



an organic world
 artificial world
 building community
 based on mutual
 aid and cooperation
 as a means of
 survival and
 creation of a world
 built on trust and
 equity instead of
 profit and
 competition

caldisorientation

corporate responsibility
 hierarchies of power
 and the partitioning
 the university as
 an institution of
 learning
 and 2004 control
 in the creation of
 a class of citizenry
 afforded certain
 privileges by virtue

INTRODUCTION

OHMYGOD

04

It is five A.M. and the last survivors of *Disorientation Fall '09* are doing the final layout of what is questionably known as the "finished copy". We are all feeling the effects of too much coffee, sugar and/or chinese food, and way too little sleep. With our press deadline approaching at an amazing speed, we inevitably ask ourselves the question "Why are we doing this?". Perhaps you are wondering too.

Every year the university doles out its orientation materials, each one extolling the virtues of the university. These publications contain all the information they want you to know. It is the appetizer, but not the full meal. Or, in other words, the fertilizer, but not the shit. So ... here we have the full meal (designed to give you indigestion) and all the ____.

This issue of *Disorientation* began as a supplement to last year's issue. However there were so many items not covered last year that the issue grew into a size edition. There is still so much that we haven't written about. For example, one very important subject that we regret having left out is the discussion of the volatile situation in the Middle East. Unfortunately, we received the only article too late, when there was too little space left in the book.

We hope that by reading *Disorientation* you will be inspired to look deeper into university and world issues and questions and not simply accept what the "powers that be" tell us. The *Disorientation* collective sends our best wishes to you for the year to come. We hope that you won't study so much that you don't have time to learn.

In peace,

The DISORIENTATION Collective

P.S. If you can locate all the mistakes in "*Disorientation Fall you can come help us put together 'Disorientation 04'.*" 05

We are to be found in the ~~Berkeley Student For Peace office, 613 Eshtleman Hall, 642-7783.~~ www.barringtoncollective.org

Thanks to all the folks who helped put this together -- especially the people who we forgot to credit.

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Free Speech Movement Revisited

This fall will bring with it the 40th anniversary of the Free Speech Movement. Though the movement has been relegated to the pages of history, its issues are just as relevant today as ever. The piece below was written by Michael Rossman, a key organizer of the FSM, on its 10th anniversary, in 1974.



As seen through the national media, the FSM began in October 1964, when three thousand students held hostage a police car that had arrested a civil rights worker on the Berkeley campus, and climaxed three months later when 800 students were arrested in the first campus sit-in, 10,000 more went on strike and shut the campus down, and the faculty voted to ratify the major student demands.

At stake were not only the local Civil Rights movement and the university's budget, but also fundamental political issues. Are students citizens? Do they enjoy basic political rights while on a public campus, as well as in their off hours— not only the right to vote, but to organize political action? The narrow issue was free speech. Did we have the right to advocate political causes, hold meetings for them, recruit members, collect funds? The regents said no, the Constitution said yes, we went to jail, the faculty agreed with us, and the regents passed a resolution saying they didn't contemplate abridging our rights.

But this political issue of students' rights was only the surface of the FSM and its legacy. There was also the issue of academic freedom. By 1964 many of us had come to look on college not just as a place where one went like an empty can to get filled with the information and habits that could win one a classy job, but as a place where we should learn about the injustices and ugliness of our society, and how to change them. In this sense our political activity wasn't just an

extracurricular frill, but a crucial part of our education. We wanted to use the public university in

every possible way to further it. We wanted courses that would lead us to understand what happens behind the smokescreens of power, we wanted to use campus facilities to organize experiments in social change, and soon we wanted to receive credit towards degrees for participating in and evaluating these experiments. At stake here, in a sharply political example, was perhaps the key education issue of our time. How much right does the student have to determine the content, style, thrust, and purpose of his or her learning? Should he or she have full rights of academic freedom, as of political freedom?

If the FSM was the harbinger of what may yet amount to an education revolution, it is worth asking why it started at Berkeley. As well as surveys can determine, we were the best students at the best all-around university in the country. Our defection was surprising, but perfectly appropriate. For if the problems with the education in our civilization are not superficial, requiring merely some minor institutional adjustments to correct, but fundamental, as I believe, then in a sense our experience of education at its best was instead education at its worst. The institution's

contradictions, its failures to meet personal and social needs were at their highest refinement in us. We were jolted to awareness of them by the contrasting experience of a different kind of educational community, developing in the civil rights movement and more fully in the FSM itself, without which we who were the most favored could not have begun to recognize our own oppression.

In 1964 the university's motto was *in loco parentis*, and it was indeed our parent institution, monitoring the final stages of our preparation for adult citizenship. If, alone and together, we have not fully passed on to anything at all, and in many ways have fallen back, it is because we had embarked on a rite of passage for which no completion yet exists. For if the university was our surrogate parent, then the other institutions of society, which it resembles so deeply, govern us paternally also. Truly to leave the family, to see ourselves no longer as the dependent extension of their personalities, was to enter an unknown space— to face the task of creating a new adulthood in a changed society, without ritual, tradition, or example to guide us, nor any supporting structure.

1855 Henry Durant develops the College of California.

1866 The California legislature uses the federal Morrill Land Grant Act of 1862 to establish the Agricultural, Mining, and Mechanical Arts College.

1868 The two schools merge to become a "complete university." The California governor signs the Organic Act into law to officially create the University of California.

1887 March 16 The Associated Students of the Colleges of Letters and Sciences of the University of California (later renamed to the ASUC) is formed.

1894 The Associated Women Students is formed in response to university senior men having control over most student activities. It existed as a subsidiary of the ASUC to control activities where only women were involved.

1900 October A new ASUC constitution is adopted and grants, among other things, power to control all aspects affecting the student body to the ASUC executive committee.

1923 The office of the Dean of Men is created. Over time, the office increasingly takes control of matters affecting student life away from student groups and organizations.

1931 Dissident student groups attempt, and fail, to usurp control of the student body from the ASUC. Such attempts are sustained until 1940 with the onset of America's involvement in World War II.

1933 The University of California Students' Cooperative Association, a student-owned and operated housing organization, is founded. It later became known as the

University Student Cooperative Association (USCA).

1940 The ASUC becomes increasingly involved in political actions, such as assisting labor in boycotting industries, trying to end racial discrimination, and attempting to block America's entry into the war.

1940 The University of California Regents establishes an anti-communist policy.

1943 The new Faculty Administrative Committee on student conduct takes control of disciplinary power away from student committees.

1945 July 16 The United States tests the world's first atomic bomb at the Trinity test site near Alamogordo, New Mexico. In 1943, the University of California takes over managing the Los Alamos laboratory where much of the atomic bomb research was taking place. The project,



Getting back to the roots of UC Berkeley

In contrast to the Cal of today, with its thousands of students and prestigious, high-tech research programs, Berkeley was actually founded for more practical reasons, to give hands-on training. In fact, much of the land now occupied by stone buildings and open glades used to be farm fields, orchards and vineyards, where students learned about horticulture and agriculture.

The agrarian roots of UCB were planted over 140 years ago during the Civil war. Through the efforts of Abraham Lincoln and the US Congress, the Morrill Act was passed in 1862, which encouraged the development of the land-grant university system, giving land for the creation of state colleges that served public interest. A unique and progressive approach to college education, the purpose of the land-grant schools were three-fold: to provide broad access to higher learning, to train professionals for an increasingly industrial society, and to strengthen and defend American democracy by improving and assuring the welfare of the largest, most disadvantaged groups of people, mainly through the education of farmers and industrial workers. As a response to economic exploitation faced by the middle and lower classes, the land-grant colleges were to revitalize America's commitment to the education and care of lower economic groups.

Cal was created as an agricultural and mechanical arts college, as one of the original land-grant universities, for the practical training of students in those disciplines. The UC charter published in 1868 not only created the UC system and the Regents of California, but also explicitly outlined the importance of practical agriculture and mechanical arts training as its founding mission. In addition, the charter made clear the importance of hands-on experience as an integral part of UC education.

Section four states:

"The College of Agriculture shall be first established:... a system of moderate manual labor shall be established in connection with Agricultural College, and upon its agricultural and ornamental grounds, having for its object practical education in agriculture, landscape gardening, the health of the students, and to afford them an opportunity by their earning of defraying a portion of the expenses of their education. These advantages shall be open in the first instance to students in the College of Agriculture, who shall be entitled to a preference in that behalf."

Section five outlines that:

"the said Board of Regents shall always bear in mind that the College of Agriculture and the College of Mechanic Arts are an especial object of their care and superintendence, and that they shall be considered and treated as entitled primarily to the use of the funds donated for their establishment and maintenance by said Act of Congress."

Section fourteen outlines that:

"For the time being, an admission fee and rates of tuition, such as the Board of Regents shall deem expedient, may be required of each pupil, except as herin otherwise provided; and as soon as the income of the University shall permit, admission and tuition shall be free to all residents of the State."

Thus, the charter document of UC not only outlines the importance of agriculture, but also that students should receive practical training for free and be able to subsidize their studies through work. But where did that practical education go? Today one is hard pressed to receive such an education at UC, and even finding a class that steps beyond the theoretical is difficult. One may

learn *about* agriculture, construction, "sustainability" or education, but there is little opportunity to learn *how* to farm, how to build, how to live sustainable, or how to teach, skills that not only enrich ones understanding of the subject matter but are vitally important to the existence of society.

Just as disturbing as what our University has lost, is what it has gained since its establishment. Nowhere in its founding document, not in its Land-grant status, is there any mention of military weapons re-

"As soon as the income of the University shall permit, admission and tuition shall be free to all residents of the State."

– UC Charter

search, alliances with private corporations, or investment of public funds in private stock. Yet, the prevalence of such activities at Cal demonstrates how far it has strayed from its original purpose and from its place as a servant to the public good.

Rising tuition rates are another concern. Far from being a free educational system, the UC system is stepping far beyond affordability, with undergraduate fees nearing 6,000 dollars (up from 4,500 dollars two years ago) which threatens the diversity and accessibility of UC to those with less money to spend on college.

A hundred years after its founding, it seems that the UC has turned its back on its original tenets as a land-grant, replacing a free education with an expensive one, public service with private interest and practical hands-on learning with a theoretical, academic education which, while useful, is also disempowering, hierarchical and misguided. It is interesting that while the University was created to protect the interest of the marginalized lower economic classes, its research now almost universally benefits large money-holders such as transnational corporations and the military.

So much for a "public interest" institution.

directed by Berkeley Physics Professor Robert Oppenheimer, drew heavily on the faculty, researchers, and expertise of the "Radiation Laboratory" at Berkeley. After the war, the Los Alamos laboratory continued to as an UC-managed laboratory focusing on weapons and energy research.

1949 March 25 The UC Regents adds an anti-communist loyalty oath to faculty contracts. This decision was made without involving the public, press, or other UC staff.

"I do not believe in and am not a member of, nor do I support any party or organization that believes in, advocates, or teaches the overthrow of the United States government by force or violence."

"I am not a member of the Communist Party, or under any

oath, or a party to any agreement, or under any commitment that is in conflict with my obligations under this oath."

1950 Summer Many UC employees and 31 professors, including Dr. Clark Kerr who later became a university president emeritus, are dismissed for refusing to sign the loyalty oath.

1951 June 7 The California Senate Subcommittee on Un-American Activities accuses top UC officials of having "aided and abetted" subversive groups on campus.

1950's The faculty struggle for several years against the mandatory loyalty oaths, one of the major acts of faculty resistance to McCarthyism on any American campus.

Although the faculty receives a majority of student support, they choose not to include students, working people and

minorities in their fight so that their "role as gentlemen" will not be compromised. To the faculty's surprise, the Regents isolate the more outspoken faculty and set the demoralized remainder at each other's throats. This marks the end of a tradition of faculty initiation of university reform.

Berkeley student lack most civil liberties that we take for granted during the 1950's. No off-campus speakers are permitted, political groups can't meet on campus, and the Daily Cal editor is required to meet with administration to plan the paper. The chief administrator of student affairs called racially integrate fraternities as being part of a communist plot.

1956 U.S. Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson is not allowed to speak on campus and is forced to address 20,000 listeners from the gutter of Oxford Street. In

progressive education

UC Berkeley is huge. The number of departments and classes can be overwhelming, especially to new students. We have attempted to compile our favorite progressive departments, de-cals and courses. Obviously, these are not complete lists. But hopefully, they can get you started. At the very least, they're guaranteed to broaden your perspectives.

Recommended Course List

Finding the education that you are looking for is also about finding the right classes and teachers. These come highly recommended.

- Anthro 139 -- Controlling Processes (Nader)
- AAS 156 -- Poetry for the People (Semitsu)
- Astro 10 - Intro to Astronomy (Filippenko)
- CRP 115 -- Urbanization in Developing Countries (Roy)
- DS 100 -- History of Development and Underdevelopment (Hart)
- ED 100 -- The City: Theories and Methods in Urban Studies (Roy)
- ESPM 6 -- Environmental Biology (Chapela)
- ESPM 118 -- Agroecology (Alteri)
- ESPM 164 -- International Rural Development Policy (Carr)
- Geo 170 -- Postcolonial Geographies (Hart)
- Geo 183 -- Cartographic Representation (Jenson)
- IB 117 -- Medical Ethnobiology (Carlson)
- IB 158 -- Biology and Geomorphology in Tropical Islands (Lips)
- MCB 62 -- Drugs and the Brain (Presti)
- NAS 151 -- Native American Philosophy (Hernandez)
- PACS 10 -- Intro to Peace and Conflict Studies (Sanders)
- PACS 94 -- Meditation (Nagler)
- PACS 164 -- Nonviolence Theory (Nagler)

De-Cals

You take a class-- just like you take a pill.

Why learn what somebody else wants you to memorize? Why not learn things that are important to you and to where you want to go in life? Why write essays that you'll never look at again for some GSI who is going to spend an average of 8 minutes looking over it? Why have class "discussion sections" where people don't care or feel comfortable enough to

really participate. In short: Why take a class when you can make a class? At UC Berkeley, these classes happen through the DeCal Program, a student run organization.

So learn what you want to learn! Share the things that you are passionate about with other students. Those who've done their own class agree that it is one of the best experiences at Berkeley. So why not?

Hidden in the pages of the General Catalog are several wonderful departments on campus. Before declaring in English or Math, check out these more unique majors. Many of them are interdisciplinary, which means you can draw from courses in multiple departments to meet your major requirements.

Majors **College of Letters and Science**
African American Studies
Art Practice
Asian Studies
Development Studies
Ethnic Studies
Geography
Latin American Studies
Middle Eastern Studies
Native American Studies
Peace and Conflict Studies
Social Welfare

College of Natural Resources

Conservation and Resource Studies
Environmental Studies

College of Environmental Design

Architecture
City and Regional Planning

Our favorite DeCal classes:

- esperanto
- the situationist decal
- female/ male sexuality
- copwatch
- meditation
- salsa dancing
- teach in prison

www.DeCal.org

response, students organize to abolish Rule 17, which barred off-campus speakers.

1957 Graduate representatives on the Academic Senate raise the issue of racial discrimination at Greek letter houses in early 1957. This becomes a major issue on campus and leads to the establishment of SLATE, a student political party and action group.

1958 Spring SLATE campaigns for an end to racial discrimination in the Greek houses, as well as fair wages and rent for students. They also advocate for protection of academic freedom, which at the time means free speech and an end to political firings of faculty members. The administration responds by throwing SLATE out of the ASUC election. A petition to reinstate SLATE in the ASUC elections collects 4000 student signatures.

1960 May 12-14 UC students are angered when the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) subpoenas a UC student. Several hundred noisy demonstrators were kept out of the hearings, which were being held in San Francisco. Without warning police open fire hoses, washing the students down the steps of city hall. 12 students were injured and 64 were arrested.

1960 Fall The UC administration act against student activism by barring graduate students from the ASUC and censoring the Daily Cal.

1961 The UC administration bar Malcolm X from speaking on campus on the grounds that he was a minister - ignoring the fact that minister's have spoken on campus before. SLATE sponsors a speech by anti-HUAC leader Frank Wilkinson before a crowd of 4000. The

administration responds by throwing SLATE off campus.

1961 June 12 California Senate's Fact-Finding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities charge in a report that UC President Kerr "had opened the campus gates to communists."

1964 Students picket downtown merchants, a restaurant chain and the Jack London Square to protest racial discrimination. Sit-ins and picketing of the Sheraton Palace Hotel and the Cadillac agency of San Francisco bring industry-wide agreements to open up new jobs to blacks.

1964 Sept. 14 UC Berkeley officials announce a new policy prohibiting political action at the campus entrance at Bancroft Way and Telegraph Avenue. The Oakland Tribune (which students were then picketing) point out to the



The CO-OPS

Two months before starting school at CAL, the university cancelled my dorm contract. No better luck could have struck. Fate led me to the University Students' Cooperative Association (the co-ops) and my life was auspiciously altered. In the co-ops, I found not only a place to live, but an alternative way of life. Organic, democratic, replete with ideas, constantly changing. I became part of a living process, a combined spirit created by all the individuals who participate in the community.

Some Her/History

The USCA began in 1933 with 14 university students who wished to live affordably by sharing resources. Co-op members share space, food, decision making, work and play. Started, owned and run by its members, the USCA has served as a catalyst for democratic participation, environmental and social activism, countercultural ideas and creative expression. Many USCA members actively participated in and used their cooperative resources to fight discrimination against Japanese-Americans during World War II, to assist the Civil Rights and anti-war movements of the 60s, and to help the anti-apartheid and Latin American Solidarity movements of the 80s. Its current mission includes providing low-cost, affordable housing and eliminating prejudice and discrimination in housing. The USCA is a member of the North American Students of Cooperation, a network of cooperatives in the U.S. and Canada.

The Greatest Good for All the People

Organic, fresh food, 24 hours per day... f'king amazing people.... Gardens, hot tubs, art, creativity, graffiti, murals, massage, knitting, guerilla theatre, cooking, cleaning, conflict, conflict resolution, cuddling, salsa, fire spinning, peace, hair cutting, carpentry, friends, lovers, friends who were once lovers, friends who become lovers, enemies you really love, DIY, socialists, republicans, anarchists, fish, joy, soccer, chick patties, composting, fair-trade, democratic governance, bicycles, skateboards, television, no television, recycling, parties, apartments, GLBT, hummus, old couches, free bread, Farmer's Market, conversation, group studying, trips, pools, butterflies, picnics, libertarians, musicians, libertarian musicians, teach-ins, free piles, balconies, jobs, dust, roommates, almost any skill you could ever want to learn, order, disorder, black, white, purple, green, Board, council, activism, you can paint your own room, sharing, caring, non-Cal students, shish kabobs, women, men, ice cream, Revolution, interactive websites, grad students, low-cost, workshifts, community...

How to become a member:

The Central Office is located at 2424 Ridge Road on the northside of campus. You can apply there or get an application online (web address below). Theme houses exist for African-Americans, GLBT, women, grad students, and vegetarians. Apartments are also available. Boarders are welcome.

For more about the USCA and co-ops in general, visit www.usca.org or www.nasco.coop.

administration that this strip of land, which has been considered public land, actually belongs to the university. A broad coalition of student groups respond by forming the United Front and defy the ban by deliberately setting up tables where they are forbidden.

1964 Oct. 1 UC police arrest student Former graduate student Jack Weinberg is arrested for conducting political activity on campus, but students surround the police car and prevent the officers from leaving. Mario Savio, a junior, addresses the crowd from the car.

"There is a time when the operation of the machine becomes so odious, makes you so sick at heart, that you can't take part; you can't even passively take part, and you've got to put your bodies upon the gears and upon the wheels, upon the levers, upon all the apparatus and

you've got to make it stop. And you've got to indicate to the people who run it, to the people who own it, that unless you're free, the machine will be prevented from working at all."

1964 Oct. 2 Kerr meets with students, including Savio, and reaches an agreement that includes dropping charges against Weinberg. Over the next two days, student leaders create the Free Speech Movement.

1964 December The FSM has been exposing and isolating the administration and the regents so effectively that a subsequent notice of disciplinary proceedings against four FSM leaders triggers hundreds to occupy Sproul Hall and tens of thousands participate in a student strike.

1965 Jan. 3 Free Speech Movement claims victory as

UC officials announce a new campus policy that allows political activity on campus.

1965 Spring The Vietnam Day Committee is formed. (VDC) and their leader, Jerry Rubin, sparks a huge round-the-clock teach-in on a playing field where Zellerbach Hall is now located, drawing about 30,000 people. The VDC begins using the Berkeley campus to organize some of the nation's largest anti-war protests.

1965 Summer Vietnam Day Committee leader Jerry Rubin and several hundred protesters try to block troop trains passing through West Berkeley to the Oakland Army base by standing on the tracks.

1965 Fall 10-20,000 people try three times to march to the Oakland Army terminal from campus. Twice they were turned back short of Oakland by masses of police.

Nuclear Reaction: The Resistance to Lawrence

by Will Parrish, Tri-Valley CAREs

Roughly 43 miles southeast of UC Berkeley lies a stretch of real estate, barricaded by dozens of armed security guards, and buried under a mountain of controversy: the one-square mile Lawrence Livermore nuclear weapons lab managed by the University of California.

Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL) and its twin lab, Arizona's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), have long been symbols of the tragically misshapen priorities of one of the world's most prestigious educational institutions. The UC system has managed LLNL and LANL since 1952 and 1942, respectively, under contracts with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). Until recently, these contracts had never been put up for competitive bid. Every nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal has been designed by a University of California employee, including those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

The UC's official stance is that operation of the labs is a "public service," one which helps to "enlighten, educate, and train students and teachers at all levels" and contributes to our "national security" (from the University of California Web site).

The self-adulation might be appropriate, if only it weren't so misleading. Although UC administration might truly believe their inflated rhetoric about contributing to the public good, what they fail to see — or, perhaps, choose not to see — are the horrific moral, human, environmental, and moral implications of UC lab management.

Take the grave environmental contamination caused by the labs, which

are loaded down with various forms of toxic sludge and dangerous chemicals. Both Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos National Laboratories have extreme soil and water contamination resulting from over half a decade of on-site work designing and testing bomb

"Every nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal has been designed by a University of California employee, including those dropped on



components. The DOE has declared the 50-mile radius around each facility as the affected population, an area that includes over seven million people.

LLNL has a long history of leaks, spills and accident. Both Livermore Lab's main site and Site 300, a high explosives testing facility, are Superfund sites, on

Congress' list of most contaminated sites in the country. Among other hazardous effects, LLNL has released a million curies of airborne radiation, roughly equal to the amount bombed on Hiroshima. Lab documents disclose that Livermore wines contain four times the tritium found in other California wines, and a California Department of Health Services investigation found that children in Livermore are six times more likely to develop malignant melanoma than other children in Alameda County.

The question of "if not UC, then who?" has long clouded the debate surrounding the management of the labs, and while the University of California provides its name and arguably some academic atmosphere to the Laboratories, it is actually like any other classified DOE facility—secretive by law. Tri-Valley CAREs, a community-based watchdog group for LLNL currently has five different inquiries out under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). According to Tri-Valley CAREs Executive Director Marylia Kelley, "Quite honestly, whether it's UC or Lockheed/Martin, the information will be difficult to get".

In addition, the University of California, as a nonprofit manager, is exempt from certain fees and taxes. For example, when a contractor violates DOE established safety guidelines, the contractor is fined. The UC is exempt from these fines. In September 2003, the DOE fined the University of California \$137,500 for violating radiation controls when a chemist attempted to purify a radioactive material without using proper safety equipment. However, the UC does not have to pay safety violation fines, due to its nonprofit status.

1966 Spring A majority of students vote for immediate US withdrawal from Vietnam in a campus-wide VDC-initiated referendum. Graduate student TA's use their discussion sections to talk about the war in one third of all classes. Soon after the vote, the VDC's offices were bombed and students responded by marching 4000 strong on Telegraph Ave.

1966 May 6 State Senate's Burns committee releases another report calling the Berkeley campus a haven for communists.

1966 May 12 On the campaign trail, Reagan calls for the dismissal of those who contributed to the "degradation" of UC.

1966 Sept. 9 Reagan announces that if elected governor, he will appoint former CIA Director John

McCone to investigate the campus unrest at UC Berkeley. "Will we allow a great university to be brought to its knees by a noisy, dissident minority? Will we meet their neurotic vulgarities with vacillation and weakness?" Reagan asked.

- Reagan On the gubernatorial campaign trail January 1966

"...the University of California at Berkeley, where a small minority of beatniks, radicals and filthy speech advocates have brought such shame to... a great university."

- Reagan On the gubernatorial campaign Trail - May 12, 1966

1966 Nov. 8 Reagan defeats Brown by more than 1 million votes.

1966 Fall The focus is brought back to the role of the university by a sit-down protest around a Navy recruiter

table. Students for a Democratic Society, the main national organization of the New Left and by this time widely known for its anti-war work, has been refused permission to set up a table on alternatives to military service. They set up the table anyway, and police came to remove the table and as they left with it. After some struggle with the police, several protestors are arrested. The students decide to strike until a number of demands relating to political freedom and participation on campus are met. The strike last for a week and the Faculty Senate vote for a resolution that supports the student's demands for more participation on campus but also affirm "confidence in the Chancellor's leadership."

1967 Jan. 5 Reagan is sworn in as governor of California and in an inaugural address he warns UC

The nuclear weapons proliferation enabled by LLNL and LANL clearly has also done nothing to address the systemic violence at the root of global instability and insecurity.

Instead, it has aggravated these problems.

As its name suggests, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), which has the most signatories of any arms

control treaty, aims at stopping the proliferation of nuclear weapons worldwide. The NPT was ratified by the UN in 1968 and signed by the U.S. in 1970. Article VI of the NPT mandates that the nuclear powers must negotiate in good faith to bring about an end to nuclear weapons, as well as that the 182 signatories without possession of such weapons must not pursue them.

The NPT continues to be fairly effective at preventing new nations from developing nuclear weapons. However, nuclear weapons states, the U.S. in particular, continue to violate their commitment to disarmament. Currently, the U.S. is in the midst of developing a new generation of more "useable" nuclear weapons, known as Robust Nuclear Earth Penetrators (RNEP), the objective of which is to burrow hundreds of feet below the ground before detonation.

This latest addition to the U.S. nuclear arsenal helps to fulfill the Bush Administration's vision to maintain global hegemony through a "credible" nuclear force. The Nuclear Posture Review, a federal document which outlines the U.S. government's nuclear weapons policy

"This latest addition to the U.S. nuclear arsenal helps to fulfill the Bush Administration's vision to maintain global hegemony through a "credible" nuclear force. "

commitments, states that the U.S. has contingency plans to use nuclear weapons on China, Russian, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria and North Korea. Perhaps the most

dangerous aspect of the Nuclear Posture Review is that it attempts to blur the line between nuclear and conventional weapons, integrating nuclear weapons into conventional warfare scenarios. Despite the administration's

rhetoric regarding the "usability" of the RNEP, preliminary research shows that radiation from the weapon, if deployed in an urban setting, would be enough to kill 50,000 people in the first 24 hours.

Of the \$6.6 billion the Bush administration has requested for weapons research and development for next year, \$28 million of it would go toward developing the RNEP in Livermore.



Unfortunately for LLNL, LANL, and, by extension, the U.S. federal government, as long as these facilities continue to be managed by the UC, they will be well within the political blast radius of the

UC's vibrant peace and justice movements. Student and faculty activists have undertaken numerous efforts over the years to shut down the labs, commit them to more humane ends, or to extricate them from the UC system, where they say that student and researcher participation in creating weapons of Armageddon contravenes the purposes of a public university.

The anti-nuclear movement reached a peak in the 1980s, then fizzled out to a certain extent after the end of the Cold

War. But with the Bush administration's alarming new commitments to nuclear proliferation, the movement is once again mounting momentum. Such organizations as Tri-Valley CAREs and the student Coalition to Demilitarize UC continue to work to slow down the spread of nuclear weapons and, ultimately, abolish them.

The Top 20 Universities Funded by the Military, and how much they received in 2000:

1. Johns Hopkins University \$371,852,000
2. Penn State \$103,398,000
3. University of Texas Austin \$73,248,000
4. USC \$73,248,000
5. MIT \$54,303,000
6. University of Minnesota \$41,993,000
7. Stanford \$37,637,000
8. University of Washington \$35,150,000
9. Carnegie Mellon \$30,978,000
- 10. UC San Diego \$30,991,000**
11. University of Michigan \$28,248,000
12. Utah State University \$26,222,000
- 13. UC Los Angeles \$25,282,000**
14. Georgia Tech \$25,085,000
15. University of New Mexico \$24,878,000
16. Georgetown University \$24,584,000
- 17. UC Berkeley \$23,556,000**
18. University of Illinois U.C. \$21,535,000
19. CalTech \$19,930,000
- 20. UC Santa Barbara \$19,799,000**

For information on getting involved with Tri-Valley CAREs or the Coalition to Demilitarize the UC, Email Tara Dorabji at tara@trivalleycares.org.

For more information visit:
<http://www.trivalleycares.org/>
<http://www.fiatpax.net>

students to obey the rules or get out.

1967 January Reagan's plan to cut the budget for higher education and impose tuition for the first time leaks to the press. New campus protests erupt and students burn Reagan in effigy.

"If agitational activity at Berkeley can be effectively curtailed, this could set up a chain reaction which will result in the curtailment of such activities on other campuses throughout the United States."

1967 January 20 At Reagan's first meeting of the UC Board of Regents, he votes to fire Clark Kerr as UC president, as part of a larger campaign to suppress political dissent at UC Berkeley

1967 A new level of militancy is reached in the fall of 1967 with the Stop the Draft Week in Berkeley. Actions at

the Oakland Induction Center and teach-ins on campus are planned. Hearing of this, the Alameda county supervisors go to court for an injunction to forbid the use of the university for "on campus advocacy of off campus violations of the Universal Military Training and Services Act." On Monday evening, returning from Oakland, 6000 demonstrators find that the auditorium that they had reserved is closed and on-campus meetings are banned. Tuesday morning police break up a demonstration at the Induction Center with clubs and mace, injuring several dozen. On Friday the protestors return, ready to stop the buses of troops from leaving and to defend them. They number 10,000 and many wear helmets and carry shields. They build barricades, stop traffic.

1968 August In support of striking farm workers, the

Mexican-American Student Confederation (MASC) successfully campaigns to force the Housing and Food Services to stop serving grapes.

1968 October Governor of California Ronald Reagan condemns the grape boycott and U.C. President Charles J. Hitch also instructs U.C. to resume serving grapes in dormitories. Eleven MASC representatives try to meet with President Hitch and are arrested for unlawful assembly and trespassing.

1968 Fall The regents limit guest speakers to one appearance per quarter per class, which effectively strips the credit from a student-initiated course on Racism in American society, featuring well-known Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver as the principal lecturer. After weeks of meetings, rallies and negotiations, the students in the

What's ECo?



Introduction

Environmental Coalition (ECo) is a newly restructured student group designed to benefit the greater environmental movement at UC Berkeley. ECo will be the common link between environmental groups on campus and the starting point for anyone interested in seeing the big picture of what our environmental community has to offer.

Mission Statement

The purpose of the Environmental Coalition is to create an organizational/educational resource center to foster a cohesive relationship within Berkeley's environmental community. This includes active involvement within the UC community and the city of Berkeley in order to engage students and members of the community in actively sustainable living practices and in educating others on sustainability. Our office, the ECo Center, will be the central hub of environmental activism on campus with resources for every environmental organization and student interested in becoming active in the sustainability movement. ECo shall also function as a lobbying power in Berkeley for the environmental movement.

Structure

- Executive Board (five members)
- ECo Council (one representative from each pro-environment student group)
- ECo Affiliates (pro-environment student groups)

How ECo Works

Join ECo to continue the environmental movement and help us realize our vision of a sustainable campus, city, and world.

You Benefit From ECo

ECo is designed to benefit students and student groups so there are many reasons why you and your student group should be a part of ECo:

✓ Resources

ECo will have a database of all the affiliates' events and activities with contact information and additional resources to make planning similar events for each student group very easy. The ECo Center will also be a great resource for ECo affiliates and students with a central location, office supplies, an events calendar and interns. The communicating and networking that will go on in ECo alone will be a priceless resource for each student group. ECo will also help different clubs save money by working together.

✓ One Strong Voice

ECo will act as a strong and important lobbying group on campus and in the city of Berkeley, representing hundreds to thousands of students and numerous environmental organizations. The ASUC, the Administration, and City of Berkeley will undoubtedly realize the environmental agenda. ECo will en-

dorse ASUC Senators and Executive officers and perhaps even run some ECo candidates.

✓ Funding

The larger the organization, the more ASUC funding it receives. ECo will use its funding to further environmental activism. ECo will also help student groups acquire funding from the community and host fundraisers along with doing its own fundraising to operate on a realistic budget.

✓ Publicity

ECo will maintain a website that contains information about every ECo Affiliate and links to their websites. This will be the starting point for students looking to get involved and will put everything going on in environmental activism at Cal all in one place. Also, when ECo sends out a press release, *The Daily Californian* and local news outlets will respond. ECo Affiliates can look forward to increased exposure and increased participation.

ECo is the best way to unify the environmental community and to increase campus and community sustainability. **Join us and move forward!**

For more information or to get involved, please contact Adam Borelli at aborelli@berkeley.edu or visit our website at: www.berkeleyeco.org.

class, most of who were not radical, took the initiative. They held a sit-in in Sproul Hall at which about 120 were arrested, while hundreds more massed outside. Two days later another sit-in was held at Moses Hall. The Moses Hall sit-in involved barricades inside the hall and some property damage. About 80 were arrested.

1969 January The AASU, MASC, and Asian American Political Alliance (AAPA) formed a united position and began to function as a Third World Liberation Front (TWLF).

1969 January 22 The TWLF Strike began with picket lines at all major entrances of the campus. The TWLF demands included: 1. Establishment of a Third World College with four departments; 2. Minority persons be

appointed to administrative, faculty, and staff positions at all levels in all campus units; 3. Additional demands included admission, financial aid, and academic assistance for minority students; Work-study positions for minority students in minority communities and on high school campuses; 4. Minorities be allowed to control all minority-related programs on campus; 5. No disciplinary action against student strikers.

The American Federation of Teachers (AFT), Local 1570 (Teaching Assistants) called for work stoppage for a week in support of the TWLF strike.

1969 January 30 The police begin arresting picketing students and the University announce that disciplinary action will be taken against students for violating campus regulations. The ASUC Senate vote to support the strike.

1969 February 4 More students are arrested and twenty students are injured when plainclothes officers attempted to arrest strikers. Police declare people in Sproul Plaza an "illegal assembly" and ordered them to disperse. Subsequently, the administration cancels noon rallies in front of Sproul Hall. Governor Reagan declares a "state of extreme emergency" on the Berkeley campus and orders more Highway Patrol officers to occupy the campus.

1969 February 20 The police use tear gas for the first time to disperse students, which resulted in violent confrontations between the police and students. Two police cars are turned over. Fights erupt on campus and on the streets of Bancroft and Telegraph.

1969 February 27 Governor Reagan orders the National Guard sent to campus.

Environmental Student Groups at UC Berkeley

Berkeley Organizaition for Animal Advocacy (BOAA)
BOAA_action@hotmail.com
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~boaa/>

Berkeley Society of Bioethics
berkeleybioethics@yahoo.com
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~ethics/>

Berkeley Watch
contactus@berkeleywatch.org
<http://www.berkeleywatch.org>

California Student Sustainability Coalition
dnahman@berkeley.edu
<http://www.ucssc.org/>

Cal Recycling
lisabauer@berkeley.edu
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~recycle/>

CalPIRG
<http://www.calpirgstudents.org/>

Cal Vegetarians
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~calveg/>

ECo (Environmental Coalition)
aborelli@berkeley.edu
<http://www.berkeleyeco.org>

Education for Sustainable Living Project
dnahman@berkeley.edu
<http://www.eslp.net/>

Engineers Without Frontiers-Berkeley
<http://www.ce.berkeley.edu/~ewf>

Environmental Law Society
www.law.berkeley.edu/studentorgs/els/

Environmental Sciences Student Association (ESSA)
jataylor@uclink.berkeley.edu
<http://ist-socrates.berkeley.edu/~essa/>

Fiat Pax
fiatpax@riseup.net
<http://www.fiatpax.net/>

Food Justice
foodjusticeasb@yahoo.com
<http://foodjustice.tripod.com/>

Gill Tract (Urban Roots)
gilltract@yahoo.com
<http://www.gilltract.com/>

Global Environmental Theme Program
<http://www.housing.berkeley.edu/theme/global.html>

OMNI
<http://www.omni-inc.org/>

Re-USE
reuse_contact@uclink.berkeley.edu

Residential Sustainability Education Coordinators
fritzie@uclink.berkeley.edu

Students Organizing for Justice in the Americas (SOJA)
sojasojasoja@uclink4.berkeley.edu
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~soja/>

Tenure Justice
info@tenurejustice.org
<http://www.tenurejustice.org>

Students for Responsible Research (SRR)
<http://nature.berkeley.edu/srr/>

Students Organized For Using Resources Conscientiously and Efficiently (SOURCE)
source@ocf.berkeley.edu
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~source/>

Student Organic Gardening Association (SOGA)
www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~soga

Other Resources

Berkeley Community Gardening Collaborative
<http://www.ecologycenter.org/bcgc>

Center for Popular Education and Participatory Research
<http://www.cpepr.net/>

Center for the Built Environment
<http://www.cbe.berkeley.edu/>

Center for Sustainable Resource Development (CSRd)
<http://nature.berkeley.edu/csrd/>

Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Sustainability (CACS)
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~recycle/sustainability/cacs/>

Ecology Center
<http://www.ecologycenter.org>

Educators for Activism
<http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~edforact/>

Energy and Resources Group (ERG)
<http://socrates.berkeley.edu/erg/>

Environmental Health and Safety
<http://www.ehs.berkeley.edu/>

Excess Surplus and Salvage
<http://www-propmgmt.bsrv.m.berkeley.edu/excess/intro.htm>

Friends of Strawberry Creek
<http://www.strawberrycreek.org/>

Food First
<http://www.foodfirst.org>

1969 March 4 The Academic Senate voted 550 to 4 in support of an interim Department of Ethnic Studies with a promise that its structure would be of "sufficient flexibility to permit evolution into a college." President Hitch approves the Department and instruction begins in the fall.

1969 Three third world groups have been involved in separate smaller negotiations and confrontations with the administration for a year. Under the influence of the strike at San Francisco State, these Berkeley students form the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) and put forward their demands, chief among them a Third World College with adequate funding, open admissions and financial aid for third world people and third world control of programs affecting them. The first stage of the struggle is mainly

an attempt to educate the campus. Picket lines are set up, along with a program of dorm speaking, convocations and circulation of literature. Then there are blockades of Sather Gate and the Telegraph Ave. entrance. Police are called on campus and students respond by marching through buildings to disrupt classes. Governor Reagan declares a "state of extreme emergency" and places control of the campus in the hands of Alameda County Sheriff Madigan. The administration and police begin a campaign to crush the strike. Peaceful pickets are arrested and beaten in the basement of Sproul Hall. Leaders are arrested. All rallies and public meetings on the campus are banned. But the demonstrations continue to grow. On campus, battles between police and students are fought with rocks, bottles, tear gas and clubs. Hundreds were injured or arrested.

After two months of strike, students are worn down and involved with court battles. A divisive debate about tactics has arisen. Under the circumstance, the TWLF decides to suspend the strike. They entered into negotiations with the administration over specifics of an Ethnic Studies program, which, while falling short of their demands, was a partial victory and created today's Ethnic Studies departments.

1969 April 20 A university-owned parking lot in Berkeley is taken over by community members and turned into a park: People's Park

1969 May 15 UC officials have People's Park fenced, prompting some 3,000 protesters to try to seize it back. Reagan calls in the National Guard, hundreds of protesters are arrested and one person is killed. The city is placed

It's not a budget crisis It's a distribution crisis!

Coalition of University Employees
Spring 2004

While the University of California pleads poverty due to the state budget crisis, salaries for its highest administrators are skyrocketing. A recently announced \$70,000 raise for UC San Diego's new Chancellor, which pushes her salary up to \$350,000, is only the latest in a series of similar management decisions that have outraged employees who are struggling to make ends meet across the state.

In the face of this Enron-esque behavior, UC's unions are determined to extract justice from their employer. CUE, the Coalition of University Employees, is fighting for job security, adequate salaries, and wage equity for lower paid employees for all of UC's 17,000 clerical workers. CUE is an independent, member run union. In the past few years, CUE has organized several strikes to protest the University's unfair labor practices and has hired an independent economist, Dr. Peter Donohue, to analyze UC's finances. Dr. Donohue found that the University

as a whole possesses some \$4,000,000,000 in "unrestricted funds." This is money that can be used for anything that UC selects, anything that is deemed important by UC administrators. It is nearly incredible that in this context, individual departments are having their budgets slashed, staff are being laid off or facing a work speedup, and students are being slapped with massive tuition increases.

On a statewide level, CUE fights for fair working conditions by negotiating a contract with the University to eliminate unhealthy work conditions, discrimination, and many other on-the job problems. CUE's goal is that staff, students, and community members will unite in order to make UC accountable to the public, which it is supposed to serve.

Further reading:

- CUE website: <<http://www.cueunion.org>>
- Schevitz, Tanya. "UC under fire for VP's generous raise." San Francisco Chronicle, 19 June 2003: A-19.

- Schevitz, Tanya. "Big salary increases for UC top brass." San Francisco Chronicle, 22 April 22 2004: A-1.

Recent Raises for Top UC Executives

- **Joseph Mullinix**, Senior VP of Business & Finance, received a \$78,000/yr raise on May 2003. He now makes \$370,000.
- **Robert Dynes**, UC President, makes \$33,6000/yr more than the previous President. He now makes \$395,000. This does not include the free mansion, the Blake House, which UC provides him.
- **MRC Greenwood**, Senior VP and Provost, makes \$100,000/yr more than previous Provost. He now makes \$380,000.
- **Marye Anne Fox**, UC San Diego Chancellor, make \$70,000/yr more than the previous Chancellor as of April 2004. She now makes \$350,000.

under a "state of extreme emergency." 3000 National Guard troops are sent to occupy Berkeley. A curfew is imposed and a ban on public assembly is put into force. Meetings on campus are broken up with tear gas.

1969 July 14 (Bastille day) Protestors march from Ho Chi Minh (Willard) Park to People's Park. Organizers have wire clippers, baked into loaves of bread, and lo and behold - the fence was down. Police attack and a riot ensued.

1970 April 15 (Moratorium Day against the Vietnam war) After an extensive education campaign about ROTC and war research, Berkeley students attack the Navy ROTC building. The university declares a state of emergency.

1970 May Berkeley students paralyzed the school with

massive rioting. Students went to their classes and demanded that the class discuss the Cambodian invasion and then disband. 15,000 attended a convocation at the Greek Theater and the regents, fearing more intensified riots, closed the university for a four-day weekend.

1970 Spring The Academic senate votes to abolish ROTC but the Regents ignore the vote. A faculty proposal called the Wolin proposal seeks to "reconstitute" the university so students can take classes pass/not pass and can get credit for anti-war work. Thousands of students participated.

1970 Fall A War Crimes Committee (WCC) is formed by radicals to attack the university's role in the US war effort. Two hearings are held and attended by thousands.

1971 January The Educational Liberation Front was

formed to protest the dismissal of four radical professors. In an ASUC referendum, 5000 out of 6000 students voted to rehire the professors. The regents ignore them.

1971 February American troops begin an invasion of Laos and the War Crimes Committee calls a rally on Sproul Plaza and thousands show up. They march to the Atomic Energy Commission building on Bancroft to protest the deployment of nuclear weapons in Thailand. After police provocation, skirmishes break out and an AEC car is burned

1971 After a conflict over a controversial article, the *Daily Californian* becomes financially independent from the University and the ASUC by raising advertising revenue.

1972 Spring A coalition forms into the Campus Anti-Imperialist Coalition (CAIC) to oppose the continuing war

Jewish Student Union and Berkeley Hillel Not So Inclusive

Shalom! welcome to Cal! As you probably know, Berkeley is well known as a politically active campus. Each week, you will find meetings, rallies, speakers, and publications putting forth a wide variety of views on different issues, some of which you'll agree with and some of which you may passionately disagree with.

As Jewish students, many with friends and family ties to Israel, we tend to be particularly concerned with events in Israel and the Palestinian territories, and we hope you will agree that it is especially important to be able to discuss related issues freely and openly. There are many outlets on campus and in the community that support a pluralistic range of views. One of these is Tzedek, an organization of progressive Jewish students. Our members hold a variety of viewpoints on Israeli/Palestinian issues, but are united in our desire for a future that includes an end to the occupation and insures the rights of both peoples to peace, justice, and security.

Tzedek has decided to disaffiliate from Berkeley Hillel and the Jewish Student Union, for two main reasons: First, throughout our two years here, we have been subject to unfair and inconsistent regulations, which have proven increasingly incompatible with our purpose as a political organization. Second, it has become clear to us that although Berkeley Hillel publicly prides itself on its theoretical inclusiveness of a wide range of views on Judaism and Israel, in practice the organization is laden with mechanisms designed to stifle dissent from what it perceives as "mainstream" (Jewish) views about Israel. Not only do we refuse to conform our programming to these so-called "mainstream" views, we reject the notion that such conformity should be a requirement of affiliation with Berkeley Hillel and the JSU. Tzedek will remain an active ASUC group; fortunately the University supports freedom of

speech and the free exchange of ideas. While we have attempted to bring challenging and under-represented viewpoints to Berkeley Hillel and the Jewish Student Union, and to help publicize other events that the Jewish community may not have otherwise been



Berkeley Hillel has refused to endorse a panel of Israeli Refuseniks, and refused to allow us to publicize another panel, consisting of two Jewish Zionist Israelis and two Palestinians, on the future of the Occupied Territories.

aware of, we have frequently been denied the right to do so. For example, Berkeley Hillel has refused to endorse a panel of Israeli Refuseniks, and refused to allow us to publicize another panel, consisting of two Jewish Zionist Israelis and two Palestinians, on the future of the Occupied Territories.

The reasons are numerous and varied: "We are uncomfortable with some of the co-sponsors," and "We weren't sure if the speakers would be sufficiently supportive of Israel," to name just two. While Tzedek has attempted, in good faith, to abide by the policies concerning Israel programming adopted by the JSU in the Fall of 2003, it has become increasingly apparent that rather than serving as guidelines within which student groups may act, these bylaws instead serve to give the Hillel staff veto power over all programming of groups such as Tzedek which dare to "challenge mainstream opinion." As Adam Weisberg explained to us, the true

determinant of what is and what is not acceptable at Berkeley Hillel is the opinion of the "mainstream" Jewish community, which has the power to give or withhold financial support. We urge the JSU, which claims to act as the representative of the Jewish community at Cal, to consider whether "mainstream" beliefs are the proper method for determining acceptable programming, and, further, to reconsider whether the views labeled "mainstream" by Hillel are truly in line with the values and beliefs of Cal's Jewish community at large.

The Jewish Student Union's formal censure of Tzedek, along with a proposal to formally limit the ways in which JSU affiliated groups may speak out in dissent, tells us that for all that has been said about a "big tent" of inclusiveness, a group such as ours is not welcome. If the JSU truly desires to foster an inclusive Jewish community on campus, it must consider the consequences of forcing a group that supports human

rights and Israel's right to exist to choose between presenting a unified Jewish front to the campus community or standing in solidarity with human rights and social justice, against racism and bigotry. If at some point in the future the JSU realizes that dissent is not only welcome, but healthy, in the Jewish community, a group such as ours may be able to be a part of it.

We urge the JSU to examine its relationship with Berkeley Hillel, and do everything in its power to maximize inclusiveness and freedom to make democratic decisions without the imposition of arbitrary and undefined outside rules. While we feel strongly about this issue, we can no longer fight that battle—our activist time will be spent promoting views of and solutions to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict respectful of Jews and Palestinians, justice, and human rights.

Tzedek
caltzedek@hotmail.com

In the face of Nixon's increase of the bombing of North Vietnam during Christmas. Marches of thousands are organized in San Francisco and Berkeley; one tears down the fence around People's Park and skirmishes with the police.

1972 Spring UC Berkeley construction workers go on strike to protest administration efforts to break their union and other campus unions join the strike. Students hold massive meetings, rallies and spirited marches, and join the workers on the picket lines. Active students are banned from campus. The strike lasts for 83 days.

1972 Spring Chicano students hold a sit-in at Boalt Law School in order to get more Chicano students admitted. Other Third World students are also fighting for greater representation in Boalt.

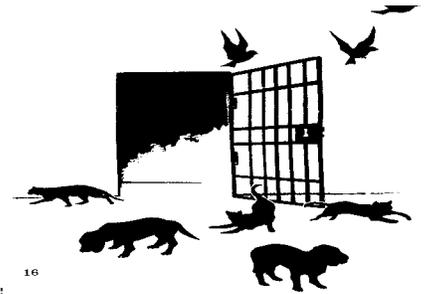
1972 Summer The April Coalition work for the election of radicals and for three initiatives: rent control, the legalization of marijuana and the establishment of a Police Review Commission. One coalition member was elected to the city council and all three initiatives passed, although they are later overturned in the courts or watered down.

1972 Fall The Black Student Union (BSU) mobilizes against the absorption of the Black Studies Department into the regular academic College of Letters and Science. The department has been won as part of the Ethnic Studies Division during the Third World Strike, along with the Research Institute on Human Relations. A BSU led boycott only lasts for a quarter and after the defeat, the chancellor also closed the RIHR. During the school year, radical students from the Education Liberation Front

formed alternative discussion sections for large social science classes.

1974 May Students occupy the Criminology school to demand that Bowker announce his decision before the end of school. Thousands support the takeover and demonstrate throughout the week. When the Chancellor finally announces the closure of the school, students occupy it again. The CSCS ends its campaign with a series of Popular Tribunals at which the Gallo Brothers, the California Department of Corrections and the Capitalist system are tried and convicted of crimes against the people. After years of internal reform, a majority of students in the Criminology school are radical or supportive of the radical viewpoint. Although only two out of eleven professors are Marxists, the university sees

Animal Rights



What is happening to animals on the UCB campus.

According to the University Relations Office, over 40,000 animals are housed on the UC Berkeley campus for research purposes. Fifty percent are mice and forty percent are cold-blooded animals. Nine percent are other rodents, while the remaining one percent is comprised of non-human primates, cats, coyotes, hyenas, ferrets, rabbits, and invertebrates.

Who is trying to stop it?

On the UC Berkeley campus itself, the Berkeley Organization for Animal Advocacy addresses most directly the plight of animals being tested on in the underground Northwest Animal Research Facility. BOAA believes that UC Berkeley should be held accountable to growing segments of both the public and academic communities who are aware that animal experimentation is unjust to its victims— unjust to the animals who are used, unjust to people who suffer as a result of vivisection's ineffectiveness, and unjust to taxpayers and students who subsidize this research. BOAA's website is: <http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~boaa/>

Think you know about animal rights? Think again.

Unfortunately, the term 'Animal Rights' has been co-opted by the main stream media and often possesses a pejorative sense. Lots of times, when one thinks of an animal rights activist, the hippy with Teva sandals comes to mind, either eating raw tofu or yelling at someone for wearing fur or leather. In reality, animal rights activists are as diverse as any population. To stereotype an animal rights activist is to fall into the same trap of stereotyping a person based on their race, ethnicity, sexual preference, or major.

In the case of animal rights and vivisection on the UC Berkeley campus, open yourself up to finding out truths that will often undermine or usurp past assumptions. How scientifically valid is animal testing? Is animal testing occurring because it yields sound scientific evidence or because it yields lots of fabricated data that looks good on paper (and to prospective grant givers)? Are there other methods available that might be cheaper or more humane?

After all, isn't one huge part of the college experience to challenge ones own assumptions, prejudices, and ignorance? Before this starts to sound like a persuasive or brain-washing rant, it must be said that keeping common sense and intuition are very, very

important while being inundated with new ideas and suggestions.

The intuition that non-human animals have qualitatively similar emotions and feeling, the intuition that a plant based diet is healthier than one centered around animal flesh and by-products, and the intuition that social prejudices against some non-human animals (like those we eat, test on, wear, or use for entertainment) as opposed to others are completely arbitrary, are verified with even a little research.

Don't take anybody's word for it. Don't even take my word for it. Do some homework on this subject! Challenge yourself to learn and grow! The argument for compassion has its own momentum as it is supported by human instinct and intuition, whereas you have to force a human to acquire a taste for cruelty and to turn a blind eye toward injustice.

So, what is Animal Rights?

Animal rights is the belief, or understanding, that animals have their own natural tendencies, intuitions, habits and behaviors, and so should be allotted the natural freedom to engage in those behaviors. A rat in a vivisection's cage is not allowed to engage in its natural instincts or behaviors. Chickens raised in 'factory farms' are not allowed to engage in their own innate desires, such as rooting in the dirt or spreading their wings.

Those who believe that animals exist for their own reasons and are not ours to wear, eat, test on, or use for entertainment are implicitly animal rights people, whether they know it or not! And to be an animal rights person does not require adherence to all of the traits listed above: anyone who actively loves animals and respects their innate desires is an animal rights activist. As an animal rights activist myself, I spend little of my time watching Animal Planet or playing with dogs. I like riding bikes, watching movies, eating food, reading essays, and playing pinball. I also, however, have no desire to do actions that needlessly restrict the life of another non-human animal. Therefore, throughout my day, and life for that matter, I have settled into a routine of not eating animals, buying by-products to wear, or buying products that would support the restriction of their natural abilities, instincts, and behaviors.

the criminology school as dangerous and seeks to eliminate those faculty members who are radical and ultimately eliminate the department entirely. In the fall of 1973, the Committee to Save the Criminology School (CSCS) form. That fall, 88 percent of students vote to keep the school in an ASUC election.

1974 Winter The Third World and Women's Council (TWWC) initiate a series of forums, demonstrations, press conferences and lobbying of university, state and federal officials with a plan to institute university affirmative action programs.

1974 Fall TWWF, ELF, LA and sociology professor Harry Edwards formed the October Coalition to oppose cutbacks in Ethnic Studies and affirmative action in the public schools and UC system.

1975 Fall Students form the Berkeley Feminist Alliance, which continues to be active until at least 1983. BFA sponsors educational films and speakers and in the early 80s and participate in Take Back the Night marches.

1976 The Berkeley Women's Studies Program is founded to expand the existing curriculum by introducing the subject of women into serious academic inquiry.

1976 Fall Students organize for tenure reform in the face of Paul von Blum, Harry Edwards and several other Third World teachers being denied tenure; Students organize to oppose the California Supreme Court decision in the Bakke case, in which the court ruled that an affirmative action program at UC Davis was reverse discrimination.

1977 In response to the increased struggle in South Africa, Campuses United Against Apartheid (CUAA) forms

to demand divestment of 3.1 billion of investments university holdings in companies doing business in South Africa. Mass arrests at Santa Cruz and Stanford spark demonstrations up and down the state including a sit-in at Berkeley. A discussion between students and regents about South Africa is scheduled in Wheeler auditorium. When only a few regents turn out to hear student comments, students occupy Wheeler Hall.

1978 10,000 petition signatures are collected demanding that the UC system hold a hearing on their investments by May 5. When there is no response, sit-ins are held at the LA regents meeting and at 5 campuses.

During the spring of 1979, on charter day, 1500 people protest on Sproul Plaza against UC involvement in nuclear weapons research at Livermore and Los Alamos.

Welcome to the Gill Tract



Long before Rachel Carson's *Silent Spring* made public the environmental catastrophe of pesticides, a committed group of scientists from the University of California and the USDA were successfully researching alternatives to the widely used poisons. The International Center for Biological Control, a UC Berkeley agricultural research and extension program along with the Department of Biological Control are credited with saving the state of California millions of dollars even before the sixties rolled around and for decades after. But the Center no longer exists and the University has largely stopped this type of research in favor of a more high tech, highly privatized and corporate funded line of research: biotechnology. And as a sign of the times, as well as a major lack of vision, the University plans to develop these research fields, called the Gill Tract, into a series of baseball fields and a commercial mini-mall.

In developing the Gill Tract, the University is destroying much more than the fields of a research station; it is destroying the last large agricultural tract in the Bay Area and the future of a successful student education and demonstration farm. The Gill Tract, located on the corner of Marin and San Pablo, is seven acres of cultivated fields and three acres of green-houses. During the winter migrating birds stop over and during the summer the sun scorches plowed fields and a small pear orchard. At different points during the past ten years the land has supported an urban farm, employing at-risk youth, and provided food for local non-profits and community members. Currently, UCB faculty members use the Gill Tract for agricultural-related research. It is one of the only places for students to study sustainable agriculture. Though the city has encroached all around, the Gill Tract remains, a farm

in the city, a rare linkage to the agricultural roots of the Bay Area and the legacy of responsible research from the University of California.

As the University moves forward with its development plans, Urban Roots, a student and community coalition, is proposing that the Gill Tract be preserved as an agricultural education center where Bay Area residents, school groups, and UC students can learn about a healthy and just agriculture for a food secure Bay Area. But the University has rejected this proposal stating that preserving the farm is not in the interest of the University. Sadly, it seems that neither are the welfare of students and community members in the interest of the University.

Over the next two years, the University will be developing their plans for a vision-less development, and it is up to the students, faculty, and community members to ensure that the Gill Tract stays a farm. But the Bay Area has no use for a conventional farm or a research farm devoted to biotech research. We need an Agricultural Education Center, we need an outdoor living classroom and library, we need a safe and healthy space for all of us, young and old to learn about our food in a green and open space, we need public resources for the public good, and we're going to need to work together. For the next two years, let's build a farm that this University will never be able to bulldoze.

For more information please go to: www.gilltract.com

The Network of Bay Area Worker Cooperatives presents:

Bay Area Worker Cooperative Conference & Festival

September 10-12, 2004

at the Women's Building in San Francisco
(Open to the Public!)

Information • Workshops • Films
Marketplace • Food • Entertainment

For more information, please contact:

(510) 549-1514 • info@nobawc.org • www.nobawc.org

Protestors march to the Camanile and hold a die-in while a few people blockade themselves at the top of the building.

1980 January Several days before President carter announces a return to registration for the draft, almost 100 people sat down around a US Marine recruiting table on Sproul Plaza. After the announcement, about 2000 people rallied on Sproul Plaza against registration. Later that year, when the university put asphalt over the free parking lot at People's Park to turn it into a Feww parking lot, students and others occupy the ground and began to rip up the pavement. After a week of confrontations between students and police, the university let the issue drop and the pavement was used to build the garden at the west end of the park.

Early 1981 1500 attend a symposium on El Salvador, which leads to a 5000 strong march the next day protesting US intervention in El Salvador.

1981 Students voted on referendums on several UC campuses opposing UC involvement in nuclear weapons labs.

1982 1475 people are arrested in blockades of the Livermore lab, which are run by the University of California and are a major nuclear weapons research and design facility.

1982 Spring The Berkeley Feminist Alliance collects hundreds of signatures on petitions demanding the administration take steps to prevent rape on campus. The ASUC senate later passes a bill mirroring the demands of the petition.

1983 Spring Four Chicano students are attacked and beaten by members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Hundreds of students march in protest and occupy California Hall forcing the university to withdraw recognition of the frat. A week after this struggle, over 100 students and community members were arrested in a blockade of California hall, again over the issue of nuclear weapons involvement by UC.

1983 April 24 After repeated student strikes, demonstrations and sit-ins at California Hall, the administration agrees to hold a regents' forum on apartheid. 50 percent of classes are boycotted and 7,500 jammed Harmon Gym for the forum.

1983 Spring CAA and UPC achieve a tenuuous alliance to set up a shantytown together in front of California Hall.

Composting at Berkeley



Compost In, Garbage Out!

When you eat a good meal, you know that the food you're chewing is providing the energy and nutrients you need to live. But what about all that food that doesn't get eaten?

All that stuff that sits around slowly transforming into unappetizing, stinky, inedible, and seemingly useless weight? It may seem like throwing all this stuff away ain't no thing, but consider the fact that UC Berkeley cafeterias alone generate an average of 2850 lbs. of food waste a day. That's some significant-ass amount of waste that has to be trucked out to the landfill, where it isn't doing anybody any good.

Fortunately, food waste can be recycled in a process known as composting. Composters mix food waste with other organic materials to encourage natural decomposers such as bacteria, fungi, and worms to break it down into a product called compost, which greatly improves the structure and nutrient-content of any soil. So the food that would have otherwise been sitting in a landfill has been returned to the soil so more food can grow!

Of the 2850 lbs. of food that's wasted in UC Berkeley cafeterias, a good chunk of it is composted by a worker collective called Berkeley Worms. We consist of about a dozen students and non-students who collect food waste from campus eateries and turn it into dark, rich compost. We sell some of the finished product, but most of it we donate to Bay Area organic gardens, nurseries, schools, cooperatives, and individuals; folk who are doing what they can to grow organic food, beautify their homes and neighborhoods, and teach kids about sustainability.

As a Berkeley student, you play a major role in the success of the composting project here. Berkeley Worms is starting a pilot program at Crossroads cafeteria to collect "post-consumer" food waste, meaning the food you scrape off your plate before sending it to the dishroom. You can help by only taking as much food as you're going to eat, putting any

UC Berkeley cafeterias alone generate an average of 2850 lbs. of food waste a day.

After 4,000 rallied in Sproul Plaza, students march to California Hall and build a couple dozen shanties. After midnight police brutally arrest 60 protestors who have surrounded the shanties. Two days later, after the university issued orders banning leading organizers from campus and sought an injunction banning all protest on campus, several thousand rally and march. More shanties are constructed. Over 1000 people remain at the shantytown shortly after midnight when police attacked. Police arrested people who stayed with the shanties while other protestors built barricades to block the police buses from leaving the campus before classes start in the morning. Tension is high that night at 7 am, after the police finish arresting all they could arrest, they gear up to get the arrestees off campus before 8 a.m. The police remove the

barricades and then club hundreds, aiming for kneecaps and heads. Over a hundred protestors go to the hospital that morning. CAA wants to go right back and build a third Shantytown. Chancellor Heyman threatens to declare a State of Emergency and turn the campus over to the Alameda Sheriff's department if a third shantytown goes up.
1986 June UC Regents take a final vote on the issue of UC investments in companies with business ties to South Africa, with regard to apartheid; at this time, the Board adopts a policy of phased full divestment. Unfortunately, it is a sham and their investments continue to increase, but this isn't discovered until the movement has dissipated.
1986 The Women's Liberation Front (WoLF) forms. . . WoLF becomes widely known in the when it acts in

support of a young woman who has been gang-raped by four football players. The university protects the football players, while the victim is so traumatized that she drops out of her first semester at UCB. WoLF sponsors emotional rallies that included speak-outs and testimonies. Other WoLF actions included two Take Back the Night marches to protest the virtual curfew imposed on women due to the fear of rape.
1988 Spring The African Student Association organizes a sit-in at the UC housing office to protest the racial harassment of a black woman in one of the dorms and the general climate of racism in the housing system and on campus.
1988 Spring CAA organized various educational events to expose the university's sham divestment from South

Join CCBPP's Li'l Bobby Hutton Literacy Campaign



Born April 1951.
Died April 1968
at the hands of the
Oakland Police Department.

Inspired by the Black Panther Party Program, Li'l Bobby Hutton taught himself to read the BPP's 10-Point Program after the Oakland public schools failed him and thousands like him.

Li'l Bobby Hutton joined the Black Panther Party at the tender age of fifteen, and needless to say, his life inspired the cause for justice and liberation in Oakland and elsewhere.

To commemorate Li'l Bobby Hutton is to recognize the challenge we face today, because Li'l Bobby Hutton represents a class interest of a victimized people because of race and class, where poverty runs rampant and illiteracy is a by-product.

"If you are illiterate, people can do anything they want to you. Take your house through equity scavens, cheat you, lie to you, banko you, take your money, even take your life. Illiterate people get used in diabolical experiments such as the Tuskegee program, in which unsuspecting Black males were injected with syphilis by government 'Dr. Mengeles'."
 — Ismael Reed

Sign up with CCBPP to become a certified tutor. You will receive an orientation and complete a 16 hour tutoring training program before pairing with a learner. Once paired, the Tutor/Learner team will meet two hours per week. The literacy campaign needs tutors, learners and supporters. But, most importantly, in order to succeed, CCBPP needs volunteers willing to learn the skills of organizing.

ccbpp.1@una.com



Commemoration Committee for the Black Panther Party 4432 Telegraph Ave. PMB 62, Oakland, CA 94609

leftover food and napkins in the "food waste" bin, and trying not to put any trash or utensils in the food waste bin. It sounds corny and shit, but everytime you put your leftovers in the food waste bin instead of the

trash can you're helping to give back to the community! For reals. And everytime you put some trash in the food waste bin, you're causing one of us Berkeley Worm employees to fish that shit out from the sea of putrid food, which we fo damn sure resent. So next time you get up to bus your tray or you see our big

yellow and red stinky-ass truck cruising by, think about that sweet sweet compost that's reducing landfill junk and encouraging organic growing methods in our local community.

If you want to learn more about composting or the collective, please contact us. "Compost or die!"

-Berkeley Worms Composting Collective
(510)643-

Anniversary of Brown v. Board of Education: Cause of Celebration or Reconsideration?

by Jasmine Newman, Onyx Express

The year 2004 marks the 50th anniversary of the Supreme Court decision in the case of Brown v. Board of Education in Topeka, Kansas. The case declared racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional. The justices in the monumental case affirmed that school segregation inflicted longlasting damage on those it affected, regardless of the relative quality of the separate black and white schools.

Has racial integration in the school system really served its purpose to increase the educational ability of all students, regardless of their race? At the university level we can see that while public schools are desegregated, they can hardly be seen as a paradigm of racial diversity. The numbers speak for themselves: the population of African American students on the University of California, Berkeley campus remains less than 3.5%, and will steadily drop as a result of lower enrollment rates due to increased fees.

While schools are no longer segregated by law, there still appears to be a great deal of self-segregation prevalent on today's campuses. Mandated or not, students of color at the university still tend to congregate with their own rather than fully integrating socially, whether it be through their clubs and extracurricular activities or staple events such as Black Wednesdays. In fact, many students of color spend so much time reaching out into the community to bring more representation to the university campus that

they have less time than other students to spend on their actual studies.

It remains obvious that the low representation of minority students at the university level weighs a heavy toll on the psyches of current underrepresented students on campus. "When I look around and see

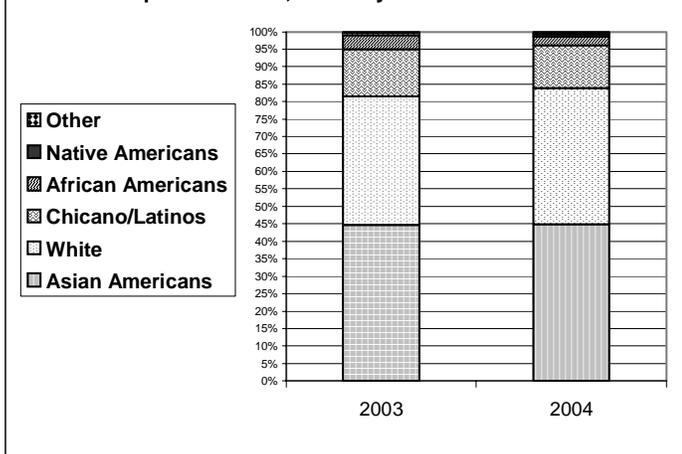


that I am one of only a handful of Black students in my class, it makes me wonder why other Black students aren't there with me," relates an African American political science major.

Is it possible that students are more motivated to succeed when they are surrounded by a large number of their peers who are also accomplishing the same goal, as is the case in historically black colleges? Parallel to the conclusion reached in the infamous "doll test" that won over the justices in the case, it may be true that more exposure to people in minority groups pursuing higher education eases the psychological burdens of students of color.

The Brown v. Board decision was met with unparalleled opposition when it was announced on May 19, 1954. Even today, there are many who would go out of their way to make sure that their children receive top notch educations, usually provided by private, predominately white schools. Yet the question still remains of whether or not we should celebrate the Brown v. Board decision for bringing minorities more education access, or reconsider whether or not the decision really accomplished the goal of quality of opportunity.

Comparison of UC, Berkeley Fall Admissions



Africa. On March 9, it organized a torchlight march. About 500 people marched. After the march, students and homeless activists stormed and occupied the Haste Street house.

1988 The university owned Haste St. House has been vacant for 8 years. Activists condemn the existence of vacant property while thousands in Berkeley are homeless. They favor direct action to reclaim housing and empower the homeless instead of more government bureaucracy and programs to buy them off and make them docile. Exactly a week after the occupation starts, about 80 police officers evict the squatters and take back the house. The streets around the house are filled with demonstrators all day after the eviction. By the next morning, the university tears the building to the ground,

claiming it had to destroy it in order to "save" it from the squatters.

1988 The day police took back the house, news broke that President Reagan is sending 3200 troops to Honduras, a move many thought was a preparation for an invasion of Nicaragua. Berkeley students still stinging from police action on the Haste St. house instantly mobilize to oppose the deployment of troops. There are protests on campus and in Berkeley including an occupation of Sproul Hall. Many students also go to San Francisco and participate in nightly marches of 1000 to 7000 people.

1989 February Students and community members occupy a 150-foot tall construction crane in order to stop construction on the Northwest Animal (research) Facility.

The occupation lasts for a week.

1989 Spring After the end of the anti-apartheid movement, Third World student groups focus considerable energy on the establishment of an Ethnic Studies requirement at Berkeley. They organized countless rallies and lobbied members of the faculty, who had the power to vote on the issue. Eventually in the spring of 1989, after years of work, the faculty senate votes for such a requirement.

1989 Spring Students United for Diversity, a coalition between the various Third World student groups, organize protests to demand more diversity in the faculty at Berkeley. The group targets the Poly Sci department, which has only 3 women and only one person of color out of 40 faculty members. Several rallies as well as an

Meet the UC Regents

The Regents of the University of California are the governing body that oversees the operation of the entire UC system, its three national laboratories, and its budget and finance. 19 of the Regents are appointed by the Governor of California for 12 year terms. Most of these Regents have backgrounds in business and research. The other seven UC Regents are "ex officio" members. These are other public officials, such as the Governor and the UC President. One Regent is drawn from the student body. For basic information on the Regents, a skimming of the UC Office of the President website (www.ucop.edu) is helpful.

The Regents are basically the board of the UC corporation. They are best understood as a body of corporate elites, and bureaucratic, technical, or managerial leaders whose influence and power is put to use by shaping policy within the economic mill that is the University of California. Many of them have financial stakes in the operation of the UC through either direct investments or through indirect interest in the general economic benefits it brings to their enterprises. Many of the Regents serve on the boards of some of the nation's largest corporations.

Much of the important work of the UC Regents is carried out through the committee structure. Two of these committees that students should be aware about are:

UC Committee on Investments

The UC treasury is a fund totaling over \$53 billion in endowments and retirement portfolios. The UC is heavily invested in the world's largest corporations, come of the most irresponsible businesses, and most major weapons manufacturers. For instance, the UC Retirement Plan Common Stock Portfolio was invested up to at least \$137,213,309 in Worldcom Inc., now known as the corporation which executed perhaps the largest financial fraud in the history of the United States (Worldcom has subsequently been awarded the contract to build cell phone infrastructure in Iraq). Other dubious corporations which the UC has supported through investment include Tyco International and Halliburton (the #1 military contractor in Iraq), among others.

Department of Energy Oversight Committee

The UC Regents also administer the contract between the University of California and the National Nuclear Security Administration (a semi-autonomous agency within the DoE) to manage the nation's two nuclear weapons design labs. These are the Lawrence Livermore National Lab in Livermore CA and the Los Alamos National Lab located in New Mexico. The UC Regents have tied the university to the nation's nuclear weapons complex since 1943 when Los Alamos was founded. Subsequently, every nuclear weapon in the United States arsenal has been designed by a UC employee. The Regent's and the University's interest in the labs are complex, but they include strong institutional ties, personal financial interests, and a tradition and ideology of patriotism through "public service."

UC President Robert Dynes



Formerly chancellor of UC San Diego, Dynes has served as a consultant to the UC managed nuclear weapons labs for more than 25 years, is Vice Chair of the UC President's Council on the national labs, and a member of the UC's five person Board of Oversight for the

Los Alamos National Laboratory. A firm believer in the university's management of the nuclear weapons labs, Dynes will fight long and hard to keep this relationship intact when the UC is forced to bid on the contract in 2005.

UC Regent Ward Connerly



Connelly is the mastermind behind California's recent ballot measure, Prop 54. Shot down by California voters in October 2003, Prop 54 would have banned state collection of data pertaining to race, making it impossible to compile evidence of the existence of racism, to create public policy that

would counter the effects of racism, or to identify the victims of racism. Connerly's "Racial Privacy Act" would make it prohibitively expensive to gather information on how race really works in the public sectors of society.

Furthermore, on July 20, 1995, Connerly, author of Prop 209 to abolish affirmative action, singlehandedly led the regents to cancel this policy in regards to admission to the UC.

UC Regent Gerald Parsky



Parsky donated \$237,755 to the 2000 Bush election campaign. His contribution was only surpassed by such heavy-weights as Ken Lay of Enron, Michael Dell of Dell computer, and John Chambers of Cisco. He is also a Chairman of Aurora Capital, an investment corporation that profits by

buying up small failing companies and feeding them to the fatcats.

occupation of Poly Sci, in which 32 students were arrested, were organized. A different group focusing on faculty diversity at Boalt Hall law school organizes a national law student strike. At Berkeley, 90 percent of law students strike and several students occupy the administration offices and are arrested.

1989 Spring Retain Our Reproductive Rights (RORR), a pro-choice group on campus organizes counter-demonstrations against so-called "operation rescue," an anti-abortion group that blockades abortion clinics and tries to intimidate pregnant women. In spring of 1989 they also began a 50 day, 24 hour vigil on Sproul plaza in favor of a women's right to abortion.

1989 Fall Students hold a smoke-in on Sproul Plaza that attracts 2000, the largest event of the semester.

1989 November The University Students Cooperative Association vote to close Barrington Hall, a student co-op that has long provided a haven for activists and organizing efforts. Residents take legal action to remain in their home and start to squat the building.

1990 March A poetry reading at Barrington Hall is declared illegal by police who clear the building by force. A crowd develops and builds fires to resist the police. Police attack, badly beating and arresting many residents and bystanders and trashing the house. Eventually, the house is sold to a private landlord.

1990 Spring Student protests continue to demand a more racially and sexually diverse faculty. Students occupy the chancellor's office in California Hall. The United Front, a coalition of groups, call a two-day strike

for April 19 and 20. Pickets are set up around campus and many classes move off campus or were sparsely attend. Earlier in the school year, the first issue of Smell This is published, reflecting the increasing self-awareness and organization of women of color.

1990 Spring Copwatch, a group that monitors police harassment, is established.

Fall of 1990 Students shut down a lecture by anthropology professor Sarich charging that his course is racist and homophobic. The demonstrators turn the class into a debate and the action is nationally criticized on grounds that the demonstrators represented a "PC police".

November 1990 Direct Action Against Racism (DAAR) organizes a takeover of the ROTC building demanding that the building be converted to a multicultural center and

UC Berkeley has been celebrating the announcement of newly appointed Chancellor Robert

What to Expect From Birgeneau?

Birgeneau. He has been hailed as a champion of university research and diversity, and the San Francisco Chronicle reports that at the University of Toronto, Birgeneau oversaw a fundraising campaign that broke the Canadian record by bringing in \$750 million. This has come in part, however, at a much greater cost of academic freedom in cases very similar to that of Chapela here at Berkeley.

Birgeneau left his position as President at the University of Toronto to come to Berkeley. During his term, there were two separate affairs in which researchers voicing concerns about pharmaceutical products were silenced and their academic freedom was not supported by Birgeneau. The cases of Dr. Nancy Olivieri and Dr. David Healy drew national publicity.

In 1998, Olivieri's research into deferiprone, a drug under development by Canadian pharmaceutical company Apotex, showed the drug could harm patients. When she published her findings, the U of T affiliated Hospital for Sick Kids removed Olivieri as a director of one of its programs, and ordered her not to discuss the issue publicly. At the time, Apotex was in talks with U of T over a \$30-million donation to fund U of T and the University Health Network. A settlement was reached in 2002 between Sick Kids, U of T, Olivieri and four other colleagues whose careers also suffered after their support for Olivieri. Birgeneau did not defend her, but rather accepted funding from Apotex for a new university pharmaceutical building.

Healy was offered a position in September of 2000 by the centre and department of psychiatry. In November, Healy was invited to speak at an

international colloquium in Toronto. Healy spoke about the interaction of new drugs and the social order and

the conflicts between clinical practice, science and business. "He expressed concern that large pharmaceutical companies, like big tobacco companies, may be avoiding research that reveals the hazards of their products." He continued on to talk about the controversy about whether antidepressants such as Prozac cause suicide in some types of patients and that he thought it was very strange that not one piece of research had been carried out on that issue.

By the following week, Healy was informed that he no longer had a job at the centre and the university. There is some suspicion that Healy's job was taken away because Prozac's manufacturer, Eli Lilly and Co. - a generous private donor of over \$1 million, put pressure on the university or Centre. The Centre admits the change of mind was sparked by the November lecture and Dr. Healy's "extreme" views on many issues, such as the side effects of SSRI's and the idea that antipsychotics may do more harm than good. Instead of defending Healy, Birgeneau fully supported the decision, despite protests from internationally renowned psychiatrists and medical researchers, including two winners of the Nobel Prize for medicine.

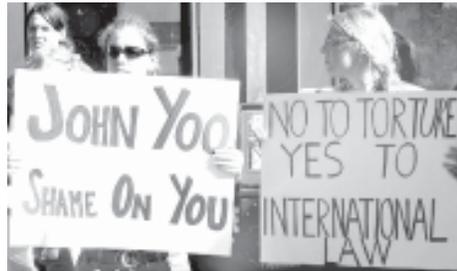
Birgeneau's attitude to selling out research for money should feel familiar to UC, Berkeley, where military and corporate funding have been shaping campus research for years. Birgeneau seems likely to maintain the Berkeley tradition of prioritizing corporate interest research over human life.

Graham Scott. The Varsity Online, November 18, 2002.; News at University of Toronto, Sept 7, 2001.

School of Law Students Denounce Professor John Yoo for Aiding Bush's War Crimes

The following text is taken from a petition signed by hundreds of students, graduates and alumni of the Boalt Hall School of Law against Prof. John Yoo's actions during his tenure as Deputy Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Legal Counsel. In May, about one-quarter of the 270 graduates of the school donned red armbands over their black robes in a silent protest of Yoo's actions and called on him to resign.

According to a recent report in Newsweek Magazine entitled "The Roots of Torture," Prof. Yoo authored a memorandum in January, 2002 advising the Bush Administration that the protections of the Geneva Conventions would not apply to prisoners held by the United States in its execution of the war in Afghanistan. While Secretary of State Colin Powell and lawyers for the State Department vigorously sought to repudiate Prof. Yoo's flawed legal



analysis, subsequent actions taken by the Bush Administration and the military demonstrate that our government has taken Prof. Yoo's advice to heart.

We believe that the actions taken by Prof. Yoo contributed directly to the reprehensible violations of human rights recently witnessed in Iraq and elsewhere. By seeking to exploit and magnify any technical ambiguities in the Geneva Conventions and the laws of war, Prof. Yoo and the Bush Administration have created a climate of disdain and hostility towards international law, effectively opening the door to the acts of outright torture, rape and murder that we now know were committed by United States soldiers and civilian interrogators. Such abuses, if not explicitly ordered by the Administration or military commanders, were at the very least a foreseeable consequence of crippling the protections of the Geneva Conventions in the context of the "war on terror".

raise issues of discrimination against bisexuals, lesbians and gays in the military. Eventually about 20 people are arrested.

1990 November Students from S.F. state and Berkeley take over a S.F. recruiting center and thirteen people are charged with several felonies.

1991 January The day before the Gulf war break out, thousands of people block and shut down the Federal building along with breakaway marches including thousands taking over the Bay Bridge. That night, a march organized by Roots Against War (RAW) number in the tens of thousands once again militantly takes over the bridge.

The night of the war, tens of thousands again march on the financial district trashing two recruiting centers, scores of banks, corporate targets and torched a police car.

Berkeley and Oakland high students also walk out of class the day of the war. Over a hundred thousand people march in San Francisco. Over 2,000 people are arrested in anti-war activity in San Francisco. In Berkeley, students put up a wall of resistance displaying artist's pieces. There are several teach-ins, rallies, marches and vigils in Berkeley during the Persian Gulf War. One vigil, organized by Students for Peace, draws 4,000 people followed by a march to People's park and then to I-80 where freeway traffic is blocked.

Fall of 1991 The Women's Studies Program becomes a department.

November 5 1996 Proposition 209, dismantling state affirmative action programs based on sex or race, is voted into law.

1998 Graduate student teaching assistants go on strike throughout the UC system.

April 15, 1999 200 Protesters take over Barrows Hall in a 10-hour standoff, demanding more funding and professors for the Ethnic Studies department. 46 students are arrested and one hospitalized. A hunger strike begins a few weeks later.

April 23, 1999 UC Students from across the state protest at the University's Oakland headquarters. They demand pro-worker amendments to the UC Code of Conduct, which governs relationships with companies that are licensed to use UC's logo (like Nike). They also demand equal Representation on a newly created UC advisory committee. Less than a week later, UC capitulates to many of the demands.



Or



?

Next time you head to a vending machine, think about what you drink.

Written by SOJA - Students Organizing for Justice in the Americas

The death count within the past ten years of SINALTRINAL union leaders and members in Coca Cola bottling plants in Colombia totals to eight. Managers of these Coca Cola bottling plants had been repeatedly seen exchanging money with paramilitary leaders

directly after threatening union leaders that they need quit the union or suffer the consequences. Some of the threatened union leaders were gunned down by paramilitaries shortly after the exchange of money. Some of these murders took place in



Berkeley students protesting Coca-Cola's labor practices.

union member's homes, and a number have taken place within the Coca Cola bottling plants gates. Union leader Segundo Isidro Gil on December 5, 1996 was shot ten times behind the gates of the Coca Cola bottling plant. Returning to the plant the next day, the paramilitaries forced workers to sign union resignation forms. Soon thereafter many of those workers were fired and new workers were hired which were paid 1/3 of the former worker's salary. On August 21 2002

paramilitaries killed union activist Adolfo de Jesus Munera Lopez on his mother's doorstep. Coca Cola, whom is lovingly referred to as Coca-Killer or Killer-Coke by activists, claims no responsibility.

The responsibility is not theirs, they say, because the factory where the union members worked at is subcontracted. Yet, it is interesting to note that in recent years enormous companies like Nike and Gap with as many subcontracted factories as Coca Cola have stopped using such an excuse with pressure from the anti-sweatshop movement.

Nike and Gap now take responsibility for all of the factories that make their products- subcontracted or not. Coke should take such responsibility.

A court case in Miami was brought against the Coca Cola Company by union leaders of SINALTRINAL, United Steelworkers of America, the International Labor Rights Federation, and the families of the diseased concerning the murders. Coca Cola America was released from the case but the Coca Cola Company in

Colombia was not. The case continues to be tried and the judge's decision to release the American division of the company can be appealed at any time as new evidence surfaces.

A clause in the UC Berkeley Code of Conduct for Business Partners and Trademark Licensees states that Cal's business partners (contractors or subcontractors) are not allowed to have human rights abuses. We dare to suggest that murdering counts as human rights abuse.

SOJA- Students Organizing for Justice in the Americas- has been working diligently to gain campus awareness, to gain publicity (a story on the Coca-Cola boycott was published on the front page of the Atlantic Business Chronicle- Coke's headquarter's home newspaper), and to get Coke to clean up their act, take responsibility, protect their workers and pay retributions. We have joined forces with other university activists from NYU to San Francisco State. The campaign is strong and willing and we love new members who care as much as we do.

Please join our fight. SOJA meets every Thursday at 7pm. Room number to follow. To contact a SOJA member about meetings, with questions or more, email rccola@berkeley.edu. To find out more about the topic at large, visit Killercoke.org.

May 8, 1999 An agreement brokered by faculty, students, and the administration is finally reached. It includes an eighth faculty appointment, assurances that classes will not be cut, the creation of an Ethnic Studies Research Center, a mural in Barrows Hall, and letters of admonishment for most arrested protesters, with student conduct proceedings against those charged with more serious offenses. Twenty-four days after the April 14 occupation of Barrows Hall, and after an arduous eight-hour negotiation session with the administration, an agreement is reached after Berdahl backed down and agreed to funding, faculty, and office space for the Ethnic Studies department. The hunger strike is then ended and victory is proclaimed.
Jan 5, 2000 After advice from committee members, backed up by actions such as a sweatshop fashion show

and an Oakland Tribune op-ed, UC issues more pro-worker amendments to its Code of Conduct. These include a living wage and public disclosure of factory locations.
April 7, 2000 All 10 campuses of the UC system join the Worker Rights Consortium (WRC), an organization dedicated to providing fair, independent monitoring of the factories where University clothing is produced. The decision comes after students packed a forum at UC Berkeley on the subject and threatened sit-ins on multiple campuses. (Sit-ins had taken place at several campuses on the same issue earlier in the semester.)
April 9, 2002 A UC Berkeley protest to commemorate the 1948 massacre of Palestinians at Deir Yassin and to demand that the University of California divest from its holdings in Israel culminates in the arrest of 79 people

during a peaceful sit-in. The University Administration bans the group that organized the protest, Students for Justice in Palestine, and arrestees face criminal charges as well as a yearlong suspension from school.
June 4, 2002 UC Faculty and the Students for Justice in Palestine announce the launch of an UC-wide divestment campaign at The Faculty Club on the UC Berkeley Campus.
March 20, 2003 The Day After the Iraq war begins, there is a massive rally in Sproul plaza and sit-in in Sproul hall. Hundreds of students become involved with Direct Action to Stop the War (DASW) and participate in a blockade of streets in San Francisco, shutting down the Financial District for the day. More than 2000 people are arrested that day, and students continue protests of various war

Professor Ignacio Chapela's Denial of Tenure Leads to Questions of Academic Freedom and Corporate Influence at UC Berkeley

Campaign for Tenure Justice

Academic freedom and the future of the publicly-funded University of California are at stake! Prof. Ignacio Chapela, a very progressive Professor from the Division of Ecosystem Sciences at UC Berkeley and an outspoken critic of the university's ties to the biotechnology industry, has suspiciously been denied tenure.

What happened?

Chapela has been denied tenure by Chancellor Robert Berdahl after an unprecedented and irregular three-year process, despite the near-unanimous recommendations from experts within Berkeley and around the world in favor of tenure.

What is the connection?

Professor Chapela has been courageously outspoken and critical of the biotech industry and its connections to academic research:

Novartis Controversy

Prof. Chapela was an outspoken opponent of a controversial \$25 million research agreement between the College of Natural Resources (CNR) and the Swiss biotech corporation Novartis (now Syngenta). Signed in 1998, it created an unprecedented relationship between an entire department within the college and a corporation. Novartis provided \$5 million per year for five years in research funds for the Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, as well as access to its proprietary genomics database. In return, Novartis gained first rights to negotiate exclusive licenses on any patentable discovery made in the department. The agreement was not renewed and allowed to expire in February 2004.

Maiz Controversy

In late November 2001, David Quist and Ignacio Chapela published a report in Nature magazine (2001 v.416 p.541-543) documenting the presence of transgenic DNA in traditional maize landraces in Oaxaca, Mexico, despite a nationwide moratorium against the planting of genetically modified (GM) maize since

1998. The paper makes two main statements based on empirical evidence: 1) that transgenic DNA had contaminated the local maize varieties tested in Oaxaca, Mexico, and 2) the transgenic DNA can lose its integrity as a whole construct, possibly due to recombination (pollination).

The report made world-wide headlines. The study was startling for a number of reasons. First, it provided cautionary evidence of the rate and breadth of contamination from transgenic maize possible with open-pollinated crops such



as maize. Second, it suggests that recombinant DNA technology (i.e. genetic engineering) might not be as precise and controllable as its proponents claim.

The timing of such a study, raising awareness and concern about the spread and fate of transgenes (especially in centers of crop diversity such as Mexico), could not have been more poorly timed for the agricultural biotechnology interests and industry: Mexico, Europe and Brazil were debating moratoria on genetically modified organisms (GMOs), public tolerance for GMOs was waning, and the industry as a whole was in a slump. For many, it was not a surprise that the attacks on the credibility of the Nature report and Mr. Quist and Dr. Chapela came fast and heavy. Nature received a number of technical criticisms on the report by Quist and Chapela, focusing on the second statement on genetic rearrangement of the transgenes. While the criticisms made a number of good points that helped improve the analysis of the data (as good

scientific discourse often does), it did not challenge the main statement of transgenic contamination. Although 3 of the 4 reviewers of the critics' letters suggested only minor changes to Quist and Chapela's report, the editors of Nature took the inexplicable and unprecedented step of "disavowing" the article, stating, "the evidence available does not justify publication of the original article". This raised many eyebrows in the scientific community about the role and decisionmaking of scientific journals and editors within scientific discourse. If the main statement of the paper was not even being challenged, why would Nature's editor go so far to discredit the paper?

Curiously, all of the authors of the published criticism pieces had direct ties to Berkeley's Department of Plant and Microbial Biology (PMB). IN 1998, PMB struck a "strategic alliance" with the biotechnology company Novartis, a deal that Dr. Chapela and Mr. Quist were vocal opponents of, mainly for academic-freedom related issues. Needless to say, they "ruffled a few feathers" as a result of their outspokenness within the administration and within PMB.

Did this "ruffling of feathers" of biotechnology supporters on the Berkeley campus have any influence on his tenure process? Given the events, there is certainly compelling reason to think so.

What do we want?

We are calling for an OPEN investigation into this tenure process and an extension of Prof. Chapela's contract until the investigation is over.

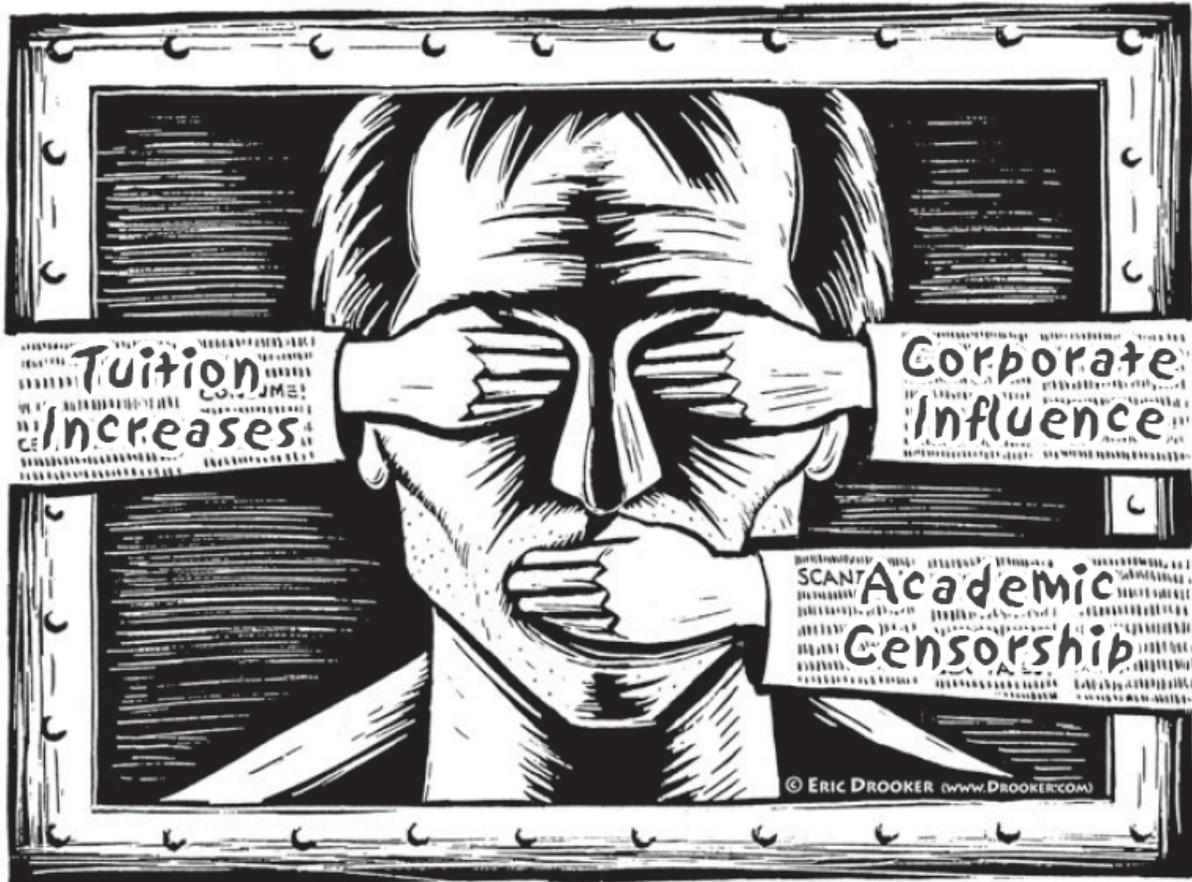
Why support this?

This is about freeing the UC system and research from corporate intervention. Also he has been a tireless supporter of the work of many NGOs, independent researchers, student and activist organizations. Prof. Chapela's position with UC Berkeley is currently scheduled to end in December. We must act promptly! To get involved send us an email to: tenurejustice@riseup.net For more

UC Berkeley is not for sale!

What is Berkeley Watch?

Berkeley Watch is a University watchdog group located at UC Berkeley. Made up of concerned students, faculty, and community members, Berkeley Watch works to promote democracy, social responsibility, transparency, and academic freedom on the campus of UC Berkeley. We see that corporate control of the University has privatized what was once public and intellectually free, at the expense of diversity and community interests. Berkeley Watch strives to shed light on the development of the University/Industrial/Military complex and the resulting dilution and deletion of alternative paths for the future of the University, while simultaneously working for affordable education and equal access to higher education.



Is your education at UC Berkeley increasingly looking like this?

Interested about issues of Corporatization/Militarization of the university? Want to know where our money is going and why tuition fees are rising? Is academic freedom being threatened by increased corporate takeover of the university? Interested in doing research on these topics? Or just would like to learn more and discuss the issues?

www.berkeleywatch.org

Hey Girl,
wanna go
to the...

Tues Anarchist Study Group:



Sun nite Cafe Nite!

Free Internet
Mon Queer Cafe 11pm-2am

Long Haul Infoshop?

Resource Center

Open

sun 3-11 pm

m-th 6-9 pm

fri/sat for

movies+shows

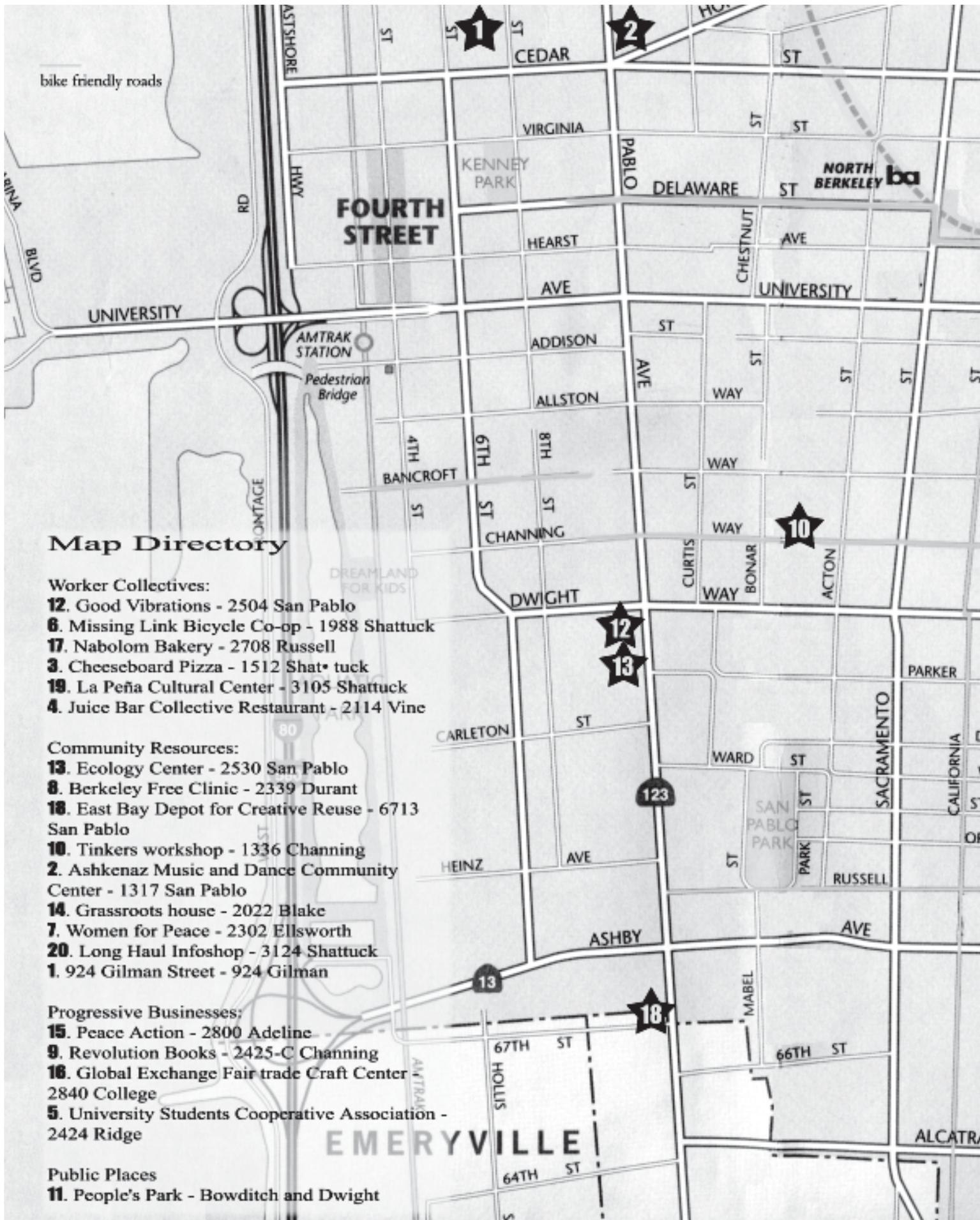
3124 shattuck

@ woolsey

2 blks E of ashby bart

510-540-0751

www.thelonghaul.org



Map Directory

Worker Collectives:

- 12.** Good Vibrations - 2504 San Pablo
- 6.** Missing Link Bicycle Co-op - 1988 Shattuck
- 17.** Nabolom Bakery - 2708 Russell
- 3.** Cheeseboard Pizza - 1512 Shattuck
- 19.** La Peña Cultural Center - 3105 Shattuck
- 4.** Juice Bar Collective Restaurant - 2114 Vine

Community Resources:

- 13.** Ecology Center - 2530 San Pablo
- 8.** Berkeley Free Clinic - 2339 Durant
- 18.** East Bay Depot for Creative Reuse - 6713 San Pablo
- 10.** Tinkers workshop - 1336 Channing
- 2.** Ashkenaz Music and Dance Community Center - 1317 San Pablo
- 14.** Grassroots house - 2022 Blake
- 7.** Women for Peace - 2302 Ellsworth
- 20.** Long Haul Infoshop - 3124 Shattuck
- 1.** 924 Gilman Street - 924 Gilman

Progressive Businesses:

- 15.** Peace Action - 2800 Adeline
- 9.** Revolution Books - 2425-C Channing
- 16.** Global Exchange Fair trade Craft Center - 2840 College
- 5.** University Students Cooperative Association - 2424 Ridge

Public Places

- 11.** People's Park - Bowditch and Dwight



3 4 NORTH SHATTUCK

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OAKLAND

NORTH SHATTUCK

DOWNTOWN

TELEGRAPH AVENUE

COLLEGE AVENUE/ELMWOOD

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY

Hearst Creek Theater

Memorial Stadium

Berkeley Art Museum/Pacific Film Archive

CLARK KERR CAMPUS (UC)

Julia Morgan Center for the Arts

Alta Bates Hospital

Black Repertory Theater

Berkeley Ice Land

Berkeley Community Theater

Public Library

City Hall

Lawrence Hall

OHLONE PARK

HILLCREST RD

CLAREMONT

WHEELER ST

TELEGRAPH

WOOLSEY

SHATTUCK

ASHBY

ADELINE

MIL KING

ASHBY

WHEELER

UNDERSTAND THE PAST! SHAPE THE PRESENT!
CREATE THE FUTURE!
Celebrate the 40th Anniversary of Berkeley's famous
(or infamous?)
FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT!

FSM40

MAKING HISTORY:
Student Activism Then . . . & Now!

OCTOBER 6-10, 2004

Relive the Birth of the Student Movement of the 60s!

Rallies, teach-ins, workshops, movies, music and poetry on Current Student
Concerns and Civil Liberties Issues
Starting with:

The 8th Annual Mario Savio Memorial Lecture
MOLLY IVINS: "The State of the Union"
Presentation of the Mario Savio Young Activist Award
Wednesday, October 6, 7 p.m.
Zellerbach Auditorium, UC Campus

*Consult www.fsm-a.org,
the Free Speech Movement Café,
or campus bulletin boards
for details of more FSM40 events.*

All events free and open to the public.

For disability-related accommodations,
contact: fsm40@yahoo.com

Sponsored by: the Free Speech Movement Archives, the Associated Students of the UC,
the Graduate Assembly, the Institute for the Study of Social Change,
the UC Berkeley Library, the Graduate School of Journalism,
the Goldman Institute of Public Policy and the Free Speech Movement Café.

Ohlone Indians

A brief history of the first people of Berkeley

Before the arrival of Spanish explorers, central California had the densest population of native inhabitants north of Mexico. From Monterey Bay to the San Francisco Bay, the people collectively known as the Ohlone lived along the coast in more than forty tribes with many different languages. The area around San Francisco was occupied by the Yelamu tribe, though little is known about their specific practices. For thousands of years these groups relied on hunting, fishing, and gathering fruits and vegetables to survive.

When the Spanish first arrived in the 18th century, they were generally well received by the Ohlone. Soon after, however, the Spanish built six missions to deliver the natives to Christ, as well as to integrate them into a system of colonial order that exploited their labor.

The Ohlone living in the Yelamu territory, as well as those to the South and East of this territory, were missionized into Mission Dolores between the years of 1777 and 1787. Ohlone were not always willing to enter the mission system; force often had to be used to gain new recruits to fill the mission, as well as to hold them there once they entered.

The Spanish missions had a devastating effect on Ohlone life, language, and culture. Of the 20,000 Ohlone who lived in the San Francisco and Monterey Bay areas before the missions were built, fewer than 2,000 were left by 1810. In the

missions, the death rate was greater than the birth rate, which was abnormally low due to disease and mistreatment of the women. The babies that were born did not have much to look forward to—the mean life expectancy of an infant born within the mission was a mere 1.7 years.

Life inside the missions was less than idyllic. The Ohlone's religious and cultural practices, along with the use of their native languages, were at first restricted, and then forbidden. The Ohlone were often flogged, beaten, or shackled for minor infractions. Conditions were even worse for the women of the tribes. All unmarried women over five years of age lived separately from their families in barracks called *monjerios*. These barracks often lacked windows and were only opened two to three times a day to allow the girls to pass to and from church. The conditions of the *monjerios* were overcrowded and filthy, which increased the death rates of the women and soon created a gender imbalance in the mission.

In 1795, the discontent with mission conditions led to a staged escape from Mission Dolores. Over 200 Ohlone abandoned the mission; 83 were later captured and returned by the military. After the mass desertion, the governor launched a formal military investigation of the mission conditions, which reported there to be excessive labor, forced labor projects, an insufficient amount of food, and extreme cruelty. Again in 1820, discontented Ohlone arose, this time in an armed

rebellion at Mission Dolores. Indigenous guerilla forces combined their efforts with runaways and natives from surrounding villages that had been taken over by Spanish forces.

The mission also had a profound effect on the surrounding environment. The introduction of European stock animals, particularly cattle, seriously depleted and trampled native vegetation. This destruction of native resources and foods, in combination with imported diseases, caused the collapse of villages that formerly functioned independently.

After the secularization of the missions under Mexican rule, the California natives were supposed to inherit the mission estates within ten years. However, the *Californio* (Hispanic) families set up estates on the former mission grounds and hired the Ohlone and other native people as *vaqueros*, or work hands.

Under United States rule, conditions for the remaining Ohlone peoples did anything but improve. More distinct lines were drawn between white and native settlements, and natives were systematically removed for further white expansion. The politics of Manifest Destiny justified genocidal policies aimed at removing natives from the land. As soon as

California became a state in 1850, the Ohlone and other native peoples lost their right to bear witness and defend themselves in court.

After the missions, the population of the Ohlone continued to decline. The surviving intermarried families sought refuge on six rancherias in the East Bay, where they were relatively safe. These locations fostered a cultural revival among the Ohlone. At the beginning of the 20th century, the Muwekma Ohlone, which were later known as the Verona Band, became a

federally recognized Native American group. In 1927, however, the Muwekma Ohlone were still landless and lost this recognition, along with 135 other California Native American communities. This termination was enacted unilaterally, against Bureau of Indian Affairs policy and without due process for the tribe.

In 1925, anthropologist Alfred Kroeber declared the Ohlone people to be "extinct." Despite the finality of this statement, Ohlone peoples continued to live in communities together and to speak their native languages until the 1930s. In 1972, the United States government paid the remaining California Native Americans a token amount of \$668.51, including interest since 1852, to compensate for the illegal appropriation of California land, minerals, and resources.

Since its federal recognition was revoked, the Muwekma Ohlone have been working to regain their previous status. In 1984 the Muwekma tribal government was formed, and five years later it submitted a petition to the U.S. government requesting Federal Acknowledgment. In 1998, the Bureau of Indian Affairs gave the Muwekma Ohlone "ready status," meaning it would process their petition. This process, however, takes decades, as there are more than twenty other groups that will be considered first in reviews that average more than a year each in duration. The Ohlone have never left their ancestral homelands in the Bay Area, but they are still waiting for the federal government to give them the recognition they deserve.



Your Small Polluted Creek is Underground

Strawberry Creek begins high in the Berkeley hills and flows westward through campus, eventually emptying into the Bay. However, after leaving campus the creek has been directed underground, beneath the city's streets and buildings. Fortunately, the City of Berkeley is considering a downtown revitalization project that includes making Center Street between Oxford and Shattuck a pedestrian walkway and "daylighting" (resurfacing) the creek, which runs underneath the thick blue line that currently winds along this stretch of roadway. Yet in doing so, many competing opinions and sensitive issues must be considered in order to satisfy everyone involved.

Currently, most of Strawberry Creek is kept underground in a culvert. Culverts, underground tunnels usually made of metal or concrete that carry water from creeks or storm sewers, have many negative effects on the health and functions of a creek and its surrounding environment. When a curved, flowing creek is forced through a culvert, pools, ripples and a meandering bank are prevented from forming. This straightening of the creek increases the speed and volume of water flow, causing heightened erosion and water quality problems downstream. Forcing the water from a creek to enter the small entryway of a culvert increases flooding problems – when large amounts of water are not able to enter the mouth of the culvert, a backup of flood waters ensues. By relocating creeks underground, culverts prevent the growth of aquatic and a riparian habitat. The vegetation eliminates a possible home for native plants, animals, and insects and fish are prevented from migrating upstream. Culverts do not last forever; they often fail, rot away, or collapse, which can be hazardous to downstream environments, and can be costly to fix or replace. There are about as many positive reasons for daylighting a creek as there are negative reasons for burying one underground in a culvert. Strawberry Creek will encourage public engagement and participation, and will help to educate the public on the process of creek restoration.

Because all the plants will be placed anew, daylighting Strawberry Creek offers a unique opportunity to help restore the native vegetation area. Daylighting the creek is to increase the wildlife population and to provide a habitat for a variety of fish, birds, insects, bacteria, and possibly larger animals endemic to the area.

The vegetation and around the creek water, decreasing erosion problems downstream. The vegetation, in conjunction with bacteria in the creek, will help to filter out and remove oils and metals from the roadway. Small creeks like Strawberry Creek, when open, are more effective than large streams at filtering out inorganic nitrogen and re-pollutants from the water. The moving vegetation will also add oxygen into the urban air while filtering out the carbon dioxide. With the creek open, it will be easier to monitor the water for contaminants. We would be able to detect and fix sewer leakages and spikes in pollutant levels in a more timely fashion.

An open creek in the middle of downtown Berkeley would be a wonderful way to educate the public about Strawberry Creek's history, ecology, and restoration process, as well as that of the local watershed. The creek could be used as an instructional tool and lab area for Berkeley High, located only blocks away. It would also be a scenic place to visit, offering a location for recreation and serving as a public amenity, a happily welcomed aesthetic and relaxing escape from expansive concrete and buildings built on right angles. A bridge could be constructed across the creek, allowing park patrons to peer down into the center of the creek and observe the habitat from a central perspective.

The process of daylighting Strawberry Creek will take much time, negotiation, funding, and energy. Competing opinions will have to be considered when making many of the decisions regarding the future layout of Center Street. However, when the project is finished, the open creek will be a benefit to the entire community.



Albany Bulb

The Albany Bulb needs our support now. This unique and beautiful refuge from the psychic rigors of modern urban life is in the danger of being lost forever.

In 1919, the State of California granted the City of Albany a portion of the San Francisco Bay tidelands for use as a harbor to promote commerce and navigation. In 1963, the City awarded a contract for a dump for the purpose of creating usable land to accomplish the grant. About 1972, the City challenged the operator for illegal landfill operation. He had been dumping plant debris, which had resulted in methane fires. This resulted in more than 10 years of litigation. In 1985, the City of Albany gave up the fight and released the landfill to nature.

Since then, whatever plants and animals that could establish themselves took over. Along the way, a homeless community evolved, and became well established. Artists followed, working with whatever the tides and storms brought in. Circa 1999, the homeless were removed and their village destroyed. The public art survived, and continues to this day.

Among the artists is a team that calls itself Sniff. Originally, Sniff was composed of David Ryan, Scott Meadows, and Scott Hewitt, all of Oakland, and Bruce Rayburn of El Sobrante. Three have art degrees. Bruce is self-taught. All work blue-collar day jobs. Eventually, they were joined by renowned local muralist, and stalwart movement lawyer, Osha Neumann, the "Fifth sniff." Sniff paints every Saturday morning. "We are eminently approachable," they say. Please feel free to come and watch them work. Most of the other artists who work and display at what has come to be fondly known to some as the Albany Bulb, work alone, anonymously and at irregular intervals. They sculpt. They paint. A few even write poetry. Some people say that some of their work should be seen in a museum. Other people say that it already is. Berkeley's Civic Arts Commissioners agree that it should stay that way.



Now that the magnificent sculpture garden that once graced the Emeryville mud flats has been destroyed, the Bulb is the only place around here that a lot of large, outdoor folk art can be appreciated in one setting. The setting itself is Nature's own work of art. Where the bureaucrats see just landfill – fit for intensive recreational activity and multiple uses, the Sierra Club sees wetlands and rejuvenated habitat. The Bulb has become a significant wildlife refuge, supporting, among other creatures, chorus frogs, rabbits, ground squirrels, geese, ducks, shorebirds, egrets, herons, rails, falcons, harriers, and kingfishers. It has also become a much beloved refuge from the psychic rigors of modern urban life. When the government eventually tries to take it away, an awful lot of people are going to be very, very angry.



Fair Trade and Conscious Consumerism

by Global Exchange

Fair Trade connects consumers with the people and environment that shape the making of their purchases. Consumer demand can be a powerful force to motivate corporations to shift towards more humane & environmentally sound production practices. Through being aware of where and how products are made, consumers

can empower themselves by making informed choices about where their money goes, making a statement and setting precedent through socially conscious spending. Below are some basic, frequently asked questions and their answers about Fair Trade.

What is the difference between Free Trade and Fair Trade?

Free trade refers to an elimination of government intervention in all economic processes. It is based in Laissez-Faire, or free market economics, which holds that the common good is best served by the uninhibited pursuit of self-interest and that competitive, free markets balance out supply and demand and therefore lead to the best division of resources. Laissez-Faire economics characterized international policies at the turn of the 20th century; they have emerged in recent times as the underlying theory behind economic globalization. The problem with free trade is that under its principles, trade regulations that promote workers' rights or protect the environment are considered to be barriers to the free, open market system. Corporate irresponsibility, including the exploitation of workers and environmental degradation, proves to be the most lucrative short-term path and can be defended as morally neutral according to the free trade model.

Meanwhile, **Fair Trade** takes into account the impact of various types of corner-cutting, striving towards a sustainable, alternative model of global trade that is based on economic justice. It sets limits on trade practices, favoring human and environmental rights regulations over the completely unregulated free trade system. In order for a product to be considered Fair Trade Certified its producers must receive a fair price, meaning a living wage in their local context. Working conditions must be healthy and safe with no instances of forced labor or child labor abuse. Fair Trade products are produced under long-term trade partnerships between buyers and producers and equal employment opportunities are given to workers. Sustainable production practices as well as financial and technological assistance are encouraged. Also, Fair Trade production must be open to public accountability. Fair Trade does not guarantee that a product was grown organically, but 85% of Fair Trade products are also organic.

What is the cost of Fair Trade?

The number one problem with Fair Trade products is that often it is difficult to be a conscious consumer on a tight budget. Fair Trade products tend to be slightly more expensive because of the better business practices employed insuring that all involved in the production process benefit. These products currently exist as a niche market for those who are willing to spend a little extra in choosing to consume consciously. While working for Fair Trade to support living wages internationally, a simultaneous effort to work toward a living wage for local workers complements the Fair Trade effort.

An alternative to buying Fair Trade products from abroad is to buy locally made products at places like the Berkeley Bowl (see below list for location), or the Farmers' markets. This way, the middle-person is cut out of the production process, linking consumers more closely with producers. Buying locally is a way to support small-scale farmers who practice sustainable agriculture: as producers sell their own products and set their own prices, workers are more likely to receive a living wage for their labor. These farmers are also legally required to uphold U.S. labor standards (though unfair labor practices do continue to occur here), while non-Fair Trade farmers abroad are not monitored to insure their adherence to any international labor standards. Also, more than half of the produce available at Berkeley's farmer's markets is registered or certified organically grown.

There are two Farmer's Markets in Berkeley. One is held every Saturday 10am-2pm on Center St. above Martin Luther King Jr. Way right next to MLK Jr. Park. The other is held every Tuesday 2pm-7pm on Derby St. and MLK Jr. Way.

For more info, contact: **Berkeley Farmers' Markets:** 2530 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94702 Phone: (510) 548-3333

Why Fair Trade Coffee?

The Fair Trade campaign really took off with its coffee campaign. As the second largest import into the U.S. (the first is oil), it is important that consumers demand that coffee be traded fairly. Fair Trade coffee calls for \$1.26 per pound of coffee for producers, while current coffee prices in the global free market give producers closer to fifty cents a pound. Although after much pressure from advocacy groups, Starbucks has agreed to carry Fair Trade coffee beans, the company only rarely brews Fair Trade blends. It also carries only one line of Fair Trade, therefore only a small percentage of its sales guarantee a living wage to its producers. In October of 2003, Procter & Gamble agreed to carry a Fair Trade blend with their gourmet Millstone line of coffee. However, the Millstone line can only be purchased online. Continued activist pressure as well as consumer demand can further push large corporations to change their trade practices to benefit producers through integrating Fair Trade with fuller transparency.

Look for the Fair Trade certification label when buying Fair Trade.

Info: Fair Trade is promoted in the Bay Area mostly by the advocacy groups, Global Exchange, a San Francisco human rights organization that also sells Fair Trade products in its stores and online, and Transfair, an Oakland non profit organization that certifies Fair Trade products. For more information about these groups, check out their websites, www.globalexchange.org and www.transfair.org.

Co-op Directory

~Co-ops are places of evolution where you can vocalize your opinion's about your work to your work~

these businesses, follow not a pyramidal scheme of control, but a planar one. Quality is usually superior to non-cooperative businesses because workers have a vested interest in presenting authentic and genuine goods and services. Profits are usually shared, some are non-profits. In short, co-ops are the first step to creating a viable alternative infrastructure which integrates instead of atomizes. Check it.

In the Bay Area, worker cooperatives have been loosely organized in the Network of Bay Area Worker Collectives or NoBAWC (pronounced "No Boss") for several years. NoBAWC is currently in the process of becoming a more formal organization to better serve the needs of worker cooperatives and promote them as a viable alternative.

For more information, contact NoBAWC at (510) 549-1514 or nobawc@igc.org. www.nobawc.org. Below is a list of worker cooperatives in the Bay Area. By patronizing these businesses (or better yet, *becoming* them), you can help support social & economic democracy in your community.

AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power San Francisco—ACTUP SF (Offers free alternative AIDS dissident and animal rights information). 1884 Market Street, San Francisco, 94102; (415) 864-6686; actupsf@hotmail.com; www.actupsf.com

AK Press (Distributor of radical and independent books, pamphlets, magazines, CDs, tapes, t-shirts, stickers and other merchandise). 674-A 23rd Street, Oakland, 94612; (510) 208-1700; akpress@akpress.org; www.akpress.org

Arizmendi (Bakery/pizzeria specializing in bread, pizza and pastries). Oakland: 3265 Lakeshore, Oakland, 94610; (510) 268-8849; San Francisco: 1331 9th Ave., San Francisco, 94122; (415) 566-3117; www.arizmendibakery.org Emeryville: 4301 San Pablo Ave., Emeryville, 94608; (510) 547-0550

Artists' Television Access or ATA (A nonprofit, artist-managed collective media art center that offers instruction and access to film, computer and video editing facilities). 992 Valencia St., San Francisco, 94110; (415) 824-3890; www.atasite.org

Berkeley Free Clinic (Follows a client centered philosophy and offers: basic dental care, acute primary medical care, HIV testing and counseling, sexually-transmitted disease treatment, men's sexually-transmitted disease screening, peer counseling and information & referral services). 2339 Durant Ave., Berkeley, 94704; (510) 843-4422; www.berkeleymassage.com

Berkeley Massage and Self-Healing Center (Professional bodywork since 1969). 1656 University Ave., Berkeley, 94703; (510) 843-4422; www.berkeleymassage.com

Berkeley Worms (Sells worm castings and compost). 400 Eshleman Hall, Attn:Compost, Berkeley 94720; (510) 643-0440; www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~compost

Bookpeople (Wholesale Book Distributor). 7900 Edgewater Drive, Oakland, 94621; (510) 632-4700

Bound Together Bookstore (Best anarchist bookstore in the world). 1369 Haight St., San Francisco, 94117; (415) 431-8355

Cheeseboard and Cheeseboard Pizza (Bakery, morning coffee and pastries, cheese store and pizza). Cheeseboard: 1504 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, 94709; (510) 549-3183

Cheeseboard Pizza: 1512 Shattuck Avenue, Berkeley, 94709; (510) 549-3055

CLIQ Services Cooperative (Computer hardware and software development with emphasis on the internet). 65 Eastwood Court, Oakland, 94611; (510) 339-3007; www.cliq.com

Collectively Explorative Learning Labs or CELL (A collectively-run community arts center offering workshops in wood, metal, music, dance, theatre, puppetry and sewing. Space is also offered to the public for gatherings, exhibitions, conferences and ceremonies). 2050 Bryant St., San Francisco, 94110; (415) 648-7562; www.cellspace.org

Cooperative Digital (Information Design). 1442-A Walnut St. #344, Berkeley, 94709; (510) 644-8085; www.coopdigital.com

Cupid Courier Collective (San Francisco bicycle messenger service). P.O. Box 313, San Francisco, CA 94104; (415) 720-1479; www.cupidcourier.net

Dragracer Messenger Collective (San Francisco bicycle and vehicle messenger services). P.O. Box 423018, San Francisco, CA 94142; (415) 559-8106; (415) 559-8096.

Eviction Defense Center (Provides legal services defending the rights of tenants). 1611 Telegraph Ave., Suite 726, Oakland, 94612; (510) 452-4541

Gilman Street Project (Weekend shows of underground music). 924 Gilman St., Berkeley, 94710; (510) 525-9926

The Girl Army (Women's self-defense). 6500 Hillmont, Oakland, 94605 (mailing address); (415) 835-4728; www.girlarmy.org

Good Vibrations (A friendly, fun and feminist place to buy sex toys, books and videos) www.goodvibes.com Stores: 2504 San Pablo Ave., Berkeley 94702; (510) 841-8987
1210 Valencia St., San Francisco 94110; (415) 974-8980

1620 Polk St., San Francisco 94109; (415) 345-0400

Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) San Francisco Bay Area General Membership Branch (A labor union that provides education, resources and staffing for grassroots union organizing; not affiliated with the AFL-CIO). 2022 Blake St., Berkeley, 94704; (415) 863-9627; www.iww.org

Inkworks (A union print shop that has—for over 23 years—provided high quality, affordable printing of medium-run bulletins and brochures for community organizations and non-profits). 2827 Seventh St., Berkeley, 94710; (510) 845-7111

Juice Bar Collective Restaurant (Offers a variety of prepared foods and freshly squeezed juices; primarily take-out). 2114 Vine St., Berkeley, 94709; (510) 548-8473

Manos Janitorial Cooperative (Cleans commercial office buildings). 2869 38th Avenue, Oakland, 94619; (510) 534-8578

Midnight Special Law Collective (Non-lawyers who provide Know Your Rights trainings and help groups meet their legal needs). 1837 8th Avenue, Oakland, 94606; (510) 834-1883; www.midnightspecial.net
Missing Link Bicycle Cooperative (Selling new and used bicycles, repairing bikes and renting them since way back when); 1988 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, 94704; (510) 843-7471

Modern Times Bookstore (a progressive resource for the Bay Area, a neighborhood bookstore for the Mission). 888 Valencia St., San Francisco, 94110; (415) 282-9246; www.moderntimesbookstore.com

Nabolom Bakery (Retail bakery). 2708 Russell St., Berkeley, 94706; (510) 845-2253; www.nabolom.com

Other Avenues Food Store (Food store specializing in bulk foods, organic foods and environmentally friendly cleaning products). 3930 Judah, San Francisco, 94122; (415) 661-7475

Pedal Express (Only non-motorized cargo delivery service in the Bay Area providing regularly scheduled route service). P.O. Box 10141, Berkeley, 94709; (510) 843-7339; www.pedalexpress.com

La Pena Cultural Center (Multicultural music, books and crafts). 3105 Shattuck Ave., Berkeley, 94705; (510) 849-2568; www.lapena.org

Rainbow Grocery Cooperative (Health food store offering a wide variety of bulk foods, organic produce, macrobiotic foods, natural body & health care products and pet products). 1745 Folsom St., San Francisco, 94103; (415) 863-0620; www.rainbow.coop
Red Vic Movie House (Independent cinema for rep, cult and premiere films). 1727 Haight St., San Francisco, 94117; (415) 668-8999

San Francisco Mime Troupe (Creating and producing socially relevant theatre of the highest professional quality and performing it before the widest possible audience). 855 Treat Ave., San Francisco, 94110; (415) 285-1717

Shimako-Dominguez (A multi-discipline creative communications collective offering services in graphic design, web development, event production and sound engineering). 69 Waller St., San Francisco, 94102; (415) 864-7448

Women Defending Ourselves (Comprehensive women-only self-defense classes). P.O. Box 19006, Stanford, 94309; (415) 289-7944; (510) 601-0141; www.wdo.org 40. Women's Action to Gain Economic Security or WAGES (Provides training for low income women starting business cooperatives); 1214 Webster St., Suite B, Oakland, 94612; (510) 272-0564; www.wagescooperatives.org

How to Divest From the International Banking Scam

Usury is the accumulation of interest on lent money. This is the fundamental principle on which banking rests. Banks depend on one primary thing: Investors, ie people who will give them their money. Large commercial banks have a history of abuses funded by the profit made from lending their capital.

Example: Citibank, the world's largest banking conglomerate, has invested in such wonderful projects as:

- The logging of the Headwaters forest, a 60,000 acre forest of Redwood and Douglas- Fir trees in Northern California
- The Oleoducto de Crudos Pesados, a 298 mile oil pipeline in Ecuador, which poses a threat to the rainforest ecosystem
- An ongoing project, to be completed in 2009, damming the Yangtze River. This is the largest dam project in the history of the world and is expected to submerge the homes of 1.9 MILLION people

To find out more about Citibank's "development" projects, consult www.ran.org (rainforest action network)

What can I do about this ??

Divestment. The first step in acting against a force or system you disagree with. Divestment comes in many forms, which all boil down to: boycott. [Fun fact!! Divestment is credited with playing a large role in the ending of Apartheid in South Africa]

But wait! How do I boycott a bank?? (you ask)

You can save your money under the mattress, you can bury it the back yard, or, if you're a member of the 21st century... You can join a credit union!

What is a Credit Union??

A federal credit union is a nonprofit, cooperative financial institution owned and run by its members. Organized to serve, democratically controlled credit unions provide their members with a safe place to save and borrow at reasonable rates. Members pool their funds to make loans to one-another. The volunteer board that runs each credit

union is elected by the members. And most importantly, this volunteer board makes the decisions about what investments the credit union chooses to support. Credit unions are the biggest co-ops. Damn.

So where's the damn credit union?

If you're a UC Berkeley student, you can join CUBS (which is located on Lower Sproul). If you're a Berkeley Community member, you can join the Cooperative Center Federal Credit Union aka CCFCU (located on the corner of Ashby and Adeline at 2001 Ashby Avenue).

Resources

National Credit Union Administration: www.ncua.gov

Cooperative Center Federal Credit Union (CCFCU): www.coopfcu.org

Credit Union for Berkeley Students (CUBS):

Don't like what you read in the news?



CHANGE IT!

Today more people in the United States don't believe what they read in the press or hear from the established media than at any time in our country's history. Some even say there is a silent war going on between those who market the "news" and those who read or watch it — truth, once again, being the first casualty. News sources owned and controlled by a highly-concentrated media industry spin stories and political analysis their way, generally omitting or distorting information about movements for progressive change.

Volunteer now with BAY AREA ALTERNATIVE PRESS

BAY AREA ALTERNATIVE PRESS (BAAP) is a voluntary effort, operating completely independent of government funding, that organizes those with professional publication skills, services and supplies to aid organizations and individuals seeking change in the interest of low-income workers and poor minority communities locally and nationwide.

Call for an interview today!

BAAP can teach you how to put your concern into ACTION within the field of community-based publishing, including through production of BAAP's own publication, *Pressing Times*. BAAP works on an all-volunteer basis. All our support comes from those of like mind who join BAAP's efforts. Contact BAAP today — learn how to make change and stop being a victim of history!

BAY AREA ALTERNATIVE PRESS
1847 Alcatraz Ave., Berkeley, CA 94703
(510) 652-8828

Though President Bush told us that the war in Iraq was over, we all knew that this was a lie. War and devastation continue with no just reason and the threat of a never ending war on terror is a horrifying thought with disturbing consequences for all of our lives.

What will you do when the DRAFT comes for you?

There are currently two bills in Congress, H.R. 163 and S.89 which would re-instate the draft. The bills were drawn submitted in 2001 by Democrats. They mandate that the draft will affect all people, rich or poor, making women, men, and college students eligible. The bills were written to highlight past inequalities of the draft system, when having more money meant it was easier to dodge the draft. Though there is little indication that these bills will proceed, it is most certainly an option whose likelihood will only increase if George Bush is re-elected and the wars in Iraq, Afghanistan, and elsewhere continue. The Draft will affect all of us – you, your brothers, sisters, cousins, and friends may be forced to strap on a gun, drop a bomb, and commit atrocious acts upon those undeserving.

What does your CONSCIENCE tell you?

You can object to war. Even with the military's super-power machines, if everyone one of us makes the bold statement that we will not fight in this war, the war can not go on. A person who is registered for the draft but refuses to fight in war is called a conscientious objector. The consequence for this position ranges from alternative service to imprisonment. The government does not recognize conscientious objectors when the draft is not instated but it is important to get your documentation together and begin to make your claim as an objector. Once you are drafted you have ten days to report that you want to register as a conscientious objector.

Resources:

The Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors
405 14th Street #205 Oakland, CA 9461.

Their phone number is 510- 465-1617 and their website is <http://www.objector.org>
www.draftresistance.org – information about not registering for the draft

War Resisters League, Movement for a New Society, American Friends Service Committee

ACT CONSCIOUSLY

Acting consciously does not stop with an objection to the service of war. It means active participation in local politics and community and not participating in a system of abuse and destruction. It means recognizing the ways our actions affect others and taking control over our lives.



“Don’t be intimidated by the colossal challenge of saving the world... there are as many worlds as there are people... save yours... the one made up of the life you share with everyone around you... where one flower can bloom, a million more can follow.”

And please don't forget to VOTE. In order to vote you need to register 15 days prior to the election in California. You can register at any many post-offices, public libraries, and DMV's.

The Feminine Hygiene Industry: These companies may value their profits more than they value your health. They've got a \$1.7 billion a year industry to maintain.

Why Shouldn't I Use Tampons and Pads?

Both tampons and pads contain **dioxin**, a bi-product of the chlorine bleaching process intended to make them look clean and white. Dioxin is a **bio-accumulative** toxin (it accumulates in your body, and does not break down when in landfills, rivers, soil, etc) and has a laundry list negative effects: cancer, birth defects, miscarriage, endometriosis, immune system damage, and impaired liver function. The level of dioxin in tampons is 2.5 times that of what is allowed in toilet paper, because tampons are classified by the government as "luxury items" and therefore are subject to few regulations. Most tampons are made with **rayon**, which is made from wood pulp, and creates an ideal environment for the *Staphylococcus* bacteria that causes **Toxic Shock Syndrome**. Rayon has been shown to cause laceration and ulceration of the mucous membrane, which also increases the risk of TSS (99% of TSS cases are found in women wearing rayon tampons). Tampon applicators also scratch the walls of the vaginal cavity, causing lacerations. These lacerations increase your risk of getting STDs and HIV, because they offer pathogens a direct route into your blood stream.

Tampons absorb 90% of your vagina's natural secretions, which are acidic and work to maintain an environment which kills yeast and other bacteria. Consequently, tampons increase the risk of **yeast and bacterial infections**. Plastic-backed pads do not let your skin breathe, which can lead to **irritation and yeast infections**. Major brand tampons made with conventionally grown cotton can be exposed to synthetic fertilizers, herbicides, pesticides, and defoliants. These companies may value their profits over your health and safety. They've got a **\$1.7 billion a year industry** to maintain.

Most women spend between \$10 and \$25 on feminine "hygiene" products a month: a total of **\$10,000** on pads and tampons in her lifetime. Reusable alternative products like cloth pads, sea sponges, and the Keeper are far cheaper.

The average woman will use **15,000** tampons or pads in her lifetime. That's a lot of trash. In 1990, **11.3 billion pads** were incinerated or dumped in landfills in the US alone. This doesn't take into account tampons, or all the individual plastic wrappers for each pad and tampon. All the plastic packaging is non-biodegradable.

So what are the alternatives??

Cloth Pads

Cloth pads are washable and reusable. They let your skin breathe, which can result in less irritation and yeast infections. You can make your own pretty easily by simply cutting out 100% cotton fabric into peanut shaped pieces and sewing them together. You can add wings, velcro, and snaps and other custom features. For heavier days, use thick terrycloth (washcloth fabric) and for lighter days use thin cotton (t-shirt fabric). If you're lazy, don't feel like sewing, or need a quick fix, you can cut a large piece of fabric, fold it until it's the desired thickness, and use it to line your panties. It works the same, but doesn't look as nice. If you're going to be out all day, just bring a zip lock bag and a couple clean pads with you. When they're full, roll them up and store them in the bag, and wash them when you get home.

For patterns and detailed instructions, check out:
<http://pacificcoast.net/~manymoons/howto.html>

To buy cloth pads, check for Glad Rags in your local health food store or on the internet.

The Keeper

The Keeper is a small, bell shaped cup made of non-absorbent natural gum rubber. It is worn internally, and collects your blood without absorbing your natural fluids and altering the natural environment of your vagina. Empty it as needed (every 6 to 12 hours), rinse, and reinsert. To clean, simply wash with soap and water. The Keeper is portable and very discreet. It can be used in public bathrooms with no awkward moments. It lasts **10 to 20 years**, and only costs \$35! If it lasts 10 years, that comes to **less than 40 cents a month**. Some women, myself included, experience relief from menstrual cramps when using the Keeper. They also make a silicon look-alike for those with latex allergies called the Diva Cup. A note on the Keeper: it may take one to two full cycles for you to get used to it (learn how to most comfortably insert it and take it out). But once you're used to it, it's amazing.
www.thekeeperstore.com www.thekeeperinc.com
www.divacup.com

Sea Sponges

Sea sponges are easy to use and much better for you than tampons. They contain no dioxin, and create less waste than tampons. To use, buy a natural sea sponge. Do not use manufactured sponges. Cut it down so that it's a bit larger than a tampon. Before you use it, boil it, or soak it overnight in a cup of water with one teaspoon of vinegar. Insert. When full, take out, rinse thoroughly, and reinsert. You can sew a string onto the sponge if you like, to make it easier to take out. Sea sponges will last you about 6 months each. Get rid of them when they start to break apart. A note on sea sponges: when they're full, they're **full**. They won't take a drop more. A laugh or cough will result in bloody panties, so change them before they get full. Also, changing your sea sponge in a public bathroom makes rinsing your sponge out a public affair, so be prepared to answer questions, and explain what you're doing to those interested. It's a great way to teach other womyn about alternatives to pads and tampons.

100% cotton, non-chlorine bleached tampons

Tampons that do not contain dioxin and rayon are available. Just look in your local health food store. They're a bit more expensive, but your health is worth it. These tampons are usually made with organically grown cotton, which means you won't be exposed to pesticides, herbicides, and the like. They also generally use less plastic packaging. Make sure that package states on it 100% cotton and non-chlorine bleached. These tampons will still soak up your natural secretions, increasing your risk of yeast and bacterial infections, but they're far safer than dioxin-containing tampons.



You are being BRAINWASHED!! [the internet is your friend]

All too often the liberal/radical will assume that you are being willingly brainwashed, and just about anything else you read is all part of the "opiate" of the masses, and hence you, like so many people before you, unthinkingly trudge forward and believe everything you are told. I will give you the benefit of the doubt and assume that you possess certain critical faculties and have some awareness that all the information that reaches you is somehow processed, biased, and open to interpretation. There is of course, no such thing as impartial reporting because we are all rather partial to certain things. This is an unabashedly partial list to Alternative Liberal Media...because partially, I think you should see the other part of what the corporate media has chosen to ignore. Some of these are alternative news sources, but as you might notice even with a flourishing alternative media industry, there is a significant lack of media about ethnic minorities/prisons/immigration/sex trafficking and so forth, in which case you are probably better off looking up non-profit organization's info or reading books than waiting for colored people to pop up on the cover of your favorite magazine because....they ain't gonna...

It's pretty scary that the most popular magazines are People, US Weekly, Playboy, and FHM. If you don't already, open them up from time to time to see what other people in our country are imbibing and thinking about...if it requires a second's thought. On top of general news sources, luckily in the past five years, we've seen a bumper crop of magazines dedicated to critiquing popular culture...If you have the money, pay for a subscription to your favorite independent magazine or, better yet, save a few trees and just send a check to your favorite alternative news source.

Guardian
www.guardian.co.uk (excellent British news source)

Mother Jones
www.motherjones.com

The Advocate (gay and lesbian)
www.advocate.com

The Nation
www.thenation.com

Adbusters ("concerned about the erosion of our physical and cultural environment by commercial forces")
www.adbusters.org

Ms. Magazine (feminist)
www.msmagazine.com

Kitchen Sink (local & new ZINE/art/culture/politics)
www.kitchensinkmag.com

Village Voice
www.villagevoice.com

Bitch Magazine (feminist destructing pop culture)
www.bitchmagazine.com

Pop Matters
www.popmatters.com

Black Issues in Higher Education
www.blackissues.com

San Francisco Bay Guardian
www.sfbg.com

SF Weekly
www.sfweekly.com

New York Review of Books
www.nybooks.com

Drudge Report (he has a knack for drudging up serious news, latest political gossip)
www.drudgereport.com

Women's Review of Books
www.wellesley.edu/WomensReview/homepage.html

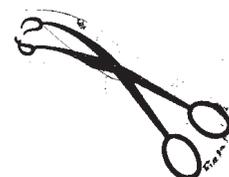
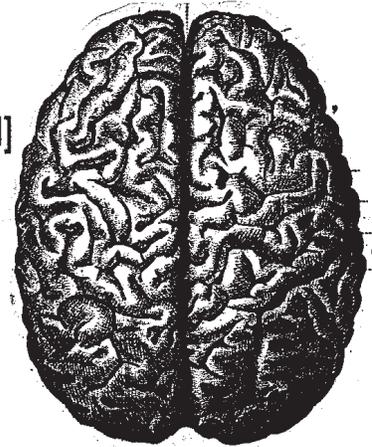
San Francisco Bay Independent Media Center
www.indybay.com

San Francisco IMC (there was a rift...)
www.indymedia.org

Alternet
www.alternet.com

Utne Rader (feminist/political)
www.utne.com

Nerve (sexuality)
www.nerve.com



The Berkeley Free Clinic

HEALTH CARE FOR PEOPLE NOT PROFIT
2339 Durant Avenue, Berkeley, CA 94704
510-548-2570 1-800-6-CLINIC (800-625-4642)
www.BerkeleyFreeClinic.org

The Clinic was founded in 1969 by a group of activists in response to an overwhelming need for health care in the absence of state and federal programs and services. Their founding principle is that health care is a right, not a privilege, and that the provision of health care should be motivated by compassion and not by profit.

The Free Clinic was founded in 1969 as a grassroots "street medicine" clinic. A group of activists wanted to respond to an overwhelming need for healthcare in the absence of state and federal programs and services. Since the Clinic opened, there has been an ever-present need for its services, albeit a dynamic need, as social conditions have undergone shifts and changes. It has become something of an icon in the area, and has served countless thousands in a variety of ways during its 32-year history. Its founding principles and structures survive to this day:

Health care is a basic human right and should not be linked to profit.

Fees have never been charged for any services, medications, or supplies provided at the Berkeley Free Clinic. The Clinic relies solely on individual or organizational donations and government support. We are one of the only clinics in California, offering primary health care free of charge. We maintain that health care should be available at a level and quality sufficient to meet the basic needs of everyone regardless of race, gender, age, immigration status, income level, or any other characteristic. Our philosophy is that health care is a right, not a care delivery as a profit-making industry, and should be available and accessible to all.

A great deal of health care knowledge can be gained through education, self-knowledge, and increasing sources. We are strongly opposed to health care being provided by trained volunteers, and all members of the Collective have an equal voice and vote in decisions.

All services at the Free Clinic emphasize awareness and access to appropriate resources. The Clinic is collectively managed, with no services are provided by trained volunteers. The majority of members of the Collective have an equal voice and vote in decisions.



education, self-knowledge, and increasing sources. The majority of members of the Collective have an equal voice and vote in decisions.

Information Resource Collective (IRC) **(510)548-2570 ext. 6400 or 1-800-6-CLINIC**

The Information and Referral Collective (IRC) provides information in areas such as addiction programs, medical needs, mental health resources, shelters, foodstuffs and meals, legal services, HIV and STD programs, and much more. To obtain information about health and social services in the community, or to ask questions about the services of the Berkeley Free Clinic, please call the IRC at the number listed above. They answer phones Sundays 4pm – 7pm, Monday through Friday from 3pm-9pm, and Saturdays 8am-5pm.

Peer Counseling Services (510) 548-2744

The Peer Counseling Collective provides drop in one-on-one counseling on Tues. & Wed. evenings at 6:45 pm Limited couples counseling and long-term counseling is available through drop-ins. Some group work.

Medical Services

The medical services are provided by trained lay health care workers. Call Monday through Friday evenings at exactly 5:45 pm to make a same-evening appointment. Homeless folks may make appointments at 5:30 pm.

Appointments start at 7 pm or 8:30 pm and are assigned on a first come first served basis.

Some treatments provided include: Colds, coughs and ear infections, symptomatic sexually transmitted disease for men & women treatment, screening for gonorrhea and chlamydia, skin problems, urinary tract infections, minor wounds, abdominal problems, burns, foot fungus care, testing for TB and pregnancy. They do not provide care for chronic problems. Ask the information and referral people

for referrals.

Dental Clinic (510) 548-2745 Hours vary.

The dental provides free exams, simple fillings and simple extractions. Clients are seen only on a drop-in basis, for a limited number of spaces. They do not provide cleanings or other services. Call for other low-cost alternatives.

HIV Anonymous Antibody Testing

Anonymous HIV testing and counseling is open to anyone over the age of 12. Test results are available in 1 week. There is a Sat. Drop-in (for women only) from noon to 2 pm and a Sunday Drop in (for both men & women) on Sat. from 4-5pm.

Hepatitis Services

Individual counseling and testing for people at high risk for viral hepatitis A, B, and C including PCR testing for hepatitis C

positive people. Vaccination for hepatitis A and B.

Call the clinic any Saturday from 1-2:30 pm for a same-day appointment at 3 or 4 p.m.

Men's Sexually Transmitted Disease Clinic by the Gay Men's Health Collective

Drop-in Sunday 5-7 pm

Comprehensive men's STD services including screening for gonorrhea, Chlamydia, syphilis, herpes, genital warts, and others.



CALIFORNIA'S NEW ANONYMOUS HIV TESTING POLICY

What You Need to Know to Protect Your Anonymity

What is Anonymous HIV testing?

In California HIV testing is divided into confidential and anonymous. Both test for the antibody to HIV. The difference lies in what records are kept regarding your history and your HIV status.

Confidential Testing:

- Requires that you give your name and other identifying information about yourself for the records on the test.
- Allows you to have records of your test.
- Records can be accessed in certain circumstances (like when you apply for health insurance).

Anonymous Testing:

- Keeps records by a test number that isn't tied to your identity.
- Allows you to keep your risks for HIV and your HIV status completely secure.
- Because you are not identified, you cannot have access to records if you need them.

Anonymous HIV Testing in California and How it Has Changed.

Anonymous HIV testing began as a way to protect the blood supply. It has continued because it allows people to get tested for HIV without having to be afraid that their sexual partner(s), employers, insurance company or others could find out what their test results were.

At the same time anonymous HIV testing has allowed state health officials to collect data about who gets HIV and how they get it. They have done this by asking for sensitive information about which drugs people do, how many sexual partners people have, and what kinds of sex people have. Until now this has been done with careful regard for protecting people's anonymity.

As of January 1, 2001 California's State Office of AIDS began collecting the date of birth and the first letter of the last name from every person who chooses to test anonymously for HIV. This information in combination with the other information collected (i.e. gender, county, and zip code), undermines the security of anonymous HIV testing.

How Could This Impact Me? Because the new form demands information that can be tied to you by being cross-referenced with existing databases (like DMV records, police records, or county hospital ones) HIV TEST SITES THAT ASK FOR THIS INFORMATION CAN NO LONGER GUARANTEE YOUR ANONYMITY.



What can I do? If you are an HIV test counselor or street outreach worker we ask that you protect your clients anonymity by refusing to ask for demographic information that might compromise your client's anonymity. If you are getting tested at an anonymous test site we encourage you to refuse to answer any questions that might compromise your anonymity, especially your date of birth and your initials.

What else can I do? When you refuse to tell your counselor this information it is important you tell them why. Ask them to include your refusal in the "counselor comments" on your test form. That way the State Office of AIDS will see your objection.

NEED

(Needle Exchange Emergency Distribution)

Telephone: 510/678-8563

West Berkeley

Thursdays 6-8 pm San Pablo Ave and Hearst St.

(Wound and Abscess Clinic also at this site and time)

South Berkeley

Sundays 6-8 pm 2339 Durant St (Durant & Dana across from Berkeley Free Clinic)

Tuesdays 4-5:30 3124 Shattuck (Shattuck and Wolsey at the Long Haul)



Food Not Bombs was formed in Boston in 1980 by activists involved in the anti-nuclear movement and has blossomed into a worldwide, grassroots, political movement of over 175 autonomous chapters. Each Food Not Bombs group serves free food to people in need and in support of political organizing efforts.

The **East Bay Food Not Bombs** chapter started in 1991 with people from Seeds of Peace, Copwatch, and the Berkeley Free Clinic pitching in to get it going. They still serve five meals a week at People's Park, and added a sixth when we were invited to serve at Sutter Hotel in downtown Oakland. On Saturday, there is a food give away of our surplus food, and fresh picked market donations at Oldman's Park at 12th and Jefferson in Oakland.

Food Not Bombs recovers healthy, nutritious, vegetarian food that would have been otherwise discarded and cooks and serves it to people in immediate need. The problem isn't too little production, it's poor and inequitable distribution. Food Not Bombs is an alternative food distribution organization, intent on building sustainable community food sharing programs.

By giving away free, vegetarian food in public places Food Not Bombs brings the invisible hungry and poor into the public's eye, forcing passers-by to examine, at least for a moment, their own complicity and involvement in allowing the unaccountable global economic system that oppresses every one of us to continue.

Food Not Bombs calls attention to the inherent contradictions in society's failure to provide food and housing for each of its members, while at the same time handing out hundreds of billions of dollars in funding for unconscionable wars and state violence.

Food Not Bombs is protest, not charity.

While we are a loosely-knit group of collectives, each Food Not Bombs group shares some basic unifying principles:

1. Non-violence

Our society is dominated by violence - economic, political, environmental, and mental. The authority and power of the government is based solely on the threat and use of violence at home and abroad. Food Not Bombs is committed to a vision of society that is motivated by love and sharing, not violence and greed.

The commercial food industry is also predicated on violence. It involves the slaughtering of millions of animals and the poisoning of our planet through the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers. Tons of usable food go to waste to maintain high profits.

While the police have attacked Food Not Bombs (members of San Francisco Food Not Bombs have been arrested more than 1000 times since 1988) for its actions, we never respond with violence because we would never want to recreate the authoritative methods of the state in our own actions.

2. Consensus Decision Making

Rather than relying on a system of winner take all, Food Not Bombs believes that every member of the group should have the opportunity to participate in shaping all the group's decisions. The consensus process insures that the will of the majority doesn't dismiss the values and contributions of everyone else. Consensus process forces us to resolve conflicts through negotiation and compromise rather than overruling and censoring.

3. Vegetarianism

Up to 25% of the food in the United States is wasted every year, with an estimated 130 pounds of food per person ending up in landfills nationwide. That's enough feed 49 million people, twice as many as starve in the world annually. More than 70% of the grain harvest in the U.S. is fed to farmed animals, as is 33% of the world's grain.

We hope that you will share with us.

Please come to the free food servings around 2:30 in People's Park every weekday (between Dwight & Haste, above Telegraph Ave., Berkeley), and at 14th & Jefferson in downtown Oakland by the Sutter Hotel on Sunday.

- The Bible has been translated into Klingon.
- $111,111,111 \times 111,111,111 = 12,345,678,987,543,321$
- The dot over the 'i' is called the 'tittle'.
- An edition of the Bible printed in 1632 has become known as the Adulterous Bible. The word not was accidentally left out of the seventh commandment. It reads, "Thou shalt commit adultery."
- Approximately 100 people choke to death on ballpoint pens every year.
- Barbie's measurements if she were life size: 39-23-33.
- The phrase "rule of thumb" is derived from an old English law which stated that you couldn't beat your wife with anything wider than your thumb.
- By proclamation of Governor George W. Bush, 10 June 2000 was 'Jesus Day' in Texas

Fun Facts

FREE MEALS

Breakfast

Dorothy Day Catholic Worker

2362 Bancroft (& Dana), Berkeley 510-466-5553

Monday-Saturday: 8am meal.

Women's Daytime Drop-in Center

2218 Acton (& Bancroft), Berkeley 510-548-6933

Monday-Saturday: 9am meal (free w/chore) for women & children.

Mid-day

Berkeley Food and Housing Project

Women's Resource Day Services

2140 Dwight (& Shattuck), Berkeley 510-649-4965 Ext. 313

Sunday-Wednesday: Noon meal for women & children.

Church by the Side of the Road

2108 Russell (at Lorina), Berkeley 510-644-1263

Second Sunday of the month: 1pm-3pm meal.

Food Not Bombs/People's Park

Hast e above Telegraph, Berkeley 510-644-4187

Monday-Friday: 2:30pm (about) vegetarian meal.

McGee Avenue Baptist Church

1640 Stuart (at McGee), Berkeley 510-843-1774

Monday, Wednesday, Friday: Noon meal.

St. Paul AME Church

2024 Ashby (at Adeline), Berkeley 510-848-2050

Tuesday: 11:30 am meal.

South Berkeley Community Church

1802 Fairview (at Ellis), Berkeley 510-548-6933

Monday-Saturday: Noon meal (free w/chore) for women & children.

Women's Daytime Drop-in Center

2218 Acton (& Bancroft), Berkeley 510-548-6933

Monday-Saturday: Noon meal (free w/chore) for women & children.

Women's Shelter

2140 Dwight Way (& Shattuck), Berkeley 510-649-4976

Monday-Thursday: Noon meal for women & children.

All Souls Episcopal Parish

2220 Cedar (at Spruce), Berkeley 510-848-1755

Second Sunday of the month: 4pm meal.

Berkeley Food & Housing Project

Trinity United Methodist Church

2362 Bancroft Way (at Dana), Berkeley 510-649-4976

Tuesday-Thursday: 4pm, meal (25 cents)

Congregation Beth El

2301 Mine (at Arch), Berkeley 510-848-3988

Third Sunday of the month: 5pm meal.

Tickets distributed at 3pm-5:15pm.

First Presbyterian Church

2407 Dana (at Hast e), Berkeley 510-848-6242

Second & last Saturday of the month: 5pm meal.

Krishna Temple

2334 Stuart (& Telegraph), Berkeley 510-649-8619

Monday-Sunday: 7pm, vegetarian meal.

Newman Hall

2700 Dwight Way (at College), Berkeley 510-848-7812

First Saturday of the month: 4:30pm meal. Meals "to go" at 4:45 pm. Lottery at 10 am for limited meal seating.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church

2300 Bancroft Way (at Ellsworth), Berkeley

510-848-5107

Third Saturday of the month: 5pm meal.

Tickets distributed at 4pm.

St. Mary Magdalen Church

2005 Berryman (at Henry), Berkeley 510-526-4811

First & fourth Sunday of the month: 3pm meal.

Shattuck Avenue United Methodist Church

6300 Shattuck (at 63rd St.), Oakland 510-653-4028

Monday: 4pm meal; holidays included.

University Lutheran Chapel

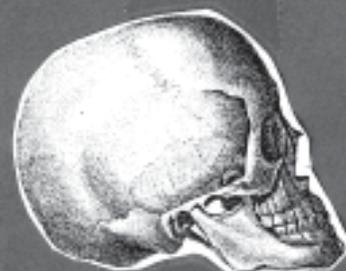
2425 College (at Hast e), Berkeley 510-843-6230

Fourth Saturday of the month (months with five Saturdays only); 4:30pm meal.

Fun Facts

- On 13 February 1985, a very pregnant Betsy Nelson of Arlington, Virginia, was detained on suspicion of shoplifting a basketball from Irving's Sport Shop.
- The food colorants cochineal and carmine are made from ground beetles.
- Up until the late 1960s, Disneyland denied admission to long-haired male guests.
- One acre of hemp will produce as much paper as four acres of trees (and can be replaced next season).
- The tallest tree on the planet, a giant redwood that soars 370 feet into the California sky, is still growing.
- A 'Google bombing' effort has tied the phrase 'miserable failure' to President Bush's biography in the Google search engine.

FREE MUSEUM DAYS



California Academy of Sciences
415.750.7145 www.calacademy.org
875 Howard Street, SF
Regular hours: 10am- 5pm every day
Free hours: first Wednesday of the month

California Palace of the Legion of Honor
415.863.3330 www.thinker.org
Lincoln Park, 34th Ave (@Clement), SF
Regular hours: 9:30am- 5pm Tu-Sun
Free hours: every Tuesday

Cameron-Stanford House
510.444.1876 www.cshouse.org
1418 Lakeside Dr. (@ 14th), Oakland
Regular hours: 11am-4pm Wed, 1-5pm Sun
Free hours: first Sunday of the month

Cartoon Art Museum
415.227.8666 www.cartoonart.org
655 Mission, SF
Regular hours, 11am- 5pm, Tu-Sun
Free hours: first Tuesday of the month
("pay what you want")

The Exploratorium
415.561.0360 www.exploratorium.edu
3601 Lyon (at Palace of Fine Arts), SF
Regular hours: 10am -5pm, Tu-Sun
Free hours: first Wednesday of the month

Museum of Craft and Folk Art
415.775.0991 www.mocfa.org
Fort Mason Center, Building A, SF
Regular hours: 11am -5pm Tu-Fri, 10am-
5pm Sat, 11am- 5pm Sun
Free hours: 10am-noon Sat, first
Wednesday of the month

Museo ItaloAmericano
415.673.2200
www.museoitaloamericano.org
Fort Mason Center, Building C, SF
Regular hours: noon- 5pm Wed-Sun
Free hours: first Wednesday, noon-7pm

**Oakland Museum of California Art,
Ecology, and History**
510.238.2200 www.museumca.org
1000 Oak St. (@ 10th), Oakland

Regular hours: 10am- 5pm Wed-Sat, noon-
5pm Sun, 10am- 9pm first Fri
Free hours: second Sunday of the month

Randall Museum
415.554.9600 www.randallmuseum.org
199 Museum Way (@ Roosevelt), SF
Regular hours: 10am- 5pm, Tues-Sat
Free hours: always free admission

San Francisco Museum of Modern Art
415.357.4000 www.sfmoma.org
151 3rd St, SF
Regular hours: 10am- 5:45pm Mon, Tues,
Fri-Sun, 10-8:45pm Thur
Free hours: first Tuesday. Also, half price
Thursday 6pm-8:45pm

San Francisco Zoo
415.753.7080 www.sfzoo.org
45th & Sloat Blvd., SF
Regular hours: 10am-5pm daily
Free hours: first Wednesday

UC Berkeley: Berkley Art Museum
510.643.0808 www.bampfa.berkeley.edu
2626 Bancroft Way, Berkeley
Regular hours: 11am-5pm Wed, Fri-Sun,
11am-7pm Thur
Free hours: every Thursday. Also free with
student ID

**UC Berkeley: Phoebe Hearst Museum of
Anthropology**
510.643.7648 hearstmuseum.berkeley.edu
Kroeber Hall (at Bancroft and College), UC
Berkeley Campus
Regular hours: 10am-4:30pm Wed-Sat,
noon-4pm Sun
Free hours: every Thursday

Yerba Buena Center for the Arts
415.978.2787 www.yerbabuenaarts.org
701 Mission (@3rd), SF
Regular Hours: 11am-5pm Tue-Sun
Free Hours: first Tuesday, every Thursday
11am-3pm for students and seniors

DIY UNIVERSITY

Just think of all the things you can do:



take a semester off school, to do some real learning.... If you take time off from Berkeley, you are always allowed back, for life. Just check with your advisor. [Of course, you can do all of these things while still in school.]

YOU CAN

You can get together with a handful of friends and discover that you have the power to create history. Everything depends on this.

You can get a job working for a company you don't respect that has a resource you need (photocopiers, food, information, art supplies...) and hold it as long as it takes to smuggle out what you want. A circle of friends could do this together, each supplying a different resource.

You can set up short-range pirate radio stations by key intersections, broadcasting site-specific messages on popular frequencies around the clock, without attracting the attention a citywide pirate radio station would.

You can organize to better your dorm environment: get locally grown *food in the dining commons, a more encompassing compost system in the dining commons, more recycling in the dorms themselves, energy conservation (turn off those damn fluorescent lights!).

You can not buy your books and readers: read them at the library, trade with or borrow from others who have taken the classes, participate in the reader swap on campus, look in the co-op libraries, or if you've got a backpack and you're feeling adventurous....

You can make a potato into a battery by putting a piece of copper in one side, a piece of zinc in the other, and attaching wires to each. For more power, add more potatoes or other vegetables to the circuit.

You can find food, flowers, furniture, clothes, building supplies, and more precious things left out on the street in front of houses, or in dumpsters and trash cans. You might have more luck finding building supplies at construction sites at night, though. You might be able to return some of the items you rescue—such as food that has passed the expiration date—for money or store credit.

You can write to companies informing them that you really enjoy their product, or that you were shocked to find you had purchased a defective item. They'll probably send you free coupons.

You can reuse your plastics yogurt, margarine, and other containers. If you've got too many, you can donate them to the East Bay Center for Creative Reuse, on San Pablo at Ashby.

For free cassettes (to tape music onto), you can write to Christian evangelical groups asking for listening material.

You can help create and organize unexpected street festivals, carry out occupations and permanent rent strikes, play music that blows the roof off the world, seize chances to leap up and shout out truths no one dares to express, charge off into the unknown on wild, unheard-of adventures...

You can set up a fake activist webpage for the F.B.I. to keep them busy and misinformed. At high-surveillance demonstrations, you can leave unmarked boxes and bags all around town, to keep the bomb squad busy and entertained—better yet, put little letters in the bags for them, or fragments that all together spell out a message.

You can sunbathe naked. Oooh yeah.

You can set up free baby-sitting nights for single mothers—there are thousands of them longing for a chance to go out and have a good time. If you have a circle of dependable volunteers, you could organize an alternative day care collective—there's a real shortage of those these days.

You can get rid of annoying yeast infections without any corporate or systemic medications by washing your hands, peeling one clove of garlic, and inserting into your vagina. Leave in up to 12 hours. Repeat this for a day or two or three, until all your symptoms disappear.

You can recycle everything. (Although Berkeley only recycles numbers 1 and 2 plastic).

You can make your clothes last longer by patching up the holes. Better yet, learn to sew and make your own!

You can get a huge community together to share ideas like these—a do-it-yourself festival. (Contact the Barrington Collective if you want to help out with this. www.barringtoncollective.org)

You can knit or crochet your own clothes (sweaters, scarfs, hats, gloves, etc.) in the time it would take you to earn the money to buy them prefabricated, and in much more pleasant environments.

If you've got a three day weekend, you can bike to Santa Cruz on Highway 1 (take the Bart to Daly City and go from there) and play on the beaches along the way.

You can start a community free school: anyone can teach, and anyone can learn. Any subject, anytime, any where. All free. All it takes is some flyers put up around the town, and some cats or houses to run to in case of rain.



You can make your own drive-in, and show quality movies: get a projector, a sound system, an empty parking lot, the side of a large building, and a bunch of friends together all at the same time. Popcorn optional.

You can make a hand warmer by filling a cloth bag with dry beans (and rice, or corn) and micro-waving it. It will retain heat for a couple hours, and can be reused indefinitely. If you get hungry, you can always cook and eat your hand warmer.

You can still get almost all the books you need for free at the library, especially if you ask them to order the ones they're missing. At the Berkeley Public Library, you can also borrow videos, movies, and CDs for free.

You can compile a monthly calendar of events that include free food (art openings, city council extravaganzas, etc.) and circulate it to hungry people in your community.

You can save money by cutting your own hair, or trading hair cuts with your friends.

You could start a "free bikes for kids" program with any extra bikes you can find. If you need more, dress up and go to the local police station—chances are they've already collected scores of forgotten bikes the same way you did.

You can establish a "yellow bike" program for your town: get a bunch of cheap bicycles, paint them all an ugly yellow color, and leave them around town at specified drop off points so people can ride them from one point to another. Voila! Public transportation that is both free and autonomous.

You can protect your home from police dogs by laying down a thin line of cayenne pepper across each doorway. The dogs will pause to sniff it on their way in, and won't be able to smell anything else for a while.

You can set up your own library, with all the books and magazines and records and videos and clothes you and your friends already have available for everyone, so no one has to buy anything. Whenever a band comes to your town to play, have a part of the door money go to buying a copy of their record for the community to share. Check out the bay area's distributed library, at www.communitybooks.org.

If you want to make a movie or documentary for free, you can buy an expensive electronic video camera with a liberal return policy, and shoot all your footage and download it onto a computer before the return deadline. You can do the same thing with fancy musical equipment for a few days of recording, or with . . .

You can keep warm in winter by lining the inside of your clothes with plastic—this will work best if you place the layer of plastic right next to your skin, although it will make you sweat a lot.

If you find yourself sitting around too much, you can volunteer at an organization such as the Long Haul, Berkeley Free Clinic, Emma Goldman Papers, Ecology Center, Global Exchange, People's Grocery, Food Not Bombs. . . or you could start your own organization.

You can make a piñata in the form of a politician or monstrosity (such as the "free market," the "loyal officer," etc.) and have a piñata party at which, when sufficiently beaten, the piñata spills out party favors such as candies, little books, or invitations to the next special event. Try doing this in a public place during times of unrest.

You can use lemon juice or urine as invisible ink—heat up the paper, and it will appear.



You can really wreak some havoc on videotapes in noxious corporate rental stores, etc. with a powerful magnet. The same goes for computers, of course.

You can short-circuit any electric or electronic machine by introducing salt water into it. Once upon a time vandals would do this to soda vending machines, causing them to spit out free soda and change.

You can save the "postage paid by addressee" envelopes you get in junk mail to send back stuffed with more junk mail—or, better, with love letters to whomever opens them, to brighten up their day.

You can establish a community garden, where people can grow their own food, or volunteer to participate and share in the harvest. Lots of people have yards that go untended, and there's always those abandoned lots... You can green up the town by planting wildflower seeds, edible plant starters (tomatoes, mint, basil, etc.), and other plants in empty lots, lawns, cracks in the sidewalk, or memorial glade.

You can soak the ink off some canceled stamps with alcohol and then reuse them—better, cover the stamps with a thin layer of soap or water-soluble glue before mailing; the addressee can soak off the soap or glue.

You can make seed balls to be thrown anywhere you want: 1 part dry seed mixture, 2 parts clover, rye, or alfalfa, 3 parts dry compost plus 10% natural repellent (mint, cayenne, or pennyroyal), 5 parts dry brown or red clay. Sift clay using a screen, into a fine powdery consistency. Mix in ingredients, adding the clay after the seeds are covered by compost. Next add water a little at a time until it reaches a mud pie, kindergarten consistency. Let finished seed balls dry and store them in a cool, dry place. Throw. They'll lay dormant until the next rain, so it's a good idea to time your throwing.

You can protect yourself from the effects of tear gas by covering your mouth and nose with a rag soaked in vinegar or lime juice and wearing swimming goggles; when not wearing the goggles, put them on your forehead with the inside facing out, so they won't fog up.

You can set up a compost bin at your house: dig a hole in the ground, put a cardboard box in it, and throw all your food waste (no meat or dairy) into the box. Cover and turn several times a week. Add dry things like straw or weeds to help dry out the goo. Sprinkle this lovely black dirt on your garden for happy, healthy plants. (40% of the trash that goes into landfills is compostable food waste). Check out www.howtocompost.org for more info.

You can go to stores that sell house paint and get mis-mixed buckets for little to no cost. Then you can do things like make woodcuts with potato stamps or linoleum, or make a stamp out of shoelace with wire through it, shaped into a word or line image.

You can make paper maché (for puppets, or uncommissioned public sculptures, or . . .) by heating three parts water and two parts corn starch until it becomes thick. Let it cool a bit, and apply it to newspaper to make it stick together.

You can decorate the town by making stencils and spray painting them up everywhere.

Do-it-yourself lamination: you can create a seam sealing two sheets of plastic together by cutting them with a hot razor blade.

You can decorate the city by collecting tin cans and soda cans, painting them, punching holes through the tops, tying them in pairs and throwing them over crisscrossing power lines.

You can take classes at the local community colleges (it's a lot cheaper). Many community colleges, like Laney in Oakland, offer skilled trade classes in things like carpentry, welding, woodworking, machine shop, automotive, culinary arts, music and more. Imagine what you can do with those skills.

You can learn to play an instrument. If you already know how, you can learn to play another, or teach someone else how to play. Then you can get together with your friends and create music (around bonfires, on busy city sidewalks, on campus...)



You can take those priority mail stickers they give out at the post office, stencil your own designs on them, and put them up anywhere in an instant. The post office will send more of them to you on request—but beware, misusing them is a federal offense, of course.

You can make paper stickers more weatherproof by covering them with clear packing tape.

You can encourage strangers to share their brilliant ideas with you and everyone else (and make public space more interesting!) by wheat pasting fliers with wheat paste recipes on them all around your city—along with a headline reading “call for submissions.”

You can make your own ineffaceable graffiti marker by combining 80% Rustoleum with 20% mineral spirits in a shoe polish applicator or similar device.

You can spice up a first date by resolving to get in trouble with the authorities for something dreadfully embarrassing by the end of it....

You can make projection devices to project messages or images onto the sides of big buildings, to get a point across without actually touching them. A smaller scale, subtler application of a similar concept would be to remove the “WALK/DON'T WALK” screens from crosswalk signs and replace them with your own message screens.

You can make wheat paste as follows: Mix one cup of flour with one and one half cups water. Stir until there's no lumps. Heat to a boil until it thickens. Add more water until it turns to a thick, clearish goo. Cook on low heat for at least half an hour, being careful not to burn. You can add a bit of sugar or corn for added voodoo stickiness. (You can also use wallpaper paste, but be sure not to buy the stuff that says “easy to remove”).



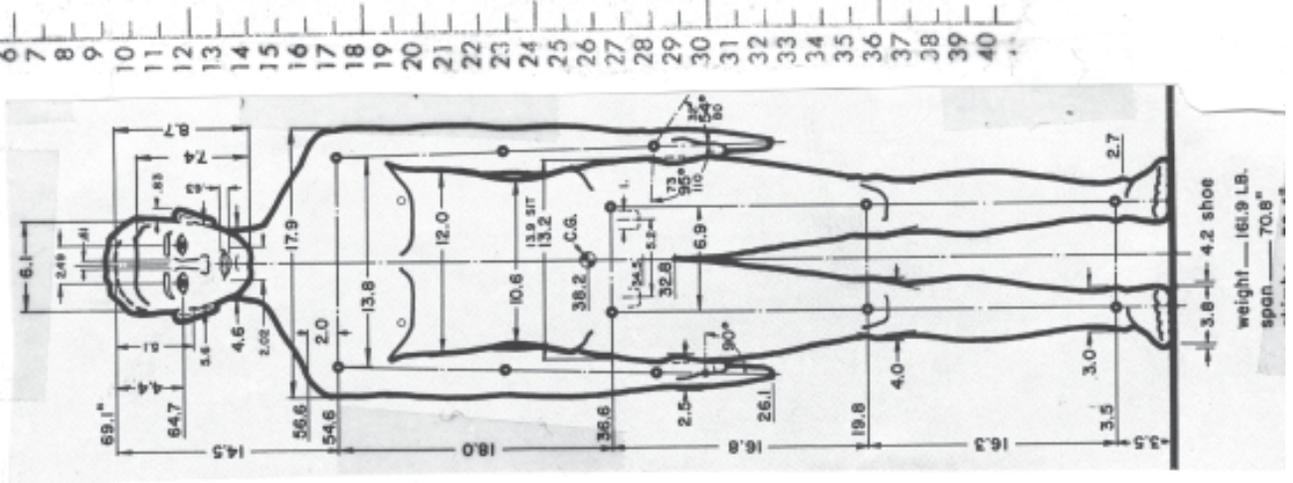
You can get together a circle of trustworthy people to invest in a communal living space together. In the city, you could use the space as a meeting place or center for the performing arts; in the countryside, you could grow enough vegetables to feed a lot of people. You can organize exchange programs with other housing cooperatives in other locations, so you can move around if you like without having to rent from strangers.

If your lover is a woman, you can find her g-spot by putting your fingers inside of her with your palm facing up and moving them in a beckoning motion exerting light pressure towards her belly. If he is a man, try the same thing a few inches further back.

You can practice a variety of daily rituals to get in touch with and establish power over your fears: try being naked with your friends and then strangers, being intimate with people of the sex opposite the one you are used to touching, walking alone down familiar and then unfamiliar streets blindfolded, starting frank conversations with strangers, climbing ladders on water towers, being silent for a day, eradicating the word “I” from your speech for a day or week—nothing can multiply your capabilities like confronting the limitations you have set for yourself.

You can streak the stacks. Or lecture halls. During finals. Or any other time, really.

You can refuse to recognize the artificial boundaries and characteristics constricting gender in our society.



You can put on public puppet shows for children that can get important information across to their parents as well. You might be able to arrange to give educational presentations at local schools, too.

You can suspend banners from helium balloons tied to power lines, if you want to make them particularly difficult to take down.

You can give your friends massages on a regular basis. That can help everyone stay relaxed and feel close.

You can roam the city at the end of the semester and collect incredible amounts of discarded food, clothes, and furnishings—and all the bicycles that have been abandoned to rust on the bike racks, if you have a good set of wire cutters.

You can take time out of your day to relax: meditate, stretch, do yoga, drink water, breathe. On that note, you can take time out of your day to enjoy yourself. Every day.

You can get drinks at fast food restaurants by retrieving a cup from the trash and asking for a refill.

tear out these 3 pages

You can use one cup of baking soda per load of laundry as a replacement for artificially scented laundry detergents.

You can use white vinegar to clean your windows, countertops, floors, etc as an alternative to toxic chemicals like bleach.

You can make your own soy milk: soak some soy beans overnight, boil them for about 10 minutes, strain them, blend them in fresh water (1 cup beans to 3 cups water), strain again through a few layers of cheesecloth (if there's too much "grit," restrain through thicker cheesecloth) and simmer the liquid for about 30 minutes, or until tasty. Add vanilla and/or sugar to your liking. If you want to get creative, you can also add coco powder, coffee, etc.

Berkeley is a garden. You can forage: seasonal fruit trees and berries like plums and loquats in early and mid summer, pears and blackberries in late summer, olives in the fall, lemons year round, edible greens like nasturtiums, chickweed, miners lettuce, mint, horehound, nettles, and herbs like bay leaves and rosemary. (You can also plant more of these, knowing they do well here).

If you forage more than you can eat you can make jams or preserves out of plums and blackberries, jellies out of loquats and marmalades out of lemons and oranges. Just boil the fruit with sugar to taste (usually about 2:1, fruit: sugar). For certain things like blackberries and loquats, you may need to add pectin. Once the liquid has a thick jam like consistency, it's ready: seal it in sterilized mason jars and it will keep until you open it.

fold in half and staple

You can write letters to your friends across the country to brighten up their day.

You can make your own lip balm: gently heat 1 tablespoon almond oil and 1 tablespoon jojoba oil. Add 2 tablespoons of grated beeswax. Melt the beeswax. When the beeswax is entirely melted, strain the oil into a measuring cup. Add 1 teaspoon honey and blend mixture thoroughly. Stir the mixture occasionally as it cools to prevent separation. Add 10 drops of a mandarin or your favorite citrus essential oil and 3 drops of vitamin E oil. Store in small glass container.

You can make your own toothpaste: mix 5 teaspoons baking soda with 1/3 teaspoon salt, 4 teaspoons glycerine, and 10 drops peppermint or spearmint oil. It should be toothpaste consistency when done. Store in a sealed container.

The Albany Landfill/Albany Bulb: a great place for walks, exploration, and enjoying art. Located at the end of Buchanan Street, next to the Golden Gate Fields

The Bayshore trail: walk, run, or bike. It circles the whole bay. Pick it up on University, by the Berkeley Marina

Drumming on Lower Sproul every Sunday.

Indian Rock: located in the Berkeley Hills, at the end of Shattuck at Indian Rock Ave. A great big rock with a great view of the bay. Good for sunsets.

The Ohlone Greenway: 7.5 mile trail that follows the BART route from El Cerrito to Berkeley. Pick it up at the Northwest corner of the north Berkeley BART parking lot.

Pacific Film Archive: 2575 Bancroft Ave. always \$4 for students, plus free showings on the first Thursday of the month.

Contra Costa Rock Park. Great views and rock climbing. Contra Costa Ave., north of Solano Ave.

The Berkeley Botanical Gardens: just up Centennial, on Wildcat Canyon Rd.. free with student ID. 510.841.8732

Berkeley Aquatic Park: Bolivar Way at Bancroft. Hike, bike, and play.

924 Gilman: for the punk rocker in us all. All ages venue. Year membership is \$3, most shows are \$2. (\$)

21 Grand: art gallery, space, and music venue. 449 B 23rd St. in Oakland. (\$)

MOSTLY FREE THINGS TO DO

The Longhaul Infoshop: always has good stuff goin' on. 3124 Shattuck, 2 blocks from Ashby BART.
www.thelonghaul.org

Critical Mass: go for a bike ride with your friends, tour the town, and meet people. Every 2nd Friday of the month. Meet at Berkeley BART. 5:30pm.

Berkeley Marina: Located at the end of University Avenue. Take a left when the road ends and head for the water.

The Berkeley Rose Garden: Best in late spring. Euclid Ave and Bayview Place, next to Cordinices Park

Tilden Nature Area: located just up the hills from campus. Take AC Transit bus #67

Sibley Volcanic Preserve: 6800 Skyline Blvd, Oakland.

Thai Brunch: the coolest place to eat brunch in Berkeley. Sundays from 9 am til they run out of food. At the Thai temple on Russel at MLK. (\$)

Ashby Flea Market: every Saturday and Sunday in the Ashby BART parking lot.

Golden Gate Park: huge park in SF. Bordered by Fulton, Stanyan, Lincoln, and PCH.

WANT TO
GET OUT
AND EXPLORE
BERKELEY
? SF?

Low on cash, but high on adventure?
Want to spend some quality time with your friends? Here's a list of some of our favorite places to go & things to do in the Bay Area. Everything is free, unless marked otherwise. (#)





By 1964, many of us had come to look on

college as not just a place where one

went like an empty can to get filled with

the information and habits that could

win one a classy job, but as a place

where we should learn about the

injustices and ugliness of our society

and how to change them. In this sense

our political activity wasn't just an

extracurricular fill, but a crucial

part of our education.

by Michael Roseman