

# welcome.

**So you think you know who we are:** dirty-ganja-smoking-dreadlocked-anarchist-hippies who like to run things by Consensus (even though we all objected to at least one word in this sentence). We couldn't agree on an introduction (none of the ones submitted had the right energy) so we lit some incense, sang some songs and meditated on it. We decided that instead of using this space to dictate our opinions - that's what the rest of the guide does anyway - we would use it to tell you how we put this guide together.

**STEP 1.** We got a group of disgruntled students and community members together.

**STEP 2.** We emailed everyone we knew and asked them to submit articles or art.

**STEP 3.** No one responded. We re-emailed everyone we knew and asked them to submit articles or art.

**STEP 4.** We posted all of the articles to a wiki and began to edit.

**STEP 5.** Half of our collective left for Mexico. The other half panicked.

**STEP 6.** We downloaded Scribus, an open source layout program, and spent a gazillion million hours laying out the articles for print, and there are still spelling errors.

**STEP 7.** We printed the guide ourselves (by hand!) at the all-volunteer Bay Area Alternative Press.

HEY LOOK! WHOA! We told you how we put the guide together and there's still hella room... Apparently we ARE going to share our political opinions and tell you what motivated us to write this guide.

**We feel that there is currently a disconnect** between how the University currently functions and how it would need to function in order to serve the social, environmental, spiritual and psychological needs of its students, faculty, staff and community members. Currently it operates like a machine instead of an organism. A machine has separate, inanimate and unchanging mechanical parts that were created separately and serve fundamentally distinct purposes. An organism is also composed of many parts but they are alive, constantly changing and function interdependently. Our University currently operates as an economic machine. Students, taxpayers and corporations pay money for job training and research. Departments exist in isolated enclaves, rarely interacting with one another, and the courses offered by many of these departments treat students (often only known by their student ID numbers) as isolated units. They are evaluated numerically and expected to race through the system as efficiently as possible in order to get corporate jobs. What if the University was, instead, structured like an ecosystem where the rains of wisdom watered the diverse thirst of its community for meaning, connection and self-empowerment? **What would it take to transition the University from its current condition to its glorious future?**

**Hmmm... let us know what you think.** Our website is a wiki, so visit [www.caldisorientation.org](http://www.caldisorientation.org) and edit or post articles. We'd also love for you to get involved in any or all of the steps toward making the 2009 guide: contact us at [collective@caldisorientation.org](mailto:collective@caldisorientation.org).

**Love and Rage,**

**the Disorientation Collective.**



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There's more articles and links for these articles in the online version, [caldisorientation.org](http://caldisorientation.org). It's a wiki, so you can write your own articles... and maybe we/you will publish them next year! If you want to help publish, contact us at [collective@caldisorientation.org](mailto:collective@caldisorientation.org).

Everything here is copylefted unless otherwise noted, so use whatever isn't credited however you want. Most of the articles were written collectively. Thanks to everyone who contributed, including adam, adam, alexis, alfred, amanda, annie, ayr, b, brittany, elon, houston, jerlina, joel, keith, lauren, lee, the elves of lothlorien, marcella, marcelo, marisa, matthew, pancho, paul, peter, rebecca, sharita, and will. Many thanks to BAAP and yerik and technical wizards Kifle and Alfredo... but any inky fingerprints are our own. Inspiration and content sprung from the Barrington Collective and the UCSC DisO crew... and more people that we forgot!

# Ohlone: 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. 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, entered into Mission Dolores between the years of 1777 and 1787; either voluntarily or by violent force.

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## 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

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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 the mistreatment of 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, general 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 arms, at Mission Dolores. Indigenous resistance combined efforts with runaways and natives from villages that had been taken 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.

**T**he *Ohlone Way*, by Malcolm Margolin, shows you their villages, shellmounds, and herds of antelope. Another glimpse of Native American life is given by Thomas Jefferson Mayfield in *Adopted by Indians*, who was raised by a Choinumne tribe in the 1850's amongst the still-plentiful swamps and marshes of the Central Valley.

Today, the Bay Street Mall in Emeryville sits atop an Ohlone Shellmound burial ground. Long thought to have been destroyed, the Shellmound was rediscovered during construction. Despite protest, construction continued, and the artifacts and remains were covered over once again. There is currently a small park as a memorial to the Shellmound. For a movie on this history, check out [shellmoundthemovie.com](http://shellmoundthemovie.com)

The Ohlone peoples' struggle continues. Federal forces, backed by so-called "experts", refuse to acknowledge the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe and deny the few surviving members official recognition. The government's negligent treatment of the tribe is based upon incorrect or misguided findings about the various subgroups collectively known as the "Ohlone". They have gone as far as to declare the tribe "extinct", refusing to recognize a people whose members have served the United States in both World Wars. Meanwhile, the UC continues to distort evidence of burial grounds at sites set for construction (see page 4). For the tribe's views on the issue visit [muwekma.org](http://muwekma.org)



Image: San Mateo County Office of Education



# A People's History of People's Park

Lying just east of Telegraph between Haste and Dwight, People's Park has a turbulent and inspiring history. What is today a green community space was in early 1969 just a muddy parking lot.

The site that is now People's Park was acquired by the University in 1967, with the plan to convert it into student housing or parking. However, after demolishing the buildings on the site, the space sat an empty eyesore, so in April 1969 community members decided to turn it into a park.

The hundreds of people worked hard putting down sod, building a children's playground, and planting trees were excited to be doing something for themselves. Working without a master plan, those who showed up on April 20 and over the ensuing weeks simply helped out as they wanted to: building a playground, a pond, planting trees, or providing music or food. From the start the ideal was one of "user development" – the people were building the park for themselves, without the direction of the university or city planners. Seizing the land from the University for legitimate public use was and is in the spirit of the park.

Reception to the park was generally good: students, residents, and merchants were pleased with the community efforts to improve the area. In a campus referendum held at the time, Berkeley students voted 12,719 to 2,175 in favor of keeping the park. On May 6, the Chancellor promised that nothing would be done without warning.

Despite this promise, early in the morning of May 15, 250 police officers were sent in, tearing up plants and building an 8-foot chain link fence around the park. Governor Ronald Reagan told the SF Chronicle that morning that "If there has to be a bloodbath, then let's get it over with." Angered at the sudden break in negotiations, several thousand people gathered at noon on Sproul Plaza in what became a rally against the fence. When police cut the sound system in the middle of the rally, a spontaneous march down Telegraph towards the park began.

As the crowd reached People's Park and swelled to 6000 people, someone in the crowd opened a fire hydrant, and rocks were thrown at the police (in full riot gear) as they attempted to shut it off. The police responded by firing tear gas into the crowd. The crowd did not disperse, and 800 more police from surrounding districts were called in. Some officers resorted to firing shotguns loaded with 00 buckshot, which hit two rooftop bystanders, killing James Rector and blinding Alan Blanchard. As the crowd dispersed, police pursued and continued firing, leaving hundreds with gunshot wounds.

The day after the shootings, despite the opposition of the City Council, 3,000 National Guard troops were called in to occupy Berkeley. A curfew was imposed and a ban on public assembly was put into force. On May 21, several thousand gathered on Sproul Plaza for a memorial Rector's memorial. Suddenly, the National Guard surrounded the crowd with bayonets, preventing anyone from leaving, and

donned their gas masks. Helicopters overhead sprayed the helpless crowd with CS tear gas.

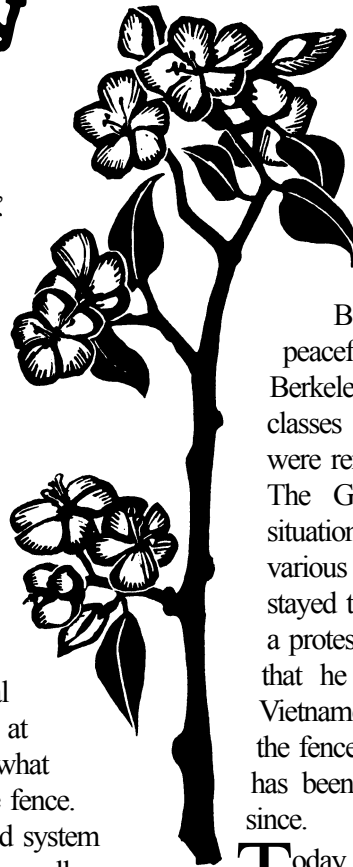
Berkeley students and residents were outraged at the continuing occupation of the city. 30,000 people (almost 30% of

Berkeley's population) staged a peaceful march, and 20% of the Berkeley faculty were boycotting classes until the Guard and the fence were removed, but the fence stayed up. The Guard eventually left and the situation began to cool down. Despite various attempts to remove the fence, it stayed there until May 1972. Following a protest against Nixon's announcement that he would mine the main North Vietnamese port, protestors tore down the fence and recreated People's Park. It has been controlled by the people ever since.

Today People's Park still lives the ideal of user development. It is home to an organic garden, several yearly festivals, and is used by many community groups as a site for free food distribution, concerts, and meetings. Every year people from all over the world come to visit the park whose story inspired them.

Ever since the park's inception, the university has tried to regain control of People's Park, and the Park's supporters have organized to defend it. Just in the last year, the university unilaterally bulldozed the compost bins and repeatedly tore out the long-standing Free Box each time it was rebuilt, even threatening to arrest the volunteers for "vandalism".

At the urging of residents unhappy with the park, the University paid an "ideas" firm \$100,000 to conduct a study on the park. After nine months – and very little time actually spent in the park – they recommended a top-down redesign, eliminating many of the park's most established programs, like Food not Bombs. Supporters in the park oppose this. All sides hope that dialogue will allow the park to survive as an example of participatory democracy – following the Park motto "everyone gets a blister".



Building the park, 1969.

# Save the Memorial Oak Grove!

**H**ave you ever sat underneath a beautiful canopy of trees with the solid living wood of a Coast Live Oak pressed gently against your back, and meditated while beams of sunlight caressed your face? It's a truly beautiful experience — and one that the Save the Oaks Campaign is trying to keep alive for generations to come.

Plat Lux, “let there be light” - is the motto of the University of California. But its Latin etymology renders the meaning accessible only to a small handful of Western-educated people. In essence, it stands for “let there be light for a few.” Unfortunately, this has been the attitude of the University of California toward the beloved Memorial Oak Grove.

Back in May 2006, the university announced plans to construct a new athletic training facility to serve the needs of Cal's student athletes. This was to take place upon a mature grove of 42 native trees including Oaks, Deodars, and Redwoods. Adjacent to the Memorial Stadium on Piedmont Ave., the woodland has been enjoyed by generations of Berkeleyans, who love it for many different reasons. Some find this Urban Forest to be a special place to just relax and enjoy life. Native Americans have reason to believe that the grove is an Ohlone burial ground. Veterans view the grove as a sacred part

of the Memorial to those who perished in the First World War, which includes the stadium and the surrounding park. During his weekly Canyon Walks, Prof. Ignacio Chapela explained that the grove is a wildlife corridor — Red Foxes and other critters have been spotted scampering through the grove.

Inspired by Julia Butterfly Hill's famous two-year-long treesit to save a Redwood Tree, local indigenous leader Zachary RunningWolf and his friends Jess Walsh, Ayr, and several other Berkeley activists got wind of Cal's plans and decided to experiment with a treesit as a way of saving this urban forest. Equipped with carabineers, harnesses, and their inner light of hope, they scaled the trees before dawn on December 2nd, 2006 — the morning of the “Big Game.” Soon after it was revealed that the remains of 18 Native Americans were unearthed when UC blew up the hill to build the stadium, a fact which UC acknowledged in their Environmental Impact Report, meaning the Oak Grove sits atop a Native burial ground! This realization recommitted the treesit community to defend this sacred site and also reaffirmed that defending the earth and Native American rights go hand in hand. Now in its second year, and the longest-running US urban treesit ever, the Grove has attracted over 300 treesitters (including students) and has garnered media coverage spanning from the New York Times to the Hindustani Times. The treesitters have successfully raised public concern about the University's contradictory practices of addressing the needs of athletes at the expense of the well being of the diverse life-systems that the public still expects it to serve.

Just like spotted owls are an indicator species of the health of an ecosystem, the treesitters see themselves as an indicator species of the health of this public university. They see the demolition of a local healthy ecosystem that was free and open to the public to be replaced by a concrete gymnasium as yet more poison in the well. But even as the poison manifests in different forms - corporatization of research, privatization of public knowledge, conflicts of interest, ecological devastation, war profiteering, nuclear weapons development (pg. 18), and now British Petroleum (pg. 18) - it consistently performs the same function. The poison

blows out the light of creativity, cooperation, wisdom, and compassion for the diverse yet interdependent forms of life that create our University community. This poison, embodied in the motto “let there be light (for a few)” requires the destruction, absorption and exclusive reallocation of light from the infinitely diverse life-system at large to a select few, as if this light were a scarce resource.

So a young woman and a Native American elder scaled a tree to mount a David and Goliath battle against this theft of light. Since the sit began, thousands of supporters have brought their own light to the grove to help sit in



**more info at [saveoaks.com](http://saveoaks.com)  
or feed the treesitters,  
Sundays @ 2pm**

the trees, support on the ground, prepare food, offer warm beds to weary treesitters, provide legal council, play music, make friends, and become inspired by the “treevolutionary” spirit.

**S**tudents have played a big role in the campaign from day one, organizing petitions, rallies, and nonviolent direct action trainings. On September 14th 2007, 34 students were arrested for climbing over the first fence the University erected around the grove, in protest of its being closed to the public.

**Rich people in the hills, folks who were houseless, activists - people of all background gathered in The Oak Grove, a "Free and Forever Wild" space where money mean nothing and humanity meant everything.**

of the Memorial to those who perished in the First World War, which includes the stadium and the surrounding park. During his weekly Canyon Walks, Prof. Ignacio Chapela explained that the grove is a wildlife corridor — Red Foxes and other critters have been spotted scampering through the grove.

Cal could have chosen to spread its

Before they were hauled away, students held a drum circle in front of confused-looking police officers, and conducted a consensus-based meeting despite a fence separating the students from each other.

As of January, 2008, there are two fences topped with barbed wire that enclose the grove. Security guards, whose hours are being scaled back in order to deny them benefits such as

1) Whether or not the UC Regents properly studied alternative locations (Maxwell Family Field, the most obvious alternative, was not studied, suggesting that UC's Environmental Impact Report was "rigged" to support a pre-determined outcome);

2) Whether or not the new training facility would constitute an "addition or alteration" to the stadium (if it does, it would probably violate the 1972 state seismic law, which limits "additions or alterations" to less than 50 percent of the value of the existing structure).

Meanwhile, the treesitters continue to live in the grove. (They've vowed to stay put until Cal chooses a new location for the gym, no matter how Miller rules.) Each night they are bombarded by the artificial light of generator-powered flood lights. These loud and obnoxious concentrations of artificial light are currently the signature of our University. The treesitters' light shines from within, organically and abundantly - indeed, some treesitters talk about experiences of healing and spiritual transformation during their time at the grove. Theirs is the signature of an alternative movement to "shed light" on and within all members of the University and Berkeley community.

As the treesitters are fond of saying, "We can have old trees and new gyms." **Let there be light for everyone!**

**Stolen Bones** - In October 2007, Chancellor Birgeneau had to answer to a group of disenfranchised Native American activists and UC faculty members after a controversial Hearst Museum decision ignored requests by 8 Native nations to return at least 13,000 ancestral remains to their rightful tribal owners. After an unjust shift in legislation kicked out tribal representatives from the museum's democratic process, UC continues to harbor the bones. Tribal leaders have said that, "UC Berkeley doesn't give a damn about native people living today" and that the university refuses to acknowledge the spiritual importance of the bones. The largest body of Native Americans, the National Congress of American Indians, has condemned UC for human rights abuses. For more info and to get involved go to [nagpra-ucb.blogspot.com](http://nagpra-ucb.blogspot.com)



The Berkeley community delivers water to the treesitters.

## **"We can have old trees and new gyms!"**

health care, are stationed at the treesit 24 hours a day. By the end of November 2007, UC Berkeley had already spent \$367,000 on the fences and private security. Despite over 150 arrests and citations at the hands of the UCPD, the community has maintained a continuous positive presence, both in the trees and on the ground.

In the early days, the treesit acted as a magnet for community gatherings. Treesit supporters organized festivals and slumber parties, with art, music, cooking, creating, and even philosophy salons. One of the many amazing facets of the sit was the "radical community" that arose - rich people in the hills, folks who were houseless, activists; people of all background gathered in the grove, a "Free and Forever Wild" space where money mean nothing and humanity meant everything. Since the fence went up, it's been harder for such gatherings to take place. But as of this writing, every Sunday at 2pm at the grove the Berkeley Grandmothers for the Oaks show up to sing to the treesitters and send up food, water, and supplies. If you come by, bring some stuff to donate with you! Recently the cops have been arresting individuals for sending up food, but they don't arrest the grannies.

In addition to the treesit, three groups - City of Berkeley, the California Oak Foundation, and the Panoramic Hill Association - filed a lawsuit against UC. Presiding Judge Barbara Miller issued a preliminary injunction in January 2007 barring UC from cutting the trees, and a final decision is expected in early 2008. The lawsuit focuses on alleged violations of the California Environment Quality Act and the Alquist-Priolo Zoning Act. Two of the biggest issues in the lawsuit are:

## **Santa Cruz Sits**

From Berkeley to Santa Cruz, the art of the tree-sit is spreading. In November 2007, activists opposed to UCSC's Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) launched a tree-sit in redwoods near Science Hill. UCSC plans to develop the occupied site into a new Biomedical Sciences Facility. A rally drew hundreds of supporters, and a tense standoff with police, as supporters attempted to send up supplies. Police pepper sprayed the crowd and arrested at least four, but were unable to stop the students' momentum.

The Biomedical Sciences facility is part of the University's plan to destroy 120 acres of forest. The building would have no allotted classroom space despite overcrowded classes. But it would have room for live animal experimentation, which includes such practices as food/air deprivation and non-anesthetized surgery. Housing biotechnology and nanotechnology research, the building demonstrates how the LRDP marks a clear shift from UCSC's commitment to undergraduate liberal arts education to more lucrative programs funded by large corporations. Following the trend of privatizing public universities, students are paying more for education and receiving less.

Critics say the planned addition of 4,500 full-time students is irresponsible given the existing shortage of resources. They cite overcrowded classrooms, overworked teaching assistants, and dissatisfied faculty as signs that the UCSC has already exceeded its capacity.

The Santa Cruz tree-sit has become home to vibrant gatherings of students. Take a trip down to UCSC to camp out with them! Learn more at [www.frdpresistance.org](http://www.frdpresistance.org)

# URBAN AGRICULTURE AT BERKELEY

Are you looking for a place in the city to sink your hands into rich, dark soil? Do you want to learn to grow your own food, herbs or flowers? Do you believe that sustainable agriculture is a vital component to a healthy world? Check out the Student Organic Garden (SOG) or the Gill Tract.

Two blocks from campus, at Virginia and Walnut, the SOG is an oasis of life in the midst of concrete. The garden has served as an urban agricultural classroom for thousands of students in its 35-year history, and to this day remains student-managed with no university funding. Various community service projects have been facilitated through the garden, including projects for youth employment and food production for homeless shelters. The university also uses the site to teach ESPM 117 - Urban Agriculture, as well as the student-run Organic Gardening DeCal.

The Gill Tract is the largest area of urban agricultural land remaining in the Bay Area, located on San Pablo at the Berkeley/Albany border. The Gill Tract was once the hub of flourishing research activity by the former Division of Biological Control. Research focused on integrated or ecologically-based pest management, which uses an understanding of ecological relations between "pests" and their naturally occurring predators as a means of managing pest populations in agriculture. By avoiding the use of harmful chemical pesticides, these solutions are not only environmentally friendly but also more appropriate for smaller farmers due to their low cost.

Over the years, there has been a continuous struggle against the University to keep the SOG and Gill Tract alive. In the mid 1980s, students lost half of the SOG, their solar greenhouse, and were banned from keeping animals on the site. In 1999 the University Planning Department covertly handed the garden over to the East Bay Municipal Utilities District for the construction of a large pumping station. In response, the students organized a difficult but ultimately successful campaign to save the remainder of the garden from extinction.

Similarly, as the influence of agrochemical corporations on the University grew in the 1970s, research agendas shifted away from integrated pest

management, and towards a capital-intensive agro-industrial production model. This shift happened at the expense of the needs of small farmers, the environment and the public - those whom the original Gill Tract land-grant was intended to serve. Faculty that did not acquiesce to this new agenda were slowly forced out the University, while the Division of Biological Control has been entirely eliminated.

But the struggle to maintain both resources for the public good continues. The SOG Association works to preserve and promote the garden, and is as active as ever. Those who contribute to the garden become farmers, teachers, landscape architects, permaculturists, and community gardeners. All students are invited to work in the garden and to help us keep it growing for the next generation!

While most of its greenhouses and laboratories have been long abandoned, research in sustainable agricultural practices continues today at the Gill Tract, albeit on a greatly reduced scale. A handful of students in ESPM

118 carry out sustainable agriculture research at the Gill Tract each fall,

but the majority of the land has now been planted with monocultural corn to research plant genetics. Recently, the

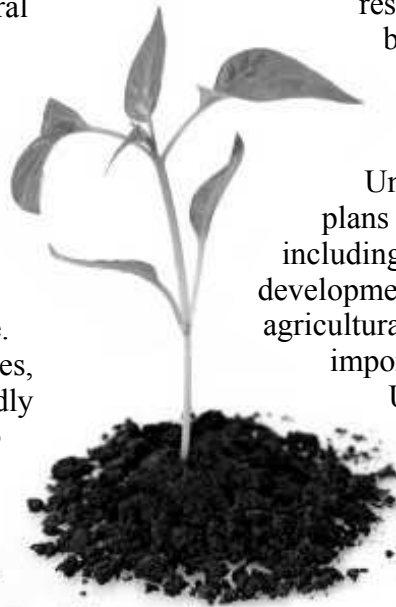
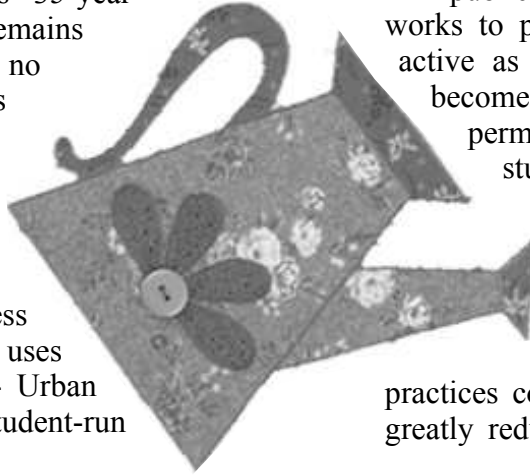
University has been considering plans to develop the Gill Tract, including leasing it for commercial development. At a time when sustainable agricultural practices are becoming more important and popular than ever, the

University is choosing to abandon this once flourishing educational resource in favor of profit.

See [plants.berkeley.edu](http://plants.berkeley.edu) for more info! Open garden hours at the SOG are

Sundays 1-5pm. If you love to

garden, you should also check out the volunteer gardens at People's Park, Berkeley Youth Alternatives at Bancroft and Bonar, or the gardens at Woolsey and Sacramento.



## Environmental Groups on Campus!

UC Berkeley maintains a list of environmental student groups on campus, working on issues from renewable energy to recycling: [bie.berkeley.edu/studentorgs](http://bie.berkeley.edu/studentorgs)



# THE Albany Bulb

Jutting out into the Bay by the Albany Hill is the nearest piece of post-modern wild land to Berkeley. Part temporary autonomous zone, part off-leash dog park, part autorevegetative experiment, the Albany Bulb is home to fennel forests, jutting concrete tumbles, wild rebar tangle sculptures, skunks, owls, curlews, and vividly color-splashed murals. In many ways it is a free space, an embodied outlet of creativity and a place to make firey noise late into the night. It is a place to take refuge from the rectilinear city, perched atop its crumbled body.

The Bulb used to be rich mudflats, but in 1963, the City of Albany awarded a contract to a previously small dump to dispose of construction debris, which they (illegally) supplemented with plant debris. There was opposition almost immediately, but not until 1987, after more than 10 years of litigation, was the landfill released back to nature's whim.

Since then, whatever plants and animals were able to establish took over. The Bulb's flora today is a collection of every hardy, adaptable plant that people ever brought to this city, with a few similarly-minded native plants mixed in. Acacia from Africa rub shoulders with eucalyptus from Australia and date palms from the Middle East. South African sourgrass grows amongst European fennel and our own California Poppy. The Bay has not forgotten that it is the original proprietor of the land, and it laps constantly at the Bulb's edges, creating mudflats rich with shorebirds and wetland plants.

A community of people also established themselves in makeshift shelters at the Bulb. Artists followed, working with whatever the tides and storms brought in. In 1999, the people living there were removed, and their village was destroyed, a story told in the movie *Bums' Paradise*. The public art survived, and continues to this day. Some people say that the art should be seen in a museum. Others say that it already is. All agree that the art is alive, an inseparable part of the soul of the Bulb.

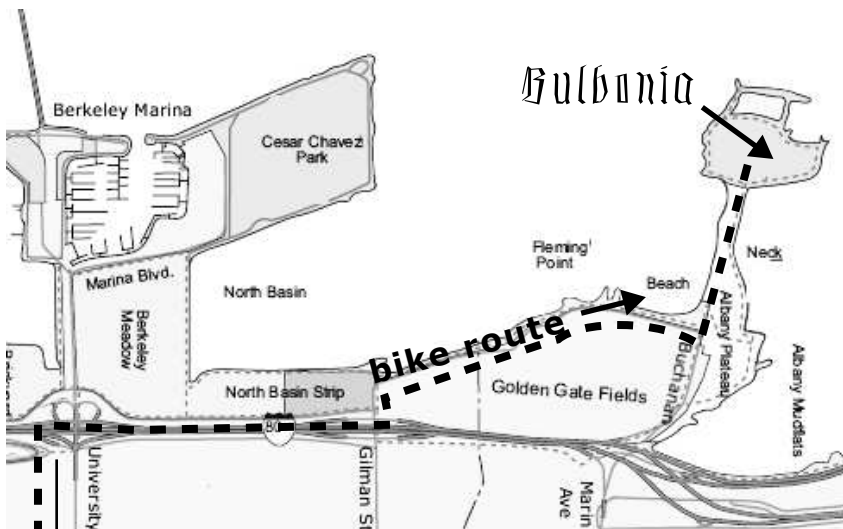
The future of the Bulb is still uncertain. Although a recent attempt to build a ultra-ritzey mall in place of the racetrack was recently beaten back, there are still many eyes on the pricey real estate that it occupies. The Bulb itself is scheduled to become part of the growing Eastshore State Park in an indetermined number of years. Only time and active public participation will



© by flickr:lalex93

tell: will the Bulb become one more overmanaged expression of the rift between today's City and Mother Nature? Or will it continue to evolve as an organic expression of development from below, finding new ways to welcome nature into the City?

**In the meantime, come make it your own.**



**H**OW TO GET THERE: by bike, get to the bike bridge at the end of Addison St, by the water. Cross it, then head north on the bike path along the bay. When it ends at Gilman St., zig left over the racetrack's hill, through the parking lot, down the hill. By other transit, find your way to the dead end of Buchanan St. in Albany, on the bay side of the freeway. Walk towards the ocean, and explore.



# Energy Biosciences:

the wrong solution to the right problem  
and the corporate invasion of Cal

## WHAT'S THIS ENERGY BIOSCIENCES INSTITUTE?

The Energy Biosciences Institute (or EBI) was created by the largest deal in US history between a corporation and a university. In February 2007, BP (formerly British Petroleum) announced that it would commit \$500 million to establish a center for biotechnology research jointly with UCB, the Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The main focus of the research center will be “next-generation biofuels”, which are being touted as the solution to global warming, but the center would also research biotech to increase fossil fuel extraction.

The EBI will introduce onto campus a large, sealed-off, private research lab for BP (in Morgan Hall at first), a base for 50 BP employees to work closely with university researchers, looking to develop the technologies with the most money-making potential. BP will get first pick of any new technologies — and it will also decide what gets researched, as it has as many seats on the governing bodies as all of the academic partners combined.

When people got wind of the deal, opposition quickly mounted, and the university went on the defensive. Students organized teach-ins, discussions, and public demonstrations involving symbolic “oil spills” made of molasses and rainwater. Faculty members denounced the deal in public, and brought a motion in the Academic Senate. Their motion was defeated by an opposing faction who defined “academic freedom” as the university's “right” to make any research deal with any bad actor, at any scale. However, EBI opponents quickly won the battle of public perception. Chancellor Birgeneau switched from talking about “this generation's moon shot” to saying that the EBI wasn't all that big, or that groundbreaking, really. The media reported the deal as “controversial” and questioned how much influence big corporations should have in public universities. However, the university did not back down.

The BP/Berkeley contract was signed in November 2007, but opposition continues, particularly to the planned building it is to occupy in Strawberry Canyon — only one of many the Lawrence Berkeley Labs plans to build over the next decade.

## NEXT-GENERATION BIOFUELS?

Most folks these days know about biodiesel and ethanol, two proposed plant-based substitutes for gasoline in our cars. The theory is that they are carbon-neutral fuels, since plants are part of the global carbon cycle — the carbon released when

they burn was taken up from the atmosphere by the plant, so no net carbon is released. But remember: plants need land to grow. Biodiesel sold in Europe was recently calculated to be responsible for ten times more carbon than gasoline, since Indonesian rainforest is being razed to plant oil palms to meet the increased demand. This illustrates a fundamental problem with any plant-based fuel: planting fuel crops will compete economically with other uses of the land, reducing the amount of land for native habitat — and for food. By any estimate, the amount of land we'd need to replace our fossil fuel consumption with a plant-based fuel would be huge, putting first-world consumption in direct competition with third-world bellies and ecosystems.

Already the increased demand for biofuels is causing increased food prices around the world (mostly due to the use of corn for ethanol) and intense deforestation in Brasil (for sugar cane), Indonesia (for oil palm), and other places.

The proposed solution to all these problems is the promised “next-generation biofuels”, which are still far enough out of reach that all kinds of wonderful things can be said about them. Foremost is the idea of “cellulosic ethanol”, which will be made by genetically engineered microbes out of the inedible portions of plants, supposedly removing the pressure on the world's food supply. Even if the technology comes to fruition, the dangers of releasing into the world those microbes engineered to digest cellulose are obvious, and only the most starry-eyed would claim that we'll be able to keep consuming as much energy as we currently do without continuing global ecological disaster.

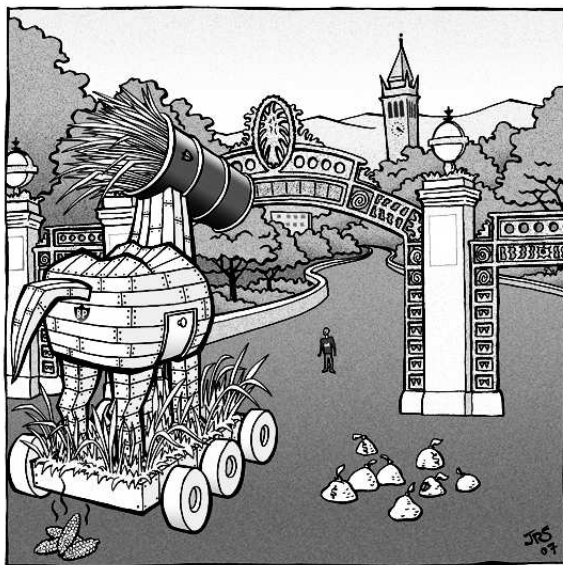
However, this is precisely what UC Berkeley researchers will be working on, under the direction of BP — a technological “solution” that trivializes the social and ecological realities of the situation. The researchers will do high-profile, high-budget

research to “save the world”, BP will get to greenwash its image and possibly glean very lucrative patents, and the rest of us get no voice and business as usual, while support for research into real alternatives, like sustainable agriculture, dries up.

## TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS

UC Berkeley has a long history of providing technological “solutions” to major world problems. The best-known example was supposed to end all wars: the nuclear bomb. Pushers of the EBI strove to highlight this connection, drawing parallels between the Manhattan project and the EBI's future research.

Today's biofuel boom is a reaction to one specific crisis that we are facing: global warming. Industrialized biofuels are one



Beware of big oil bearing gifts.

proposed way to get around that particular crisis, but even if they help reduce carbon emissions, as envisioned they will likely worsen many other crises associated with industrialized agriculture: global economic inequality, deforestation, topsoil depletion, soil salinization, loss of biodiversity, and water pollution. Industrialized biofuels will not threaten the profits of agroindustry, the auto industry... or of BP, if they control the technology.

Throwing our weight and resources at this particular capital-intensive solution diverts attention and funding from other solutions that address the root causes of the crisis, like decreasing consumption and localizing agriculture. BP is not interested in funding research that will allow or even encourage people to drive less. Nor will technology that allows small farming communities to become energy-independent allow them to continue to profit.

### DEMOCRACY AND RESEARCH

The BP/Berkeley deal follows on the heels of an equally controversial one: the 1998 Novartis/Berkeley deal, in which a Swiss biotechnology company invested \$25 million in UCB's Plant and Microbial Biology department, in exchange for first right to negotiate licenses to a wide range of that department's discoveries and inventions. Biologist Ignacio Chapela, an outspoken opponent of that deal, was ejected from the university, and had to fight for reinstatement (see the online article for details). When Professor Tyrone Hayes of Integrative Biology found that a Novartis product causes frogs to be born hermaphrodites, the company (renamed Syngenta) reportedly tried to buy him off and harassed him to stop him from completing his research and then to keep it from being published.

In 2004, an independent review of the Novartis deal was commissioned by the university's faculty and paid for by the university. That review recommended that the university "avoid industry agreements that involve complete academic units or large groups of researchers." The university's administration has never explained why that recommendation has been disregarded in the EBI deal, or conceded to any sort of democratic participation.

The EBI is the size of a Berkeley department, and it clearly will shift the balance of research at the university towards high-tech entrepreneurial approaches to climate issues and away from small-scale community-oriented approaches and reduction. It represents the shape of things to come at Berkeley: more "public-private partnerships", more product development and for-profit research, and less accountability to the public interest. Since the issues involved in the deal

involve the overall direction of the university, the decisions should be made by democratic deliberation among all the affected parties, not rammed through "at warp speed" (Vice Chancellor Beth Burnside's words) by a few excited administrators with dollar signs in their eyes.

In fact, since the BP/Berkeley partnership represents a clear choice of one vision of the planet's future over another, it is part of a much larger deliberation that must involve all of us on this planet. The EBI's technology and market research will further a future of global corporate consumer car culture for the lucky and deprivation and wage slavery for the rest — and actual slavery for some, as is found on some Brazilian ethanol plantations today. Another world has always been possible, an explicitly egalitarian, democratic, just and sustainable one. We can bring that future into existence, but only through the kind of public participation that has arisen in the World Social Forums, the globalization protests of 1999, 2000, and 2001, and the stunning outbursts of defiant self-determination recently seen in Bolivia, Argentina and Oaxaca.

### CLIMATE JUSTICE

As the changing climate transforms from a fringe issue to a global

economic crisis and corporations and governments scramble to seize control of the new energy economy, "climate justice" movements are sprouting around the world. Landless peasants organizing against slave labor on sugar-cane plantations that produce Brazilian ethanol, South Africans fighting to keep communal land from being taken for biofuel production, and Brits sitting in to stop a new runway at Heathrow airport are all part of the same movement: it is now clear that while the climate crisis is an environmental issue, what we do about it is a global justice issue. Like the Dineh (Navajo), Brazilians, South Africans and others fighting to prevent global corporate energy projects from destroying their communities, the Berkeley students and faculty who have organized against the EBI are defending our scholarly community against an attempt to destroy our cooperative, public-spirited search for knowledge in order to mine — for BP's profit — the shared expertise, intelligence and goodwill that we have created together. It is our responsibility — and a never-to-be-repeated opportunity — to create a sustainable and just new world, and corporations that have spent the last century promoting internal combustion, plotting the overthrow of foreign countries, and investing in propaganda to discredit climate change research can only stand in our way. (as BP has — see the online version of this article for links)

See [www.stopbp-berkeley.org](http://www.stopbp-berkeley.org) for more information.



The sticky mess at California Hall.

# Which Union Was That Again?

Almost all UC Berkeley employees - from cooks to clerical staff, police to librarians, groundskeepers to graduate students, and janitors to lecturers - are represented by one of the seven unions on campus. A new student at Berkeley might be confused by the many union acronyms. Given Berkeley's terrible track record with its employees, these acronyms are likely to show up on t-shirts and signs at some point. Workers depend on these unions to stand up for their rights.

Since a 1979 state law, all UC workers are entitled to organize themselves, elect a system wide union based on their type of work, and then bargain collectively with the administration. Since then, the only major category of UC employees which elected not to bargain collectively was tenure-track professors, or faculty. Professors, given some representation in the Academic Senate, were lobbied heavily by UC administrators not to unionize, who claimed that professors already had a governance role and would not gain by collectively bargaining for their rights. Although the protections of tenure have provided some of these workers considerable security, many professors feel the decision not to organize has left their ranks in a weaker, more divided position.

As Cal students, labor decisions have a huge impact on the quality of our education. Many departments at Berkeley, due to constraints on the number of tenure-track faculty they are allowed to hire, have in the past decades increasingly hired lecturers — often professionals in fields like architecture or biology — to teach hands-on classes and standard lectures. Lecturers, along with the highly-educated librarians who organize and provide access to the school's dense collections, deeply enrich the undergraduate experience. Nonetheless, the UC administration has repeatedly fought to undermine their job security and compensation.



In the early 1980's, most lecturers were hired for 8 years and then laid off, regardless of job performance, and their positions filled anew. UC-AFT, in its very first negotiations, was able to put an end to this practice of "churning", securing a review at the end of six year's employment and the possibility to earn indefinite three year reappointments. The UC administration, continued to illegally "churn" its lecturers at Berkeley and Davis alike, and

was found in violation of its contract and fair labor laws multiple times in the late 80s, 90's, and early 2000's. In its last contract negotiation, UC-AFT succeeded — after few-day strikes on many

The East Bay have long had some of the most highly organized workforces in the country, with very high union membership rates. As far back as the 19th century, powerful unions in the area led campaigns against police and corporate brutality, against racial and gender discrimination, and for a peace-oriented American foreign policy. Today, the East Bay is serving as a major starting point for the national organizing efforts of the International Workers of the World, a progressive union based on direct worker democracy. In Berkeley, many workers have organized themselves in recent years through the IWW, including those at Metro Lighting, Landmark Shattuck Cinemas, and both companies who pick up and transport recycling in Berkeley.



campuses and solidarity protests from many students — in winning a peer review component for performance evaluations, and replaced the 3-year reappointment system with a "continuing" appointment system, so that high quality teachers do not have to reapply for their jobs every three years.

The UC administration claims that librarians receive salaries similar or better to those at other major research libraries — callously ignoring the local cost of living. In fact, Berkeley librarians have long been paid considerably lower salaries than those in the California State University and community college system. Through UC-AFT, librarians have won biannual evaluations for raises, standardized advancement procedures, and peer evaluations. However, for their next contract, the administration has proposed "pay scales", lowering minimum wages and giving management more power to arbitrarily set wages, and wants to reduce the power of librarian peer review councils. This has outraged many librarians and swelled the ranks of the union.

In the past few years, service workers at Berkeley have struggled hard for a livable wage, fair treatment, and a contribution to health care and pensions from their employer. Cal's custodians and dining workers, among others in the AFSCME union, were getting paid \$5 to \$10 dollars less per hour on average than those at other East Bay campuses. After the UC administration claimed repeatedly it didn't have the money for even a \$1.75 an hour raise for all Berkeley service workers, AFSCME lobbied the



**continued on pg. 31**

Union	Represents	Members (UC-wide)
AFSCME: American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees 3299	Custodians and other service employees	7,000
UAW: United Auto Workers 2865	GSIs and other student academic workers	12,000
UPTE: Univ. Professional & Tech Employees-Communications Workers of America	Technical workers, health care workers	8,800
CUE: Coaition of University Employees	Clerical workers and administration officials	17,000
AFT: University Council - American Federation of Teachers	Non-tenure track lecturers, librarians	2,900
FUPOA: Federated University Police Officers Association	Police officers	227
IAFF: International Association of Fire Fighters	Fire fighters	44

# SEX IN THREE PARTS

Sex is a revolutionary act. Sex is an act of mutual aid. Sex is loving yourself, pleasuring your partner(s), having fun, and feeling wonderful. Sex unites body and mind, it is sheer presence. What brings you into the moment more than an orgasm? Unfortunately, sex often ends up being horribly mismanaged and not fun, or flat out fucked up, or explicitly an exercise in experiencing insecurity. To avoid this, it might help to keep these guidelines in mind.

**Part One:** Before you get to the salty, sweet bits of sex, there's the time between identifying someone you'd like to get with and the actual canoodling. In my experience, the main neurosis in this part comes from people not communicating openly with each other. If you're attracted to someone, there are two times when it's good to tell them how you're feeling: **1)** when you think they might return the favor, or **2)** when you're obsessing, and your crush is causing you anguish or ruining your friendship. Divulging your attraction minimizes the embarrassment factor inevitably involved for yourself and your potential smooch-ees. I suggest scripts like these: "I'd love to hang out with you for the third time this week. But I want you to know that I have carnal intentions toward you. How do you feel about that?" or "Can we make out, even though I'm not up for a serious relationship right now?" Notice that these are verbal representations of what is sometimes assumed to be a purely spontaneous, "you just know" kind of event. Don't get me wrong: I'm all for wordless goodness. Trouble is that moving in, lips puckered, can leave the recipient of your pucker with no smooth way to take a bit more time, to let you know that actually he has a boyfriend in Baltimore.

The pre-naked part can go wrong when your crush is purely one-sided. This is a non-consensual crush: the object of your affection is unaware of your interest, or uninterested, and you persist in interpreting their every action as proof of your excellent chances to someday soon nibble their earlobe. Which is why talking is good. The main point: you should refrain from projecting stuff on people you're into, you should communicate clearly, gently, and honestly with them, and you should make every effort to relinquish unrequited crushes. This is also the part where you go out and get tested for sexually transmitted infections.

**Part Two:** Next comes the sex part – in between there's probably kissing, groping, tingly goodness, and perhaps bare skin. Yay! But also, Yipes! What to do? Here I have three recommendations:

**1)** Don't base your sex on what you see in movies, or an abstract idea of what you should be doing. While a lot of the time the naked part is easy and fun, there is a fair chance that there'll be some awkwardness. Many of us tend to fall into patterns that are really pretty messed up. Rigidly heteronormative sex isn't fun, even for straight couples. Sometimes you find yourself in bed with someone who has a difficult or painful history with sex. Again communication is key - it doesn't have to be verbal, but it can be. Check with your partner(s) as you go, and be willing to shift what you're doing. Be receptive to your partner's behavior: if

they freeze up or if their eyes seem really distant, you need to check in. Also, communicate how you're feeling: if your partner turns out to be a massively tongueful kisser, and you prefer upper-lip subtle licking, demonstrate what you're into on them and request they try it. This is often a really hard thing to do - we're all willing to turn other people on, but often have a hard time asking them to change what or how they're doing things with/to us.

**2)** Be willing to stop explicitly sexual activities, even after they've started. If you've developed a hesitation, say so. If you're fine with kissing but not with nipple pinching, say so. If the person or people you're in bed with expresses a wish to stop an activity - for heaven's sake, stop! Remember, consent is a fully affirmative YES, not an ambiguous yes, or a well-not-really-but-ok-yes. Silence is not consent. And too intoxicated to consent is not consent.

**3)** Be willing to expand your horizons of what turns you on. If your new honey likes nothing better than going down on you, and you're not sure what you think about it, give it a shot. Or if she'd really like to try sex with a new strap-on in the shower, see if there's a place in your libido for that. Or if he's into role-plays, play along. If any of the potential activities are stretches for you, set up time limits: five minutes of cunnilingus, unless I tell you explicitly I want you to keep going. We stop with the strap on if the hot water runs out. But don't feel like you have to concede to something you feel uncomfortable with just because your partner wants to. And in general: Don't fall into the trap of assuming that sex is only sex if penetration happens, or if there are massive yelling orgasms – these are fine but unnecessary ingredients. The best sex comes with communication, an open mind, and being present in the moment. Finally, before any potentially fluid-exchange-y activities, you gotta talk about when the last time you got tested was and what sex you've had since then. This is never a hugely sexy conversation, but with practice, it'll become just another aspect of your erotics of talk. Regardless, latex = good.

**Part Three:** Especially if this was the first time you've hooked up with someone, the post-sex can be stressful. What are they thinking? When will you see each other again? This is a time to refrain from projecting and have open-conversation. You may have decided that you're not interested in any more hoo-ha, or that you're interested in lots more. In either case, ideally you'll let the person in question know where you're at - clearly, gently, and honestly. This conversation doesn't have to happen that night in bed, but post-sex communication can be satisfying as is part of the sex itself. Try not to make assumptions about how your partner is feeling. You should aim to reach a clear understanding of what's going on: **1)** You both want to keep having sex, and with each other (brilliant!) **2)** You want to and they don't (understand that you are wonderful anyway, and try not to argue too much with them) or they want to and you don't (be clear and firm, but not mean) **3)** Neither of you want to (also fine! Part civilly, and perhaps craft a friendship).




# Who Runs Our University? Meet "The Regents"

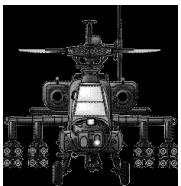
The UC has long been dominated by highly connected, wealthy Californian business people, political insiders, and lawyers appointed by the Governor as "Regents" who manage the entire UC system (and three national labs) during their 12-year term. 19 Regents are appointed (none has a PhD), and 7 are "ex officio" members (including public officials, the Governor, the UC President, and one student). Although CA's constitution says "The university shall be entirely independent of all political or sectarian influence & kept free therefrom in the appointment of its Regents," favoritism and financial ties pervade Governors' choices of Regents.



## Finance & Real Estate

Regent Russell Gould is VP of Wachovia, one of the country's largest banks, holding \$billions of loans from millions of students. Gould was appointed Regent by Schwarzenegger after he advised and campaigned for Schwarzenegger, and was also a top choice for the Gov's chief of staff.  Regent Judith Hopkinson gave \$145,000 to Gov. Davis, who appointed her Regent. Her company Ameriquest Capital specializes in predatory home mortgages, and also gave \$1.5m to Schwarzenegger. Real estate magnate and Democrat insider George Marcus gave \$215,000 to Davis before the Gov. appointed him a Regent.

## Military & Construction



Regent Eddie Island was Vice President for McDonnell Douglas, a major defense contractor that makes fighter jets, Apache helicopters, and other war tackle.

Regent Richard Blum has been milking us for years to feed his construction companies and five mansions. His wife, Diane Feinstein, on the Senate Subcommittee on Military Appropriations gave his URS and Perini corporations juicy Iraq contracts - only outdone by Blum himself once he was appointed Regent (after donating \$50,000 to Gov. Davis). He has given his pet companies hundreds of millions in unusual contracts, one of which is to level the Memorial Oaks Grove that students have been protecting for over a year (see article, pg. 4). After student protest, he divested from URS and tried to buy some good PR by throwing \$15 million at a hastily convened poverty research center - see, the children love Blum, he's a good guy!




## Media



Many of the same people shaping popular consciousness through mainstream media also control our university. Regent Sherry Lansing was CEO of Paramount Pictures for 12 years. Regent Norman Pattiz controls America's largest radio network - he gave \$300,000 to Gov. Davis who appointed him Regent. And Regent Monica Lozano is VP of Impremedia, which controls 75% of the Spanish-language news market in the US.

## Partisan Political Interests

Regent Gerald Parsky is an investment banker and influential Republican, and was Bush's main man in California, chairing the 2000 and 2004 CA Bush election committees.

 Parsky tapped his connections with the state's wealthy republican donors, and he also gave \$74,000 to Gov. Wilson before the Gov appointed him as Regent. Shortly after Parsky became a regent, he gave a \$250,000 no-bid contract to a Republican buddy that had just donated \$80,000 to Bush. Regent Paul Wachter is Schwarzenegger's money-man, and were business partners before Schwarzenegger's run for Governor. Wachter manages the blind trust into which all of Schwarzenegger's investments were liquidated when he became governor. Given Wachter and Schwarzenegger's buddy-buddy relationship it's hard to see how Wachter acts as an independent manager of the Governor's assets. Schwarzenegger's financial holdings were briefly and partially disclosed during the recall campaign in 2003. They revealed a financial empire of tens of millions of dollars invested in securities, private equity funds and over 100 business ventures, many in partnership with Wachter.

*UC conflict-of-interest coordinators are supposed review the Regents' statements of economic interests, which are required by the Political Reform Act of 1974 and can be viewed by making written public-records requests to UC offices in Oakland.*

UC holds about \$72 billion in its Retirement Plan, General Endowment Pool, and the Short Term Investment Pool. This UC money is heavily invested in the world's largest corporations, most irresponsible businesses, and major weapons manufacturers. Most infamous were investments (>\$3 billion) in companies doing business with the South African apartheid government in the 1980s (see the film "From Berkeley to Soweto"). The UC also once held and lost \$325.5 million in pension and endowment funds in telecom giant and mega-fraud MCI WorldCom Inc. Under student pressure to end state-sponsored genocide in Darfur, the University is currently liquidating investments in nine companies doing business with Sudan, though it's also taking BP's \$500 million (BP collaborates closely with genocide-supporting companies like PetroChina). See also [www.endowmentethics.org](http://www.endowmentethics.org)



# Democratizing the Regents: Past, Present & Future

**HISTORY** Ever since the UC was established in 1868, people have struggled and slowly democratized the University system. The original forms of governing the university were shaped by UC President and Skull & Bonesman, Daniel C. Gilman, who touted the elitist models of Michigan and Yale (where trustees appoint their personal friends as successors). And indeed Republican businessmen were appointed as the first UC Regents. In 1874, a coalition upset with corrupt state politics and a university astray decided to challenge the university's power structures. They lamented that Regents consisted of "merchants, lawyers, physicians and devines [sic]" and lacked any "practical and experienced educator" or any working class representative. The coalition proposed legislation to choose Regents through elections in each of California's districts. This legislation and a similar 1876 bill were defeated by the corrupt, elite-dominated state legislature. When CA's Constitution was revised a few years later in 1879, negotiators snuck an even stronger anti-democratic provision in at the last minute with little debate, establishing the current structure whereby the Governor selects most Regents.

The Regents continued to be challenged throughout the 1970s. Concerned citizens successfully pushed legislation to make the Regents' meetings public (1970), the Senate ratify the Governor's nominees (1972), and Regents' terms be reduced from 16 to 12 years (1974). Also in 1974, an advisory board was set up to review the governor's appointees and Regents were required to be "broadly reflective of the economic, cultural, and social diversity of the state" (ha!). The 1974 reforms also created a Student Regent, who is selected by the Regents from 3 candidates nominated by the University of California Students' Association (UCSA). Student Regents have been active progressive voices, but we must not be appeased with this small token of representation.

In the early 1990s, after years of budget cuts, graduate students began organizing for working rights. This overall discontent contributed to the 1993 founding of a SF-based group called the Committee for a Responsible University, a group that ultimately formulated a 'Plan to Democratize the Regents.' Over the past few years, people have reemphasized the need to democratize the regents, partly out of concern about numerous recent issues like pay scandals, rising fees, affirmative action, and renewed emphasis on nuclear weapons.

**PRESENT** Several Regents' terms are expiring soon and the Governor will try to make new appointments during the next few years - a great opportunity for the public to demand greater transparency and participation. However, UC officials have also already begun to look for the next UC President to replace Robert Dynes by June 2008 (in October 2007, the UC hired Dallas-based recruitment firm Funk and Associates for \$90,000 to help find our next UC Prez). This is a pivotal moment in democratizing the Regents and university overall.

**for more info, visit:**  
**[www.democratizetheregents.org](http://www.democratizetheregents.org)**

The search committee for the next UC President has been selected and is being headed by Regent Richard Blum, with little participation from the everyday public. The student regent (UCB law student Ben Allen) has some input, and the UCSA has overcome resistance and met with the Regents. Fortunately, our rep on the 'Student Advisory Committee,' Caro Jauregui ([carojauregui@berkeley.edu](mailto:carojauregui@berkeley.edu)), is pressing for more student input. But the Regents are trying to justify top-down secrecy by claiming that they need to follow precedent and protect privacy. You can find more information on democratizing the UC president search process at [www.ucpresident.org](http://www.ucpresident.org)

**FUTURE** Here is a rough outline of ten basic future steps to consider:

- 1.) Author a convincing argument about why the Regents' selection process needs to be democratized & publicize this
- 2.) Figure out a process to formulate new criteria & process for selecting regents (or other structures)
- 3.) Author a ballot measure to change the California constitution's provisions on the Regent selection process
- 4.) Contact people and organizations that would support such changes
- 5.) Gain popular support and fend off resistance by corporations, the CA assembly, and the Governor
- 6.) Collect signatures for the ballot measure
- 7.) Figure out a process to formulate new criteria and a more democratic processes for selecting the UC president
- 8.) Author a resolution
- 9.) Gain support of the UC academic senate
- 10.) Keep watch on the changes – democracy is an ongoing process!



# Understanding Neoliberalism

The neoliberal model has defined the last 30 years of global development and concentration of wealth, and is increasingly the model of our own education here at Cal. Here's why you should care.

The historical roots of modern-day neoliberalism can be traced through 300 years of economic theory. The classical understanding of laissez-faire (or "let them be") economics, spearheaded by the likes of Adam Smith, Voltaire and Thomas

Paine, believes that the "invisible hand" of the market (not the state) should be trusted to govern the economy. In other words, private business should be allowed to do what is in their best economic interest, without fear of public or state-backed regulation. What we deal with today is merely a repackaging of this old idea of economic "liberalism" (along with dozens of other macroeconomic theories) in a "new" form. Contemporary neoliberalism has its roots in the "Washington Consensus" of the 1980s. This is where we find our checklist of neoliberal objectives: free

trade, comparative advantage, privatization, deregulation and export-based development.

Free trade is the idea that trade barriers inhibit true global development and should be lifted in order to stimulate economic growth worldwide. A prominent example is the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). By destroying trade barriers between Mexico, the US and Canada the neoliberal powers have created a free trade zone in which goods and services flow "freely" between the countries. Neoliberals point to macroeconomic measures, such as GDP (Gross Domestic Product) growth or increased exports, to declare NAFTA a "success".

But on the ground in 2008, fourteen years after NAFTA went into effect, the devastating shortcomings of the neoliberal model are apparent. "Comparative advantage" translates to brutal Mexican exploitation and a mass exodus of North American jobs (to Mexico and elsewhere). With no environmental or labor regulations, private multi-national corporations (MNCs) and countries around the world find

themselves in a "race to the bottom"; relocating to countries with the cheapest labor and laxest environmental standards. Mexican women, working in the toxic maquiladora sector, are pitted against their South East Asian counterparts in a competition to be the most exploitable. Unions, seen as threat to the neoliberal agenda, are busted to keep labor conditions at subhuman levels. Export-reliant food systems have imploded

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**Neoliberalism's goals are inherently unjust and unsustainable. The ideology's aim from the beginning has been private, corporate concentration of wealth.**

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as hunger and poverty increases everywhere except in the upper echelons of the global elite. Every day 200 American small farmers are put out of business, unable to compete with the giant agro-business exporters favored by NAFTA. Corn maize, a symbol of Mexican patrimony, is in danger of being completely replaced by an Iowa-grown, heavily-subsidized variety.

NAFTA is just one example of the neoliberal encroachment on national sovereignty. As hundreds of bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements continue to be signed without popular consent, the neoliberal powers do as they please. The battle for basic human rights and dignity is being fought against these corporate giants as grassroots organizations build to provide alternatives to neoliberalism. Neoliberalism is dead; its goals are inherently unjust and unsustainable. The ideology's aim from the beginning has been private, corporate concentration of wealth. They have succeeded. It is time for genuine human success.

What does this have to do with us as Cal students? Neoliberalism is increasingly the model of our own education here at Cal, as we witness an eroding understanding of what it means to be a public university and to serve the "public good". Decreasing public funding of education has seen Cal rely more and more on corporate sponsorship to keep the university "competitive", resulting in increasing privatization and a complacency towards perpetuating destructive, top-down policies. The Regents and many faculty, who have personal and ideological investments in the neoliberal model, have been able to slowly marginalize those who advocate alternatives to neoliberalism. Fortunately this process is far from complete, leaving the Cal student with a clear choice: to learn how to become a "successful" part of the neoliberal model, or to carefully choose professors and classes that explore the alternatives to this model; and actively resist the corporatization of our campus and its curriculum.

**Coca Killer** - There have been 9 murders and over 180 documented human rights abuses, including torture, at Coca Cola's bottling plants in Colombia since 1990. Those targeted have been union activists, union members and their families. These abuses have



been carried out by paramilitary security forces under the direction of company management. To date, over 20 US colleges have banned Coca Cola products from their campuses in protest. Visit [killercoke.org](http://killercoke.org), or for the campaign at Berkeley [www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~soja/](http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~soja/)

# FAIR TRADE NOT FREE TRADE

The dominant "free trade" model of exchange, which eschews policies designed to protect the environment and labor rights, is killing our planet and its inhabitants (see *Understanding Neoliberalism*, pg. 14). Fortunately, some alternatives have arisen to try and alleviate the damaging effects of this economic system - at least for the time being. One of these is "fair trade".

Fair Trade tries to take into account the impact of various types of economic irresponsibility, and strive towards a more sustainable, alternative model of global trade that is based on economic justice. 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.



A common myth is that Fair Trade products will necessarily be more expensive. However, the higher price of some Fair Trade products is due to their greater care and quality, and the fact that these sorts of programs are just beginning. Also, the prices we pay today are not the "real price" of a product, as big business relies on exploitative wages in order to keep prices down.

One difficulty with fair trade products is that it can require intensive monitoring, and is sometimes still oriented around the age-old pattern of extracting raw materials from developing countries for export to consumers in the global North. Therefore, Fair Trade should not be understood as a substitute for the deeper restructuring of the inequitable socio-economic and political relations that generate poverty and environmental degradation in the first place; but it can be seen as an acceptable transition towards a better model. Conscious consumerism can only lead to progressive change and social justice if paired with social activism based on the inequities mentioned above. Supporting Fair Trade can help create living wages internationally, but a simultaneous effort to support local workers' struggles complements this.

## Buy Local!

An alternative to buying Fair Trade products from abroad is to buy locally made and grown products at places like the Berkeley Farmers' Markets. This way, the middle-person is cut out of the process, linking consumers more closely with producers (making the products fresher, more affordable, as well as reducing the greenhouse emissions involved in shipping food around the world). 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), while non-Fair

Trade farmers abroad are not monitored to ensure 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. It's fresh, fairly affordable, and fun to visit!



## The Local: A Treatise

Why Do It Yourself? Because, then you can do anything! To create, to use all your human faculties, is to make freedom. What would we do with our freedom? Well, in March 2007 a group of students started "The Local" (the kind of students who, in a better world, would herd goats). Found at Sproul (Bancroft and Telegraph) every Wednesday, we cooperatively (wo)man a stand of fresh, cheap vegetables grown on small farms.

Through our actions (and vegetables) we create a real community, an antidote to the hollow "diverse, local community" of glossy brochures and committee reports, lies which erode our very language. Our community is full of ideas and warmth, it invites the mind to wander. Keep your hope and your trust in the people you meet; reach your hands up to catch your dreams as they drift by, so that our actions and thoughts can learn from and teach each other. Come to the Local (or create your own)!

## Berkeley Farmers' Markets

Sat 10 - 3 @ Center and MLK  
Tues 2 - 6 @ Derby and MLK  
Thur 3 - 7 @ Shattuck and Rose  
Plus 'The Local', Wed @ Sproul  
See [ecologycenter.org](http://ecologycenter.org) for more details

# Your Local Stream

The two forks of Strawberry Creek, your local stream, begin high in the Berkeley hills. Meeting on campus in the Eucalyptus Grove and flowing westward, the creek eventually empties into the Bay. Today, after leaving campus the creek is directed underground, beneath the city's streets. It's also contaminated with tritium. But it wasn't always this way. There are stories of Big Game barbecues in the 30s, behind the Alumni House, during which 40-pound salmon were pulled from Strawberry Creek and thrown on the grill.

Currently, most of Strawberry Creek is kept underground in a culvert. Culverts, straight underground tunnels of metal or concrete, prevent the formation of pools or meandering banks. The straightened creek flows faster and stronger, removing areas of slower flow essential for stream life, and heightening erosion and water quality problems downstream. Underground, the creek has no chance to grow vegetation, and the creek becomes completely impassable for fish travelling upstream.

But there is some hope for Strawberry Creek. As part of their Downtown Area Plan, the City of Berkeley is considering making Center Street between Oxford and Shattuck a pedestrian walkway and "daylighting" (resurfacing) Strawberry Creek. This would restore native vegetation to the area, and to provide a habitat for stream wildlife. Creekside vegetation would



## What's in Strawberry Canyon?

Strawberry Canyon, the area behind the Memorial Stadium and one of the creek's watersheds, is more than a wild-land area. It is also home to the scientific-industrial development centered around the Lawrence Berkeley National Labs (LBNL), owned by the Department of Energy (DOE) and managed by the UC.

**Contamination:** In 1991, a DOE assessment found 678 violations of DOE regulations at LBNL, finding that Berkeley air, soil, and water was contaminated with tritium (radioactive hydrogen) and other radioactive substances and toxic chemicals.

**The Molecular Foundry:** The recent construction of this nanotech facility was carried out without an Environmental Impact Report, despite a lack of knowledge regarding the potential health effects of nano-particle emissions resulting from the Foundry's work.

**British Petroleum:** The planned British Petroleum energy bioscience research center will form part of the LBNL's Helios Project. It will be researching and developing the uses of genetically engineered microbes for energy purposes (see the BP article).

**More info:** The Committee to Minimize Toxic Waste has produced reports on these issues, and can be found at [cmtwberkeley.org](http://cmtwberkeley.org) Past victories include the closing down of the National Tritium Labeling Facility and the relocation of the Canyon Chemical Facility.

decrease erosion and work in conjunction with algae and bacteria to filter out and remove toxins and pollutants such as oils and metals from the roadway. A creek in downtown Berkeley would be a wonderful way for the public to connect with Strawberry Creek's history and ecology, as well as that of the local watershed. The creek could be used as an instructional area for Berkeley High, only blocks away. It would also offer a relaxing escape from the concrete of downtown.

The daylighting of Strawberry Creek will take much energy, negotiation, and funding. As of December 2007, the policy approved by the Plan's Advisory Committee calls for further study of the daylighting proposal, including whether it would be more 'feasible' to simply construct a re-circulated water feature. The City is also considering the option of daylighting the creek further down Center St at MLK Memorial Park. With community engagement and support, Strawberry Creek can be restored.

More info at:

[www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/Planning/LandUse/dap/strawberrycreekplaza.org](http://www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/Planning/LandUse/dap/strawberrycreekplaza.org)

# THE Cal SPIRIT

Cal students are well known for their school spirit, evidenced by the Bancroft and Telegraph catwalks of Cal merchandise. But there's another kind of spirit at Cal, one that is equally unifying but less materialistic or competitive - spirituality. Berkeley offers an abundance of opportunities to learn about and experiment with spiritual practices from across the globe.

Michael Nagler, the founder of Peace and Conflict Studies at Berkeley, borrows a definition of Spirituality from the Scottish Council of Churches: an "attempt to grow in sensitivity to self, to others, to nonhuman creations and to God who is within and beyond this totality." While I usually shirk away from "God talk", the idea of a universe with infinite interdependent beings, who recreate the world with each new action, is something incredibly interesting to me. Raising my awareness of this totality and our interdependence has acted to guide my activism on campus and in the community.

I started my own spiritual journey when I began practicing Buddhism nearly three years ago in New York. I practice with the Soka Gakkai International ([sgi.org](http://sgi.org)) and the World Peace Buddhist Club, which is a Berkeley student group of Nichiren Buddhists who gather weekly to chant and discuss Buddhist philosophy. This is one of dozens of student clubs that welcome Berkeley students to try new forms of chanting, meditation and prayer -- look for them on Sproul.

Outside of the student groups, I enrolled in the Peace and Conflict Studies Meditation class. Four mornings a week, there is a half-hour lecture by a professor, followed by silent meditation for another half hour. This form of meditation is nondenominational but has a slight Hindu orientation. There is also a very popular decal entitled "Meditation, Mysticism and the Mind"



([meditate.berkeley.edu](http://meditate.berkeley.edu)), which introduces students to a variety of spiritual practices.

In addition to taking classes on spiritual practice there is a plethora of courses on spiritual philosophies. I took a phenomenal course on Hindu Mythology with Dr. Gonzales Reimann in the South Asian Studies department! Taking a class might be a great way to learn more about your area of interest. One drawback of taking a course on spirituality from a non-practitioner and without an opportunity to practice yourself is that it may leave you intellectually enriched but spiritually unsatisfied.

One alternative is cross registering at the Graduate Theological Union ([gtu.edu](http://gtu.edu)). At GTU they blend analysis with practice by offering courses in Christian and Jewish Mysticism, Sufism and Buddhism for credit by practitioners.

I have taken three courses at the GTU including one on Mysticism and Social Change which was truly life enhancing. Other spiritual resources off campus range from Hari Krishna Temples to the Unitarian Universalists.

Finally, there are various indirect ways to tap into your greater self and awaken to the interdependence of the world. Introduction to Nonviolence, offered by the PACS department, teaches a spiritually grounded form of social analysis and activism. The Recreational Sports Facilities offers Yoga and Qi Gong classes, where you can strengthen your body and awaken your consciousness. If you look hard you can find a course that discusses systems theory, ecology, permaculture, holistic healing or other manifestations of a worldview that emphasizes universal interconnectedness and the role that your consciousness plays in the social, ecological and spiritual fabric of the universe.

There may be no campus more ripe with opportunities to experiment with spirituality. You may not like everything you try, but as my spiritual mentor Daisaku Ikeda says, "If you fall seven times, get up the eighth." So get out there and get involved with campus spirit!

**Animal Rights** - According to the University, over 40,000 animals are housed on the Berkeley campus at the Northwest Animal Facility for research and testing purposes. The secured facility is located underground at the corner of Hearst and Oxford. Most animals are mice and cold-blooded animals, but the facility also houses non-human primates and other large mammals. In one previous experiment, neural electrodes were implanted into cats for up to 8 days, with pain response measured only every 8 hours. Berkeley Organization for Animal Advocacy (BOAA) has more info: [www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~boaa/](http://www.ocf.berkeley.edu/~boaa/)





# NUCLEAR REACTION

## UC AND THE BOMB

**FROM THE MANHATTAN PROJECT TO 2008, THE UC HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN THE DESIGN OF EVERY NUCLEAR WEAPON IN THE US ARSENAL.**

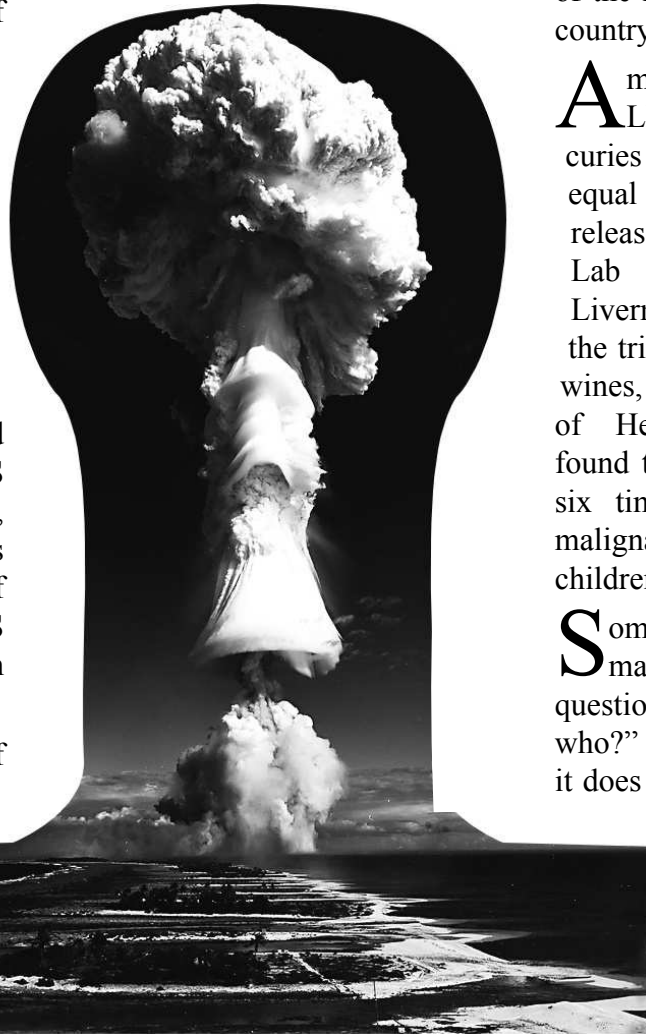
Fourty-three miles southeast of UC Berkeley, barricaded by dozens of armed security guards and buried under a mountain of controversy, lies the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL). LLNL and its twin lab, New Mexico's Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), have been managed by the University of California since their respective inceptions in 1952 and 1942, under contract with the US Department of Energy. In this role, our university and its employees have been involved in the design of every nuclear weapon in the US arsenal, including those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

The UC claims that the operation of the labs is a “public service” that helps to “enlighten, educate, and train students and teachers at all levels” and contributes to our “national security”.

But to many less convinced about the value of nuclear weapons, the labs have long been symbols of the tragically misshapen priorities of one of the world's most prestigious educational institutions. What the UC's official line fails to recognize is the horrific human, environmental, and moral implications of nuclear

weapons lab management.

Even apart from the potential for the US to again use nuclear weapons at horrific costs, the process



© by flickr:7969902@N07

of designing nuclear weapons has huge costs for local Bay Area and New Mexico communities. The DOE has declared the 50-mile radius around each facility as the ‘affected population’, an area that includes over seven million people. Take the

grave environmental contamination caused by the labs, which are loaded down with various forms of toxic sludge and dangerous chemicals. Both the LLNL and LANL sites suffer from extreme soil and water contamination, the result of extensive on-site work designing and testing bomb components, and LLNL has a long history of leaks, spills and accidents. Both Livermore's main site and Site 300, a high explosives testing facility, are “Superfund sites” – on Congress' list of the most contaminated sites in the country.

Among other hazardous effects, ALLNL has released a million curies of airborne radiation, roughly equal to the amount of radiation released by the Hiroshima bomb. 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.

Some have defended the management of the labs with the question of “If not the UC, then who?” While a reasonable question, it does not make the fact that the UC

continues to play a leading role in the design of nuclear weapons any less morally reprehensible. In fact, the UC's management has been useful for the labs in a

number of ways. As a prestigious university, the UC lends an air of legitimacy to the labs which has acted to shield them from criticism. And until recently, the UC's nonprofit status exempted the labs from fines and taxes. 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. Because of the nonprofit status, the UC was exempt from the fine, thus removing a key financial incentive for the labs to take all the necessary (and expensive) safety precautions.

Until 2006/2007, the labs were under the exclusive management of the UC. Due to DOE concerns over safety, security, and financial management at the labs, in 2003 (LANL) and 2007 (LLNL) the contract for management of the labs was opened to competition for the first time. The UC formed two corporations with new private partners also involved in the military industry – Bechtel, BWX Technologies, and Washington Group International – to compete for the contracts. These companies, called Lawrence Livermore/Los

**In fact, the US is currently in the midst of developing a new series of nuclear weapons, known as the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW), in order to revamp to US arsenal. The Livermore lab is currently designing the first of these new bombs.**

Alamos National Security respectively, were awarded the contracts and continue to operate these labs. High-ranking UC administrative officials continue to sit on the boards of both companies, and play a key role in continuing development of the US nuclear arsenal.



While the anti-nuclear movement reached its peak in the 1980s, only to diminish in size with the end of the cold war, the issue remains urgent. In the last few years, the anti-nuclear movement was crucial in the US's abandonment of the Robust Nuclear Earth Penetration project. While insisting that countries such as Iran uphold their commitment under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty not to develop nuclear weapons, the US continues to ignore its own commitment under Article VI of the treaty to negotiate in good faith with other nuclear powers to bring about an end to nuclear weapons. In fact, the US is currently in the midst of developing a new series of nuclear weapons, known as the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW), in

order to revamp the US arsenal. The Livermore lab is currently designing the first of these new bombs.

The last decade has also seen an ever-growing student movement at the UC, working to oppose the UC's involvement in the production of nuclear weapons, and oppose nuclear weapons in general. Spring 2007 saw the cross-campus student organization Coalition to Demilitarize the UC stage a nine-day hunger strike. Over 40 students participated in the strike across four UC campuses, including Berkeley, to pressure the Regents to cut all ties with the nuclear weapon labs. California-wide demilitarization conferences are held at a UC campus every semester, to organize and plan the next steps in this growing movement. On the Berkeley campus, a DeCal class is regularly held to educate students about the relevant issues.

**For more information visit:**

[UCNUCLEARFREE.ORG](http://UCNUCLEARFREE.ORG)

[FIATPAX.NET](http://FIATPAX.NET)

[TRIVALLEYCARES.ORG](http://TRIVALLEYCARES.ORG)

**or email [YOUTH@NAPF.ORG](mailto:YOUTH@NAPF.ORG).**

**The UC's introduction to the labs can be found at [ucop.edu/ucal/labs/welcome.html](http://ucop.edu/ucal/labs/welcome.html).**

### **NUCLEAR FREE BERKELEY ACT**

This act, approved by voters in 1986, was designed to remove the city of Berkeley's connections to the nuclear economy. Within the city of Berkeley, it prohibits all "work for nuclear weapons", the operation of any nuclear reactor, or food irradiation with radioactive materials. Also, the City of Berkeley may not grant contracts to any business engaged in work for nuclear weapons, unless no alternative exists. The University and the Lawrence Berkeley Labs have chosen not to comply with this law.

# Stop the War(s)! Stop the Spying!

**“And the rockets’ red glare, the bombs bursting in air...”**

When you hear that song, do you tend to think not of pumpkin pie but of the 655,000 Iraqis who have lost their lives as a direct result of the U.S.-led invasion and occupation? How about the 4.5 million Iraqis who have fled their homes? Or the 1953 U.S. overthrow of Iran’s democratically elected government on behalf of British Petroleum (Cal’s new best friend)?

If you do, you might want to look up the Berkeley Stop the War Coalition (BSTW). And if you don’t think about these things, check out Frank Dorrel’s film “What I’ve Learned About U.S. Foreign Policy.” You will.

## No to War!

BSTW was founded by prescient students on September 12th, 2001. BSTW’s three points of unity are: 1) Stop the war; 2) Defend all targeted communities; and 3) Defend civil liberties. BSTW opposed the War of Terror’s first chapter in Afghanistan, and then moved on to protest Operation Iraqi Liberation (OIL). On March 20th, 2003 - the morning after the bombs started falling - BSTW gathered thousands of students for a massive rally that packed Sproul Plaza, then conducted a sit-in protest and occupation of Sproul Hall. 119 were arrested. UC administration chose to target three students for academic sanctions, but social justice luminaries such as Green Party Gubernatorial candidate Peter Camejo spoke up in defense of the “The Berkeley Three.”

On the same day as the Sproul Hall occupation, a significant number of Cal’s student activists, especially co-ops, were on the other side of the bay engaged in an early-morning direct action takeover of San Francisco’s downtown. Operating on an Affinity Group model, activists surrounded and barricaded the federal building with their bodies, the headquarters of war profiteers such as Bechtel, and shut down numerous traffic intersections, and



even attempted (with limited success) to shut down the Bay Bridge. Over 1,400 people were arrested, many Cal students among them.

## No to Military Recruiters!

BSTW moved on to organize a number of counter-recruitment activities. In March 2005, BSTW worked with the ASUC Senate to pass a bill banning all military recruiters from ASUC facilities and calling on Chancellor Birgeneau and the Regents to ban recruiters from the UCs. Due to the threat of losing federal funding, UC administration decided to ignore the will of the ASUC and allowed military recruiters into career fairs, including those held at the MLK Student

Union (an ASUC facility). In response, BSTW organized a rally outside the building on April 21, 2005, and then flooded the military recruiter table with nonviolent protesters in an attempt to stop them from being able to recruit. It worked for a few hours: the Marines were so busy talking to BSTW members who stood in line waiting their chance to challenge the military’s homophobic policies and destructive wars that the recruiters were unable to conduct business as usual.

## No to Spying!

On December 14th, 2005, MSNBC revealed that the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) had been monitoring and spying on hundreds of anti-war groups through its TALON program, including BSTW. A copy of the DoD database obtained by MSNBC listed BSTW’s April 21, 2005 nonviolent counter-recruitment protest as a “threat.”

BSTW members contacted the American Civil Liberties Union to ask for help. Acting on behalf of BSTW as well as Students Against War (SAW) of UCSC and SF State, ACLU filed a Freedom of Information Act Request (FOIA) in an attempt to obtain documents related to the spying.

When the federal government declined to process the FOIA request on an expedited basis, ACLU filed a lawsuit. ACLU’s arguments carried the day in court. Eventually, the DoD delivered a stack of documents the size of a phone book, with vast tracts of black lines running through them. The spying program was quite extensive, part of a larger push by the Bush Administration to spy on millions.

**[bstw.blogspot.com](http://bstw.blogspot.com) | [berkeleystopthewar@gmail.com](mailto:berkeleystopthewar@gmail.com)**

**- To join the March 20th 2008 Direct Action Against**

**War Collective: [takedirectaction@riseup.net](mailto:takedirectaction@riseup.net)**

**- For help with civil liberties: [www.aclunc.org](http://www.aclunc.org)**

**- Berkeley Teach-in Against War for some great videos:  
[btiaw.org](http://btiaw.org)**

# FOOD NOT BOMBS

**E**ast Bay Food Not Bombs started in 1991. FNB recovers healthy, nutritious, vegetarian food that would have been otherwise discarded, to cook food for people in immediate need. By giving away free, vegetarian food in public places FNB 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 the global economic system that oppresses every one of us. FNB is protest, not charity.

While FNB is a loosely-knit group of hundreds of collectives, each FNB group shares some basic unifying principles:

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

## Commons for Everyone?

In 2007, City of Berkeley Major Tom Bates launched a new initiative called "Public Commons for Everyone". While claiming that the new set of laws did not target the homeless, their aim was to clear out those who lie on sidewalks and smoke in commercial areas -- overwhelmingly the homeless. Supporters argue that by ending this behavior, sales tax would increase and more services for the homeless could be provided. For many homeless people and their advocates, however, the new laws are simply a further attempt to remove the homeless from view. Actually providing the services and facilities these people need is left as a future promise.

**2. Consensus Decision Making** Rather than relying on a system of "winner takes all", FNB believes that every member of the group should have the opportunity to participate in shaping all of the group's decisions. The consensus process ensures that the will of the majority does not 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** FNB serves almost exclusively vegan food (no animal products), and attempts to ensure that most of its food is organic. Keith McHenry, co-founder of FNB explains: "For one, we want to show our stance of nonviolence against animals, that nonviolence means more than not fighting wars. The other reason is ecological — vegetarian food, and vegan food in particular, uses much fewer resources in terms of water, land and so on."

**D**aily cooking locations can be found at [ebfnb.org](http://ebfnb.org) Turn up and help cook! Or come along to People's Park at 2.30 or 3pm, Monday to Friday, to eat or serve!



## MORE FREE MEALS!

If you are hungry or want to get involved...

### Breakfast

- Trinity United Methodist Church, Bancroft at Dana, Mon - Sat at 8am
- People's Park, Dwight above Telegraph, Sun at 7:30am

### Lunch

- Food not Bombs, People's Park, Mon - Fri, approx. 3pm
- McGee Avenue Baptist Church, Stuart at McGee, Mon, Wed, Fri at noon
- St. Paul AME Church, Ashby at Adeline, Tues at 11:30am
- South Berkeley Community Church, Fairview at Ellis, Thurs at noon
- Church by the side of the Road, Russel at Shattuck, 2nd Sun at noon

### Dinner

- Trinity United Methodist Church, Bancroft at Dana, Mon, Tue, Wed at 4:15pm, Thurs, Fri at 3:30pm
- United Methodist Church, 63rd and Shattuck, Mon at 4pm
- St. Mary Magdalen Church, Berryman at Henry, 1st and 4th Sun at 3pm
- All Soul's Episcopal Church, Cedar at Spruce, 2nd Sun at 4pm

For updates, contact the  
Catholic Worker @ 510 684-  
1892/ [noscw@sbcglobal.net](mailto:noscw@sbcglobal.net)

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, student publications, and Dr. Suess. There are so many that we can't list them all here. They're generally two unit classes. Go to [decal.org](http://decal.org) to see a list of this year's classes. Or start your own! Note that the deadlines are very early to get your papers filed, so plan in advance.

Anthro 139 -- Controlling Processes, Laura Nader

Anthro 148 - Anthropology of the Environment, Donald Moore

African American Studies 156 -- Poetry for the People, Junichi Semitsu

Chicano Studies courses, Alex M. Saragoza

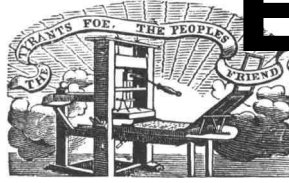
City and Regional Planning Courses, Ananya Roy

Copwatch DeCal -- see [decal.org](http://decal.org)

Development Studies 10 -- Introduction to Development, Michael Watts

Ethnic Studies 130AC -- The Making of Multicultural America, Victoria Robinson

# Progressive Education at Cal



LAS 150 -- Perspectives in Sustainable Rural Development in Latin America, Clara Ines Nicholls

ESPM 50AC- Culture and Natural Resource Management, Finney

ESPM 165 -- International Rural Development Policy, Eric Holt-Gimenez

ESPM courses with Miguel Altieri, Claudia Carr

Geography courses with Richard Walker

Geography 159AC -- The Southern Border, Manz and Shaiken

History courses with Beshara Doumani

IB 117 -- Medical Ethnobotany, Tom Carlson

Plant and Microbial Biology 113 -- California Mushrooms

MCB 62 -- Drugs in the Brain, David Presti

Astronomy 10 -- Introduction to Astronomy, Alex Filippenko

Native American Studies 151 -- Native American Philosophy, Hernandez

Near Eastern Studies 190 -- Islamic Studies, Hatem Bazian

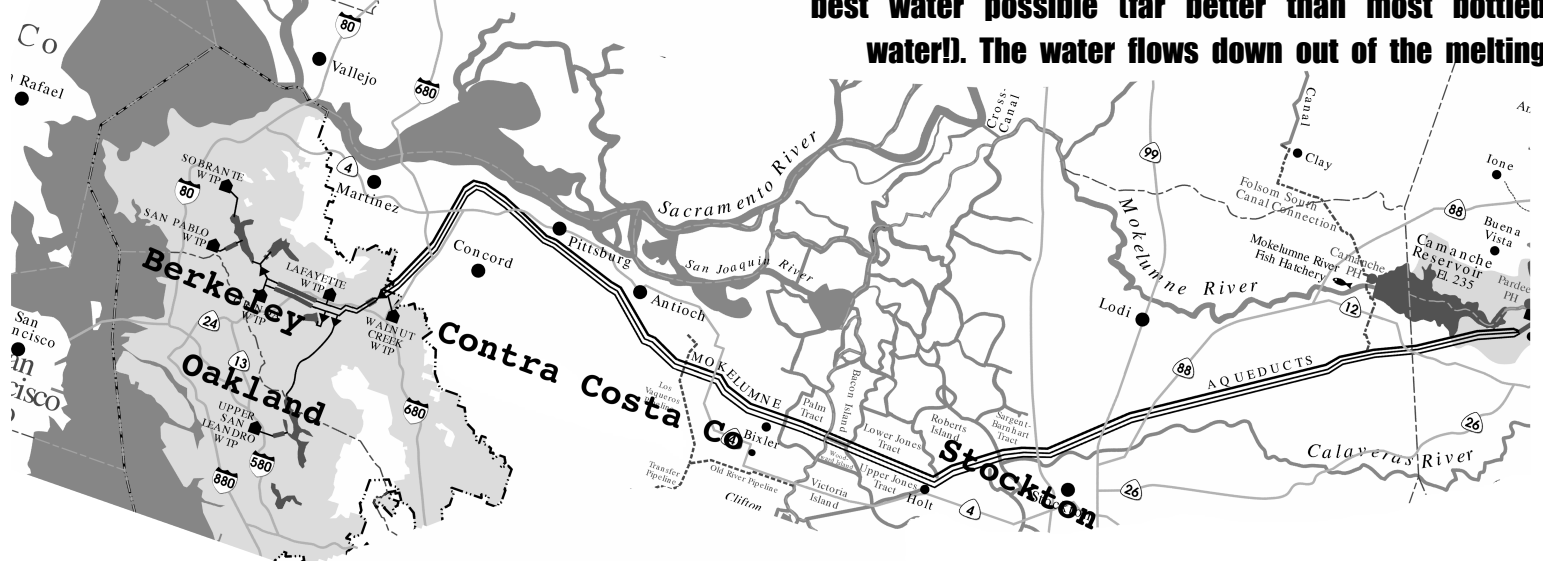
PACS 154 -- Multicultural Conflict Resolution, Ng and Madrid

PACS 164A & 164B -- Nonviolence, no replacement for Micheal Nagler yet

For more classes, see

[www.caldisorientation.org](http://www.caldisorientation.org).

## Where's our Water from?



Here in Berkeley we drink nice fresh water piped straight from the Mokelumne river in the Sierras -- some of the best water possible (far better than most bottled water!). The water flows down out of the melting



# Questionnaire for Heterosexuals

- 1 . When and how did you first decide you were a heterosexual?
- 2 . To whom have you disclosed your heterosexual tendencies? How did they react?
- 3 . Why do heterosexuals feel compelled to seduce others into their lifestyle?
- 4 . Why do you insist on flaunting your heterosexuality? Can't you just be what you are and keep it quiet?
- 5 . If you've never slept with a person of the same sex, how can you be sure you wouldn't prefer that?
- 6 . A disproportionate majority of child molesters are heterosexual men. Do you consider it safe to expose children to heterosexual male teachers, pediatricians, priests, or scoutmasters?
- 7 . Could you trust a heterosexual therapist to be objective? Don't you fear s/he might be inclined to influence you in the direction of her/his own leanings?
- 8 . Shouldn't you ask your far-out straight cohorts, like skinheads and born-again, to keep quiet? Wouldn't that improve your image?

- 9 . Why do you attribute heterosexuality to so many famous people? Is it to justify your own heterosexuality?

- 10 . There seem to be very few happy heterosexuals. Techniques have been developed that might enable you to change if you really want to. Have you considered aversion therapy or Heterosexuals Anonymous?



## OUTLET PEER ADVISING

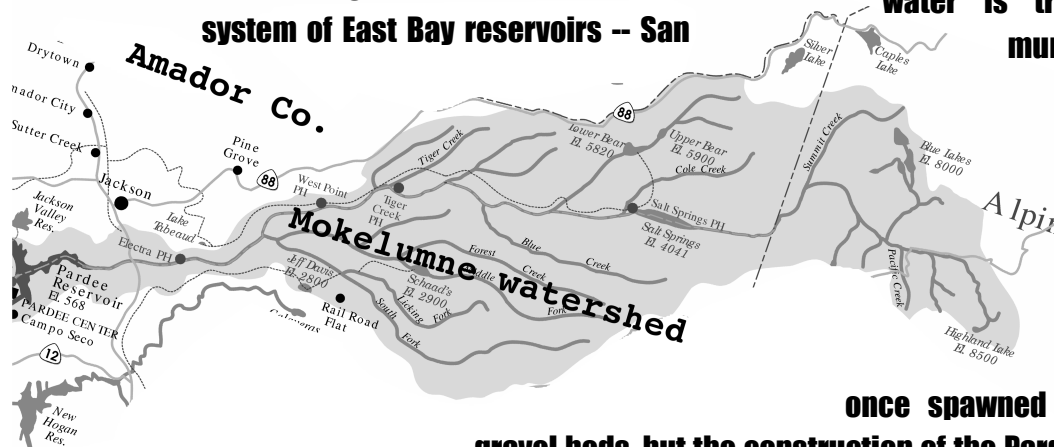
OutLet is an online student-run peer advising service. Cal students with questions about coming out or about their sexual orientation and gender identities can speak to other students, trained as peer advisors, in safe, confidential manner, online. At some point in our lives, we all have a question or problem that we do not feel comfortable discussing face-to-face - anything from a question about an STD to a conflict with a roommate. Recognizing and exploring sexual and gender identity for the first time is easier with community support. Check us out online: **OUTLET.BERKELEY.EDU**

snowcaps and collects behind Pardee Dam and Camanche Dam in the foothills east of Lodi, and is then pumped through 100 miles of pipes to fill the system of East Bay reservoirs -- San

Leandro, San Pablo, Chabot, and Briones. After temporary storage in these reservoirs, the water is treated and pumped into the municipal water system, about 200 million gallons a day of it.

We benefit greatly from a plentiful water supply unaffected by the pesticides and fertilizers from the Central Valley, but it comes at a price. Tens of thousands of salmon

once spawned every year in the Mokelumne gravel beds, but the construction of the Pardee Dam in 1929 destroyed miles of riverside habitat and blocked off all upstream spawning areas. The Camanche Dam, built in 1963, blocked most of the remaining salmon habitat.



# The Phoenix Coalition to Free the UC

What can we do together that we cannot do on our own? This was the question that brought a diverse group of over 40 students and community activists together at Memorial Glade in March 2007. They came from groups including the Berkeley Stop the War Coalition, the Association of South Asian Political Activists, Berkeley National Organization for Women, and many more.

As students dialogued, answers emerged. They realized that their commonality was their love for the University of California – not necessarily what it is now, but what it could be. In the words of one activist, “The University of California is out of control!” Students realized that together, they could overcome the sense of alienation often associated with working for social change. By illuminating how different issues are interdependent, and by organizing around concepts and tools that shed light on this interdependence, everyone could achieve more. The numerous issues that brought the students together included: the UC’s nuclear weapons labs, inadequate pay to custodians, military recruiters on campus, drops in underrepresented minorities, the Oak Grove and the British Petroleum deal.

The Coalition's goal was a “rebirth” of the UC - to “transform the University from an elitist, corporate, militaristic, autocratic institution into a responsible, just, diverse, equitable, democratically-governed body that educates and works for the common welfare.” The Phoenix Coalition to Free the UC was born.

The Phoenix Coalition participated in a variety of events in 2007, including a tree-sit on Sproul plaza, a walk-out on May 1st to support immigrant rights, a hunger strike against nuclear weapons development, a direct action at the Regents meeting, the successful Peace Not Prejudice week,



**People's University** - No grades, no student loans. Knowledge is free and universal. Thinking outside the academic walls of this Institution, last semester Phoenix organized a People's University. They stepped into the shade of the Wheeler Tree to share their passions and to teach each other. Teachers are students... and students are the hope of the future. Inspiring activists, progressive faculty, and enthusiastic young people have a rich history of developing critical thinking through free community education. Next semester, you can be a part of it. The People's University will bring dialogue and new connections between people with different perspectives, creating an Institution of Life. Collective Intelligence.

and a People's University to provide an alternate education lacking at Cal. The Disorientation Collective was one group to emerge out of the Coalition.

## Facebook Censorship?

When the UC police erected a fence around the Oak Grove in August 2007, one Phoenix member called for a spontaneous nonviolent action to dismantle the fence, sending a message to the Phoenix Facebook group proposing the idea. He called for people to bring music and flowers to the action. The message was never delivered, and the Facebook group was deleted without notification to the administrators. The group eventually reappeared on the Facebook site with no explanation for the apparent censorship.

## Policy Goals of the Phoenix Coalition

- 1) Reform UC education to more substantively support peace, sustainability, diversity, and indigenous knowledge.
- 2) Demilitarize the University.
- 3) Create and adopt a set of ethical guidelines that govern all aspects of the University's scientific research as well as relationships with and investments in corporations and regimes, considering issues of social and environmental justice.
- 4) Uphold social justice in all aspects of the University's functioning and relations with workers, students, and faculty, both at home and abroad.
- 5) Be an environmental steward and sustainability leader in all aspects of the University's functioning.
- 6) Democratize the University's decision-making bodies, structures, and governance, including a substantial decision-making role for students, faculty, staff, and the community members of affected cities and areas where UCs are located.

**Plans are afoot for The Phoenix to rise again in Spring '08. Keep your eye on [freetheuc.org](http://freetheuc.org)**

# Berkeley Free Clinic

If you are in need of free health care, or looking to become involved in grassroots healthcare provision, contact the Berkeley Free Clinic. Do not let yourself go untreated when an option is only as far away as 2339 Durant Ave (west of Dana). [berkeleyfreeclinic.org](http://berkeleyfreeclinic.org)

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**Founded in 1969 to treat victims of police brutality during the People's Park riots, the Berkeley Free Clinic operates on the principle that health care is a right, not a privilege.**

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**Information Resource Collective -** (510) 548-2570 ext. 6400

The IRC provides information in areas such as addiction programs, medical needs, mental health resources, shelters, legal services, and much more. To obtain information about health and social services in the community or Free Clinic services, call the IRC! Sun 4 - 7pm, Mon-Fri 3 - 9pm, and Sat 8am - 5pm.

**Peer Counseling -** (510) 548-2744

This confidential service is provided by lay volunteers trained in active listening skills, and as such is NOT an appropriate resource if you want to get your prescription renewed: this is the basic, "talking therapy" approach. Ongoing scheduled individual counseling can be set up. On Mon thru Thur. evenings, registration is accepted at 6:45pm for the drop-in service.

**General Medical Services -** (510) 548-4811 or (800) 6-CLINIC

The Berkeley Free Clinic is open for general medical services in the evenings Mon-Fri. Tuesday evenings is TB services only, while general medical services are provided on all other weeknights. Please call at 5:45pm to arrange a same-evening appointment.

**HIV Services -** (510) 644-0425

Berkeley Free Clinic offers anonymous HIV antibody testing, with results available the following weekend. This service is offered on a drop-in basis on Sunday from 4pm. If you sign-in for services by 7pm, we will test you that evening. Saturday is women's only drop-in from 12 - 2pm

(Men are welcome to come as support for their partners/friends). Results are available the following week on Sat. 4 - 5pm or Sun. 4 - 7pm.

**Volunteer -** It takes over 30,000 hours a year to run the Free Clinic, so they are always looking for new volunteers. You certainly don't need to be medically trained to volunteer - many roles need filling and training is provided. Visit [berkeleyfreeclinic.org](http://berkeleyfreeclinic.org) for more info. Another option is to volunteer with the student-run Suitcase Clinic, which provides free health services to Berkeley's homeless and low-income populations. [suitcaseclinic.org](http://suitcaseclinic.org)



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## The Student Co-ops

You've probably heard of the co-ops. 1,300 students in Berkeley live in them, across 17 different houses that range in size from less than 20 to more than 140 people. There are also three apartment buildings. What's unique about the co-ops is that as a resident, you literally own the space and you are your own landlord. Because no one makes a profit from your rent, living in the co-ops tends to be cost effective. Plus, the houses are run democratically by their residents, not an external power.

What can you expect? Because there is no one running the house but you, there's a 5 hour workshift requirement each week. You could end up cooking dinner, cleaning, gardening, or even organizing house parties. You have access to the kitchen and food whenever you want it (it's yours!) Many people who move into the co-ops find themselves a part of a real community for the first time, with all the friendship, love, conflict and



support that come along with it.

The co-ops also have a long history as a base of student activism in Berkeley. Because the co-ops date back to the depression of the 1930s, co-operators have been at the center of resistance to discrimination against Japanese-Americans in WWII, in the civil rights and anti-war movements of the 60s, the anti-apartheid movement of the 80s, and more recently, against the Iraq War and in the struggle to save the Memorial Oak Grove.

Unfortunately the co-ops aren't as cheap as they once were, due in large part to several lawsuits against the co-ops in recent years. The co-ops now cost slightly over \$3000 for a semester, including food and utilities. It is a lot cheaper than the dorms or greeks, fairly comparable to most private housing options, but a lot more fun than either!

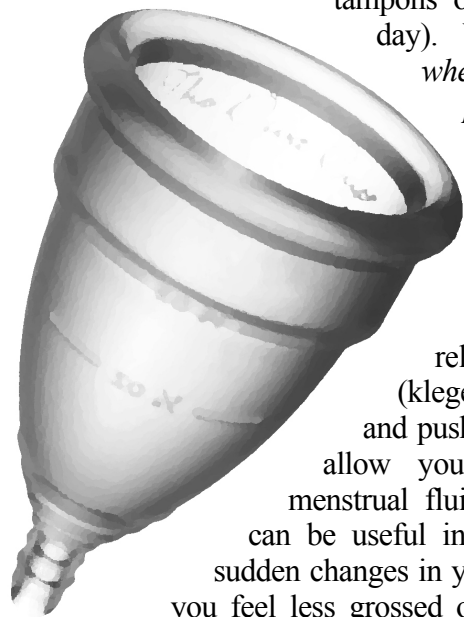
You can find out more on their website at [www.usca.org](http://www.usca.org), or at their office on 2424 Ridge Rd.

# ALTERNATIVE MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS

In an effort to reduce my own consumption, I've turned a critical eye to as many elements of my life as possible, especially those marketed as necessary. Like most other people with vaginas, I menstruate. And like many of those, I didn't know until I actively started looking that there were any alternatives to tampons and disposable pads. These alternatives may not be the preferred choice for everyone, but considering that in 1998 in the US alone, 7 billion tampons and 13 billion pads (and their packaging) made it into landfills and sewage systems, it's important to know that there are alternatives.

**Menstrual cups – about \$30.** These were first developed in the 1920s, but you probably haven't heard of them because it's less profitable to sell something that can be reused for years. Menstrual cups are made of flexible silicone (the Divacup) or rubber (The Keeper), and work by sitting inside the vagina, with the mouth of the cup around your cervix. They collect, rather than absorb, the menstrual flow and are then removed, washed, and reinserted. They are less irritating and drying because they collect only the menstrual flow without absorbing all the other moisture in your vagina, and the risk of toxic shock syndrome is much lower. They are really convenient for travel and physical activity because you don't need to carry anything around with you and need to be emptied less often than you change tampons or pads (about twice a day). You can't feel them

*when they are inside you properly, but it does take some people a while to get used to them. When inserting and removing the cup, it helps a lot to tense and relax your pelvic muscles (klegels) to sort of suck it in and push it out. Menstrual cups allow you to see how much menstrual fluid you produce, which can be useful in keeping track of any sudden changes in your cycle, and can help you feel less grossed out by the workings of your body. Blood can be composted or put straight into soil as a fertilizer. If you're really adventurous, you can even paint with it!*



**Cloth pads – free or \$20.** Disposable pads cannot be composted because of their plastic adhesive backing. Cloth pads are a reusable alternative. You might expect cloth pads to be diaper-like or prone to leaks, but I have found them to be far more comfortable and none has ever leaked on me.



drooker.com

You can purchase well-made commercial ones or even make your own from scrap fabric. Some cloth pads have just one layer, while some have a slit in the back where you can insert more fabric for a heavier flow. I soak mine in cold water then handwash them. It's no more of a hassle than it would be to coordinate going to the store to buy disposable pads.

**Where?** Elephant Pharmacy (Shattuck and Cedar) sells some cloth pads, Divacups, as well as organic disposable products if you're not down with reusables. **[lunapads.com](http://lunapads.com)** is a small, women-owned business selling more cloth pads and Divacups. **[divacup.com](http://divacup.com)** and **[thekeeper.com](http://thekeeper.com)** also sell and have more info on their products. Some of these websites offer money-back trial periods of several months. Patterns to make your own pads can be found online, such as at **[diapersewing.com/clothpads.htm](http://diapersewing.com/clothpads.htm)**

**Women's Rights:** In 2004, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission received 13,136 charges of sexual harassment, 85% of which were filed by women. Rape and sexual assault are often underreported. The Berkeley branch of the National Organization of Women (NOW) works to raise awareness about feminism and violence against women near campus, and to create a safe campus community. As a multiethnic student group on campus, they strive to be diverse and inclusive of all. NOW addresses issues including immigration, reproductive rights and marriage equality. **[ucbnow.berkeley.edu](http://ucbnow.berkeley.edu)** On campus, the Gender Equity Resource Center provides support and resources focusing on gender and sexuality. **[students.berkeley.edu/osl/geneq.asp](http://students.berkeley.edu/osl/geneq.asp)**

# Nonviolence: The "Soul Force"

**From India and the U.S. to the Czech Republic and Chile, over one billion people are living in a regime that has been significantly affected by a nonviolent social movement.**

What exactly is nonviolence? Although the word conjures up images of passivity, nonviolence is humanity's most creative, positive, and affirmative power. Mahatma Gandhi called it "soul force." In a campaign for social change, nonviolence takes the form of active and affirmative resistance to the oppressor, including the acceptance of self-suffering if necessary. Nonviolent obstruction usually falls into one of the following two areas:

- Non-cooperation: Strikes, boycotts, and divestment. Example: the famous Montgomery Bus Boycott of 1955, when African-American civil rights advocates refused to ride segregated buses.
- Civil disobedience: Openly breaking morally reprehensible laws and accepting the consequences. Example: protestors who illegally cross the line onto the property of the School of the Americas, a Georgia, U.S.-based training facility for third-world paramilitary assassins.

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**"Nonviolence is the greatest force at the disposal of humankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man."**  
– Mahatma Gandhi

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All of these actions are ideally done with love and compassion for the oppressor, in an attempt to persuade them to drop the oppression and see the truth. Nonviolence is patient and loving, yet firm; it seeks to break down barriers and rebuild communities.

The other side of nonviolence is "constructive programme," that which we do to build our own power and self-reliance, projects that bond us together. It is up to us to build the world in which we wish to live. Great examples here in Berkeley include the Suitcase Clinic, the Berkeley Free Clinic, Food Not Bombs, The Local, and education for peace and sustainability.

Skeptics assume that nonviolence can never succeed against truly ruthless regimes – but in fact, it already has. From Marcos in the Philippines to Milošević in Serbia, dictator after dictator has fallen to the power of the people – a power that starts inside each individual. And whether or

not a nonviolent movement accomplishes its stated objectives, it always works on a deeper level to influence the consciousness of humanity and rearrange the status quo for the better.

Here at UC Berkeley, students have been harnessing the power of nonviolence to oppose the oppressive UC Regents structure and the UC Administration for decades. The highpoint of nonviolent activism at Cal was unquestionably the 1964 Free Speech Movement. The legacy continues up to the present day: in 2007, nonviolent activists protested nuclear weapons at the UC Regents meetings, sat in oak trees to protect them, and more. We hope you will choose to join the experiment in nonviolence!

## Prof. Nagler Leaves UC

The founder of Berkeley's Peace and Conflict Studies (PACS) program, Prof. Michael Nagler has left an enduring legacy of education and activism for peace at Berkeley. While no longer teaching nonviolence classes at UC Berkeley, Nagler is still active as a speaker, writer and meditation teacher, as well as being founder and president of the Metta Center for Nonviolence Education here in Berkeley.



**Gandhi breaking the British salt laws**

## PeacePower magazine

Created and run by students, PeacePower contributes to a unique and optimistic vision of a better world. The publication focuses on nonviolent activism, such as the recent uprising in Burma and the Combatants for Peace in Israel/Palestine, as well as local activism such as anti-violence campaigns in Richmond. The PeacePower decal class has opportunities for all types of interests, including writing, editing, design and business. Visit [calpeacepower.org](http://calpeacepower.org) for back issues and more info.

### Want to learn more?

- Visit [mettacenter.org](http://mettacenter.org) or volunteer at the Metta Center
- Webcasts of Prof. Michael Nagler's PACS 164A: Introduction to Nonviolence and PACS 164B: Nonviolence Today (links at [mettacenter.org](http://mettacenter.org))
- *The Search for a Nonviolent Future* and *Hope or Terror: Gandhi and the Other 9/11* by Michael Nagler and *Gandhi: The Man* by Eknath Easwaran



# Admission to Paradise or Babylon?

In poor schools across the country, college admission is discussed as if it is a golden ticket into paradise. On my college visits as a high school senior, the promise of paradise was superficially confirmed by the overflowing food at the dining halls, the rows of brand new computers in the computer labs and the promise of financial aid dollars. I was also promised the opportunity of joining a prestigious intellectual community. Coming from a "low-performing" urban high school, where most classes included worksheets and goofing off, I was excited to become a part of a community that valued critical thinking. But as soon as I started receiving acceptance material it became clear that paradise was more like a polishing school for suburban middle and upper class students in order for them to secure corporate jobs.

My dreams of becoming part of the greater campus community quickly dissipated as I was encouraged to limit my activities and course schedule to those organized by students and faculty of color, most of whom shared my feelings of rejection and disappointment. What I had not been prepared for was that leaving my home town and "movin' on up" also meant entering into a world where what I said, what I wore, what music I liked to listen to and the color of my skin, made me strange.

Together the African American community on campus made our own parallel institution within the greater university, and this was somewhat satisfying. We had our own newspaper, theater group, acapella group, themed dorm and graduate ceremony. This was our way of challenging the isolation and alienation that we had found in paradise, but what I realize now is that it was never paradise to begin with. The modern college culture that rejected me and other students of color is universally alienating and dehumanizing. Those suburban men and women who I was so envious of are being manipulated into sacrificing their spiritual, psychological and physical health to become slaves to a way of life dominated by fear and aggression. All they get for their sacrifice are trinkets bought on credit. At least I was welcomed into a community when I got to college which was nurturing, meaningful and did not require hazing to become a member.

Now I am in graduate school at Cal and I have seen students of color struggle with the same sense of bewilderment that I felt when I first got to college. What has helped me this time around has been an understanding that the dominant culture of the university is a disease that infects our ability to make connections. Our ability to identify relationships between people, our environment, our hearts, our minds and our

actions are destroyed by the modern diseases of isolation, otherization, manipulation and domination which flourish on our campus. The antidote that has worked for me in warding off these devastating diseases and their consequences (depression, apathy, drug



painting by Kehinde Wiley

and alcohol abuse), has been seeking out the interconnections within my life and the world around me. It has also included becoming active in creating a campus culture that is conscious and respectful of diversity and interdependence.

For more information on racial and ethnic diversity at Cal check out the Bridges Multicultural Resource Center [ocf.berkeley.edu/~bridges](http://ocf.berkeley.edu/~bridges) or the Graduate Diversity Office [grad.berkeley.edu/diversity](http://grad.berkeley.edu/diversity).

## Students for Justice in Palestine

"CRRRRUUUNNNCCCH." That's the awful sound of a Caterpillar Bulldozer demolishing a Palestinian's home. It's a sound heard all too often in Palestine. For the past sixty years, the Palestinian people have endured a long list of tragedies at the hands of the militaristic Zionist project: forcible expulsion from their homes, land theft, destruction of their olive trees, Apartheid, and military occupation. But wait, it gets worse. YOUR taxpayer dollars fund the oppression!

That's right, the U.S. Government currently gives three billion dollars in foreign aid every year to the state of Israel, the number one recipient of U.S. aid. Almost all of that money comes exclusively in the form of military hardware. The U.S. doesn't just support Israel's Apartheid – the U.S. supplies the guns and the tanks to make it possible.

Students for Justice in Palestine seeks to get UC to divest from Israel's Apartheid. SJP assumes that students and faculty fundamentally

object to a public university funding the ongoing Occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

SJP has brought prominent speakers to campus, such as Israeli refuseniks (persecuted in their country because of their refusal to participate in the Occupation of Palestine) and the headmistress of a Palestinian school. Our events are constantly generating discussion among the student population.

At its core SJP opposes all racism and oppression, and we will always make the extra effort to help our brothers and sisters who act in the name of social justice and indigenous rights. In April 2005 we organized with Xinaxtli in a united struggle against the imperialist arrogance of xenophobic policies and for immigrants' rights. We are Jews and Muslims, Atheists, Arabs, and Americans of all backgrounds. (The majority of our membership is composed of non-Palestinians.)

We hope to see you at our next event. Check out [www.calsjp.org](http://www.calsjp.org), and be sure to read the new magazine the a-rab, [www.a-rab.net](http://www.a-rab.net).

# Know Your Rights

courtesy of Copwatch Berkeley

## IF THE POLICE ARREST YOU...

- You may be handcuffed, searched, photographed and fingerprinted.
- Say repeatedly, "I DON'T WANT TO TALK UNTIL MY LAWYER IS PRESENT." Even if your rights aren't read, refuse to talk until your lawyer/public defender arrives.
- Do not talk to inmates in jail about your case.
- If you're on probation/parole, tell your P.O. you've been arrested, but nothing else.
- Police can arrest someone they believe is "interfering" with their actions. Maintain a reasonable distance, and if cops threaten to arrest you, EXPLAIN THAT YOU DON'T INTEND TO INTERFERE, BUT YOU HAVE THE RIGHT TO OBSERVE THEIR ACTIONS.

### REMEMBER

You have legal rights, but many police will not respect your rights.

BE CAREFUL — BE STREET SMART

## IMPORTANT BERKELEY NUMBERS:

Copwatch — (510) 548-0425  
UC Jail — (510) 642-6760  
Jail — (510) 981-5766  
Police Review Commission — (510) 981-4950

## Important Oakland Numbers:

Jail — (510) 238-3575  
Public Defender — (510) 268-7400  
Citizens' PRB — (510) 238-3159

## IF THE POLICE STOP ANYONE...

- Stop and watch.
- Write down officers' names, badge numbers, and car numbers.

COPS MUST BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME OR BADGE NUMBER (PC sec. 830.10).

- Write down the time, date, and place of the incident and all details as soon as possible.
- Ask if the person is being arrested, and if so, on what charge.
- Get witnesses' names and contact info.
- Try to get the arrestee's name, but only if they already gave it to the police.
- Document any injuries as soon as possible. Photograph them and have a medical report describing details of the injuries.

## IF THE POLICE STOP YOU...

- Ask, "AM I FREE TO GO?" If not, you are being detained. If yes, walk away.
- Ask, "WHY ARE YOU DETAINING ME?" To stop you, the officer must have a "reasonable suspicion" to suspect your involvement in a specific crime (*not just a guess or a stereotype*).
- It is not a crime to be without ID. If you are being detained or issued a ticket, you may want to show ID to the cop because they can take you to the station to verify your identity.
- If a cop tries to search your car, your house, or your person say repeatedly that you DO NOT CONSENT TO THE SEARCH. If in a car, do not open your trunk or door - by doing so you consent to a search of your property and of yourself. If at



home, step outside and lock your door behind you so cops have no reason to enter your house. Ask to see the warrant and check for proper address, judge's signature, and what the warrant says the cops are searching for. Everything must be correct in a legal warrant.

Otherwise, send the police away.

- The cops can do a "pat search" (search the exterior of one's clothing for weapons) during a detention for "officer safety reasons". They can't go into your pockets or bags without your consent. If you are arrested, they can search you and your possessions in great detail.
- DO NOT RESIST PHYSICALLY. Use your words and keep your cool. If an officer violates your rights, don't let them provoke you into striking back. Wait until you are out of custody then you can organize for justice.

### YOU HAVE THE RIGHT...

to be in a public place and to observe police activity.

## Black Panther Party Ten-Point Program what we want, what we believe

1. We want freedom, we want power to determine the destiny of our black and oppressed communities.
2. We want full employment for our people.
3. We want an end to the robbery by the capitalist of our black and oppressed communities.
4. We want decent housing, fit for the shelter of human beings.
5. We want education for our people that exposes the true

nature of this decadent American society. We want education that teaches us our true history and our role in the present-day society.

6. We want completely free health care for all black and oppressed people.
7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people, other people of color, all oppressed people inside the United States.
8. We want an immediate end to all wars of aggression.
9. We want freedom for all

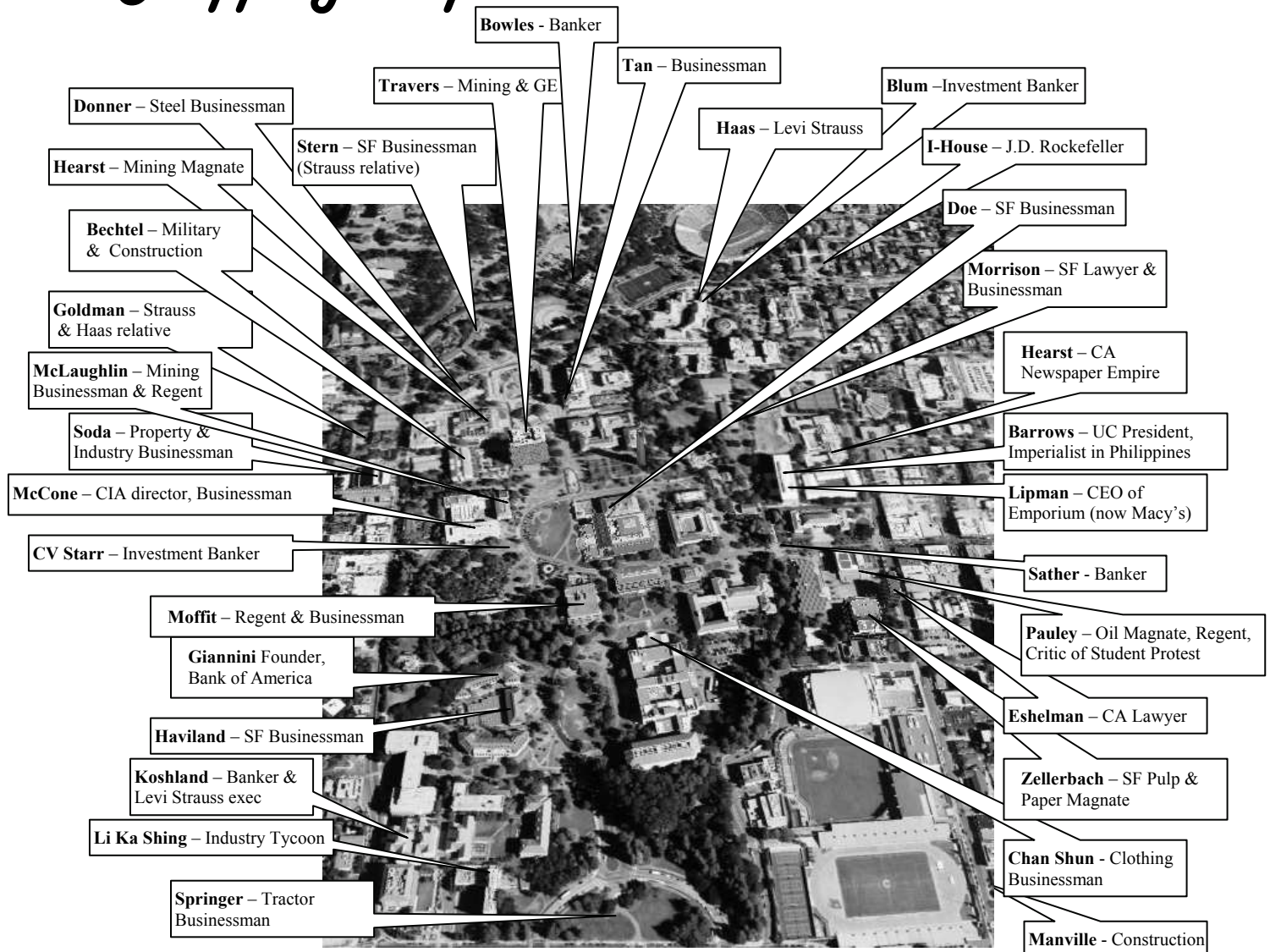
black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. Federal, State, County, City, and Military prisons and jails. We want trials by a jury of peers for all persons who are charged with so-called crimes under the laws of this country.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE, AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

For more information, contact Melvin Johnson of the Commemoration Committee for The Black Panther Party, (510) 652-7170.

Black Panther founder, Dr. Huey P. Newton

# Mapping Corporate Connections at Cal



WHAT KIND OF EDUCATION we get at UC Berkeley has been shaped throughout history by our school's intimate relationships with corporations and wealthy business people - relationships that are literally carved into our campus in the form of financiers' names on buildings, departments, centers and rooms. Although UCB is touted as providing a well-rounded liberal arts education, our institution has also long been used more narrowly to benefit industry by training new employees and corporate captains, providing good PR, and greenwashing. This map of corporate names on campus only begins to reveal some of the surface markers of an extensive and deep relationship between our university and big business (see "Meet the Regents" on p. 12).

FOR EXAMPLE, Richard Blum is an investment banker, current UC Regent, husband of CA Senator Feinstein, and former VP of construction and weapons company URS Corp, which had a \$25 million/year contract with UC's Los Alamos Lab. After student demonstrations at a UC Regents meeting against this conflict of interest sparked a controversy, Blum resigned from URS, disinvested, and donated \$15 million to UCB to establish a "Richard Blum Center for Developing Economies" at the Walter Haas Business School.

SOME LANDMARKS at Berkeley are named in honor of advocates for social justice (MLK, Cesar Chavez) and top academics (Lewis, Stephens), but many more of Berkeley's buildings, departments, rooms and gates are named after questionable political and business interests. These include well-known influential business figures, like Walter Haas, who owns Levi's. Other

names belong to older but no less significant business people, such as William Randolph Hearst, who controlled numerous sensationalist newspapers at the turn of the 20th Century that encouraged US colonialism in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. Other recent donors are rising corporate interests -- for example, the new biomedical school building is named after Li Ka-shing, who gave \$40m, is one of the 10 richest people globally, and has invested with BP in the heavily polluting process of extracting oil from Canadian tar sands

CLOSE RELATIONSHIPS between industry and academia are sometimes touted as being good for society, as bringing practical benefits down the ladder from the ivory tower to the real world. But usually such relationships represent a cross-bridge between ivory and corporate fortresses, with citizens (particularly marginalized ones) being excluded from the process. Others claim that corporate donations are much-needed gifts of generosity, but such *ad hoc* 'gifts' are eroding sustainable public funding. For example, before BP 'gave' UCB \$500 million, it spent \$3 million to defeat CA's Prop 87, which would've used gas taxes to provide long-term funding for public research on alternative energy. For more info, see Washburn's book *University, Inc* and Greenberg's *Science for Sale*.

CONTRIBUTE your discoveries on Cal's people & places @ [www.caldisorientation.org/CorporateCampusMap](http://www.caldisorientation.org/CorporateCampusMap) !

# White Privilege Checklist

- ☐ I can arrange to be in the company of people of my race most of the time.
- ☐ I can go shopping alone most of the time, pretty well assured that I will not be followed or harassed.
- ☐ I can turn on the television or open to the front page of the paper and see people of my race widely represented.
- ☐ I can be sure that my children will be given curricular materials that testify to the existence of their race.
- ☐ I can worry about racism without being seen as self-interested or self-seeking.
- ☐ I am never asked to speak for all of the people of my racial group.
- ☐ I can walk into a classroom and know I will not be the only member of my race.
- ☐ I can choose blemish cover or bandages in "flesh" color and have them more or less match my skin.
- ☐ I can easily find academic courses and institutions which give attention only to people of my race.
- ☐ I can criticize our government and talk about how much I fear its policies and behavior without being seen as a cultural outsider.



## Which Union?

**continued from pg. 6**

state legislature and succeeded in having exact funding for this raise added to the UC 2006-7 budget. However, UC administrators then spent it elsewhere and claimed they still didn't have the money. Only after months of massive worker and student protests, including a demonstration at Berkeley where 400 students slept overnight on the street to show solidarity against the administration's homewrecking did the administration concede and provide the \$1.75 raise.

Currently, AFSCME is negotiating a new contract with the administration. It aims to win another raise, of \$1.58, gain a standardized advancement system for workers, and get health care for the workers it represents. However, the administration is fighting back hard, and has repeatedly kicked student observers out of the negotiations when it presents its offers. Many student groups, including Xinachtli, Students Organizing for Justice in the Americas, and organizations from Boalt Law and Goldman School of Public Policy are working currently to aid and show solidarity with UC's worst-paid workers in this negotiation.

One of the recurring tactics of the UC administration, when faced with effective worker organizations, is to try and sow divisions amongst workers. Since the 1980s, management has pushed librarians to enter a non-bargaining professional council instead of UC-AFT, leading to a split between the groups that has often been tense. The administration has also pushed to contractually divide service workers at its medical centers from those at campuses, aiming to provide the latter with lower wages and causing competition between the groups. Another recent example is the wage differential between dining hall employees. Cal student workers earned \$2/hour less than their fellow employees, including high school students, simply because of their status as Cal students. While the Student Worker Action Group (SWAG) was successful in winning a \$2 raise after a 7 month struggle, Cal workers soon discovered that the university had simultaneously increased the wages of non-Cal employees, thus

maintaining the unfair wage differential. The campaign continues.

Too many times has the UC worked against the interests of the employees who make its campuses work. The interests of the workers are also those of the students, as poor labor practices translate into poor education. No matter these obstacles, through strong organizing by workers and students, huge successes have — and will — be won.

## Graduate Students Organizing -

Increasing corporatization of the university in the 1980's, manifesting in a decline in real wages, fewer tenure-track jobs and more reliance on temporary lecturers, led the graduate student instructors (GSIs) and teacher's assistants to organize. They recognized that as GSIs, they were doing much of the instruction work in the University, and yet received almost none of the benefits of University employees. In 1989, a 2-day strike of UC GSIs won them health insurance. In 1991 the Berkeley GSIs struck for, and won, a partial fee waiver, that to avoid further strikes, was extended to GSIs at all UC campuses. In 1998, GSIs at all eight UC campuses organized a union drive that culminated, after a several-day strike threatening to leave finals ungraded, in recognition of the UAW as the official union for all UC GSIs. The union continues to be a resource for graduate students working to improve the quality of education in the UC system.

# STUDENT MOVEMENTS AT BERKELEY



## WORLD WAR I 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 generally progressive campus 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.

In the thirties, the student left at Berkeley helped the labor movement on the picket lines in the 1934 San Francisco general strike. 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 United Students Cooperative Association, still around today.

The largest upsurge on campus was over the spread of fascism in the world. Many Berkeley radicals 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 national center 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 & 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 greatest acts of faculty resistance to McCarthyism on any American campus. Although they received a majority of student support, the faculty chose not to include students or working people in their fight so that their 'role as gentlemen' would not be compromised. This marked the end of a tradition of faculty initiation of university reform.

In the 1950s, student groups were tightly controlled. Political groups

were disallowed, no off campus speakers were permitted, and the Daily Cal editor met with the administration to plan the paper. The chief administrator of student affairs had declared on the record 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 1955. 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 4,000 student signatures.

In May of 1958, 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 fire hoses on the students, washing them down the steps of city hall. 12 were injured and 64 arrested.

The next day, 5,000 demonstrators showed up for a peaceful protest. The press around the country was horrified and covered the event closely. HUAC made a propaganda movie of the event depicting UC Berkeley students and faculty as "communist conspirators", and distributed the film around the country. Ironically, the movie's message about the subversive menace in the end attracted more 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 people; the administration responded by throwing SLATE off campus.

**The Bay Area is a unique meeting ground** of people, ideas, continental plates, commodities, plants and animals (and fog): from centuries of Native American life, to Spanish and Mexican missions and ranches, to the gold rush, to center of agricultural and finance capital and trade, to post-WWII suburbanization, gentrification, silicon valley and green tech. The area's history has always been formed by active participation of citizen's groups, including protests to stop freeway development, struggles for just housing, major labor strikes at the transit depots in Oakland and SF, environmental conservation efforts, urban civil rights movements, anti-war and free-speech protests, and campaigns for immigrant rights.

### SOME ONLINE RESOURCES include:

<http://www.theorganiccity.com/wordpress/> (Oakland stories);  
<http://www.kqed.org/topics/local/walkingtours/index.jsp> (Walking tours)  
<http://bayradical.blogspot.com/> (history of Bay Area activism Blog)

**For** good reads on local & regional histories: CA: Walker, Country in the City; Henderson, California & the Fictions of Capital; SF: Walker, Reclaiming SF; Hartman, City for Sale; Brechin, Imperial SF; OAKLAND: Self, American Babylon; Rhomberg, No There There; RICHMOND: Moore, To Place Our Deeds; BERKELEY: Norman, TEMESCAL LEGACIES; Rorabaugh, Berkeley at War. See also Straight outta Hunters Point and other films @ UCB's Media Center (bottom of Moffit).



From 1961 to 1963, 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 1964 when the Civil Rights Movement was in full swing nationally, most campus political activity in Berkeley focused on a fight for job opportunities for African Americans. People protested Lucky Supermarket's racist hiring policies by organizing large numbers of people to fill their shopping carts and then abandon them inside the store.

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 black applicants.

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 is the most famous demand for student civil rights at Berkeley.

## THE FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT

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 defied the ban, setting up tables where they were forbidden, and collecting thousands of signatures of other students who sat with them.

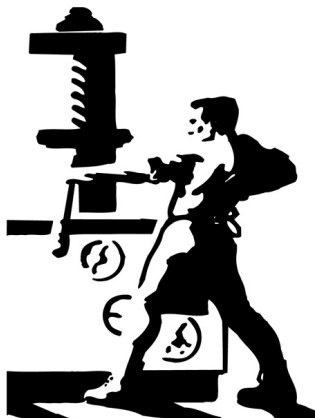
A police car arrived and the officers took into custody a man sitting at a CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) table. First one, then two,

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then thousands of people sat down and trapped the car on Sproul Plaza for 32 hours. While Jack Weinberg sat inside and police officers surrounded the car, a procession of speakers spoke to the issues from atop the car.

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

The Free Speech Movement built enough support 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 attempted to speak, the administration ordered UC police to drag him off stage. But they underestimated the FSM's strong student support. The repression caused increased anger and activated additional efforts on behalf of free speech. The eventual settlement greatly expanded student political rights on campus, and led to a strengthened role of students in universities all over the country.

## OPPOSITION TO THE VIETNAM WAR



From 1965 to 1968 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), which sparked 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. One third of all graduate student TAs used their discussion sections to talk about the war. Soon after the vote, the VDC's offices were bombed and students responded by marching 4,000 strong on Telegraph Ave.

The Fall of 1967 saw a new level of anti-war militancy in Berkeley, focusing around Stop the Draft Week. Antiwar activists planned to shut down the Oakland Induction Center and run teach-ins on campus all week, but authorities responded with court orders, clubs, and mace. This culminated on Friday with 10,000 helmeted, shield-carrying protestors engaging in a running battle with police to stop departing troop busses.

## The Third World Strike

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

continued on next page

Three third world groups had been involved in separate smaller negotiations and confrontations with the administration for a year, trying to get the university to allow the voices of oppressed people to be part of the university education. Influenced by the earlier strike at San Francisco State, these Berkeley students formed the Third World Liberation Front (TWLF) and put forward their demands, chief among them an adequately funded Third World College controlled by non-white people, increased admissions and support for students of third world ethnicities and Native Americans.

First the TWLF sought to educate the campus about the importance of dedicating resources to supporting third world studies and students. Picket lines were set up, a series of convocations was organized, and literature was circulated. Later came disruption, like blockades of Sather Gate and the Telegraph Ave. entrance.

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 picketers were arrested and beaten in the basement of Sproul Hall. Leaders were arrested. Despite rallies and public meetings on the campus being banned, 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 the strike, students were worn down and involved with court battles. A divisive debate about tactics had arisen. The TWLF decided to suspend the strike, and 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.

### **U.S. Invasion Of Cambodia**

In early 1970 the students continued to do extensive education about ROTC and 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 University students 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.

During the spring of 1972, a coalition of groups organized an April 22nd march of 30-40,000 people to oppose the continuing war and Nixon's increase of the bombing of North Vietnam during Christmas. 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 stu-

dent 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.

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, and joined the workers on the picket lines. The strike lasted for 83 days.

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 the first was later overturned and the others watered down (but still important!).

In the fall of 1972, just a few years after it was established by the Ethnic Studies strikes, the Black Studies Department was absorbed into the College of Letters and Sciences, despite a Black Student Union-led boycott. The Research Institute on Human Relations, also established by the Ethnic Studies strikes, was closed by the chancellor.



### **Activism in the 80s**

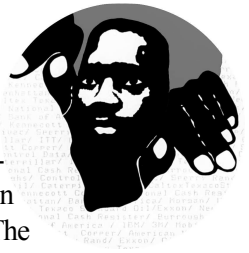
The nuclear arms issue continued to gain importance nationally during the early eighties. In early 1982, 174 people were arrested in the first blockade of the Livermore Labs. Another 100 people were arrested that spring in various actions around the labs. On June 21st, 1,300 were arrested in another huge protest at Livermore. At the start of 1983, over 100 students and community members were arrested in a blockade of California hall, again over the issue of nuclear weapons involvement by UC.

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.

### **The Anti-Apartheid Movement**

In early 1977, as a response to the increased struggle against apartheid in South Africa, the campus antiapartheid movement began to demand divestment of university holdings in companies doing business in South Africa. The movement quickly led to sit-ins, demonstrations, and mass arrests across the state, as the Regents' disinterest fueled student outrage.

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.

In the Spring of 1983, hundreds of students plastered Sproul Hall with banners and signs and renamed it Biko Hall, after the murdered South African Consciousness Movement leader, Stephen Biko, and occupied it overnight. This led to student strikes of more than half of the student body, more building occupations, and eventually the regents agreed to hold a forum on apartheid which, despite attendance by 2,500 students demanding a decision, produced nothing.

The struggle continued through 1985, when leading antiapartheid groups Coalition Against Apartheid and United People of Color, with massive support, built a shantytown reflecting the conditions in apartheid South Africa in front of California Hall, that was forcefully and bloodily evicted.

In Spring of 1986, the regents realized the movement would persist if they continued to resist divestment. That June, the regents voted to divest \$3.1 billion of investments in companies with South African ties. Unfortunately, it turned out to be a sham -- their investments continued to increase -- but this wasn't discovered until the movement had dissipated.

## Women Get Organized



Women at Berkeley began to organize during the height of the sit-ins and throughout the antiapartheid movement because they felt they didn't have a significant voice in decision making, although their numbers equalled those of the men involved. They organized groups to deal with these issues and in the mid 1980s began organizing to tackle the issues face women daily.

One group, Women's Liberation Front (WoLF), became widely known in the fall of 1986 when it acted in support of a young woman who had been gang-raped by four football players. The university actually protected the football players, while the victim was so traumatized that she dropped out of her first semester at UCB. WoLF sponsored emotional rallies that included speak-outs and testimonies. WoLF also organized Take Back the Night marches to protest the virtual curfew imposed on women due to the fear of rape.

Legal abortion (established in 1973) was being threatened by several of Reagan's conservative Supreme Court appointees. 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.

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

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.

## Barrington Hall

During the fall of 1989, with the War on Drugs in full swing, students held a smoke-in on Sproul Plaza that attracted 2,000, 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 was threatened with closure from a vote within the co-op system. In November, the referendum passed.

After the vote, residents took legal action to remain in their home and started to squat the building. 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, who attacked, badly beating and arresting many residents and bystanders and trashing the house. Eventually, the house was leased to a private landlord.



## Ethnic Studies, Again

In the Spring of 1999, Ethnic Studies (the departments of Native American Studies, Asian American Studies, and Chicano Studies) was losing four faculty members that the University was refusing to replace, and was facing budget cuts that would eliminate over half of its classes. Students organized in support of the program, and after months of trying more diplomatic routes, decided on direct action.

On April 14, students locked down to occupy Barrows Hall for 10 hours, demanding funding and faculty for the Ethnic Studies program, as well as a multicultural center and mural space to make the University's "commitment to diversity" a reality. Facing rejection from the administration, two weeks later students began a hunger strike. For eight days, six hunger strikers and many hundreds of supporters camped out in front of California Hall, 24 hours a day. Following those who originally forced the university to establish the studies, they took the name "Third World Liberation Front", distributed yellow armbands, and held rallies of thousands. Several times, University police hauled off hundreds to Santa Rita Jail in predawn raids, but the strikers held strong.

After eight days, the administration met with the strikers and promised to grant the Ethnic Studies program eight new full time faculty and a return of the \$300,000 budget cut, to fund a new Center for Study of Race and Gender, a multicultural center (this is the Heller Lounge) and a mural in Barrows Hall, to allow a student representative on the Ethnic Studies department task force, and granted amnesty to almost all of the people arrested.

FOR MUSIC OR INFORMATION, your airwaves are your friends. Excellent nearby sources of electromagnetic vibrations are:

**90.7 FM - KALX** - your wonderful and eclectic college radio, tune in for great music almost all the time.

**94.1 FM - KPFA** - listener-supported (the first!), local progressive news outlet.

ELECTRO-GLIDE THE INFO HIGHWAY to:

**indybay.org:** local, radical news.

**the guardian unlimited:** world news.



# Biking in Berkeley



**B**erkeley is a great place to get around by bike. Using bike and AC Transit it's often easier to get wherever you want to go in the East Bay or SF without a car -- and always cheaper! Bikes are great transportation, but they can be oh so much more -- here's some ideas.

## I Wanna Ride!

One fun ride that practically anyone can manage is to go up into the hills and enjoy the spectacular scenery and views across the bay. The climb up may be a challenge, but if you give yourself plenty of time then you'll manage it without too many problems -- just stop frequently, bring water, and if it gets too much, you can sail downhill all the way home! The flattest and most gradual way up is Tunnel Rd - plus once you get on it there's almost no traffic. At the top, you can follow Grizzly Peak Blvd along the spectacular ridgetop, with views in both directions. Centennial, Euclid, or Spruce are all popular routes back down. Taking Spruce down, the ride is about 17 miles long -- give yourself 3 hours the first time. Find the map at

[caldisorientation.org/BikingInBerkeley](http://caldisorientation.org/BikingInBerkeley) or browse [bikely.com](http://bikely.com) for other adventuresome local rides.

## Critical Mass

A jubilant part of local bike culture is Critical Mass, a rolling expression of bicycle excitement that happens every month around the world. It's a celebration, a demonstration, or whatever you want it to be. In Berkeley it happens every second Friday of the month at 5.30pm outside downtown Berkeley BART, and attracts at least 100 cyclists, along with some fun, loud music. The group rides leisurely around Berkeley on no predefined route. Check out [berkeleycriticalmass.org](http://berkeleycriticalmass.org) for more info. The last Friday of every month is the San Francisco mass, which regularly attracts thousands of cyclists, often in costume! They meet at 6pm at Justin Herman Plaza by the Embarcadero BART station. Ask around about other local rides.

## Fix your Bike for Free!

Even the most-loved bike will occasionally break. Fortunately, the most common bike problems are fairly easy to fix yourself. In the Bay Area, there are places to provide you with the tools and the knowledge to do so at no cost. Fixing your own bike is cheap, good fun, and teaches you some useful skills.

**Street Level Cycles** - Offers "Open Lab Hours" when you can use their tools and get help from their volunteer mechanics to fix your bike for free. If you need parts, you have the option of buying affordable used parts from them, or doing a little volunteer work in return for these parts. Lab hours at [watersideworkshops.org](http://watersideworkshops.org). 84 Bolivar St, West Berkeley.

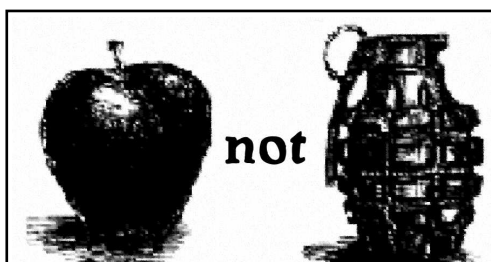
**The Bike Kitchen** - Across the Bay, The Bike Kitchen is a cooperative bike repair shop, with an amazing collection of tools and parts, and extremely knowledgeable mechanics. Membership is \$30 a year (or six hours volunteer time), but this will give you access to almost all of their used spare parts at no cost. Their open hours are on

weekday evening hours and weekend - convenient for students. See [bikekitchen.org](http://bikekitchen.org). Mission and 9th, San Francisco.

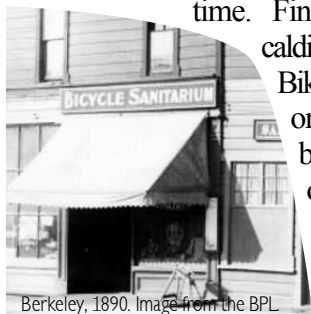
**The Missing Link** - A worker-owned co-op that sells and repairs bikes, but also offers a free repair space. It's closest to the campus, but the only help is a bike repair book for reference. If the staff aren't too busy they might help, but don't count on it. [missinglink.org](http://missinglink.org), 1988 Shattuck at University.

## Need a Bike?

If you don't already have a fine metal steed, there are several options. If you're ambitious, you could build your own at the Bike Kitchen for very little money, and learn how to fix it in the process! Otherwise, there are many places locally to get fine used bikes - which are often better quality, and half as expensive, as new ones. Besides Street Level Cycles and Missing Link, some good local shops to browse for used bikes are: the Bent Spoke (on Telegraph), Bay Area Bikes (near downtown Oakland), or craigslist. Try to bring a bike-y friend with you for advice, but find one that suits your style!



Do you want to save \$, eat delicious food and actively cut down on the waste that this modern industrial society produces as if the world's resources were unlimited? Then dive into a dumpster! Dumpster Diving, the act of reclaiming perfectly edible food and other usable objects from dumpsters is a hard concept for many Americans to swallow... but delicious, safe food is ending up in landfills instead of people's stomachs. It's free! It's fun! It is undermining dominant culture that begs us to consume, consume, consume. Some dumpsters are locked at night but don't be discouraged. Go to others down the street -- bakeries, grocery stores and any other dumpster you can think of. Remember to share with friends and family!



Berkeley, 1890. Image from the BPL

Want to spend some quality time with your friends without spending money? Here is a list of some of our favorite places to go and things to do in the Bay Area. Everything is free, unless marked with a \$.

### The Bayshore Trail:

Walk, run or bike. It circles the whole bay. Pick it up on University, near the Berkeley Marina, take it to the Albany Bulb and beyond.

**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.

**Pacific Film Archive:** \$4 movies for students, free showings first Thursday of the month. Great films from around the world. [bampfa.berkeley.edu](http://bampfa.berkeley.edu) (\$)

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

**Berkeley Botanical Gardens:** just up Centennial past the stadium. Free for students. Also check out the Botanical Gardens in Tilden Regional Park.

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

**924 Gilman:** For the punk rocker in all of us. All ages venue. Most shows \$5.

**21 Grand:** Art gallery, space and music venue. 449 B 23rd St in Oakland.

### The Long Haul

**Infoshop:** lots of good stuff going on. 3124 Shattuck, 2 blocks from Ashby BART. [www.thelonghaul.org](http://www.thelonghaul.org)

**Critical Mass:** Go for a bike ride with your friend, tour the town, and meet people. See "Biking in Berkeley" for dates and times.

**Berkeley Marina:** At the end of University Ave.

### Berkeley Rose Garden:

Best in late Spring. Euclid and Bayview, next to Cordinices Park.

**Tilden Regional Park:** Just up the hill from campus. Hike the trails through Wildcat Canyon or swim in Lake Anza. AC Transit bus #67 will take you there.

### Sibley Volcanic Preserve:

6800 Skyline Blvd, Oakland.

**Mount Diablo:** bike there on the Iron Horse Trail from Walnut Creek BART. Nice woods, great views.

**Thai Brunch:** the coolest place to eat brunch in Berkeley. Sundays from 9am until food is gone. Thai Temple on Russell at MLK (\$).

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

### Golden Gate Park:

huge park in SF. Botanic gardens, model boats, and buffalo. Bordered by Fulton, Stanyan, Lincoln and the ocean.

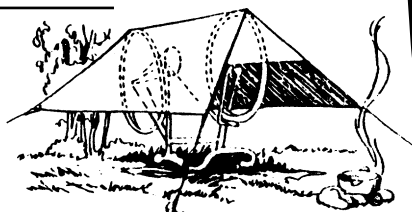


Fig. 1: bike camping.

# Free Things To Do

## Free Museum Days

California Academy of Sciences Natural History Museum ([calacademy.org](http://calacademy.org)) 875 Howard St, SF, 10-5 every day free 1st Wednesday of each month

Palace of the Legion of Honor ([thinker.org](http://thinker.org)) 34th Ave @ Clement, SF 9:30-5 Tue-Sun free first Tuesday of each month

Cameron-Stanford House ([cshouse.org](http://cshouse.org)) 1418 Lakeside Dr @ 14th, Oakland 11-4 Wed, 1-5pm Sun free third Sunday of each month

Cartoon Art Museum ([cartoonart.org](http://cartoonart.org)) 655 Mission, SF 11-5 Tue-Sun "pay what you want" first Tuesday of each month

The Exploratorium ([exploratorium.edu](http://exploratorium.edu)) 3601 Lyon, SF 10-5 Tue-Sun free first Wednesday of each month

Museum of Craft and Folk Art ([mocfa.org](http://mocfa.org)) Fort Mason Center, Bldg. A, SF 11-6 Tue-Fri, 11-5 Sat & Sun free every tuesday

Museo ItaloAmericano ([museoitaloamericano.org](http://museoitaloamericano.org)) Fort Mason Center, Bldg. C, SF noon-5 Wed-Sun always free

Oakland Museum of California Art, Ecology, and History ([museumca.org](http://museumca.org)) 1000 Oak St @ 10th, Oakland 10-5 Wed-Sat, noon-5 Sun, 10am-9pm first Friday free second Sunday of each month

Randall Museum ([randallmuseum.org](http://randallmuseum.org)) 199 Museum Way @Roosevelt, SF 10-5 Tue-Sat, always free

SF Museum of Modern Art ([sfmoma.org](http://sfmoma.org)) 151 3rd St, SF 11-5:45 M, Tue, Fri-Sun, 11-8:45 Thu free first Tuesday of each month.

Berkeley Art Museum ([bampfa.berkeley.edu](http://bampfa.berkeley.edu)) 2626 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 11-5 Wed, Fri-Sun, 11-7 Thu free first Thursdays or anytime with student ID

Pheobe Hearst Museum of Anthropology ([hearstmuseum.berkeley.edu](http://hearstmuseum.berkeley.edu)) Kroeber Hall, UC Berkeley 10-4:30 Wed-Sat, noon-4 Sun always free

Yerba Buena Center for the Arts ([yerbabuenaarts.org](http://yerbabuenaarts.org)) 701 Mission @ 3rd, SF 12-5 Tue-Sun except 12-8 Thu free first Tuesday

BICYCLE FREEDOM, BERKELEY, 1890, photo thanks to the fine Berkeley Public Library. Oakland, Berkeley, and SF public libraries have wonderful, free, local history history rooms.





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