

The Disorientation Manual was once a long standing publication put out by the good folks at Slingshot. It was all at once a critical eye at University administrative and political power structures, a resource for students seeking a connection to a community oriented toward more progressive and radical changes during their collegiate years, a historical work documenting the rich past our University has had as an intellectual force for freedom and grassroots change initiated by masses of aware folks. Now that force is reinvoked into modern times as the Disorientation Manual 2003. We hope that the words in this manual will enlighten you and inspire you to the possibilities that Berkeley can hold.

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credits

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lots of material stolen from:

The Slingshot (slingshot.tao.ca/index.php) and

The Bay Area Progressive Directory (bapd.org).

Needle Exchange Emergency Distribution

NEED is a volunteer run collective of individuals committed to reducing drug related harm. We operate three syringe distribution and disposal sites in Berkeley. At these sites we strive to provide necessary services in a non-judgemental, and client-centered fashion. All services are anonymous and free of charge. We provide the following services:

- Syringe distribution and disposal
- Clean injection supplies (cotton, cookers, tourniquets, sterile water, alcohol wipes, etc.)
- Safer crack supplies
- Safer sex supplies (condoms, lube)
- Literature on safe injection and harm reduction
- Referrals and resources
- Overdose prevention and response training
- Abscess and wound care clinic (Th)
- Food give-away (Th)
- HIV/Hep C Testing (Th) courtesy of the Health department
- Hepatitis A, B, & C Testing/ Hep A & B vaccination (Sun) courtesy of the HepTEV section of the Berkeley Free Clinic

You can find us at any of the following three sites:

Tuesday 4-6 PM @ the Long Haul, 3124 Shattuck (indoor site)

Thursday 6-8 PM @ Hearst and San Pablo (one block north of University Ave.)

Sunday 6-8 PM @ Durant and Dana (across from the Berkeley Free Clinic)

If you are interested in contacting us or volunteering you can call our Voice-mail at (510) 594-9268 or just stop by one of our sites. You can find us on-line at: www.BerkeleyNEED.org.

THE PEOPLES HISTORY OF BERKELEY

WWI through the 50's

In the World War I era, an autocratic University president, Benjamin Wheeler, rode about campus on horseback as he issued edicts to the campus community. This in a generally progressive community. The faculty rose up in rebellion against Wheeler, forced him out of office and established the Academic Senate with powers over curriculum and faculty hiring. At least formally, the Academic Senate still provided a measure of democracy lacking at many major US campuses.

In the 30's, the student left at Berkeley helped the labor movement on the picket lines in the general strike in San Francisco in 1934. Other students became scabs. Students also campaigned for radical Upton Sinclair in his bid for governor and pushed educational reform. In 1933 students organized the first co-op student house, which evolved into the University Student Cooperative Association, still around today.

The largest upsurge on campus was over the spread of fascism in the world. Many leftists went to Spain to fight in the Spanish Civil War. While American industrialists traded extensively with Hitler who in turn armed the Spanish fascists, leftist Americans took up arms in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain. Berkeley was also a center nationally for the peace movement before the war.

Berkeley continued to be active after World War II. When radical Henry Wallace ran for President for the Progressive Party in 1948, the first Young Progressives in Support of Wallace club in the country was formed at Berkeley.

Civil Liberties And Civil Rights

In 1950, the low point for leftist activity in this country because of the McCarthy witchhunts, the faculty began a several year struggle against a mandatory "loyalty" (anti-communist) oath, one of the major acts of faculty resistance to McCarthyism on any American campus. Although receiving a majority of student support, the faculty chose not to include students, working people and minorities in their fight so that their "role as gentlemen" would not be compromised. To the faculty's rude surprise, the Regents weren't so gentlemanly in their successful strategy of isolating the more outspoken faculty and setting the demoralized remainder at each others' throats. This marked the end of a tradition of faculty initiation of university reform. For students, Berkeley lacked most civil liberties during the 50s. No off campus speakers were permitted, political groups couldn't meet and the Daily Cal editor met with the administra-

attempted to speak, the administration ordered UC police to drag him off stage. But they underestimated the FSM's hold over students. The repression caused increased anger and activated additional efforts on behalf of free speech. The eventual settlement greatly expanded student political rights on campus. The ability of Berkeley students to win a sustained struggle strengthened the role of students in universities all over the country.

Opposition To The Vietnam War

In the years 1965 to 68 the anti-war movement grew and students focused on the draft and the university's role in defense research. the number of troops in Vietnam increased from an initial 125,000 to 500,000 by early 1968 and tens of thousands of G.I.'s came home in body bags. Protesters responded with a gradual increase in militancy.

Spring 1965 saw the formation of the Vietnam Day Committee (VDC). Jerry Rubin used his organizational and public relations talents to spark a huge outdoor round-the-clock teach-in on a playing field where Zellerbach Hall is now located. About 30,000 people turned out.

During the summer of 1965 several hundred people tried to stop troop trains on the Santa Fe railroad tracks in West Berkeley by standing on the tracks. In the fall, 10-20,000 people tried three times to march to the Oakland Army terminal from campus. Twice they were turned back short of Oakland by masses of police.

In the spring of 1966, a majority of students voted for immediate US withdrawal from Vietnam in a campus-wide VDC-initiated referendum. Graduate student TA's used 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 4,000 strong on Telegraph Ave.

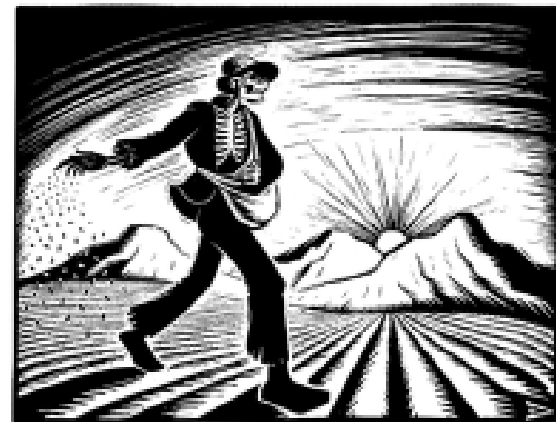
Also in that year, the anti-Vietnam movement ran Robert Scheer for the Democratic nomination for Congress in Berkeley against cold-war liberal Jeffery Cohelan. A thousand students worked in his campaign and he received 44 percent of the vote, narrowly missing the nomination.

In the fall of 66, the focus was 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, had been refused permission to set up a table on alternatives to military service. They set up the table anyway, a short distance from the Navy recruiter.

Police came to remove the table and as they left with it, students crowded around to obstruct them. A jock started pushing people out of the way, demonstrators yelled at him, and the jock punched a student in the mouth. When the student tried to retaliate, the police arrested four protestors, although they didn't arrest the jock.

research critical of genetic engineering is suspect of undermining Novartis funded projects. This research has since been almost completely halted. We lose as a public institution and society our ability to research critically and understand fully. We lose our ability to aid, educate, and affect our communities in more than a single, profit minded direction. We lose our integrity as scientists because we are no longer trying to understand questions, but instead, looking for specific answers. Not to mention that our questions, all too often, are not designed to address practically the problems our global biotic community is facing. We must learn that scientific knowledge, is not, and will not ever be objective when money, contracts, and high power political and economic forces are involved.

This highly publicized contract is far from being the only liaison between private corporations at our research institution, but is one of many, and it is only the beginning. Promising, however, is the negative publicity surrounding the Novartis deal, which has likely and largely impacted Syngenta's decision to decline contract renewal. We have not lost our University yet, but if we do not grab hold of it, and its enormous potential to create positive change in our communities, we will lose it. We have power as students, teachers, and community members to alter the course of this careening ship. It takes many voices to be heard when large sums of money are clinking in the ears of those with the power to make the University's big decisions. Questioning our institution on its value to society, to ourselves, and to each other is an important beginning step in re-tooling our University back to its role as a positive force in society.



The administration seized on the property damage issue to divide the supporters of the class and the struggle dwindled after the sit-ins because of division over tactics, the burden of court and disciplinary proceedings, end of the quarter pressures and a lack of leadership.

The Third World Strike

The next quarter saw the Third World Strike at Berkeley. For the first time third world students on campus played a leading role in a major struggle. It was also the first time that different third world groups were able to unite among themselves and seek support from white students.

Three third world groups had 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 formed 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 was mainly an attempt to educate the campus. Picket lines were set up, along with a program of dorm speaking, convocations and circulation of literature. Then there were blockades of Sather Gate and the Telegraph Ave. entrance. Police were called on campus and students responded by marching through building to disrupt classes.

Governor Reagan declared a "state of extreme emergency" and placed control of the campus in the hands of Alameda County Sheriff Madigan. The administration and police began a campaign to crush the strike. Peaceful pickets were arrested and beaten in the basement of Sproul Hall. Leaders were arrested. All rallies and public meetings on the campus were banned. But the demonstrations got bigger and bigger. On campus, battles between police and students were fought with rocks, bottles, tear gas and clubs. Hundreds were injured or arrested.

After two months of strike, students were worn down and involved with court battles. A divisive debate about tactics had arisen. Under the circumstance, the TWLF decided 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.

People's Park

With two huge struggles in as many quarters and little to show for them, students and people in Berkeley were frustrated and fought extra hard during the creation of People's Park. The site that is now People's Park was a dirt parking lot at the start of 69. The university had bought the property for new dorms. When it

32. **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

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

34. **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

35. **Red Vic Movie House** (Independent cinema for rep, cult and premiere films). 1727 Haight St., San Francisco, 94117; (415) 668-8999

36. **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

37. **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

39. **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

24. **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
25. **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
26. **Manos Janitorial Cooperative** (Cleans commercial office buildings). 2869 38th Avenue, Oakland, 94619; (510) 534-8578
27. **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
28. **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
29. **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
30. **Nabolom Bakery** (Retail bakery). 2708 Russell St., Berkeley, 94706; (510) 845-2253; www.nabolom.com
31. **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

sat empty for some time and became an eyesore, community members decided to build a park on it. Building the park was exciting for many of the hippies, street people and activists who participated. They were doing something for themselves. Hundreds of people worked hard putting down sod, building a children's play ground and planting trees. After the initial construction on April 20, negotiations continued with the university over control of the park for about three weeks. For a while it looked like a settlement could be reached but the university suddenly stopped negotiating and on May 15 moved police into the park to secure their control over it. That morning people woke up and found Berkeley filled with police and a fence going up around the park. A rally protesting the fence was quickly organized on Sproul Plaza. In the middle of the rally, police turned off the sound system. 6,000 people spontaneously began to march down Telegraph Ave. toward the park. They were met by 250 police with rifles and flack-jackets. Someone opened a fire hydrant. When the police moved into the crowd to shut off the hudson, some rocks were thrown and the police retaliated by firing tear gas to disperse the crowd. An afternoon of chaos and violence followed. Sheriff's deputies walked through the streets of Berkeley firing into crowds and at individuals with shotguns. At first they used birdshot but when they ran out, they switched to double-0 buckshot. 128 people were admitted to hospitals that day, mostly with gunshot wounds. James Rector died of his wounds a few days later. The day after the shootings, 3,000 National Guard troops were sent to occupy Berkeley. A curfew was imposed and a ban on public assembly was put into force. Meetings on campus were broken up with tear gas. But mass demonstrations continued. In one mass arrest, 482, including innocent bystanders and journalists from the establishment press, were arrested. Prisoners from that arrest reported extensive beatings at Santa Rita jail. At a rally on Sproul plaza, troops surrounded the gathering, admitting people but preventing them from leaving. Then the troops put on gas masks and a helicopter flew over spraying CS tear gas, a gas outlawed for wartime use by the Geneva Convention. They mistakenly teargassed Cowell hospital as well as several local public schools. Mass unrest continued in Berkeley for 15 days after the park was fenced and finally 30,000 people marched peacefully to the park. The fence, however, stayed up. During the summer of 1969 on Bastille day protestors marched from Ho Chi Minh (Willard) park to People's Park. Organizers had baked wire clippers into loaves of bread and lo and behold - the fence was down. Police attacked and a riot ensued.

U.S. Invasion Of Cambodia

In early 1970 the students did extensive education about ROTC and

Studies and affirmative action in the public schools and UC system.

In the fall of 1975, students formed the Berkeley Feminist Alliance which continued to be active until at least 1983. BFA sponsored educational films and speakers and in the early 80s, participated in Take Back the Night marches.

During the fall of 1976, students organized for tenure reform in the face of Paul von Blum, Harry Edwards and several other Third World teachers being denied tenure. Also that fall, students organized 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.

The Anti-Apartheid Movement

In early 1977, as a response to the increased struggle in South Africa, Campuses United Against Apartheid (CUAA) formed to demand divestment of university holdings in companies doing business in South Africa.

Mass arrests at Santa Cruz and Stanford sparked demonstrations up and down the state including a sit-in at Berkeley. A discussion between students and regents about South Africa was scheduled in Wheeler auditorium. When only a few regents turned out to hear student comments, students started an occupation of Wheeler Hall. In 1978, 10,000 petition signatures were collected demanding that the UC system hold a hearing on their investments by May 5. When there was no response, sit-ins were held at the LA regents meeting and at 5 campuses.

During the spring of 1979, on charter day, 1500 people protested on Sproul Plaza against UC involvement in nuclear weapons research at Livermore and Los Alamos. Protestors marched to the Campanille and held a die-in while a few people blockaded themselves at the top of the building.

Activism in the 1980's

In January of 1980, several days before President Carter announced a return to registration for the draft, almost 100 people spontaneously sat down around a US Marine recruiting table on Sproul Plaza. After the announcement, about 2000 people rallied on Sproul Plaza against registration.

Later in that year when the university put asphalt over the free parking lot at People's Park to turn it into a fee parking lot, students and others occupied 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 saw 1500 attend a symposium on El Salvador which led to a 5000 strong march the next day protesting US intervention in El Salvador. Students voted on referendums on several UC campuses opposing UC involvement in nuclear weapons labs.

The nuclear arms issue continues to gain importance nationally

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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

4. Artists' Television Access or ATA (A non-profit, 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

5. 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) 548-1666; www.berkeleyfreeclinic.org

The Sproul Sit-In

When school started in the spring of 1985, apartheid was still a big issue. In November, CAA held a torchlight march through the streets of Berkeley. The next day UPC occupied Sproul Hall all day and held a teach-in about racism at home and abroad. Several hundred participated and in the evening, 140 were arrested for failure to leave the building.

At the end of March, CAA and UPC achieved a tenuous alliance to set up a shantytown together in front of California Hall. Although the tensions between the groups over tactics had increased rather than declined, both groups saw the need to work together in the face of the regents' continued intransigence. After 4,000 rallied in Sproul Plaza, students marched to California Hall and build a couple dozen shanties. After midnight, police brutally arrested 60 protestors who had surrounded the shanties.

Two days later, after the university had issued orders banning leading organizers from campus and sought an injunction banning all protest on campus, several thousand rallied and marched to the edge of campus where banned protestors joined the crowd and marched onto campus. More shanties were constructed.

Over 1000 people remained at the shantytown shortly after midnight when over 250 police from 16 police departments attached. Police arrested people who stayed with the shanties while other protestors built barricades to block the police busses from leaving the campus before classes started in the morning. Tension was high that night. At 7 am, after the police had finished arresting all they could arrest, they geared up to get the arrestees off campus before 8 am. Protestors were determined to delay the police as much as possible so that their fellow students could see what the university had done during the night. The police removed the barricades and then clubbed hundreds, aiming for kneecaps and heads. Over a hundred protestors went to the hospital that morning. Some protestors responded by throwing rocks back at the police. The police managed to get the arrestees off the campus just before 8 a.m.

The level of confrontation and violence that erupted was totally unexpected. The atmosphere created was so charged that conflicts between groups were impossible to iron out. CAA wanted to go right back and build a third Shantytown. UPC and other groups wanted to change the tone and try different tactics. Chancellor Heyman threatened to declare a State of Emergency and turn the campus over to the Alameda Sheriff's department if a third shantytown went up.

UPC held several human blockades of California Hall in the weeks after the shantytown riot and after several weeks of confusion, a third shantytown was build by CAA, but with a week to go before exams, there was not mass support.

Although the spring of 1986 ended with the anti-apartheid movement in a mess, the regents realized it would be back if they continued their resistance to divestment. That June, the regents

The *Urban Roots* project is seeking help from UC students and community members to help save the Gill Tract and create a dynamic environmental education center, as well as community gardens. This is a perfect opportunity for anyone interested in farm land protection, urban agriculture, environmental education, gardening, urban greening, land reform, ecological design, or community organizing. Any help you could offer would be greatly appreciated. You can contact *Urban Roots* at their website www.gilltract.com or by email at gilltract@yahoo.com.

third floor.

Exactly a week after the occupation started, about 80 police officers evicted the squatters and took back the house. The streets around the house were filled with demonstrators all day after the eviction. By the next morning, the university had torn the building to the ground, claiming it had to destroy it in order to "save" it from the squatters.

The day police took back the house, news broke that President Reagan was 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 mobilized to oppose the deployment of troops. There were protests on campus and in Berkeley including an occupation of Sproul Hall. Many students also went to San Francisco and participated in nightly marches which included from 1000 to 7000 people. After a week of local and national protest, Reagan backed down and withdrew the troops.

In February of 1989, students and community members occupied a 150 foot tall construction crane in order to stop construction on the Northwest Animal (research) Facility. The occupation lasted for a week.

Diversity And Ethnic Studies

After the end of the anti-apartheid movement, Third World student groups focused 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 voted for such a requirement.

Also during the spring, Students United for Diversity, a coalition between the various Third World student groups, organized protests to demand more diversity in the faculty at Berkeley. The group particularly targeted the PolySci department, which has only 3 women and only one person of color out of 40 faculty members. Several rallies as well as an occupation of Poly Sci, in which 32 students were arrested, were organized.

A different group focusing on faculty diversity at Boalt Hall law school organized a national law student strike. At Berkeley, 90 percent of law students struck and several students occupied the administration offices and were arrested.

Other activists organized events to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the creation of People's park and to save it from destruction under a new university Long Range Development Plan. People organized concerts at the park and went to public meetings. On May 19, the anniversary of the death of James Reor in the riots that created the park, a torchlight march turned into a wild riot on Telegraph Ave. Many stores on the avenue were looted when the police, totally outnumbered by the crowd, were pushed off the Avenue for several hours.

Help Save the Gill Tract Community Farm!

Join the *Urban Roots* project in a fight to protect the Gill Tract farm, the last piece of major agricultural land in the urban bay area.

Farmed for over one hundred years, the Gill Tract remains as one of the last vestiges in the East Bay of what was once an abundant farming area. As in many other areas of the country and around the world, the demand for housing has pushed farmers off their land, and left their rich soils to the hands of urban and suburban developers. As the University of California is now moving to develop the land, it seems that this threat has finally reached the doorstep of our beloved Gill Tract.

With a long history of agricultural productivity, the Gill Tract was passed from the hands of the Gill family to the University of California in 1928. From that date, the land served as a hotbed for agricultural research, where many advances were made in the areas of alternative agriculture and biological control.

Keeping with the tradition of the past, current students, under the direction of Agroecology professor Miguel Altieri, continue the study of sustainable agriculture at the Gill Tract. Over the past several years

Progressive Education At Cal

There are many opportunities at Cal to take good classes, learn valuable information, be inspired, learn about your community and place in the world, and to grow as a student and person. The challenge is to wade through what doesn't move you, and to find and take advantage of what does. The De-cal classes are a good place to start to find classes and other students, that speak to you. De-cal stands for democratic education at Cal. The classes are student taught, and about a wide range of topics from female sexuality, meditation, male sexuality, teaching in prison, rap as poetry, esperanto, salsa dancing, and Dr. Suess. There are so many that we can't list them all here. They're generally two unit classes. Go to <http://decal.org> to see a list of this years classes.

Finding the education that you are looking for is also about finding the right teachers and courses. Some that come highly recommended are:

Anthro 139 -- Controlling Processes, Laura Nader

MCB 62 -- Drugs in the Brain, David Presti

City and Regional Planning Courses, Ananya Roy

Geography Courses, Ruth Wilson Gilmore, Michael Watts

African American Studies 156, Poetry for the People, Semitsu

ESPM6 -- Environmental Biology, Ignacio Chappella

ESPM 10 -- Environmental Issues, Steven Welter

ESPM 164 -- International Rural Development Policy, Claudia Carr

ESPM 118 -- Agroecology, Miguel Alteri

IB 117-- Medical Ethnobotany, Tom Carlson

IB -- 158 -- Biology and Geomorphology in Tropical Islands, Lips

Astro 10 -- Intro to Astronomy, Alexi Filippenko

Physics 10 -- Descriptive Introduction to Physics, Muller

Native American Studies 151, Native American Philosophy, Hernandez

Feminist Awareness

After years of conservative, Reagan appointments to the Supreme Court, the 1973 ruling that made abortion legal looked in danger. Retain Our Reproductive Rights (RORR), a pro-choice group on campus organized counter-demonstrations against so-called "operation rescue," an anti-abortion group that blockaded abortion clinics and tried 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 an abortion.

The spring saw publication of the first issue of Broak Topics, Writings by Women, a journal of women's poetry and prose that grew out of the Feminist Student Union (FSU). Multi/Multi, the Multi-Cultural/Multi-Racial Women's Coalition, also provided a forum for women's discussion and empowerment.

In the fall of 1989, a woman was raped and thrown out of a third story window at a student Co-op. The feminist community split on the issue because the rapist was black. Some argued that particular attention was paid to the rape because of the racial aspect, pointing out that a recent rape committed by a white athlete received much less attention. They recalled the historical myth of the black rapist. Others argued that the rape was extremely brutal regardless of the racial component. Emotional and heated discussions between the two viewpoints took place

Barrington Hall

Also during the fall, with the war on drugs in full swing, students held a smoke-in on Sproul Plaza that attracted 2000, the largest event of the semester. Barrington Hall, a student co-op that helped organize the smoke-in and that had long provided a haven for activists and organizing efforts (the first issue of Slingshot was published there) was threatened with closure from a vote within the co-op system. There had been several other votes over the years to try to close Barrington and in November, the referendum passed.

After the vote, residents took legal action to remain in their home and started to squat the building. There had been irregularities in the vote, including involvement on the part of staff who were supposed to be neutral parties. Suppression of the house's political, counter-cultural and drug culture seemed the real issue in the closure of the hall. Finally in March, a poetry reading was declared illegal by police who cleared the building by force. A crowd developed which built fires and resisted the police. Finally police attacked, badly beating and arresting many residents and bystanders and trashing the house. Eventually, the house was sold to a private landlord.

Also during the spring of 1990, student protests demanding a more racially and sexually diverse faculty continued. Students occupied the chancellor's office in California Hall. After a long educational effort, the United Front, a coalition of groups, called a two day strike for April 19 and 20. Pickets were set up

around campus and many classes moved off campus or were sparsely attended. Earlier in the school year, the first issue of Smell This was published, reflecting the increasing self-awareness and organization of women of color.

Organizing around the defense of People's Park expanded to include opposition to police harassment on Southside. Homeless people in particular seemed targeted for removal. Educational efforts combined with the establishment of Copwatch, a group which monitored police harassment and helped people fight police abuse.

The P.C. Police

During the fall of 1990, students shut down a lecture by anthropology professor Sarich charging that his course was racist and homophobic. The demonstrators turned the class into a debate. The action was nationally criticized on grounds that the demonstrators represented a "PC police" aimed at limiting academic freedom.

After a decade of Reagan's America, those in power, not content to control the university administration, the economy, government and military, focused their concern on political protest, the last avenue open to those outside the walls of power. When students tried to have a discussion during Sarich's class a second time, police were waiting and a rally was held outside the building instead. Eventually there were meetings with the university over the issue.

Another issue was sparked when the UC football team was invited to the Copper Bowl in Arizona. Arizona was under boycott because of its failure to declare January 19 Martin Luther King Jr. Day along with the rest of the country. Demonstrations and educational events were organized in protest. Protestors marched to the annual Big Game and were verbally and physically assaulted by Alumni.

In November, Direct Action Against Racism (DAAR) organized a takeover of the ROTC building demanding that the building be converted to a multicultural center and raising issues of discrimination against bisexuals, lesbians and gays in the military. Demonstrators entered the building and gave 3 minutes for everyone to leave before they nailed doors shut. Eventually about 20 people were arrested. DAAR was also active in organizing the Sarich protests and the Copperbowl protests.

The Persian Gulf War

Several teach-ins, rallies, marches and vigils occurred in Berkeley during the Persian Gulf War. One vigil organized by Students for Peace drew 4,000 people followed by a march to People's Park and then to I-80 where freeway traffic was blocked. Berkeley and Oakland high students also walked out of class the day of the war.

San Francisco, however was a main center of anti-war resistance

MEET THE UC REGENTS

Ever wonder when writing that check for your CARS balance or to pay back your library fines.. who are these UC Regents that I'm paying? Well, they are some people who definitely don't need your money.

Meet the regents clockwise starting at 12:00

Judith Hopkinson	Haim Saban
Gerald Parsky	Sherry Lansing
Velma Montoya	Peter Preuss
Odessa Johnaon	Joanne Kozburg
David Lee	Ward Connerly
Monica Lozano	Tom Sayles
John J. Moores	Richard Blum
George Marcus	

So, they're rich. Why should I care?, you ask. Well they happen to be heavily invested in some of the largest and least ethical corporations on the planet. They also have "full powers of governance and organization" of the University in California as stated in Article IX Section 9 of the California constitution.

You might be skeptical at this point about what kind of political and economic connections the Regents have. Luckily, California law requires the Regents to file State Tax Form 700 stating all of their investments and business dealings. After a little research, one can yield hundreds of pages full of the millions of dollars each of these individuals invests yearly in companies like Bechtel, Shell Petroleum, Lockheed Martin, etc. Companies that commit heinous crimes, like Enron. Companies that destroy the environment or start wars for profit. These corporations' economic supporters are governing our educational environment. So next time you're studying the organic chemistry of petroleum or Intro to Business Administration in Arthur Anderson Auditorium, think of them.



in the U.S. In November students from S.F. state and Berkeley did a militant takeover of an S.F. recruiting center with thirteen people charged with several felonies. The day before the war broke out, thousands of people blocked 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) numbered in the tens of thousands once again militantly took over the bridge. The night of the war tens of thousands again marched on the financial district trashing two recruiting centers, scores of banks, corporate targets (such as Macys) and torched a police car. On Jan 19th and 26th over a hundred thousand people marched in San Francisco. The mass media reported 10-20 thousand downplaying the fact that there was large opposition to the war throughout the country. Over 2,000 people were arrested in anti-war activity in San Francisco. Students at S.F. State built and occupied a shantytown for over a month. In Berkeley students put up a wall of resistance displaying artists pieces. On March 9th women celebrating International Women's Day hosted the annual TV smash which police tried to prevent. Later in the semester in response to a rape on UC property women from the campus NOW organized a Take Back the Night march.



Democracy in the Workplace: Worker Cooperatives in the Bay Area

With very few exceptions, business enterprises in the United States are highly undemocratic organizations. Ownership is reserved for the few, workers generally have little to no formal control over business decision-making and citizens—who are often affected by business “externalities” like pollution—have no say in business governance. There are exceptions to this model and the Bay Area is home to the largest concentration of democratic workplaces in the United States. These democratic workplaces are usually referred to as “worker cooperatives.” A worker cooperative is an enterprise that produces goods, distributes goods and/or provides services and is owned and controlled by its worker-owners. Ownership of the worker cooperative is vested solely with the worker-owners on an equal basis. Also, worker-owners control the resources of the enterprise and the work process. Each worker-owner has equal decision-making power and ultimate authority rests with the worker-owners as a whole.

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. Below is a list of worker cooperatives in the Bay Area. By patronizing these businesses, you can help support economic democracy in your community.

during the early 80s. In early 1982, 174 people were arrested in the first blockade of the Livermore labs which are run by the University of California and are a major nuclear weapons research and design facility. Another 100 people were arrested that spring in various actions around the labs. On June 21st, 1300 were arrested in another huge protest at Livermore.

In spring of 1982, the Berkeley Feminist Alliance collected hundreds of signatures on petitions demanding the administration take steps to prevent rape on campus. These steps included better lighting, self-defense classes and increased hours for the university escort service. The campaign was in response to 3 rapes of students that spring. The ASUC senate later passed a bill mirroring the demands of the petition.

As 1983 began, four Chicano students were attacked and beaten by members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Four days later hundreds of students marched in protest demanding the withdrawal of university recognition of the frat. Two days later, with no action yet taken, students occupied California Hall. The university later announced it would withdraw recognition of Beta Theta Pi for two years.

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. Students plastered Sproul Hall with banners and signs and renamed it Biko Hall, after the murdered South African Consciousness Movement leader, Stephen Biko. The administration didn't move to bust the sit-in immediately and it grew steadily. After UPC officially joined the action on April 15, chancellor Heyman threatened arrests. 350 slept out that night and at 4:30 am, UC police started arrests.

Police arrested over 160 protesters and it took so long that the bust was still going on when students arrived on campus for their 8 am classes. Students were angered at the violence of the police. That day 5,000 gathered to hear FSM leader Mario Savio speak in support of the “Biko 160+.” Organizers of the rally called for a student strike the following day and that night over 600 people slept on the steps.

After the 80 percent effective student strike and another 5,000+ rally the following day, the administration agreed to hold a regents' forum on apartheid. The sit-in continued and on April 24, the day of the regents' forum, 50 percent boycotted classes and 7,500 jammed Harmon Gym for the forum. On May 2, UPC organized a sunrise shutdown of University Hall at which 112 were arrested for blockading the doors. The next week, 13,000 went to see Desmond Tutu speak in the Greek theater.

On the last two days of exams, the UC Regents held a meeting at the Lawrence Hall of Science, atop Centennial Drive, while surrounded by 600 police. 2500 marched up the hill to demand a decision instead of more stalling. A planned blockade was prevented and the meeting produced nothing.



war research. On the April 15 Moratorium Day against the Vietnam war, Berkeley students attacked the Navy ROTC building. The university declared a state of emergency. Campus was still under a state of emergency when the media announced the invasion of Cambodia. Yale called for a national student strike over the Cambodian invasion and the strike spread even more when news came about national guard murders at Kent State, Jackson State and Augusta.

Berkeley students paralyzed the school with massive rioting the first week of May. 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.

The Academic Senate voted to abolish ROTC but the regents simply ignored the vote. A faculty proposal called the Wolin proposal sought to "reconstitute" the university so students could take all classes pass/not pass and could get credit for anti-war work. Thousands of students participated.

In the fall of 1970 a War Crimes Committee (WCC) was formed by radicals to attack the university's role in the US war effort. Two hearings were held and attended by thousands and after the second, an angry crowd tried to march to right-wing atomic scientist Edward Teller's house.

In January 1971, the Educational Liberation Front was formed to protest the dismissal of four radical professors. In an ASUC referendum, 5,000 out of 6,000 students voted to rehire the professors. The regents ignored them.

In February, when American troops began an invasion of Laos to cut the Ho Chi Minh trail, WCC called a rally on Sproul Plaza and thousands showed up, the biggest gathering of the year. They marched to the Atomic Energy Commission building on Bancroft to protest the deployment of nuclear weapons in Thailand. After police provocation, skirmishes broke out and an AEC car was burned

Stop The Bombing

During the spring of 72, a coalition of groups formed into the Campus Anti-Imperialist Coalition (CAIC) to oppose the continuing war in the face of Nixon's increase of the bombing of North Vietnam during Christmas. CAIC and other groups organized an April 22nd march of 30-40,000 people. They called for enactment of the Seven Points peace plan, which was proposed by the North Vietnamese.

When the demonstrators returned from San Francisco, a national student strike had been called. At Berkeley, construction workers had gone out on strike to protest administration efforts to break their union. Other campus unions joined the strike. The possibility of a campus wide strike, including both campus workers and students, was beginning to emerge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

22. **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

23. **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

Novartis on the Berkeley Campus

Behind the walls of the new Stanley Biosciences and Bioengineering building, sit the fruits of a multi-million dollar contract with the Novartis Corporation, and the question: Does our University suffer from a conflict of interest as it charges into the frontiers of science and technology? And it is most certainly charging forward. The University of California Berkeley is a powerful force in the economy of our state as well as in a wide range of fields of discovery. It is a masterpiece of construction, comparable to early Roman aqueducts. Hardly an educational institution, it is a research institution, shaping our society's industries and culture. And in what manner are we, as the Berkeley community, as the American community, and as a global community, being shaped? What is the obligation of the University to our communities? And what role do we, and should we, have in setting this course?

In November of 1998, the Department of Plant and Microbial Biology and the Novartis Corporation, a company profiting from genetic and bio-engineering technologies, signed a five year, twenty-five million dollar contract. Novartis' interest in the contract was to explore the genetic make-up of our agricultural foods and associated organisms, specifically for the manipulation of these foods, organisms, and chemicals. In exchange for money, two of five seats on the research projects selection committee were given to Novartis employees. The remaining three seats are occupied by professors researching biotechnology methods. Furthermore, the company was given up to 120 days to look over research results put forth by Berkeley faculty, with the option to obtain exclusive patent rights.

The Novartis contract passed to the Syngenta Corporation in November, 2000. Although it does not appear that the University and Novartis will form similar agreements in the future, University officials have stated that they are pleased with the effects the contract has on the University, and will continue to actively seek out similar partnerships. It is becoming evident that the end to the UC Berkeley - Novartis contract does not signal a move towards decreasing corporate influence in our public Universities, but instead a stepping stone for further cooperation and economic exchange with these private entities.

Although the University benefits from increased money and research capabilities, it loses its vital academic integrity and responsibility towards the people: conflicts of interest are inevitable. For instance,

Students sat down around the navy table. Some students were arrested and at 1 a.m. the students decided to strike until a number of demands relating to political freedom and participation on campus were met. The strike lasted for a week and the Faculty Senate voted for a resolution that supported the students demands for more participation on campus but also affirmed "confidence in the Chancellor's leadership."

Stop The Draft Week

A new level of militancy was 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 were planned. Hearing of this the Alameda county supervisors went 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, 6,000 demonstrators found that the auditorium which they had reserved was closed and on-campus meetings were banned.

Tuesday morning police broke up a demonstration at the Induction Center with clubs and mace, injuring several dozen including medics and news reporters. On Friday the protestors returned, ready to stop the buses of troops from leaving and ready to defend themselves. They numbered 10,000 and many wore helmets and carried shields. They built barricades, stopped traffic and spray-painted a twenty-block area while dodging police.

The Cleaver Controversy

During the summer of 1968, there were riots on Telegraph Ave. The cause wasn't purely political but the basic issue was police harassment on Southside and an underlying spirit of rebellion. Going into the fall, people expected to see some kind of political confrontation. The spark was the decision of the regents limiting guest speakers to one appearance per quarter per class, which effectively stripped the credit from Social Analysis 139x. This was a student-initiated course on Racism in American society, featuring well-known Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver as the principal lecturer.

The initiators of the course had been careful to follow procedures laid down for such classes by the FSM. Thus the entire campus viewed the regents' action as one of political suppression, and took sides according to whether they approved or disapproved. After weeks of meetings, rallies and negotiations, the students in the class, most of whom 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 was organized by the radicals, and unlike the first one, it involved barricades inside the hall and some property damage including the alleged destruction of one professor's research files. About 80 were arrested.

tion to plan the paper. The chief administrator of student affairs had been on record for over a decade declaring that moves to racially integrate fraternities were part of a communist plot. In 1956, Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson was not allowed to speak on campus and had to address 20,000 from the gutter of Oxford street. In the wake of this, students organized to get rid of Rule 17 which barred off-campus speakers.

The bus boycott in Montgomery, Alabama opened the Civil Rights Movement in 1956. In Berkeley, the graduate representatives on the Academic Senate raised the issue of racial discrimination at Greek letter houses in early 1957. This became a major issue on campus and led to the establishment of SLATE, a student political party and action group.

In the spring of 1958 SLATE campaigned for an end to racial discrimination in Greek letter houses, fair wages and rent for students, and protection of academic freedom, which at the time meant free speech and an end to political firings of faculty members. The administration responded by throwing SLATE out of the ASUC election. A petition was circulated to get SLATE back on and in one day the petitioners collected 4000 student signatures. In 1960, as lunch counter sit-ins began in the south against racial segregation, students organized support demonstrations.

Confrontation With HUAC

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

The next day, 5,000 demonstrators showed up and things were peaceful. The press around the country was horrified and gave the event great play. HUAC made a propaganda movie of the event and sent copies around the country, but the movie's message about the subversive menace was ignored by students. Rather, they identified with their fellow students and in the end it attracted leftist students to Berkeley.

During the summer and fall of that year the administration attacked activism on campus by throwing graduate students out of the ASUC and censoring the Daily Cal. In 1961, Malcolm X was barred from speaking on campus because he was a minister - even though ministers had spoken before. SLATE sponsored a speech by anti-HUAC leader Frank Wilkinson before 4,000; the administration responded by throwing SLATE off campus.

From 1961 to 63, there was constant conflict between students and the administration over civil liberties issues. The administration was steadily forced back. In effect, the campus was opened up to all outside speakers and compulsory ROTC for all men was dropped.

In 1963 and 64 most campus political activity in Berkeley focused

This semester, Fall 2003, Fluid plans to meet Wednesdays at 5 pm. For locations, please inquire at the Gender Equity Center in the Cesar Chavez building on campus, look for our flyers, or look at our website, queer.berkeley.edu/fluid.

E-mail the facilitator to get on the email list to find out about Fluid meetings and events, or if you have any questions: fluid@queer.ASUC.berkeley.edu

The Co-ops

Are you sick of the dorms? Do you never want to hear Brittany Spears again? Does the sight of Hello Kitty make you want to throw someone out a window? Don't worry, there is an alternative. Not well publicized by the University, for obvious reasons if you look at your dorm bills, are the co-ops. Formally known as the University Student Cooperative Association, there are co-ops of all sizes, and styles. The living is about as cheap, or cheaper than anywhere in Berkeley and the food is pretty much all you can eat, fresh, and organic. The co-ops were founded on principles of collective living for mutual benefit and waste reduction. The co-ops have historically been bastions of free thought and creativity in the Berkeley campus community, and still are today. There are a great diversity of houses, including theme houses for vegetarian, LGBT, African American, female, and graduate students. There are also co-op apartments. Find out more at www.usca.org or go to Central Office at 2422 Ridge Road, on the north side of campus.

Co-ops exist all across the world. Find out more about co-ops in other cities in North America at www.nasco.coop



Additional Resources.....

The List

Not to be confused with craigslist.org (another amazing Bay Area resource), The List is an extensive listing of shows and performances in the Bay Area, with a heavy emphasis on punk, thrash, funk, and ska. You can find The List on the web at www.foopee.com/punk/the-list, or you can subscribe to the email version by contacting Steve at

skoepke@stevelist.com.

Fluid

Fluid provides a comfortable, safe space to talk for those who identify as queer, fluid, power queer, bi, GenderQueer, non-straight but non-lesbian, intergender, pansexual, and/or androgynous, those who do not identify with any sexuality and/or gender boxes, and those who are questioning their sexuality and/or gender.

Fluid is based on the idea that sexuality and gender run along continuums. Many of us are not lesbian, gay, or straight, and many of us do not fit neatly into the gender categories of ?woman? and ?man?. Fluid also embraces the notion that a person's sexual orientation and gender can change over time. For example, one might be a lesbian for a few years, a heterosexual for a few months, and then a pansexual, just as one might be a woman, an androgyne, a man, and then a GenderQueer.

We hold discussions on topics like labels, passing, (in)visibility, polyamory, and coming out. In addition to functioning as a support and discussion group, fluid also aims at building a community for us queers that do not fit neatly into the man/woman and hetero/homo dichotomies. So, we will also be meeting for social activities like watching movies and going out.

People of all races and ethnicities are welcome at Fluid. We recognize that the diversity of this group is crucial, as it is important to understand that different systems of oppression work together to affect individuals in unique ways. For example, a non-labeling Asian woman will have different experiences than a Latino bi GenderQueer bio-male. People who are questioning their sexual and gender identities are also welcome at Fluid.

At Fluid meetings, you can get to know new people, discuss similar and dissimilar experiences, and support each other. Come prepared to laugh, learn, and have fun.

on a fight for job opportunities for blacks. The civil rights movement was at full swing nationally at this time. Protestors staged shop-ins at Lucky Supermarket in which large numbers of people would fill their shopping carts and then abandon them inside the store to protest racist hiring policies. Students picketed downtown merchants, a restaurant chain and Jack London Square to protest racial discrimination. Sit-ins and picketing of the Sheraton Palace Hotel and the Cadillac agency in San Francisco brought industry-wide agreements to open up new jobs to blacks. The last in this series of actions was the abortive attempt to make the Oakland Tribune increase black hiring beyond the 2 percent level of that time.

The Free Speech Movement

From 1960 to 1964, students had greatly strengthened their political rights and civil liberties and had become involved in off-campus as well as on-campus struggles. The Free Speech Movement (FSM) in October of 1964 was the most famous demand for student civil rights at Berkeley.

Traditionally, students had set up political tables on the strip of land at the Telegraph/Bancroft entrance to the university since this was considered to be public property. However, the Oakland Tribune (which students were then picketing) pointed out to the administration that this strip of land actually belonged to the university.

When the university announced that students could no longer set up their tables on "the strip," a broad coalition of student groups -- civil rights, Democrats and Republicans, religious and pacifist, radical and conservative -- responded by forming the United Front to protest the new rule.

The groups responded by defying the ban through direct action. They deliberately set up tables where they were forbidden and collected thousands of signatures of students who said they were also sitting at the tables.

A police car moved up and the police took into custody a man sitting at a CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) table. First one, then two, then thousands of people sat down and trapped the car on Sproul Plaza for 32 hours. While Jack Weinberg sat inside and police officers stood around outside the car, a procession of speakers talked to the issues from the top of the car.

Clark Kerr, then president of the UC system, got the governor to declare a state of emergency and send hundreds of policemen, but the mass support of thousands made Kerr retreat.

In an extremely complex struggle with many tactical phases extending over two months, the FSM exposed and isolated the administration and the regents so effectively that a subsequent notice of disciplinary proceedings against four FSM leaders triggered a sit-in of 800 students and a student strike of 16-20,000.

This forced Kerr to go before a gathering of 18,000 in the Greek Theatre with some pseudo-concessions. When FSM leader Mario Savio

Where is the UC Berkeley Student Organic Garden?

Tucked behind the rows and rows of corn seen on Oxford street is a student powered organic garden billowing with life. Sitting on the corner of Virginia and Walnut, a short walk from campus, the Conservation and Resource Studies garden is a not just a place of study. It is a celebration of life. And to many, it is a necessary home in an increasingly urbanizing city. To these plants, birds, insects, microbes, bacteria, thoughts, ideas, and people, having this garden means freedom to grow, learn, and live. We garden organically, which means that instead of using pesticides, or petroleum based fertilizers, we use our hands and home-made compost to build healthy soil and foster a balanced ecosystem which will manage itself. We understand ourselves as part of the garden ecosystem, and since we would not want to hurt ourselves, we apply that rule to all else there. We grow all kinds of annual vegetables, and a great many interesting edible and ornamental perennial plants. We try to use seeds from the Bay Area Seed Exchange Library, located at the Ecology Center, so that we continue to build this library in the tradition of local control and production, and so the seeds grown in the Bay Area bio-region can be more and more adapted to our micro-climate. And besides, the seeds are free, and each comes with its own story!

Though, Im not positive, I think the garden has been in this location for about thirty years now. It used to be a lot larger, and at one time housed a student run greenhouse, and a goat or two, but over time the University has cut back its size. There have been brilliant campaigns to save the space, challenging the University, and exhibiting the power of the community to stand-up for real progress and genuine support for life-sustaining structures like

organic gardens. But even as recent as this past year there was an effort by the University to again make the garden smaller, and take away the California Native Plant bed which we use to buffer our vegetables against the Round-up pesticide used on the neighboring corn field. Not that we don't love and respect the corn, corn-growers, and all of our neighbors. We just don't want that poison on our food and we want to demonstrate that food can be grown without the use of synthetic chemicals.

So now that you know where we are, come on down to the student garden, or take a class in it, and get in touch with your roots. Or just come down to have fun and meet other students. Understanding and meeting the plants that give us food and medicine is a privilege which can help anyone to gain a deeper appreciation, respect, and gratitude for this planet and its many communities. This garden is a teacher for all of us to enjoy.

Classes in the garden:

ESPM 117-urban garden ecosystems

ESPM 98 - ecological garden projects – CCN 30511

also, look for another ESPM 98 class or de-cal in the spring called Introduction to Organic Gardening

Sundays and Fridays are often work days, and feel free to email gardenmanagers@nature.berkeley.edu, with questions

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

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

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

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

10. **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

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

12. **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

At the same time, Chicano students held a sit-in at Boalt Law School in order to get more Chicano students admitted. Other Third World students were also fighting for greater representation in Boalt. With these events facing them, students held massive meetings, rallies and spirited marches, joined the workers on the picket lines and covered the campus with garbage, to be picked up later by scabs guarded by the police. Active students were banned from campus. The strike lasted for 83 days. In early May, Nixon announced the mining of North Vietnamese ports. The same night as his announcement, a hastily-called candlelight march in Ho Chi Minh Park, starting with only 200-300 people, grew to thousands as they marched through Berkeley. During the night, people tore down the fence around People's Park with their bare hands, a police car was overturned and burned and skirmishing with police lasted into the morning hours. There were few mass actions from fall 1972 until spring 1973. During the summer of 1972 the April Coalition worked 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 were later overturned in the courts or watered down. In the fall of 1972, the Black Student Union (BSU) mobilized against the absorption of the Black Studies Department into the regular academic College of Letters and Science. The department had been won as part of the Ethnic Studies Division during the Third World Strike. A BSU led boycott only lasted for a quarter and after the defeat, the chancellor also closed the Research Institute on Human Relations (among different races), which had also been gained in the Third World Strike. During the school year, radical students from the Education Liberation Front formed alternative discussion sections for large social science classes. Members of the alternative sections would study together and challenge the professor's "apolitical education" and the whole content of the course during lecture.

Third World Strikes

During winter quarter in 1974, the Third World and Women's Council (TWWC) initiated a series of forums, demonstrations, press conferences and lobbying of university, state and federal officials with a plan to institute university affirmative action programs. The plan was also designed to recruit, admit and graduate Third World students.

The TWWC was also involved in the Left Alliance (LA), a coalition formed to seize power in the ASUC and Graduate Assembly. LA held power for 2 years doing significant work to get affirmative action as well as creating the Primer, a consumer publication with ratings of professors and classes.

In the fall of 1974, TWWF, ELF, LA and sociology professor Harry Edwards formed the October Coalition to oppose cutbacks in Ethnic