have had on her; but the strength of a woman is measured by the extent of her refusal to allow those hardships to dictate her and who she becomes.”

- C. Joybell C.

The Gender Gap

Why do women now make up of 57% of college enrollees?

Percent of U.S. Adults Ages 25-29 with a Bachelor's Degree or Higher, 1969-2009



Source: U.S. Census Bureau.

As a male growing up in modern day America, one does not give a second thought to the female student at the desk next door in an AP history class or college preparatory English class. However, even forty years ago this would have been uncommon to have a class with as many female students as today. In 1969, female enrollment of students 25-to-29 was just below 13%. Then just twenty-two years later, women surpassed enrollment in the same age group for the first time.

Women have been leaving men in the dust in enrollment ever since. In 2009, women made up of 35 percent of the 25-to-29 age group. That's just 40 years later and the percentage doubled. This leaves the future open to anything. Will there be continued growth?

Women have surpassed male enrollees in the White, Hispanic and Black groups while male enrollees have held on to the lead in the Asian category. Meanwhile, from the socioeconomic point of view, the rates have dropped overall as the price of tuition and college in general have increased.

In a male dominated world that has been practically run to the ground, maybe giving woman a chance is not such a bad idea.

Now just because one enrolls in college does not mean that the degree is put to use. A survey conducted by the Pew Research Center, shows that women are more likely to utilize their degree than men. They are also more appreciative of the degree with women seeing a degree as necessary to be competitive in the job market while men do not feel the need to achieve a degree to be competitive through the Pew Research Center Survey.

Psychologist and Author of Boys Adrift: The Five Factors Driving the Growing Epidemic of Unmotivated Boys and Underachieving Young Men Leonard Sax, notes part of this jump is directly related to the lack of drive that more and more young men are showing in modern culture. Being a good student has become emasculated in urban culture contributing to the gender gap in college enrollment leading to the drop in male enrollment.

Looking towards the future, how this will reverse gender gap has been viewed as the patriarchal world order here in America and will it be a change for the better or for the worse?

By: Collin Mcelroy



GOVERNMENT

Women in the Senate | The Story of Eleanor Roosevelt |
Female Justice Bios | Women's Court Cases



The Executive Branch

When the United States of America government was brought under the Constitution of the United States of America, it was divided into three primary branches. The Executive Branch was tasked with the responsibility of carrying out the will of the people as directed by Congress. The Executive Branch is the commonly recognized face of the government and center of power in the United States both domestically and abroad.

To date, the Executive Branch has been responsible for the direction of wars in which the United States has fought such as the World Wars, diplomatic exchanges with countries such as the People's Republic of China and alliances with others such as the United Kingdom, and the preservation of law and order within the nation, such as with the Patriot Act.

Women have long held important and influential places in the Executive Branch as First Ladies to the Presidents. Though they are commonly seen only at their husbands' sides, they have rarely been idle or reliant on them. They have been active members in both national and international works. Some have visited troubled countries such as those in Africa or the Middle East. Others have supported new policies to help achieve gender equality, to fight poverty, and to promote equal rights around the world. Meet some of the women on the face of the United States of America who, through great deeds have shaped the United States and the world and will continue to do so for many years to come...



Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt was born October 11th, 1884 in New York City. In 1892, her mother died of diphtheria and her father in 1894 of alcoholism. In March 1905, Eleanor married Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1933, FDR was inaugurated president and Eleanor became 34th First Lady.

As First Lady, Eleanor would embrace many roles and champion many causes. She became a member of the Women's Trade Union League. In 1933, she became the first wife of a President to hold an all-female press conference. In the 1940's Eleanor would tour the South Pacific to raise soldiers' moral. In 1948, the United Nations elected passed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which Eleanor helped to write and supported.

In the course of her life, Eleanor became an internationally acclaimed author, speaker, politician, and an activist of the New Deal Coalition.

She was known for her strong will and worked hard to enhance the status of working women. In this, she would oppose the Equal Rights Amendment to preserve the benefits that women received for their station. President Truman would call her "The First Lady of the World" for her work in human rights.

In 1952, Eleanor resigned from her post in the United Nations. In 1962, Eleanor passed away from tuberculosis. She was 78. Throughout her life, she stood up for her beliefs and never gave up on her dreams.



Hilary Clinton

Hilary Clinton is undoubtedly one of the most influential and powerful women in the United States today. Her remarkable career has touched many fronts of the law and brought the United States as we know it today. She has risen from her humble beginnings in suburban Illinois to the United States Secretary of State.

Clinton was the first First Lady at her time to hold a postgraduate degree, having graduated from Wellesley College with a Bachelor of Arts (1965) and Yale Law School with a Juris Doctor (1973). Clinton is widely acknowledged for her support of women's rights. Clinton chaired the American Bar Association's Commission on Women in the Profession, which helped to address gender bias in the law practice. In 1995, Clinton spoke adamantly about women's rights at the Fourth World Convention on Women in Beijing, China, condemning abusive practices in countries around the world, including the People's Republic of China itself.

Following her time as First Lady, Clinton served as the United States Senator from New York. During this time, Clinton would participate in many votes, including the Federal Marriage Amendment, which she opposed. Clinton would serve two consecutive terms.

After gaining office, President Barack Obama would nominate Clinton for Secretary of State. Following her confirmation, Clinton would participate in affairs around the world ranging from women's rights to becoming a well-known face of the US response to the Arab Spring. She continues to serve to this day.



Michelle Obama

Michelle Obama was born January 17, 1964, in Chicago, Illinois. As a young girl she had high expectations, and swiftly began to excel academically. She went on to attend Princeton University, graduating cum laude in 1985 and went on to earn a J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1988. She went on to work at the Chicago branch of the law firm Sidley Austin in the area of marketing, and intellectual property where she met Barack Obama, and after a few years the two got married.

Michelle soon left her job to begin a career in public service, serving as an assistant to Mayor Daley. Her first national-level appearance was at her husband's side when he delivered a high-profile speech at the Democratic National Convention in 2004. Barack Obama was elected to the U.S. Senate from Illinois that November. In 2007, she turned to her obligations she at home and Barack's presidential campaign.

With Barack Obama's election as President, Michelle became the 44th First Lady of the United States. Michelle Obama began focusing her attention on many social issues such as helping the homeless and childhood obesity. She stated that her goal is to make this effort her legacy: "I want to leave something behind that we can say, 'Because of this time that this person spent here, this thing has changed.' And my hope is that that's going to be in the area of childhood obesity." She has named the movement Let's Move! She has also endorsed efforts in supporting military families, helping working women balance career and family, and promoting the arts and arts education. She remains the First Lady to this day.

Legislature: Our Decision Makers

“Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed.”

Such are the words laid down in the Declaration of Independence, the document that separated the United States of America from Great Britain over two centuries ago. As the quote highlights, fundamental to the founding of this nation is the belief in the ‘social contract’, the political construct whose name was coined by the philosopher John Locke. Article 1 of the Constitution of the United States of America established the Legislative Branch, the heir to the democratic belief in rule by the consent of governed.

The Legislative Branch is responsible for the drafting, passing, amending, and repealing of laws and national policy in the United States. It is made up primarily of two bodies of democratically elected representatives: the House and the Senate. The House contains representatives of the states whose numbers are based on the population of

the individual states. The Senate has two representatives per state.

Since its inception, Legislative Branch has been involved in many important decisions that have shaped the face of the United States. Through its actions slavery was outlawed, Prohibition was declared, Prohibition was repealed, wars were declared, and Healthcare Reform was passed.

The Legislative Branch has been part of the forefront of the fight for equal rights for women and the end of gender bias. They have strived to recognize the rights and contributions of women to American society. Women activism led to the passing of the 18th Amendment, with to improve public health and help reduce violence against women and children. In 1917, the Jeannette Rankin of Montana became the first women Representative in Congress. Later, in 1919, United States Congress passed the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America. This gave to women their rights to suffrage following many long years of petitioning and debate.

Since Rankin, the United States has seen 277 women Representatives or

Senators. Ninety-three of them currently serve – 76 in the House and 17 in the Senate.

Rankin and her fellow members in the Legislative Branch have participated in many crucial decisions for the United States. They have voted on decisions such as US participation in World Wars, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act.

Today, they consider many issues alongside their male counterparts, leading the United States into the future by the consent of the people who elected them. The women of the Legislative Branch continue to consider subjects such as the sustained involvement of the United States in countries around the world, domestic policies such as the national budget, and the status of the economy.

They hail from many upbringings, but they all have one thing in common: they are American women dedicated to the success of the United States and the pursuit of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Meet some of the women making the future.

Meet the Decision Makers: Women in the Senate



Kelly Ayotte (R-NH) She was Attorney General of New Hampshire, she took planned parenthood to the Supreme Court.



Barbara Boxer (D-CA) She was originally born Barbara Levy in Brooklyn, Kings County, N.Y.



Maria E. Cantwell (D-WA) She pursued an academic course at the Miami University European Center, Luxembourg as a public relations consultant.



Susan Margaret Collins (R-ME) She won an eight-way Republican primary to become the first woman nominated for governor of Maine in 1994.



Dianne Feinstein (D-CA) She was born in San Francisco and graduated from Stanford University in 1955.



Kirsten Gillibrand (D-NY) She replaced secretary of state Hillary Clinton in the senate.



Kay Hagan (D-NC) She is the niece of Lawton M. Chiles, Jr. who was the senator of Florida for 18 years.



Kathryn Ann Bailey Hutchison (R-TX) She was the Texas state treasurer 1990-1993.



Amy Klobuchar (D-MN) She graduated magna cum laude from Yale University 1982.



Mary Landrieu (D-LA) She was chair of the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.



Claire McCaskill (D-MO) In 2004 she ran unsuccessfully for Missouri state government.



Lisa Murkowski (R-Alaska) She was appointed to the U.S. Senate on December 20, 2002, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of her father, Frank H. Murkowski.



Patty Murray (D-WA) Was a citizen lobbyist for environmental and educational issues from 1983-1988.



Barbara Ann Mikulski (D-MD) She was a social worker in Baltimore, college professor, and member of the Baltimore City Council from 1971-1976.



Jeanne Shaheen (D-NH) She was governor of New Hampshire from 1997-2003.



Olympia Jean Snowe (R-ME) She was a district office manager for Representative William S. Cohen.



Deborah A. Stanbenow (D-MI) She was magna cum laude from Michigan State University in 1975.



SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Law and justice are the hallmarks of the best of civilization. For centuries, courts have been the centers of the preservation of law and justice throughout the world. The Supreme Court of the United States of America is the highest court of the land. It has the solemn duty to uphold the structure and freedoms promised to the citizens of the United State of America in the Constitution. It also has the power to strike down laws, no matter how high they are passed, that threaten the rights of the people of the United States of America.

This is no easy task. The Supreme Court has ruled correctly in the eyes of the people as much as it has ruled against. Take the case of *Scott v. Sandford*, in which a slave did not gain his freedom in spite of crossing to a free state. In the case of *Chae Chan Ping v. United States*, the Supreme Court upheld the Chinese Exclusion Act. And in the case of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court established the principle of 'separate, but equal' education.

However, in spite of the much-critiqued history of the Supreme Court, one must always remember to weigh what happened in the past to what it has accomplished in the present and what is done to strive for a better future.

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, the Supreme Court has made many landmark rulings that have shaped the landscape of the United States of America for the better. These rulings have not only restored much of those rights that were diminished in the past, but also reaffirmed them time and time again. They have also brought new interpretations of the Constitution that have expanded on the rights and privileges of the people. In the famous case, *Brown v. Board of Education*, the Supreme Court overturned the previous ruling of *Plessy v. Ferguson*, holding "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal". In recent times, the Supreme Court has taken many steps to addressing the discrimination against women in many cases. In *Corning Glass Works v. Brennan*, the Supreme

Court ruled that employers could not pay women lesser wages based on historical market rates. In *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court struck down a Texas law restricting abortion. In *Meritor Savings Bank v. Vinson*, the Supreme Court found sexual harassment to be form of illegal job discrimination.

The Supreme Court has not been limited to its rulings in its pursuit of justice. It has taken on a role in leading by example. The Supreme Court has undertaken many changes in the fight against gender discrimination in employment practices. In the past four decades, the Supreme Court has welcomed four new women Justices into its ranks.

These women signal a change not only in the landscape of the Supreme Court, but through it, to the entirety of the United States of America. They represent the coming of a better America in the near future and are symbols of progress in the long, hard-fought struggle for the equality of all people. Meet the women of tomorrow...

By: Dylan Lam

A Beacon of Light for Women in Law:
Sandra Day O'Connor



Sandra Day O'Connor is a symbol of women's presence and power in the law field. O'Connor has overcome obstacles to reach the top of her profession. Sandra Day O'Connor was born in El Paso, Texas in 1930 but spent most of her childhood on a ranch near Duncan, Arizona. After graduating from California's prestigious Stanford University with a bachelor's degree in economics, she then proceeded to attend the law school, remaining on the same campus.

After settling in Arizona, Sandra Day O'Connor worked as the assistant attorney general in the 1960s. Her leap into the male-dominated world of politics came with the appointment to state senate by Governor Jack Williams—initially to fill a sudden vacancy. She was re-elected twice. It was not until 1974, where pursued a different path when she decided to run for the position of Maricopa County Superior Court Justice. In the courtroom, O'Connor built a reputation as firm but equal and this would remain true even with her selection to serve on the state appeals court in 1979.

After receiving the nod from President Reagan, as the nation's first female Supreme Court justice. Some opposed her nomination, strictly based on her rulings on abortion. After O'Connor upheld her decision on Webster V. Reproductive Health Services and explicitly stated that she would not overturn Roe V. Wade, she would later allow certain limits to be placed on access to abortion, but supported the fundamental right to abortion protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Under heavy pressure and scrutiny, Sandra Day O'Connor would continue to serve as a modern conservative who reviewed issues with the upmost care and precision until her retirement in 2006.

Rising Above Poverty and Sexism:
Ruth Bader Ginsberg



Ruth Bader Ginsberg represents how determination and perseverance can lead to success. Born to a low-income, hard-working family in New York, Ginsberg embraced the power of independence and more importantly—education.

Ginsberg graduated first in her class from Cornell University in 1954. After Martin served two years in the military the couple both returned to Harvard in 1956. While, there she faced a male-dominated learning environment and on top, she had to balance her law studies and tend to a young daughter at home. She would later transfer to Columbia Law School in New York to rejoin her husband, after finding work at a law firm. She would later graduate at top her class in 1959. Despite her outstanding academic record, however, Ginsburg continued to encounter gender discrimination while seeking employment after graduation.

Ginsberg worked in various law positions such as clerking for U.S. District Judge Edmund L. Palmieri and teaching law at Rutgers and Columbia, where she became the first tenured professor. In 1980, President Jimmy Carter appointed Ruth Bader Ginsburg to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. She served there until she was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1993 by President Bill Clinton, selected to fill the seat vacated by Justice Byron White.

As Justice, she tended to favor moderation and restraint but also equality. In 1996, Ginsburg wrote the Supreme Court's landmark decision in United States v. Virginia, which held that the state-supported Virginia Military Institute could not refuse to admit women. As Ginsberg continues her service as associate justice she remains a beacon of hope and equality.

Keeping the Flame Alive:
Sonia Sotomayor



Judge Sonia Sotomayor was the first of two recently appointed Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Born in the Bronx to a family living in the housing projects, Sotomayor grew up without a great amount of comfort. Her father passed away when she was 9. In spite of her humble upbringing and her weak writing skills, Sotomayor took advantage of the opportunity her full scholarship to Princeton University. Sotomayor would later graduate summa cum laude with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Sotomayor was admitted to the New York Bar in 1980. Until 1991, Sotomayor worked in a variety of legal fields, ranging from an assistant district attorney under Robert Morgenthau to a number of legal firms. In 1996, Sotomayor was given a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in spite of fierce opposition from the Republican Party. On May 26, 2009, President Barack Obama nominated Sotomayor for the Supreme Court. In spite of continued opposition from the majority of the Republican Party, Sotomayor was sworn in on August 8, 2009. She is the third woman to serve on the Supreme Court.

Since her ascension to Justice, Sotomayor has overseen cases on various issues including the landmark case *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission* in which she dissented from the narrow major opinion. Sotomayor wrote her first major opinion on the case *Berghuis v. Thompkins* in which she dissented. Sotomayor will vote on the critical issue of healthcare reform later this year.

Receiving the Torch:
Elena Kagan



Elena Kagan is now the fourth woman to have a seat on the Supreme Court bench after President Obama nominated on the May 10, 2010. Kagan was born in New York City on April 28, 1960 and was inspired by her father who worked in the Manhattan law firm of Kagan & Lubic.

In 1981, she graduated Summa Cum Laude from Princeton with a bachelor's degree in history and attended Worcester College in Oxford, England. She earned a M. Phil at Worcester in 1983 and went to Harvard Law School, where graduated Magna Cum Laude in 1986.

After she graduated, she worked as a clerk for Justice Thurgood Marshall but left after four years to work as Associate Counsel for President Bill Clinton. During her four years at the White House, Kagan was promoted several times; first to the position of Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and then to the role of Deputy Director of the Domestic Policy Council. After President Clinton left office, she was nominated to serve on the D.C. Circuit of Appeals; she was then nominated to Senate Judiciary Committee. During her time as the Dean for Harvard, Barack Obama won the presidential election and nominated Elena Kagan for the role of solicitor General. In January 2009, Kagan received endorsements from previous solicitor generals, and was confirmed by the U.S. Senate on March 19, 2009. She became the first female to serve as solicitor general of the United States.

Our Newest CA Chief Justice

By: Aubrey Briggs

Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye

“People perceived my politeness as a weakness. It’s not - it’s a threshold for entering into a robust debate.”

Early Life and Education

Chief Justice Tani Cantil-Sakauye was born and raised in the Land Park neighborhood of Berkeley, California. There, she earned her high school diploma from C.K. McClatchy High School in 1977. The following year in 1978, she got her A.A. from Sacramento City College and then her B.A. from UC Davis. She graduated from the UC Davis School of Law in 1984 with her graduate’s degree.



Legal Career

After graduating from law school in ‘84, Tani Cantil-Sakauye endured tribulation finding a law related career, so she got a job as a blackjack dealer in Reno, Nevada. She was not hired by the Sacramento County Public Defender’s Office since she was still very young. Later that year, Deputy District Attorney Russell Hom recruited her to the office to be a Deputy District Attorney. She left the Sacramento County Public Defender’s Office in 1988 to become a Deputy Legal Affairs Secretary for Governor George Deukmejian. She was appointed to the position a year later.



Judicial Career

Tani Cantil-Sakauye served as a judge for the Sacramento Municipal Court for 7 years until moving to the Sacramento County Superior Court. She served there until 2005, when Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger appointed her to the California Third District Court of Appeal. In July of 2010, Governor Schwarzenegger nominated her for the California Chief Justice position and she was appointed during the 2010 general elections. She is currently to serve 12 years as Chief Justice and is married to a retired police lieutenant and has two daughters.

Mother and Daughter: Women in Law Across the Decades

By: Alicia Rickli & Nazy Sadati

Women have come a long way in the legal field - however, they are not yet equal with their male counterparts. Today, women are only making 88% of their male counterparts' salary. It has improved by one percent since last year. Of active lawyers, 69% of women attorneys work at law firms compared to 81% of men attorneys; 15% of female lawyers work for government agencies compared to 7% of male lawyers; 5% of the female lawyers work for nonprofits and only 2% of male lawyers do.

When it comes to education, women can never get enough. Even Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor had trouble finding a job and she graduated at the top of her class from Stanford University. Ironically, women were practicing laws and becoming lawyers before women were even allowed to vote in 1920. In 1869, Arabella Mansfield was granted admission to practice law in Iowa, making her the first woman lawyer in the United States. A year later, Ada H. Kepley, of Illinois, graduated from the Union College of Law in Chicago. She is the first woman lawyer to graduate from a law school. Women lawyers are currently increasing in numbers and more are completing law school.

Here are two women that have overcome the challenges of being women in the law field. Both Leslie Johnson and her daughter Inga Miller are working in a male dominated profession in a predominately female law firm. They have both been lucky to avoid many of the obstacles their fellow colleagues have had to deal with.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Activist

Declaration of Sentiments,
First Women's rights
Convention

*We hold these
truths to be
self-evident,
that all men
and women
are created
equal.*



Lady Justice is a well-known symbol for law and justice.

Leslie Johnson



Coming from Stanford and going on to graduate top of her class in 1973 from UC Berkeley Law School, Leslie Johnson has made it in law. Throughout school, Leslie has had no problem with her professors or with the other male students in her class. With her vast knowledge, fresh out of law school, she easily found work in a male-dominated law firm. She worked there for 35 years, even becoming a partner, before she realized that the firm had an underlying problem keeping women in the firm. Leslie told us, “I was extremely grateful for the first firm I worked in; the men were very pro women; yet the firm wasn’t able to maintain that. Law is a very combative career, where people want to twist the rules. I truly hope as more women enter this competitive field of work, that this kind of motherly instinct of fairness and compassion will create a more equal chance for those entering the field and will create a fair environment where so much twisting and manipulating will be prevented.” She left with two other associates and they

decided to start their own firm.

In her career, Leslie has always tried to hire women. “I tend to think that women are more collaborative and they’re more fostering if given the chance. Our firm is nurturing and we want everyone to succeed. In a male dominant firm it’s always about your own position; our philosophy is we want you to become better than we are, we want you to run the world and we want you to see the big difference as to how people are happy working with us.”

With the efforts of Timken Johnson LLP law firm, women have been able to overcome more of the obstacles of becoming a lawyer.

Inga Miller



Journalist-turned-lawyer, Inga Miller, just last year passed the bar exam and became a Real estate and business lawyer. Emerging as another young female lawyer in the legal field, Inga has had a very smooth opportunity to become and pursue a career as a lawyer in a male dominated profession. Inga Miller started out working as a journalist when she was offered the chance for an opening in a program for journalists to apply to law school for a year so that they could enhance their journalism career by gaining some legal knowledge. Through this program, her schooling would have been completely paid for, but it required that she returned to her journalist career once completed. Inga, not wanting to limit herself decided to go to law school, but not through the program. This led her on her path to her current career. She believes that creativity, dedication, and problem solving is essential in her field of work. Inga defines success as “internal achievements that is recognized by other people,” and her motivation is the fact that she is able to solve the problems of her clients with creativity. Many women out there, just like Inga, may have the common mindset she has about the time and dedication it requires to be devoted to their work. Inga has made it like many other women are starting to do today.

Throughout the years, the number of women in the law field has steadily grown through each decade. Fortunately, the path to become a lawyer today was made much easier thanks to the women of the 60’s and 70’s.

| | |
|--|--|
| Muller v. Oregon (1908) | This landmark case was the first case to address the issue of women's rights, even though the decision had been unanimous in the ruling to uphold a the state law legally barring women from working more than 10 hours a day. |
| Adkins v. Children's Hospital (1923) | In this case, the Supreme Court ruled that a law establishing a minimum wage for women was unconstitutional. While states could regulate hours, wage was deemed not to be equivalent to the regulation of hours. |
| Pittsburgh Press Co. v. Pittsburgh Commission on Human Relations (1937) | This Supreme Court case dealt with First Amendment Issues of free speech and with sex discrimination issues. The Court ruled that a Pittsburgh ordinance that made it illegal to indicate a gender requirement in job postings was legally sound. The Pittsburgh Press printed job listings in three separate categories: "Jobs-Male Interest," "Jobs-Female Interest," and "Male-Female." These gender specifications were deemed unconstitutional by every court they were presented to. |
| Griswald v. Connecticut (1965) | One of the most important cases in women's rights history, Griswald v. Connecticut established a right within a marriage to the use of contraceptives. This case struck down a law banning the use of contraceptives. |
| Phillips v. Martin Marietta Corp. (1971) | Title VII prohibits discrimination by employers on the basis of race, color, religion, sex or national origin. Supreme Court case Phillips v. Martin Marietta Corp. marked the first sex discrimination case under Title VII. The Court unanimously ruled that employers could not refuse to hire women with pre-school aged children while hiring men with children of the same age. |
| Reed v. Reed (1971) | In a unanimous decision, the Supreme Court struck down an Illinois law concerning sex discrimination within the appointment of administration over an estate. A couple that had separated lost their son who did not leave a will. The man and woman, Sally and Cecil Reed, were battling over control of their son's estate. An Illinois law stated that "males must be preferred to females" when dealing with appointing estate administrators and so Cecil Reed was named administrator of the estate. This specification was found undeniably gender bias and the Court held that the law's dissimilar treatment of men and women was unconstitutional. |
| Eisenstadt v. Baird (1972) | While the Supreme Court case Griswold v. Connecticut approached the issue of contraceptive use among married couples only, Eisenstadt v. Baird opposed a Massachusetts law banning the distribution of contraceptives to unmarried persons. With this case, a right to privacy was extended to individuals, married or single. This case extended the right announced in the Griswold v. Connecticut case to any procreative sexual intercourse. While this case was more focused on the equal rights of those who are married and those who are single, it intrinsically involves the rights of |

Famous Women's Rights Cases

women and the own control over their personal lives.

Roe v. Wade (1973) In one of the most well know Supreme Court case, the Justices struck down a Texas law that restricted abortion. It also stated that a women's right to privacy needs to be balanced with the states interest to protect life.

International Union, UAW v. Johnson Controls, Inc. (1991) Johnson Controls, Inc. had a policy that barred fertile women from obtaining jobs involving exposure to lead because of the potential harm inflicted to fetuses as a result of lead poisoning. However, the company did not have a similar policy in place for fertile men, even though it was known that lead exposure could have dangerous effects on the male reproductive system. The Supreme Court unanimously ruled that the company could not discriminate with job positions based on gender.

United States v. Virginia (1996) The Supreme Court ruled 7-1 against the Virginia Military Institute's male-only admissions policy. Virginia Military Institute (VMI) was the only public institution left in the United States with a male-only bias. In response to the gender debate, VMI offered a female-only parallel program at a separate location. This suggestion was shot down by the Court, claiming that the female-only program could not offer the same prestige, alumni connections, faculty, or military training as VMI.

1850

The first National Women's Rights Convention takes place in Worcester, Mass. More than 1,000 people attended this convention including prominent activists such as Sojourner Truth. This convention was held annually until the 1970s

1893

Colorado is the first state to adopt an amendment to giving the vote to women. Other states such as Utah (1896) and Idaho (1896) follow.



1916

Margaret Sanger creates the first U.S. birth-control clinic in Brooklyn, NY. Police closed the clinic, but she would win support in the courts and open a new clinic in the year 1923.

1920

The 19th amendment ratified by the states and put into the U.S. Bill of Rights. This allowed women to vote. It is signed into law by the Secretary of

1850

1869

1893

1910

1916

1919

1920



1869

Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton form the National Women Suffrage Association for the promotion of women's suffrage



1913

Alice Paul and Lucy Burns form the Congressional Union for the promotion of women's suffrage. The organization later changed its name to the National Women's Party.

1919

Susan B. Anthony authors and presents the Federal Women Suffrage Amendment to Congress. It is passed sent to the states for ratification.

The First Female African American Lawyer

Charlotte E. Ray

By: Ali Roseboro

Charlotte E. Ray was born in New York City to a family of six, her father Charles Bennett Ray was big on education and made sure all of his girls went to college. Growing up during the abolitionist movement she was no stranger to struggle. Charlotte attended the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth in Washington, D.C., one of the few places black women could go and get a proper education. After graduating she became a teacher at Howard University and registered in the Law Department where she specialized in Commercial Law. Ray continued becoming the first women to graduate from Howard School of Law.



Ray was accused of falsifying her application to Howard University in order to conceal her gender so her admission was not immediately revoked. Despite these accusations she was determined to reach her dreams and was later admitted to the District of Columbia Bar on April 23, 1872. She later began her independent practice in Commercial Law becoming the first women to argue and practice in the Supreme Court of Washington D.C. Charlotte struggled to keep a steady client flow due to the fact that not enough people were willing to trust a black woman with their cases. She was forced to give up her practice and devoted all her time to the Brooklyn school

In her later life she was an active member of the women's suffrage movement and the National Association of Colored Women. She married in 1880 and became Charlotte Fraim. Although little is known about her life after graduating from Howard, she passed away January 4, 1911 of acute bronchitis. Today, the Greater Washington Area Chapter Women Lawyers Division National Bar Association presents the annual "Charlotte E. Ray award" to an outstanding African-American woman from the District of Columbia Bar Association every year.

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E ducation

Women in Education

An Interview with an Animal Rights Activist
Title IX and Why You Should Care!

The Education of Women

A continuous process

By: Christine Laymon

... a good education is another name for happiness.
—*Essays* (1841) by **Ann Plato**, African-American poet,
fl. 1840s; author of second volume of poetry by a Black
woman published in the United States



Once upon a time, women were discouraged from being educated and they were seen as inferior, partly because people such as scientist Paul Broca (1824-80) mistakenly believed women possessed disproportionately smaller craniums. Overtime, these beliefs were proven false and women simultaneously began to take more control of their destinies.

Since the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920, hence guaranteeing women the right to vote in the United States, the tides began to turn. In 1945, Harvard's Medical School admitted its first female, Fe del Mundo. In 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights- with Eleanor Roosevelt as one of its influential authors and major advocates- contained Article 26, which stated, "Everyone has the right to

education..." By 1980, the majority of college students were women, with their being a 51% female enrollment. In 1972, Title IX countered sex discrimination by federally funding education programs. And, in 1996, the US Supreme Court ruled that Virginia Military Tech institute must provide a co-education. As of 2010, statistics reflect that women are attaining higher levels of education and earn more PhD's than their male counterparts.

Alas, women are still being considered a "minority". While it is true that women are offered scholarships, sometimes this is solely because they are being placed under an unfortunate umbrella which deems them to be a minority. These scholarships are far reaching and thusly are able to help a large population; the fact that they call women a "minority" is insulting. We women have come far, but not quite far enough. There is still work to be done.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune (1875-1955) was an American educator who founded Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute for Negro Girls in Florida (1904), which, under her direction, merged to become Bethune-Cookman College (1942). She also served as a consultant on interracial understanding for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

"The only thing better than education is more education."

—*Progress to Freedom* (1942) by **Agnes E. Benedict**, American educator, 1889-1950

Asia Grey

By: Austin Miller



Asia Grey, high school educator and animal rights activist takes a very active role in her community in Vallejo, California. When asked about what propelled her to become who she is, she responded, *"I have always loved learning, thus the field of Education interested me. While I have enjoyed aspects of teaching, the current public school curriculum has proven far too restrictive of an environment for true learning - for both student and teacher. I think the pendulum will swing once again, and more creativity, and depth over breadth, will return to the classroom en masse."*

I have always been an animal rights activist from the earliest age. I became a vegetarian at age three after finding out what meat was. I was always coming home with small animal rescues, baby mice and rats, and the like. Today we have 5 dogs and 2 cats - all rescues, and numerous ducks and chickens. We also have 8 rescue rabbits. I have had rabbits since I was a teenager. All of our animals (cats, dogs and rabbits) are spayed and neutered (not the chickens and ducks, but we don't let them reproduce), and all of them are happy, well cared for cage-free pets. The dogs and cats are indoor pampered pets. Many of our animals were abused, neglected and unloved. Many came from death-row situations. It's a wonderful feeling to save an

animal from death and misery. No-kill nation should be the goal. Read Nathan Winograd!"

Next, I asked her if she faces problems as a woman in society today:

"Society has changed so much in the last 3-4 decades - at least in much of the West. I don't see any roadblocks or challenges, at least in the US in being a woman, versus being a man. All careers and educational opportunities are possible. There are anti-discrimination laws abound. In fact, I believe that today in the US, it may be more challenging to be a man. I think in the coming decades, my now 12 year old son and 13 year old daughter will have the same opportunities to achieve success, and my daughter may also have laws on the books that help her even further."

There still are challenges within education and animal rescue. In education because there are so many restrictions on good curriculum and a watered down splintered version is presently much of what is being offered in the public schools today. Also a lack of innovation and real science pathways are not being offered to most students. If we fall much further behind in the sciences and mathematic fields we will soon lose our competitive edge globally."

I asked her if she had any role models, and of what field they were in, and she responded: *"All*

innovative thinkers, especially in the technology and science fields. I'm very interested in genetics and the philosophical ideals of transhumanism."

Afterwards, we spoke of the roles and treatments of women, and they're changes over the past decade, and her thoughts were: *"I think we are beginning to see beyond the limitations of many labels, and traditional male/female roles are giving way to non-gender-specific ways of thinking. This extends to other cultures, and hopefully is beginning to extend to other species, leading to greater understanding and compassion of non-human species. PETA's 1 million dollar prize for the first science team to clone meat for human consumption without killing animals has recently been accomplished."*

This will hopefully lead to a lessening of the massive killing of animals for food in the near future. This will also lead to more environmental sustainability, as land for cows and pigs greatly affect huge areas of land, as well as huge reservoirs of water to maintain."

Finally, I asked her if she could see herself as she is today, yesterday. She replied with a simplistic, and upbeat:

"Yes, absolutely!"

THANK GOODNESS FOR TITLE IX

By: DerinOdunlami

What is Title IX?

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 prohibits discrimination based on sex in education programs and activities.

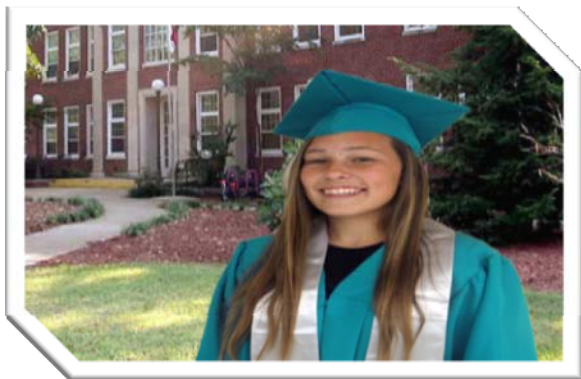
Title IX states that "No person in the U.S. shall, on the basis of sex be excluded from participation in, or denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any educational program or activity receiving federal aid."



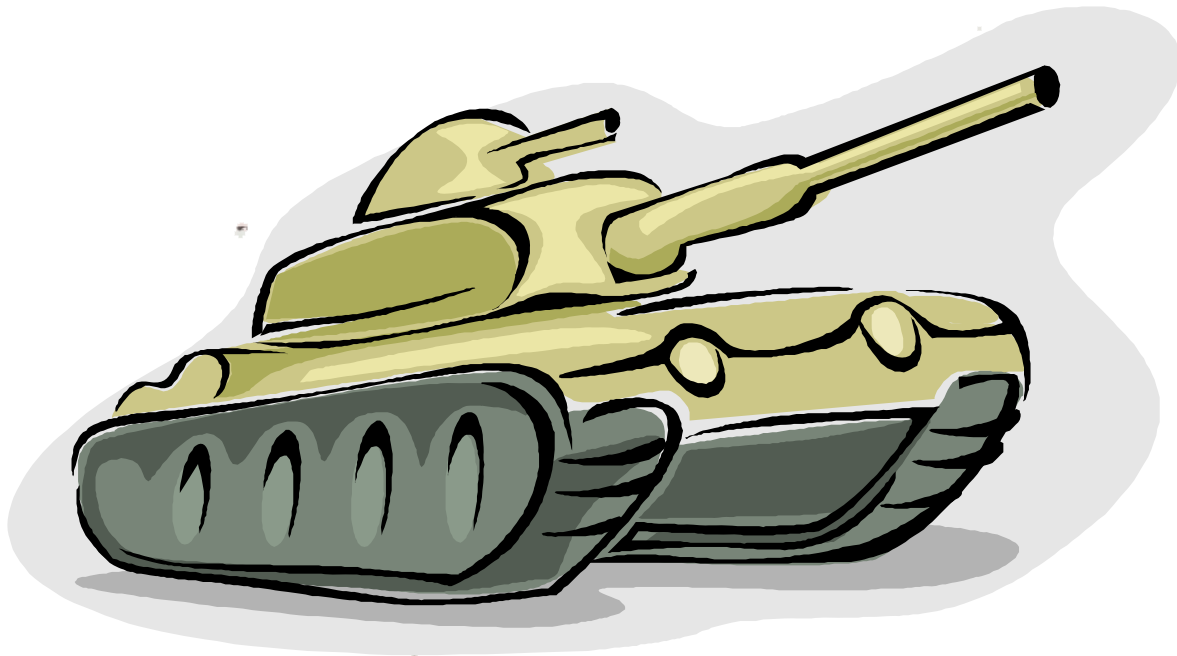
Why Should We Care?

Title IX is a beneficial amendment for student females, whether they are participating in sports or academics. All female athletes should be grateful for the Title IX amendment. Title IX in a uniform way across the nation gives equal weight to all women. Title IX also encourages schools to understand that the Department of Education disapproves of cutting teams in order to comply with Title IX. Title IX's mandatory implementation in American schools forces them to equally provide and spend federal funds for both boys and girls in inter-scholastic sports.

How Has Title IX Changed Women?



Since Title IX there has been a drastic increase in women that now participate in sports, receive scholarships and benefit from the increased budget. There are more opportunities for women to compete at more competitive levels, inside and outside of school. Title IX has surprisingly promoted the health in women to outstanding levels.



COMBAT

WAC | Past and Present of Women
in the Military | WAVES

**“I’d rather be with them...
than waiting”**



THE WAC
WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS

THE PAST AND FUTURE



OF WOMEN IN THE MILITARY

Women have served in every United States war since The Revolutionary War, but, women couldn't join the United States Army until after World War II. President Harry Truman signed into law The Women's Armed Services Integration Act allowing The Women's Army Corps a permanent part of the United States Army. The Women's Army Corps served in World War II as well as Korea and Vietnam. Though in all of these wars and conflicts women could not serve as combat troops. This still rings true today.

Let the record show that women have every capability to become full combat troops, but, to truly analyze whether or not women should (not could) be full combat troops, one must first show through hard evidence that women can handle it. Then every other aspect must be analyzed. Two of the major concerns are, will a women in a unit change the combat effectiveness of that unit, the second issue is can the American society handle a mass number of women coming home in body bags.

With the urbanization of warfare - warfare that is fought in cities and buildings and soldiers are dispersed among these cities - the frontline has been blurred and shots can ring out anywhere at any time. This forces all troops in the area combatant or not, male or female to act (for the time being) as a combat troop to make it out alive. Realizing this Congress forced The Pentagon to review its own rules and regulations.

In February 2012 The Pentagon came out with the results and new

rules on women in combat. The new rules did not lift the ban on women serving in the infantry, combat tank battalions and in the Special Forces. Nonetheless the Pentagon's new rules are just formalizing arrangements already being made in Iraq and Afghanistan. Currently women cannot serve as a full combat troop but, they can be brought up to a combatant level as a temporary "attachment" to a unit. Women can be used as a temporary attachment for jobs such as radio operators, medics, tank mechanics and other crucial jobs. Women have shown that they can take the strain of these jobs. When asked about the women under his command Col. Steven Kremer (who has 40 women among his 600 soldiers) replied "the women in my battalion are absolutely amazing"

It must be shown whether or not a woman will change the dynamics of a combat unit. An experiment done by the New Zealand Defense force showed that women can be integrated into light infantry units without changing the units' combat effectiveness. Now, this all may be true but we must remember that this was only an experiment. Every aspect of a true combat situation cannot be recreated. Their experiment is void however, for they have not and cannot recreate every angle thoroughly. And this is important for something which could lead to the deaths of more soldiers if it is inaccurate. If you then take a look at The Pentagon's new rules you should be able to see that The Pentagon did not lift its ban on women as full combat troops, not because they believe that women cannot handle the strain of

combat but, they did this because the American society cannot handle women in combat. What if half the soldiers that died in Iraq and Afghanistan were women? Ladies and gentlemen that is 3,212 women. America already sees the number of its sons, fathers and brothers as an outrage but, what if half, just half, were America's daughters, mothers and sisters. The American public would see this as a complete and total outrage. Thus, creating more problems for our government than it will fix. That is why women should learn the skills of combat and they should be able to fight when needed but, women should not be able to fight in the armed services as full combatant troops for our society is not geared for nor ready for a mass number of women coming home in body bags.

By: Joseph J. Lindgren



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Hanna Rosin: New Data on the Rise of Women

By: Sierra Hensley

Hanna Rosin's take on the progression of women describes how the roles of men and women in our culture are being reversed. This statement has become obvious in our country through all media outlets we have access to. From the encouragement to be a "Rosie the Riveter" in the 1940s, to the promotion of being "Mr. Mom" today, the progression of women is ever promoted. She addresses the idea of women in college by mentioning the surprising fact that for every two men who earn a college degree, three women do the same. With the help of these college educations, women today are taking charge and making their mark on the work places of the world.

Rosin informs the viewer that 50% of the managerial positions are held by women as they establish a higher status in many companies and various other professions. As a follow up, she mentions how the abundant middle-class jobs seem to be the work which women did unpaid as everyday chores in the years prior, including child care, elder care, and food preparation. In America between the 1920s and 1960s, women strived for their goals through feminist movements. As a result in today's society, the blood, sweat, and tears of the fighters before our time are finally making changes and advances for a broader spectrum of women.



Hanna Rosin: Speaker of "New Data on the Rise of Women" and co-founder of the women's site DoubleX

Along with gaining personal and professional advances, women are also said to be breaking the stereotypes present in our culture, such as women being inferior to men and all being "stay-at-home moms." In reality, as Rosin points out, there is an increasing rate of "stay-at-home dads" as the women of the house take off to their jobs each morning. These examples entirely validate her idea of women in society today. Hanna Rosin offers the closing phrase "Women are crossing the high bridge." to sum up how women are taking advantage of the opportunities at hand, rather than erasing the struggling pathway of their past.

By: Sierra Hensley

KavitaRamdas had broken down the true meaning of women and how they are changing and becoming powerful. She spoke out on how the women were getting treated badly by the men everyday throughout their lives. Women were getting treated as if they were not human beings. They were beaten and raped for all kinds of reasons.

Kavita had stated that there were rules that were defining women and the opportunities that were given to them. Certain rules that cannot be broken because it was what the people called tradition. This horrible tradition needed to be stopped. Finally, women were taking a stand, not because they were forced, but because they were doing what they believed was right. Women were now given the hope of becoming a major component of the work force. Now, women are studying to become doctors, lawyers, or even jumping into the predominately male world of politics, like Hilary Clinton. Women are now embracing this newfound tradition of independence and equality, trying to put it into good use instead of retaining past traditions. Staying strong, women are changing the world every day.



"What allows women to replant trees, to rebuild societies, to lead radical, non-violent movements for social change?"

-KavitaRamdasnh

More Talk From Ted.com

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"Sheryl WuDunn: Our Century's Greatest Injustice"

-Sheryl WuDunn investigates the oppression of women globally, believing we will be using all our human resources when women have equal access to education and economic opportunity.

Sheryl Sandberg: Why We Have Too Few Women Leaders

By: Shannon Guillory

While our generation of women is fairing a lot better than our foremothers when it comes to jobs and opportunities we're still not taking full advantage over these opportunities, taking the steps needed to reach the top. It's not just men hurting female enhancement at this time of age, its women ourselves. The reasons why we women harm our success in becoming leaders of the corporate industry, why we don't appear at the seats of global power are due to the struggle between professional success and personal fulfillment. For centuries it's been the norm for women to play the role of mother and housekeeper. This role comes in conflict with that of the professional worker for when we women marry and have children it is usually the wife who steps down from her job to take care of the children, and after a while when the opportunity to return to work presents itself many mothers find it hard to do so. It's bad enough that women don't think of themselves as highly as men do and often don't fight to get the position, the promotion or benefits like men do; but when women become pregnant or even think about pregnancy those who were striking for that success slowdown that progress and stop raising their hands, stop reaching for the top, stop aiming for that well desired success.

One of the three things Ms.Sandberg suggests for women to do is "don't leave before leaving," which means don't get ahead of yourself planning for something that may come years later (or not at all) and put your goals on hold. She also tells her audience to "sit at the table." Strive to be successful, raise your hand, and take the reins like our male counterparts do. Her final message is "to make your partner a real partner," elaborating how the jobs of childcare and household responsibilities are not evenly split between spouses as women normally pick up most of the load for many reasons that depend on the family or individual. This means that the wife has two or three jobs while the husband has one. Another matter that Sandberg notes is how when men do attempt to help women achieve professional goals, they're shut down. She uses the example of a father who attends the "mommy and me" stuff. "I notice the other mommies don't play with him." The fact that women and the rest of society don't

accept the stay at home dads and often criticize them instead of supporting them makes it all the more difficult to "even things out" and "let women stay in the work force" instead of giving up.

Sandberg admits that staying in the work force is hard and some women, it may turn out to not be the right thing. But for the women who do want to work, for the generations of women to come, the idea of domesticity must be changed and equalized, degenderized. This will not only help the women looking to be on top of the pyramid but save marriages for according to Sandberg "studies have shown that households with equal earnings and equal responsibilities have half the divorce rate and if that wasn't good enough motivation for people out there... they know each other more in the (biblical) sense too."

Sandberg states that her generation isn't capable of making a difference and has hope that the next generation will have greater success. She tells the audience "keep your foot on the gas pedal" when it comes to striving for higher ore challenging positions, "sit at the table" because you won't get far sitting on the side line, and "make your partner a real partner" by sharing your responsibilities so that both spouses can be professionally successful and have time to enjoy each other.

It takes strong, courageous and unbiased words from women such as Sheryl Sandberg to give that wake up call to women around the world. To express that the blame is both on women as well as men is a touchy and controversial matter, but in truth a harsh reality. It is time that women understand that the only walls, the only force strongest that is prohibiting them from success are themselves and the vision of womanhood and domesticity that they've grown up learning. Also it is highly important to break these old norms of society now as times are changing and the window of opportunity is waning as the next generations of women to come are fast understanding and connecting the role(s) expected for them to take and if not changed then the words Ms.Sandberg spoke will be nothing but air.

Oprah Winfrey

One of the richest and most powerful women in America...

With the power of the media, Oprah Winfrey has earned the role of a global media leader and philanthropist and has established herself as one of the most respected and admired public figures today. This all started in 1984, when she was invited to co-host a talk show in Chicago. A year later, it expanded and was renamed *The Oprah Winfrey Show*. In 1987, the show earned three Daytime Emmy Awards in the categories of Outstanding Host, Outstanding Talk/Service Program and Outstanding Direction. In 1988, Harpo Productions, Inc. acquired ownership and all production responsibilities for The Oprah Winfrey Show from Capital Cities/ABC, making Oprah Winfrey the first woman in history to own and produce her own talk show. This accomplishment became a milestone in today's women's entertainment. Oprah began to emphasize spiritual values, healthy living and self-help, and that made her talk show become more popular than ever. She was partially motivated by her own memories of childhood abuse and she decided to initiate a campaign to establish a national database of convicted child abusers, and testified before a U.S. Senate Judiciary Committee on behalf of a National Child Protection Act. President Clinton signed the "Oprah Bill" into law in 1993, establishing the national database she had wanted, which is now available to law enforcement agencies across the country. In 1993, Oprah gained 100 million viewers due to an interview she had with Michael Jackson which made



her talk show the most watched interview in television history. Oprah Winfrey was then named one of the "100 Most Influential People of the 20th Century" by Time Magazine. In 1998, Oprah received a Lifetime Achievement Award from the National Academy of Television Arts and Sciences. Oprah later used her popular talk show to promote many of the ventures and campaigns he was a part of. In the 2008 presidential election, Oprah publicly endorsed a political candidate and hosted a fundraiser for Senator Barack Obama and appearing with him at campaign events. It is believed that her support was crucial to his winning of the election. Oprah Winfrey is not only the highest-paid performer on television, the richest self-made woman in America, and the richest African-American of the 20th century, but she is a woman to look up to that has made an everlasting impact not only in American society, but for women everywhere.

By: Jibri Jenkins

Women in Hollywood: Changed or the Same?

By: Beckett Kelly

Actresses:

The role of woman in society has greatly changed over time. Before 1920, women did not have the right to vote.

Before 1916, there had never been a woman in Congress. And this relates to culture also.

Women were seen as homemakers, and some people still view women as only homemakers. Overtime though, women have been able to overcome such stereotypes. This becomes apparent when looking though a history at actresses; two actresses in particular.

These two actresses are Marilyn Monroe and Meryl Streep. They represent two different time periods for women.

Marilyn Monroe was just 22 when she made her first movie. Even though she had a very small roll, it was still the beginning of her lifelong career in movies. Marilyn only lived to the young age of 36, but in this short life she was able to

become a nationally recognized star. Many people know she could act. But this is not what she was remembered for. She was known for her bleach blond hair and great looks. She became a national sex symbol and that is what she was known for.



She is remembered for things like her photo shoot in Playboy magazine. And one of the most iconic images in film happened with Monroe. When she was standing over a gas grate, smoke came up, blew her dress up, and she had to hold it down. This is what she is remembered for. At the time, and still even now a days, she is remembered for being a huge sex symbol. This is what it took for her to get so famous at this time; she had to become a sex symbol.

Meryl Streep, on the other hand, is remembered for many different reasons. She is an actress that has worked on many, many movies. She has done plays, movies, TV

shows, voice acting, and for-TV-movies. She has been nominated for seventeen Oscars, and has won three times. Streep has been shown to be one of the best actresses ever. She has seen to be able to master almost any accent, becomes one with her character, and has a great singing voice. She is remembered because of what she has brought to the art of film making, not because of what she looks like.

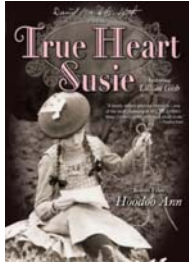
Her strength and popularity comes from the heart felt performances Streep gives. She manages to become one with the character she is playing, and gives a touching, strong, performance. Her worth is judged off of her talent, not her looks. And this is the way the world is going. Judging people, specifically women, more based on what they can do, and not what they look like.



Movies:

These advancements for women, however, have not just been in the actresses themselves. No, they have been expanded to

a wider area. Specifically into the movies. As time as changed, so have the movies that have been shown. As women are finally viewed as more then just objects, they are shown to be more in cinema.



True Heart Susie is a movie made in 1919. This movie shows women roles in the late 1910's. Though out the whole movie, women are shown in the house. They are shown cooking. At one point their worth is even being judged based on how their cooking tastes. Women are also shown making clothes and sewing. No women are even shown getting educated or going to any type of school. Susie is the main character and her whole goal throughout the movie is to get this man, William, to marry her. To her, getting a husband is of the utmost importance. And making sure that her husband is educated is also important. She believes that this is so important, she sells her cow (which was her

best friend) so he can go to college.

To Kill a Mockingbird, the movie, was made in 1962. This movie



represents woman's movement through society as time as gone on. In the movie, women are still shown mainly in the homemaker roll, but women are going to school to get educated. And they are starting to be allowed to expresses themselves how they want. This is clearly shown with the "tomboy" nature of Scout, the main character.



The Hunger Games is a movie made in 2012. This movie completely breaks the stereotypes that surround women. This movie shows women in a completely place then the other movies. Women are put right next to men and told told to compete in a competition for their lives. Gender did not matter in this

fight for survival; it was just either you live or die. Just like how society is advancing, in terms of recognizing the real ability's of women and what they can do, movies are sticking right along with the real world views.

Women's Progression:

These movies clearly show how women have advanced over the past 100 years. *True Heart Susie* shows a time where women where women were nothing more then objects that were to be had for house work. *To Kill a Mockingbird* brought women forward in society and showed them in school and in the house, but still not yet working in other places. Finally, *The Hunger Games* brings women up to a level equal with men, competing along side one another for the same goal. These movies have shown how women have been advancing and moving forward, by portraying them in the way they are viewed in society.

Angelina Jolie- The Modern Actress

By: Danielle Burgie



Since the fifties, women in movies have been looked at as nothing more than a sexual desire. In the past, women did not usually play the powerful roles in movies, but Angelina Jolie was one of the women in history to change that. Angelina Jolie has played a powerful, leading role in many different movies such as *SALT*, *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*, and *Wanted*. She is not only a promising actress, but also has a part in The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The UNHCR is an agency mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. In conclusion, more women need to step to the plate and fight for their roles and achieve their goals as Angelina has done.

Salt

By: Marcus Salvador

Angelina Jolie played the role of a fugitive CIA agent (Evelyn Salt) who's been accused of being an undercover Russian spy. This exhilarating film truly exposed Jolie's powerful personality which represents the power women contain physically and mentally, whether if it's running away from federal police officers or plotting undercover missions. Her past experiences from previous blockbusters such as *Wanted* (2008) and *Tomb Raider* (1994) came into play and had millions of viewers strapped to their seats. In this scene (below), Angelina Jolie shoots at former associates who get in the way of her plan to assassinate the Russian President. On the movie's domestic premiere, *Salt* (2010) made about \$36 million, a true success for Angelina's acting career. Yet again, Angelina Jolie demonstrates the powerful attribute women contain within.



Secret Agent Women

By: Kaylina Parmley



The CIA was created during WWII under the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The original plan was drafted by WWI war hero William J. Donovan. Since then, the CIA has undergone many transformations to keep up with changing technology and societal values so that they can do everything in their power to best serve our country. One of these changes is employing women as CIA agents. Before and during the Cold War, women were rarely accepted into the CIA. Now, there are female case officers, station chiefs, and even senior officers in management. However, men continue to dominate the work force. But back in the mid 1900's, this employment of women would have been unheard of. Still, it would be misleading to say that women did not play a role in the CIA. So what role did women play if they couldn't get a job at the CIA? The answer is simple—they helped their CIA employed husbands.

Many CIA officers' wives knew about their husbands work, at least in a general sense. Some wives worked side by side with their husband when there was an opportunity. The goal of the CIA is to obtain valuable intelligence to protect our country, and a lot of CIA work is simply making the right friends. If you need social contacts that can provide you with critical information, women are at least as adept as men and have access to some relationships not available to their male counterparts. In the past, CIA wives sometimes assisted their husbands on covert operations. They might drive their husband to a meeting at night or "put down a secret cash". These acts of support gave women a foot in the door and helped the CIA to realize that trained female agents would be a valuable asset.



We are now much closer to equality in the work place, but further progress is still needed in both the CIA and America's workforce in general. Through the portrayal of such a strong and accomplished woman protagonist, even a purely fictional movie like Salt, can help by going against stereotypes that we often don't even realize we have. As a woman, I'm grateful for the improvement in women's rights over the last 70 plus years, while remaining aware there remains much to be accomplished. I think everyone benefits as society learns to fairly value everyone's contributions, that fairness and respect are not zero sum games. This includes women's rights, and I hope we will all do our part to improve things.

Thirst asks nothing more

Refreshingly has the thirst of
 youth. It is prepared with the
 blindest art that comes from
 a lifetime of practice. The de-
 lightful taste comes from the
 bottom of your soul that has
 delighted you... after being
 the you a cool clear taste
 of complete refreshment.
 Thirst asks nothing more.



Make your place in the sun a cool one.
 Just dip a frosty bottle of Coca-Cola to your
 lips. Coca-Cola, ice-cold, is cooling...so cool-
 ing. You thrill to its taste and the happy
 after-sense of refreshment that follows.

THE PAUSE THAT REFRESHES 5¢

Sue Chen: A Walk with Design



Have you ever seen a disabled person walking with the assistance of a stylish or unique looking cane or walker? Thanks to Sue Chen, 41, she has given even disabled elders the option of an active life style with a touch of an active life style with a touch of their own individual personality too. She founded the Nova Ortho Medical Products in 1993 when she was just 23 years old. Her goal was to offer stylish designs and choices to people using mobility equipment. Today, Nova has become an industry leader in mobility and bathroom safety products due to their unique vision to embrace each of their

customer's taste.

Sue tells CNN online that she considers what she does as a "Mobility Makeover." She offers fashion and function in products such as designer canes and colorful walkers. Her idea to individualize her line of mobility equipment all began when she met a sassy, spicy customer. The women used a basic walker and Sue began to think to herself how much the walker did not fit the women's personality. With that thought in mind the company since introduced a variety of fairly stylish canes, crutches, cushions and bathroom safety items with matching mobility bags to coordinate.

The inspiration for Chen's company came from her father. He was a physician who hoped to become a famous surgeon. But once coming to America from Taiwan, he only found work as a physical rehabilitation physician. Chen says she remembers how her father described his job as "not glamorous" and always asked, "Why isn't there more money, time, and thought put into medical equipment to help people move better?" (CNN)] After graduating from Trinity College in 1992, without a plan, Chen moved to California. She then remembered her father's dream and with help from her uncle's manufacturing company, she started The Nova Ortho Medical Company, and became one of the youngest entrepreneurs.

The company has been an inspiration to disabled elders. Sue Chen has opened up a whole new world of design to the baby-boomer generation. She believes that, "Dealing with an aging parent, dealing with a debilitating disease, dealing with the discrimination of being in a wheelchair shouldn't be your identity," she explains to CNN online. In the end, Sue loves what she does. "I get to live out my father's dream and I get to improve people's lives. That's the ultimate American Dream," she says. If you ever see an elder with a fun looking cane or walker, know it is Sue Chen doing what she loves best and helping others improve themselves, the best she can.

- Alaunna Hamilton

Tate Taylor's *The Help*



The Help started out with a flashback that was very surprising and really catches your attention when the punch line kicks in, you realize that Skeeter was actually interviewing Aibileen about her experiences, what she does for a living, and how she deals with it. Emma Stone plays Skeeter Phelan, a wealthy journalist who is at crossroads in her life. She is trying to find a job that she really enjoys waking up to; Skeeter is the main character in the movie. She is the one who has the idea of documenting the incidents between African American maids and white home owners. Maids such as Minny Jackson and Aibileen Clark have been mistreated by racist House wives for the majority of their working lives and are given absolutely no credit for the countless days spent cooking, cleaning, and the care of their children. This movie shows an excellent view point of how Jim Crow laws in the south affected people and how innocent people are treated on a daily basis, with no consequences what so ever. Many highpoints occur throughout the course of the movie for example when Minny Jackson filled her pie with *special ingredients* and offered it to her home owner a parting gift. The home owner got angry and fired her. If you get any meaning from this movie it is treat others the same way that you would want to be treated. These women put their lives on the line to help reveal the secretive mistreatments to stop the racial treatment and discrimination. They fought their entire lives to be free of the Jim Crow and the day has finally come. *The Help* is a 4 star movie it shows all of the major aspects of black women's lives how they dealt with their problems and how they overcame their fears of speaking out to try and relieve themselves of their suffering. Everyone should watch this movie to gain new perspectives on the Deep South and relationships between Residents and house workers.

By: Austin Hayes

Katja Von Garnier's *Iron Jawed Angels*



In "*Iron Jawed Angels*", Director Katja Von Garnier uses the actors Hilary Swank and Frances O' Connor to tell a remarkable, little known story of a group of dynamic and passionate young women who fight to give women the right to vote. These ladies go through hell and back for equal rights, "*Iron Jawed Angels*" is a must see movie for anyone interested in women's rights.

In America right now, the right to vote is taken for granted, and it's hard to believe that this right was denied for women until 1920. The movie "*Iron Jawed Angels*" takes this historical period in time off the shelves and brings it alive to make it more relevant and entertaining for today's audience. What's really unique about this film is its "historical relevance for its time" combined together with its "modern cinematic simplicity", such as its mastery of swift camera movement and spine tingling shots of graphic images. The women may be wearing corsets and elaborate hats, but this film feels entirely modern to the average viewer. The film also provides a brilliant, MTV-style soundtrack that people nowadays can relate to. This movie is not just a timeline either; it's a cinematic success, attracting viewers from everywhere. If you are thinking about missing Election Day, go and see this movie.

"*Iron Jawed Angels*" leaves an important footprint in history for everybody to remember, a movie truly fitting for women everywhere.

By: Matthew Wilson

Penny Marshall's *A League of Their Own*

I watched "A League of their own", it's about women who played in the very first Women's softball league. Women at this time were expected to act like housewives while playing the "game" of softball. Softball at this time was no more than a way to keep women out of baseball. It didn't matter about the women's ability and potential of playing the sport as long as they put on a good show; this meant serving the men coffee during the game, knitting in the dugouts, and applying makeup after running the bases.

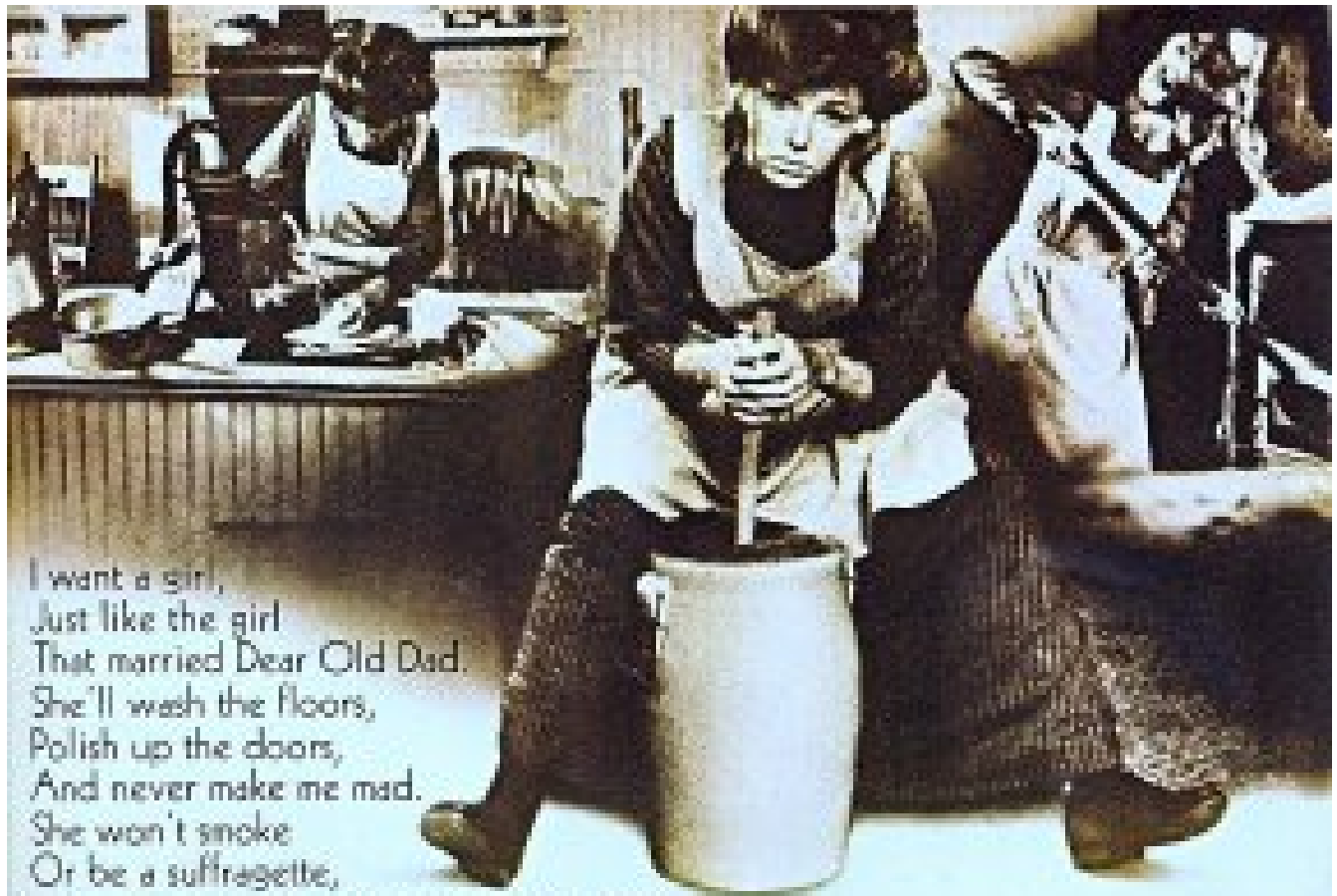


The majority of the movie is told through flashbacks, opening with Dottie remembering her first season when she had been recruited for tryouts by Ernie a recruiter looking for young softball players. Dottie had bargained for her and her sister to tryout in Chicago. Along the way they had picked up Marla Hooch, a shy girl who was almost turned from the team because she was told she wasn't pretty enough but was put on the team because Dottie and Kit had refused to tryout unless she was given the chance to tryout also. The four of them then traveled to Chicago and met All the way Mae and Doris Murphy who were best friends from New York. After this the players meet their new coach, former major league baseball player whose career was ruined by alcohol. The team starts off with a shaky start, people were barley at the games because of the negative response

the media gave them saying that women should be at home baking, not trading their oven mitts for baseball mitts. The women then knew they had to prove to everyone that they were just as good at softball as the men. And just when they achieve success on the playing field, World War 2 ends, the male baseball players return home to the U.S., and the Peaches are abruptly abandoned by management and fans alike. Their star: Dottie Hinson (Geena Davis), a crackerjack catcher and a dependable hitter who is so beautiful that she winds up on the cover of Life magazine. On the mound is Dottie's younger sister Kit (Lori Petty). She has a terrific arm but tends to go to pieces when at bat. It's a sibling thing -- she gets rattled by Dottie's advice and can't resist swinging at the high ones. Keeping things lively in center field is pint-size Mae Mordabito (Madonna), informally known as All the Way Mae, who finds pro-baseball preferable to taxi dancing. Coaching the Peaches, at first with great reluctance, is Jimmy Dugan (Tom Hanks), a former major league hero disabled by booze and unreliable knees. Jimmy is a tobacco-chewing slob with his own manner of expressing himself. He's a guy who doesn't hesitate to urinate in front of his players in their locker room. During their disastrous first game, he lounges in the dugout, snoozing in rye-induced oblivion.

Before it seemed like men would only come to watch women play softball for the visual effects, but as time progressed, the men came to actually watch the women perform for their skills. The whole message of the story is that women can break out of the "house wife" stereotype. Everyone loves a good story about the teamwork and triumph that lies at the heart of one of America's favorite game, and this film adds the twist of women struggling to prove themselves as athletes in the 1940s. So the big question is this film worth seeing? There are many funny and powerful moments, and I would recommend anyone who likes a good time, to go see it.

By: Joecel Thlang



I want a girl,
Just like the girl
That married Dear Old Dad.
She'll wash the floors,
Polish up the doors,
And never make me mad.
She won't smoke
Or be a suffragette,
She will always be my loving pet.
I want a girl,
Just like the girl
That married Dear Old Dad.



Virginia Slims.

*Slims are the only cigarettes with no tar.
With Virginia Slims women like.*



**You've come
a long way, baby.**

Peace, Love And Suffrage

Women: Then and Now

National Suffrage

Equality in the Workplace

Ad Deconstructions

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DECONSTRUCTION

National Suffrage

By: Erick Osorio

Throughout American history, women have always been considered second to men. In the 1900's, women have been fighting for the opportunity to be able to vote, and generally, become equal to men. It was until 1920 when women finally achieved voting rights in the United States due to the 19th Amendment. Women have finally climbed the hill when it comes to their rights, but they still have a mountain ahead of them.



THE LAST FEW BUTTONS ARE ALWAYS THE HARDEST.

—Chapin in the St. Louis Star.

In this cartoon, a woman is having trouble putting on her dress, which reads, "National Suffrage." The bottom of the dress has a tag that read, "Ratification", and under that a caption that says, "The last few buttons are always the hardest".

The info that the cartoon depicts is that the Women's Suffrage Movement has achieved much progress, but all it needs is the ratification of the 19th Amendment to finish "closing the dress" and that is where the wearer (women's activists) have difficulty. In the end, women were able to close the dress and finally achieve voting rights.

Achieving the ratification of the 19th amendment is a major step forward for women, but it is not enough. Even to today, women are still fighting for equal rights and opportunity, a battle that has yet to end. Some women are being paid less than men, and do not have the same privileges as them. Even though we have come a long way since the centuries before us, woman still has not become synonymous to men when it comes to rights and privileges.

Equality in the Workplace

The conceived truth of a modern American women



The cartoonist also has two women with stuff like grocery bags or a baby on the back, showing how even if a woman was to obtain a job in any field it is seen custom to have them juggle their many domestic tasks along with work, unlike their male counterparts which focus primarily on their job. In the passing years things changed into seeing men become stay at home fathers and women being the breadwinners. Most women must still juggle their home life with their work life, this isn't right. Men should step up to the plate and assist their wives by lending a hand around the house and

sharing the power they have so desperately clung onto in order to validate meaning into their lives. We need women so why not let them have what men have?

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1

The 2 highest IQ's recorded were set by women!

2

Average height and weight for women in the U.S. are 5'4" and 163lbs!

3

U.S. Women earn 77 cents for every \$1 men earn!

Women: Then and Now

The cartoon shown depicts the rising change of roles in the household. The left side shows the rather-typical married couple between the bread-winning husband and the dainty housewife with an apron on and dinner fresh out the oven. As the recession continues, we see more stay-at-home dads, stricken by unemployment and lack of jobs as shown in the right what is slowly becoming the norm in some households.



Female Facts

In 2009, women accounted for 15.5% of the U.S. Army

The first person ever to go over Niagara Falls in a wooden barrel was a woman, Annie Edison Taylor

Research has shown that women speak an average of 20,000 words a day, with men at around 7,000 words

PEACE, LOVE AND SUFFRAGE

BY: DASHEN JAX WADA

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN THE 1960'S DEPICTED THROUGH CARTOONS

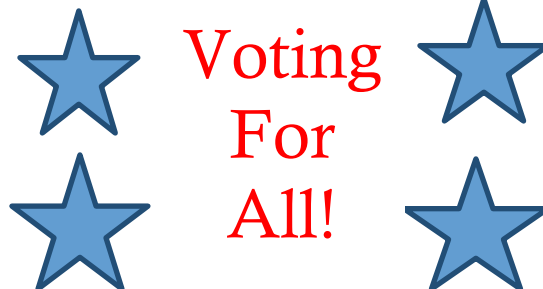


CARTOON ANALYSIS

The cartoon women's struggle depicts a woman deciding whether or not to join the equality movement but before her mind is made up she says, "I'll have to ask my husband!". This clearly illustrates the controlling aspect of men during this era, and the alien thought of rising to challenge them. Generally a woman wrapped in domesticity, such as the one above, did not question their husbands' authority but in years of change, such as the 1960's, women began to rise not only against male authority but against inequality as a whole. The thought of a movement fighting for equal rights, or equality in general, still seemed foreign to most women who lived domestic middle class lives, but that is why cartoons like this exist. The depiction above illustrates bridging the gap between domestic life for a woman and an independent revolution. A movement for change but one that comes gradually.

Key points:

- Clothing of the women
- Dialogue of the characters
- The message
- The time period (1960's)



Ad Deconstructions

1940's

WAC

This advertisement is a fine example of a recruitment poster used in 1942 by the WAC (Women's Army Corps) to get young women to enlist. The product is fairly obvious to see because the woman shown here is wearing a military helmet, backpack and uniform. The ad appears to be reaching out to younger women of the middle to upper class, who are Caucasian. An ad such as this is made to reach out and inspire young women to join the WAC. The quote at the top implies that women are tired of sitting on the sidelines; they wanted to help too! From the look on her face you can tell that this is an upbeat ad that is happy and inspiring; the look she displays is of enthusiasm. Seeing as though the WAC is a credible source, the ad follows Ethos. Ethos is the credibility of sources. With the Nazi invasion of Poland in 1939 and the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, the Axis powers had started a World War. America was determined to stay neutral until 1941. The formation of the WAC came after America's entry into the war in 1941 is an important piece of American history because it was one of the first jobs women could do other than nursing or working in a factory. In the 1940's era, the war was a very large part of everyone's lives. This ad incorporated women's contribution to help beat the Axis and win the war.

Joseph Tompkinson

1940's

WAVES

This advertisement is a fine example of the recruitment poster used by the WAVES (Women Accepted for Voluntary Emergency Service) to get young women to enlist. The product is clear to see because the woman is hugging the sailor showing support for him. The ad appears to be reaching out to younger, Caucasian, middle class, married women. This ad tries to get women to enlist by letting them know that the men need their support. The quote on the poster implies that women who join the WAVES help to bring sailors, soldiers, and airmen home sooner. The look on her face is of sadness and it appeals to the emotional side of women. This ad uses Pathos to get its point to the audience. Pathos is using emotion or morality to get your point across. During World War II many women felt sidelined during the fight. This is an important time because women were breaking the gender barrier and helping with combat jobs. This was never done on such a broad spectrum in the U.S. before. The 1940's was primarily focused on the war, the WAVES made their contribution by helping Allied servicemen on to victory! By: Joseph Tompkinson

1950's

Kenwood Corporation

Published in the 1950s, Kenwood Corporation is trying to sell the Model A700D Kenwood Chef Food mixer. The product being sold isn't immediately recognized unless you read through the caption. Looking closely at the ad the demographic is reaching out to middle-class families, typically housewives. The stereotype being perpetuated in the ad is that women embraced the role of a housewife, presenting that women were only good for cooking and other domestic household work. They would lean on their suited husbands and wait around for the newest household appliances that had hit the market like the Kenwood Chef Mixer. It may seem that this advertisement is presenting a happy lifestyle, however the condescending message it shows is degrading the abilities of a woman. Within the ad there is a strong message projected with its ethos; the fact that the mixer has a happy couple next to it is saying that you'll be guaranteed this lifestyle but in reality you won't. By: Tiana Burks

1960's

Coca Cola

This ad was published in the 1960's. Coca-Cola is selling their beverage, which is clearly depicted in the ad due to the young lady holding the coke bottle and the giant coke logo in the lower left-hand corner. The ad shows a young woman in the prime of her youth lying down on a beach drinking a nice cold coke. It was set to get the American society to drink Coca-Cola as one. Along with this drink, coke is selling the youthful and fun life style the girl in the picture is living. The ad's target is men, clearly because the woman is sitting on the beach, waiting for a partner to share a Coke with. In the 60's Coca-Cola symbolized happiness, good company, and family fun. To this day, Coke is known as a "Delicious and Refreshing" beverage. By: David Esparza

1970's

Virginia Slim

The ad was published during the end of the 20th Century. Virginia Slim was a hot commodity for women who smoked a cigarette. It is easy to recognize what is being sold when the consumer reads the ad fully and notices the cigarette boxes at the bottom of the page with an attractive female holding a smoke. The demographic is targeted towards young, rebellious females who felt that it was socially acceptable for women to smoke compared to back in the early 1970's when women would be criticized for smoking. The subtext is conveying how women are no longer bound to the social standards that were set during the early 1970's. By: Aalaya Wheeler

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Angelina Jolie/CIA

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Charlotte E. Ray

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Sue Chen

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Virginia Slims Ad

http://www.google.com/imgres?um=1&hl=en&safe=active&sa=N&biw=1024&bih=481&tbn=isch&tbnid=rxZQqeu63M3JyM:&imgrefurl=http://teenangster.net/tag/virginia-slims/&docid=IH6pc26-_T8bjM&imgurl=http://teenangster.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/05/3069411399_4dbd1ce3c6_b.jpg&w=737&h=1024&ei=1DyYT_jOOSyiQLxreTzDw&zoom=1&iact=rc&dur=101&sig=111201664804495239905&page=4&tbnh=147&tbnw=106&start=56&ndsp=19&ved=1t:429,r:16,s:56,i:235&tx=68&ty=127

Women in the Senate

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Women's Timeline

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Clockwise from Top Left: Khalil Logan, Collin McElroy, Joe Lindgren, Dylan Lam, Omar Ledesma, A.J. Briggs, Beckett Kelly, Alicia Rickli and Ray Tagle

Editor's Note

This project started as a cross-curricular activity for the Law and Justice Academy. It was National Women's month and the Academy wanted to do something to celebrate it. Now more than a month later it is finished. This magazine is not just something we have thrown together in a matter of hours. The editors put in countless days of work sacrificing lunches, after school activities, and sleep. One day our teacher noticed something ironic, the editors consisted of eight men and one woman. We all joked that the magazine should be titled "Women by Men."

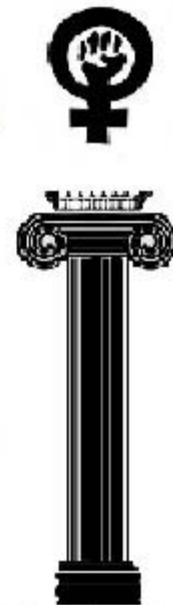
Deer Valley Law and Justice Academy



The Deer Valley Law and Justice Academy offers students a high school experience they will not forget; with educational trips to places like Alcatraz, courtrooms, museums, and Model UN & Mock Trial competitions.



It has excellent teachers that strive to keep students engaged and interested in the material, all centered around the Law & Justice Theme. Come join the Law and Justice academy and come pursue your dreams in the Law field.



"The legal system represents equality and justice to ALL citizens, no matter what sex or race!"
- Harsh Joshi DVLJ Student