

# BERKELEY'S BIKO

VOL 2. NO.19

PLAZA NEWS

TUES. AUG. 20 1985

## WILL WE BE BANNED?

BERKELEY, OFFICE OF THE CHANCELLOR

July 17, 1985

Ron Eggerman  
Associate Director  
University Art Museum  
2625 Durant Avenue  
Campus

Dear Ron:

I am enclosing the July 11, 1985 issue of the Biko News. Please note page four - the description of how to make a Molotov Cocktail, and right next to it an advertisement from the Swallow Restaurant (the only commercial advertiser in this publication). You will also see the endorsement of illegal drugs on the first page. I have discussed this with Vice Chancellor Park and I wish to communicate, in the strongest possible terms, our outrage and shock at the Swallow Restaurant advertising in this kind of publication. You will note that the University Art Museum is prominently displayed in the ad.

I would appreciate your looking into this matter as soon as possible, and taking whatever steps you consider appropriate.

Sincerely,

*John Cummins*  
John Cummins  
Assistant Chancellor

Enclosure

cc: Chancellor Heyman  
Vice Chancellor Park

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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UNIVERSITY ART MUSEUM

19 July 1985

Sydney Gillett  
The Swallow Restaurant  
2625 Durant Avenue  
CAMPUS

Dear Sydney,

I am writing to follow-up on our telephone conversation regarding the inappropriateness of the Swallow Restaurant advertising in Biko News. Assistant Chancellor John Cummins has written a very stern letter expressing in strong terms the outrage and shock of the Chancellor's office over this issue. I am enclosing a copy of his letter to me.

I understand from you that the decision to advertise in Biko News was a spontaneous one and one that was not a decision of the collective. Although that explains the circumstances under which the advertising happened, it does not give me comfort in terms of what might happen in the future.

We have never, to the best of my knowledge, had a situation similar to this in the past. Therefore I want to do what I can to prevent it from happening again in the future. I would hate to be left in a situation where your use of the name of the "University Art Museum" is either totally withdrawn or where permission to use it has to be given each time.

I would appreciate a formal response from the Swallow collective stating your official position with regard to the advertisement in Biko News and what you plan to do in the future regarding this or other similar situations. I would like this in writing so that I am clear as to your position and can thus appropriately inform the Chancellor.

Please do not hesitate to call me if you would like to discuss this matter again. I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

*Ronald Eggerman*  
Ronald Eggerman  
Deputy Director

cc: James Elliott  
Director

RE/ksw

### CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE ATTACKS BIKO PLAZA NEWS

Assistant Chancellor John Cummins has apparently declared war on the Biko Plaza News. In a memo to University Art Museum Associate Director Ron Eggerman, Cummins expressed "outrage and shock" on behalf of campus administrators in reaction to an advertisement placed by the Swallow Restaurant in the BPN. This memo, and another from Eggerman to the Swallow collective, contain and imply substantial threats to the collective, based solely on the appearance of their advertisement in this paper.

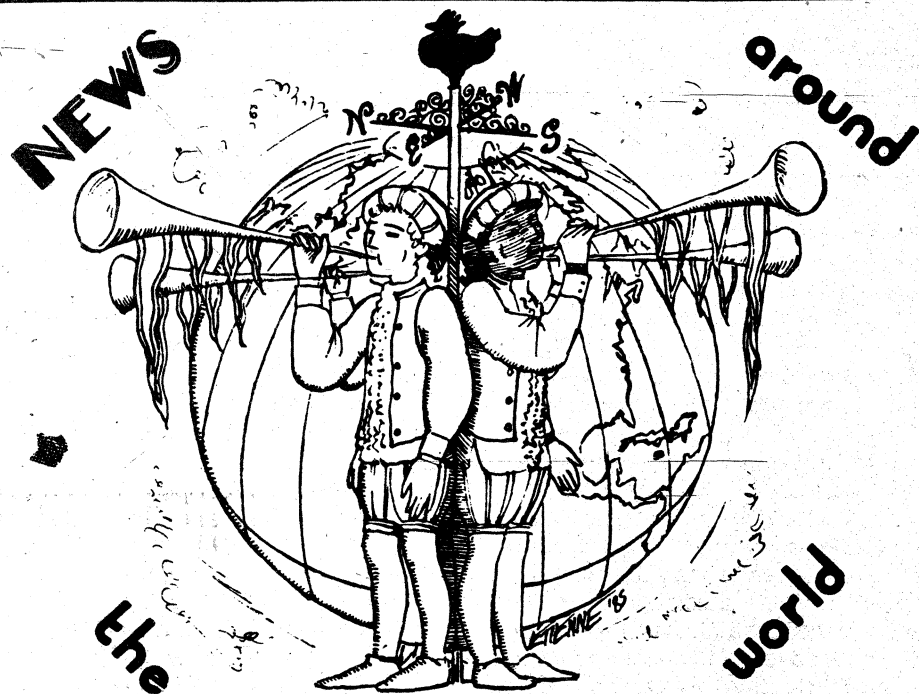
(The memos are printed on this page.)

Swallow Ad in July 11 BPN

The Swallow, a collective restaurant, has operated in a space continued on page 7

*Swallow* RESTAURANT  
& CATERING  
841-2409

COLLECTIVELY OWNED & OPERATED  
OPEN TUESDAY THRU SUNDAY  
University Art Museum 2625 Durant Ave. Berkeley



### Funny way of showing it

According to Robert McFarlane, national security advisor to the White House, the U.S. is not trying to overthrow the government of Nicaragua.

### Poet to hang

Lenasia, South Africa: Benjamin Molosi, a poet, is slated to hang this Wednesday, having been on death row since 1983 for killing a policeman.

### Regime treads water

Fighting was reported in the townships around Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, and Durban. At least one person was killed and eight arrested. Meanwhile 946 people are still being held under the state of emergency provisions, as the coal and gold miners gear up for a national strike to demand an end to the state of emergency.

### Legacy of Colonialism

Algiers: The bodies of 57 Algerians that had been shot or strangled and dumped down a mine shaft which was then dynamited to cover up the crime committed by French troops 23 years ago were unearthed here, as Algerians prepare to commemorate the day 30 years ago that the French massacred 12,000 people.

### No Foolin'

The French government, already implicated in the bombing of the Greenpeace ship, Rainbow Warrior, has said it will use force in order to carry out its nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

### British Blacklist

The B.B.C. has been accused of submitting the names of potential journalists to British intelligence services for clearance before hiring. One reporter, Isabel Hilton, was denied a job after mistakenly being identified as a member of a group that supports the People's Republic of China.

### Bloodlust

According to a poll taken by the L.A. Times, 75% of Californians have such unshakeable faith in the death penalty that they would not change their minds even if someone were executed and later proved innocent, or if their own mothers were on death row. As it stands now, the U.S. would have to execute six people a day to clear out all of the death row inmates by the end of 1985.

### Hitting us where we live

The Reagan administration is planning to abolish federal housing codes. The standards call for sound, durable construction, privacy, comfortable and healthful living conditions, natural light and ventilation, sanitation, safe water, etc. The deputy assistant of Housing and Urban Development said, "The only people who are going to profit from this are the builders, by cutting corners."

### Stowaways

Two Irish boys aged 10 and 13 ended up in New York after sneaking aboard a plane in Dublin. Unfortunately, the two were apprehended and sent back.

### Small Business Harassed

Four people from the Bay Area were arrested with 75 grams of LSD. Among those arrested was the former light show director for the Jefferson Airplane. Much easier than busting Union Carbide.

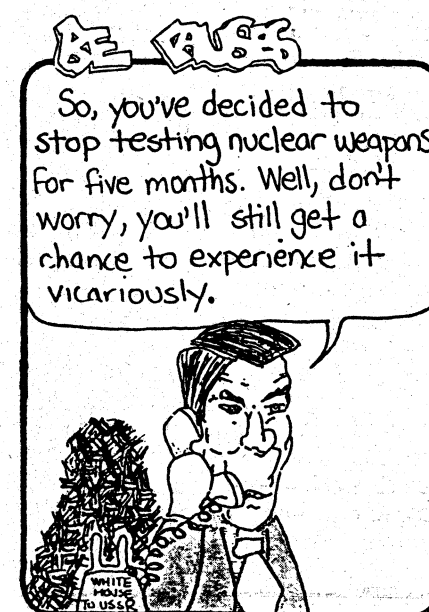
### We carry on

Lester Cole, a Hollywood screenwriter who was one of the "Hollywood Ten," died at age 81 at U.C. Medical Center in San Francisco. He was one of the founders of the Screen Writers' Guild and was the author of the screenplay for the film "Born Free" and many others. He also taught a course in screenwriting here at Berkeley until last year.

### DEMONSTRATION TODAY STOP THE HANGING

A demonstration to protest today's scheduled hanging of ANC member and anti-apartheid champion Benjamin Molosi has been called by the Spartacist League and the Labor Black League for Social Defense. The demonstration will be held at the South African Airlines office at 360 Post Street (on Union Square) in San Francisco from 5 to 6 pm.

Molosi is the fourth ANC member sentenced to be hung. He is being charged with being part of the ANC group that killed the informant who brought about the first three hangings several years ago.



THON • R. Bird

### South African Poet-in-Exile in Benefit for ANC and Big Mountain Support Group

South African Poet-in-Exile Dennis Brutus will read at First Universe, 5424 E. 14th St. in Oakland on August 22 at 7 p.m. The Partners in Christ Gospel Singers, and slides from Big Mountain will be included in the program. Proceeds benefit the African National Congress and the Big Mountain Support Group.

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### Forum on Women and World War

Topics will range from myths of the innocent victim, control of women's reproduction in relation to the state and social change, the role of religion in legitimizing the oppression of women, to women as a critical element in preventing world war through revolution.

Speakers: Linda Fogel, Connexions; Debbie Gregg, Women's Choice Clinic; Norman K. Gottwald, Prof., New York Theological Seminary; member, Revolutionary Communist Party.

Saturday, August 24th at 7:00 p.m., San Francisco Women's Building, 3543 18th St. Child-care available.

-Ad Hoc Committee for Women and World War Forum.

### CONFISCATED ITEMS

People wishing to retrieve belongings confiscated on the last day of the sit-in can pick them up in 842 Evans Hall or call Brian Lau at 548-1711.

### SPRING ANTI-APARTHEID PARTISANS STILL IN CHAIN

Billy Nussle, arrested in May during the anti-apartheid sit-in on trumped up charges of "interfering" with an arrest that was later dropped, is scheduled to go to trial tomorrow at 9 a.m. in the Berkeley Municipal Court.

### GUILLEN'S TRIAL

The trial of Guillermo Bermudez opens today in Dept. 3 of the Berkeley Courthouse at 9:00 a.m. Guillermo was brutally arrested on campus during an anti-nuclear recruiting demo on January 24.

The Biko Plaza News, first published as the newspaper of the anti-apartheid sit-in at Steve Biko Hall in Spring, 1985, is a semi-weekly alternative newspaper by and for the UC Berkeley campus and community. Without pretending the "objectivity" claimed by mainstream news media, the BPN attempts to report local events as seen through the eyes of those who create and participate in them, and to compile articles of national and international scope from a leftist historical perspective, and with an eye sharply focused between the lines of the mainstream press. Any and all members of the campus community are invited to submit articles, essays, reviews, poetry, graphic art, and anything else you think our community should see or know about.

BIKO PLAZA NEWS  
2490 Channing Way  
Suite 503, Box 111  
Berkeley, CA 94704  
Tel. (415) 549-3275



## EDITORIAL

UC ATTACK ON FREE PRESS  
MUST BE CENSURED

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for redress of grievances."

- The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America

The University of California has initiated yet another in a long series of attacks against persons, organizations and newspapers that criticize its policy positions. This latest attempt to suppress open political debate on the UC Berkeley campus, which has taken the form of threats directed against an advertiser in the Biko Plaza News, must be strongly censured by the entire campus community, and by every American concerned with the imperative need to preserve the freedom of the press.

## Political Motives Underlie Attack

Assistant Chancellor John Cummins, who signed the memo expressing "outrage and shock" at the Swallow collective's decision to advertise in the Biko Plaza News, cited an article on LSD and a reprint from the CIA counterrevolutionary terrorist manual to characterize the BPN; it should be clear to everyone, however, that the fundamental objection that the University has to our paper is our exposure and criticism of UC policy which supports apartheid in South Africa (by the Regents' policy of investment in companies who profit from the apartheid system), racism on campus (in its recruitment and retention policies concerning Third World students, staff and faculty), and the proliferation of nuclear weapons (by managing the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos weapons laboratories).

## LSD and CIA Articles Cited

If Cummins reads the paper with more attention to detail than he displays in his brief memo of July 17, he knows quite well that it is the policy of the Biko Plaza News to invite articles and opinion pieces from the entire campus community. The LSD article to which he refers was submitted to the BPN by a community member who believed that an article advising potential users of LSD of both the dangers and benefits of that drug would be appropriate information for our readers. That the Biko Plaza News printed the article in no way implies advocacy of the use of LSD — no more than articles in national newspapers about cocaine and heroin addiction imply advocacy of the use of those drugs.

The "Molotov Cocktail" description in the July 11th issue of the BPN, to which Cummins also makes reference in his memo, is and was clearly labeled as an excerpt from a publication of a United States Government agency (the CIA) as part of its campaign to overthrow the democratically elected government of Nicaragua. The publication is available at local bookstores throughout the Bay Area, and, presumably, the nation. Cummins cannot possibly be so thick as to believe that the BPN supports or subscribes to any view of the CIA, and is a fool to think that that portion of the CIA manual was printed with any intent other than educating our readership about the kinds of tactics the US government advocates for use against civilian populations of a country which is not in favor at the White House.

## Historical UC Repression of Free Political Expression

The University has waged constant war against truly free speech throughout its history. During the Free Speech Movement of the 1960's, many activists were beaten, gassed and jailed for expressing political opinions on the Berkeley campus that were critical of the University and of US foreign policy. The Daily Californian was driven off of the UC

campus by an administration angered by the DC's stance on the People's Park issue in 1969. The University demanded editorial control over the paper after articles supporting the "Take the Park" position of student and community activists appeared in May of that year, and the DC was left with the choice of publishing independently or of submitting to UC administration censorship. The paper chose to leave the campus. Even after FSM activists won the "right" to table and speak in Biko Plaza (then "Sproul Plaza") in the mid-Sixties, the UC administration and police department has constantly harassed political activists over infractions of the so-called "Time, Place and Manner" regulations, which define and restrict, by their nature and the manner of their enforcement, the expression of political opinion on the UC Berkeley campus. The UC administration's actions during this past Spring's anti-apartheid sit-in clearly demonstrated that the policy of harassment remains a top priority for the Chancellor's office and the administration's enforcers, the UCPD.

The attack on a BPN advertiser must be seen in the context of the historical tendency of the University to stifle criticism of its policies and political alignment (e.g., support of apartheid and of nuclear proliferation). The Biko Plaza News, like most newspapers, depends on its advertisers to generate the costs of publication — and while BPN reporters, artists and production staff donate their time and talents, we still have to pay the printers. An attack on our advertisers is an attack on our ability to continue to publish.

## Censure the UC Administration

We call on the entire campus community — students, professors, and staff — Berkeley citizens, the local and national press, and all people concerned with freedom of political expression, to condemn the University for their attack on this newspaper, and to resist further attempts to stifle free and open political debate.

TIME,  
PLACE, &  
MANNERUC's TIME PLACE AND MANNER RULES  
THE REGULATION OF FREE SPEECH?

by Steve Masover

## Who Wrote the Book of Free Speech?

The University of California published a booklet called "Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students" in September of 1970, in the immediate wake of campus activism around the issue of People's Park, and after some six years of political activity on issues of Civil Rights, Free Speech and the war in Vietnam. The UC Berkeley administration subsequently published a booklet titled "Regulations Implementing Systemwide Policies Applying to Campus Activities, Organizations, and Students" to implement those policies on the Berkeley campus. These policies and regulations have been revised a number of times since they were first published; the revision dates, not surprisingly, follow periods of intensified campus activism. Now, following a Spring of broad and committed participation in political action on the UC campuses, a newly revised set of regulations is about to be published.

## What are the TPM Rules??

The booklets cited above are filled with regulations "Concerning the Use of University Facilities" as well as the "Time, Place, and Manner [TPM] of Public Expression." The stated purpose of these regulations ranges from the 'necessity' "to conserve and protect facilities and educational use, and to prevent interference with University functions" (Regulations, 31.10.210) to the purported desire of campus administrators to "assure the right of free expression and advocacy on the Berkeley campus" (Regulations, 32.00.310). However, as any properly educated, critically thinking Berkeley student knows, you aren't likely to find the purpose of a set of regulations all nicely laid out in the section called "Purpose".

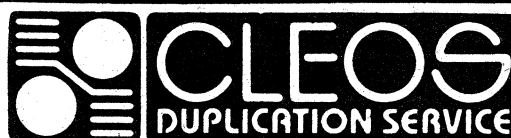
The first clue that something other than assurance of rights to free expression underlies these regulations is in their very content. Among the kinds of free expression prohibited are: interfering with the entrances to buildings; disturbing offices, classes and libraries; posting announcements, art, political statements, or anything else on doors, sides of buildings, windows, walkways and roads, fountains, posts, trees, or trash cans (trash cans?); using sound amplification equipment at times

continued on page 7

BIKO  
PLAZA NEWS

Thanks for this week's work to:

Reiko Ohnuma, Steve Masover, Michelle Fawcett, Paul Rubin, Thorn, R. Bird, Roy Werbel, Anna Chapman, Joe Blackburn, Jeff Kravitz, LAG, Etienne Suvasa, Patrick Hoge, Aloke Prabhaker, Phlash, Brendan Cummings, Aaron, Chris, Stephen Arnold, Jenny Jones, Miles Beckett, Nevets Gnisor, and Robert Arnold.



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## INTERVIEW:

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## ASUC president

**BPN Interview:**  
Pedro Noguera, ASUC President

## 'Back From the USSR'

Pedro Noguera, this year's ASUC President, recently returned from a 10 day visit to Moscow for the International Festival of Youth. In his interview with BPN Reporter Jeff Kravitz, Pedro talks about his trip to the Soviet Union, and his early projections for the beginning political year. The interview was conducted on August 16, at Pedro's office in Eschelman Hall.

**BPN:** You recently returned from Moscow. What was accomplished on the trip and what was the purpose of it?

**Pedro:** The purpose was, very broadly, to bring about dialogue between young people from different nations on issues of international significance. Unlike the Women's conference in Nairobi, Kenya, it was not designed to have resolutions passed or even to set in motion some sort of international process, but more strictly for the sake of dialogue and interaction and exchange between people from different countries.

**BPN:** How was the trip financed?

**Pedro:** For me personally, funds were raised by people on the City Council of Berkeley to send me.

**BPN:** How many different nations participated in the event?

**Pedro:** 157 nations, and a total of 30,000 delegates.

**BPN:** So this was an international youth conference.

**Pedro:** Totally. This is the twelfth anniversary of having this...it's been happening since 1945. It should be pointed out that this gathering happens every five years; it started in 1945 as a festival of youth against fascism, and since that time they've tried to hold these festivals to encourage peace and cooperation. The United States, of course, especially under Reagan, would

not endorse it — in fact, discouraged Americans from participating, called it a 'Communist Festival', said it was going to be anti-American. But the delegation that went from the United States — we had 300 delegates and another 200 participants who were entertained as artists and so forth. It was extremely broad — I mean, we had Bernice King, the daughter of Martin Luther King, we had two football players from the 49ers were also on the delegation...so it wasn't strictly a 'communist event'.

The NY Times printed an article which was totally fabricated. They said the American delegation debated whether to carry the American flag upside-down at the opening ceremony. That was a complete lie. Then they also said that the person who carried it was a Vietnam Vet, and I know the guy personally who carried the flag, I know who he is. There was a pretty conscious attempt to malign the festival.

The festival for me was the first time where I went someplace representing the United States feeling proud to say that I represented that I represented the American people, or the other side of the American people that's not represented by the Reagan Administration, and I could express solidarity of at least some of the American people with the movements in Central America, South Africa, and elsewhere, and to let them know that the efforts to fight US imperialism are not going on just outside the United States, but also within the United States there is substantial support against US intervention, and against US support for South Africa.

**BPN:** You were there for 10 days. In that time did you gather any general impression of the Soviet Union?

**Pedro:** Yeah, I previously, like most Americans, had a pretty negative view towards the Soviet Union...I mean, not as much as most Americans, probably; but I definitely didn't see it as a place where I would want to live, ever, and I thought of it as a

very closed society, pretty much like Orwell's 1984. But when I went there I was impressed by the fact that the Soviet people, or most of them that I spoke to, and I spoke with all types of people, support their government, support their system. They have complaints, like most people do about things that they don't like such as the unavailability of fruits and vegetables on the market, or the style of clothing that's available in the stores, but for the most part they're behind their system and they're very much committed to peace with the United States, much more so than American people are, and I found that they were very interested to talk to an American. I found no sense of anti-Americanism on the part of Soviet people, unlike in this country where you find people very anti-Soviet, even though they know about as much about the Soviet Union as they do about the moon.

**BPN:** Okay, to get back to the home front here. Over the summer, since the end of last semester's activity, people have been saying that students and other activists will be looking to Berkeley to see what happens here in the Fall. What do you think will be happening on campus this Fall?

**Pedro:** Good question... I think there will be a lot happening. The question is how well-organized it will be, and if we will be able to break some new ground, and not merely...I mean, I don't think that we can just repeat what we did last Spring, I think we have to take things off in a slightly new direction. One of the things that we're really concerned with is the internal dynamics of building coalitions, and bringing together groups that normally have not worked together, and that's a difficult process. And really, until we can figure out how to do that that's going to make it difficult to plan effectively for the year. But even if the coalition does not get off the ground, and I hope it will, I think we'll see groups on their own initiating actions. You know, we have the weapons labs coming up for a

contract renewal, we still have South Africa still as a pressing issue. And given the Regents' position — you know the Regents now have a more conservative position on South Africa than the Congress — and so I think that the Congress has really opened up the door again so that we can begin to put more pressure on the Regents to change the vote taken in June. So that's a good issue. And then we're also going to be addressing the issue of affirmative action on the campus. And so I think that from many different fronts you'll see a lot of activity taking place. To me, the most important thing is that we focus on educating students, especially new students coming in, and that we work very seriously towards bringing them in so that we don't become isolated as a radical fringe group engaged in protest every day but rather that we effectively organize large numbers of people on the campus so that we have to be taken seriously by those in charge.

**BPN:** Do you feel that Berkeley is isolated as a center of more radical activity, or do you think there's been a general increase of student activity across the country?

**Pedro:** Definitely there's a general increase in student increase activity. I mean you had large scale demonstrations such as those that occurred at Berkeley on campuses through the country...at places like Riverside, California, where they're not know for their activism, at Iowa City. So I think there's generally an upsurge in activity. I think that Berkeley is in many ways an example for other areas, because we have a particularly progressive community surrounding Berkeley, therefore you find that Berkeley kind of sets an example for many other areas of the country, and I think that what happens at Berkeley is very important. For example, after the invasion of Grenada, the only place in the country where there was a strong popular response to that invasion was in Berkeley. And it was important for the world to know that not everyone in America supported that invasion...and so Berkeley, I think, plays an important role.

(cont. in next issue)

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# HATE & WAR

by Wallace Simpson

After almost a year of constant civil unrest, South African President Pieter Botha imposed martial law in the black townships, demanding law and order as a prerequisite for discussions of internal reform. But the martial law declaration was no doubt done with the intention of coralling discontent within the townships, thus liquidating the leadership and preventing a general country-wide conflagration.

By enforcing the strict Internal Security Laws and arming itself to the teeth—by arming every public official except the mailman—the government has disposed of conciliation as a tool. Through kidnappings, detentions, and murders, the masses have been forced into fear of violence. What we have seen over the past weeks is not the building of foundations upon which peace can be found, but only a retrenchment of a system that intends to remain unless removed by violence.

The martial law declaration revealed not only the growing bankruptcy of the regime's claims of reform, it also displayed the impotence of the international community when forced to deal substantively with the racist regime. It further served to show U.S. collusion with apartheid vis a vis "constructive engagement," and the dillatory postures of a Congress controlled by electoral politics.

The Botha regime, while publicly speaking to demands of the Black majority for reform, has consistently refused to grant anything more than local representation and the god-forsaken homelands. Contrary to statements made after the U.S.-South Africa meeting in Vienna, Botha's speech (his first major address since martial law was installed) remained unyielding. He has refused to grant unconditional freedom to Nelson Mandela or to at least offer a forum from which to begin negotiations. He recently refused to meet with Bishop Desmond Tutu, even though Tutu is the leading proponent of peaceful change. Even Zula leader Bothelesi's offer of a "letter of intent" regarding talks on limited power-sharing has been spurned.

Leaders in the industrialized "democracies" began eleventh-hour actions to reverse Botha's decree. France took the lead by declaring a moratorium on future investments; the European Economic Community followed suit. And the U.N. convened its ritualized emergency session, imposing "sanctions" of its own. But the resolutions imposing these punitive measures were either so

diluted with previous corporate arrangements, or so completely removed from reality as to render them meaningless.

First, beyond "immediate" implementation, the French sanctions have only political value when seen in the light of its corporate investment. Dassault and Renault are the biggest French companies in South Africa, and there are no restrictions on their investments. There are even rumors that Mirage jets are built in South Africa. In short, the French sanctions are no more biting than those approved by the Regents this past June.

Secondly, though the EEC grabbed headlines with its sanctions, it must be noted that both the economic and diplomatic leaders of the community (Germany and England) refused to support sanctions or even ambassadorial recalls. Clearly, these significant absences weakened the intended effect of the sanctions. The overall European disunity concerning South Africa, coupled with a French policy that attempts to assuage its moral conscience at the same time that it comforts its corporate bedmates, cannot be expected to deter those bent upon a path of wanton destruction.

Anyone expecting the U.S. to alter its ever rightward veering path saw another indication that the U.S. would much rather waver into the reactionaries' camp than take an unequivocal stance against apartheid. Less than two months ago, in response to South Africa's raid into Botswana, the U.S. recalled its ambassador. In the same period, Congress approved—and the President signed—a measure authorizing financial assistance to South Africa-backed rebels trying to overthrow the government of Angola.

Now, in response to the "state of emergency," Congress has backpedaled and chosen to impose economic sanctions. The President, however, has stated that he opposes sanctions and still favors "constructive engagement." Conflicting stances cancel one another out; when Chester Crocker maintains that economic interest takes precedent over human rights, and Congress assumes positions to satisfy its electorate, it's difficult to assume common ground for an assault.

It was in the midst of such international bickering and ever mounting South African aggression that the ANC issued its call for Black resistance. Calling for Blacks to rise up, it urged neighborhoods to organize homes, churches, workplaces, and schools into cells of resistance. It called upon those so organized to initiate strikes and boycotts; Black police and so-called "elected" Black officials were asked to resign and join the common struggle.

The ANC, having availed itself of the necessity to discriminate between guilty and innocent during its military operations, instructed its adherents to rid the townships and Bantustans of collaborators, informers, and strike breakers. It urged soldiers and police to desert and bring their weapons with them. Those failing to comply—when caught—have been killed and had their homes destroyed.

The ANC appeal soon transformed into a series of concrete actions: women and youth began to organize the first school boycotts and those of white-owned businesses. Auto workers in Pietersburg walked off their jobs, and gold miners in Johannesburg have set strike dates. From Capetown to Durban, over three thousand Blacks have been killed either by uniformed police or death squads.

Though Blacks were the primary audience for the call and the principal actors, the ensuing actions were not so limited. The ANC had asked for support and solidarity from all progressives worldwide. The initial effect of this appeal were nervous diplomatic gestures in various Western capitals; it would be left to academic communities to take up the call. From Columbia University to U.C. Berkeley, universities became "ungovernable" as students demanded that these institutions cut their financial ties to the apartheid regime. The "divestment movement" laid bare not only institutionalized academic collusion with slavery and racism, but also the levels of corporate involvement in the country. The movement led many here and abroad to believe that the layers of collusions are so thick as to make peaceful change nearly impossible.

The past eight months since the ANC call and the imposition of

martial law have created a situation where all moves against South Africa have reached an impasse to be breached only by the revolutionary struggle within the country itself. The Western nations have fired their last cartridges. The peaceful resistance led by Bishop Tutu seems destined for failure. These now limp actions followed by Botha's unwillingness to concede even a fraction of change have vindicated those who have long cried for violent resistance to apartheid. Bishop Tutu said as much in a recent interview: "Obviously, those who preach peaceful change will have their credibility eroded, because they have nothing to show for their advocacy." The options for the Black majority have been narrowed to the barrels of guns.

It is abundantly clear that the rivers of Black blood have convinced neither South African whites nor their supporters of the urgency for change. Only when the blood of whites is running indiscriminately through main boulevards will this present Nazi-perpetrated horror be brought to a conclusion.

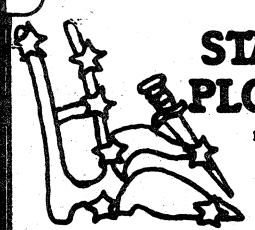
When we return to school this fall, we must not lose sight of the sacrifices that have been made and must be forthcoming if there is to be a victory over apartheid. While we need not elevate our struggle in terms of arms, we must nonetheless intensify pressure on the university, as well as on the world community, to take steps against slavery and genocide. While our brothers and sisters fight and die, we must put America's supporters of apartheid on trial. The U.S. and this university, like South Africa, have chosen the paths that have trampled the rights of 20 million human beings, and must be dealt with in that context.

Those pressing for change in South Africa will do so at immeasurably greater risk and sacrifice, but they will press on. And so, we too must aggressively push until their demands are met. The university should be relegated to the status of township, its administrators as collaborators; it should be made "ungovernable."

The goal, then, for Blacks in South Africa and for their supporters worldwide is to put an end to Western subsidizing of apartheid; our duty is to join in this struggle, no matter its consequences, and aid in the destruction of the apartheid regime.

## ATTENTION: GUITAR LESSONS

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## Book Review



### Uncovering the Sixties The Life and Times of the Underground Press

by Steve Masover

Uncovering the Sixties... by Abe Peck chronicles the heyday of underground newspapers, the period from 1964 through 1973, in this brilliant, thorough, and above all personal account.

An editor of Chicago's Seed until early 1970, Peck writes his book as journalists in the underground wrote their news: from the perspective of a participant rather than that of 'impartial' observer. And, because the underground papers were so centrally a part of the cultural and political rebellion of those years, their history is as much a history of pot, acid, rock 'n roll, street politics and "free love" as it is one of editors and newsrooms. Peck's history is that of an era in American history, not merely that of a genre of newspapers.

Peck narrates the rise of the underground press chronologically. He cites the first American newspaper (Publick Occurrences), which was closed down in 1690 "after its debut issue criticized colonial life in Boston", Thomas Paine's Common Sense, Frederick Douglass's and William Lloyd Garrison's Liberator, and the socialist papers published at the beginning of this century as the "Proto-Underground" out of which the L.A. Free Press, founded by Art Kunkin, and the hundreds of papers which followed it, grew.

The story of each newspaper described is set in the turgid sea of social and political upheaval that inspired its birth. The Summer of Love, the October, 1967 march on the Pentagon, the Chicago riots in '68, the rise of the Black Panther Party and the SDS/Weather Underground, the explosive and overdue rise of feminism in the male-dominated Movement are color and context to Peck's narration, and the structure around which Uncovering the Sixties... is written.

The book leads one through loads of the Movement's dirty laundry: the bitter conflict between pacifist, acid-eating "Freeks" and

militant, acid-eating "Politicos"; the righteous venom of women beginning to discover and articulate their oppression by Movement men who ego-tripped their way through an era in which "free love" meant that they were free to choose whomever they wished to make love to; the 'corruption' of advocating revolution in papers financed by multi-million dollar record companies; the censorship, editing and fabrication of stories to force conformity to a political line.

And there is the good — the great? — side of the Movement as well, that righteous outrage at the horror, deception and brutality of the "System" against which most all of American Youth rebelled. After the Pentagon Siege in '67, the Liberation News Service (the Associated Press of the underground) proclaimed itself and the papers that ran its stories the bearers of the Torch of Truth in media: "Liberation News Service provides a totally different alternative medium for those of us who are fed up with hearing there were 'some 25,000 to 40,000 demonstrators' when we ourselves saw at least twice that many; hearing them say that 'police acted with appropriate restraint' when we saw the guy next to us getting his skull busted just because he had long hair; hearing...that we are 'supporting and defending democratic government in Vietnam,' when we see our government destroying a countryside, waging an undeclared war of attrition on helpless women, children and farmers in the name of one totalitarian puppet regime after another, with no sane end in sight..."

Peck's book can be read as a manual of what not to do if you're running an underground paper — or a Movement for that matter. As such, as an historical lesson from which any leftist political endeavor of any consequence must be built, Uncovering the Sixties is well worth the time taken to read it.

Rita Mae Brown, who worked on Rat and the Furies summed up the tone of the book best, in her final comments on the underground press experience, and the era itself: "I am proud of us...; for all our faults, we cared. We worked. We spoke out. We marched. Some of us died — and far too many of us died in the rice paddies. I wouldn't trade one minute of those years. I don't want to go back, but as I go forward I carry that information and pride with me. The time may well come again when we must band together and resist our government, or force constructive change...and I hope we have all matured to the point where we don't need some of the histrionics or harsh tactics of the past. We're not perfect. We'll make mistakes. But I hope we've got the stomach left for a good fight."

Right on.

## 182 ARRESTED

### Hiroshima Week Actions

In three different actions spanning the entire week of August 6th - 9th, the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings were commemorated by people around the Bay Area, focusing a lot of attention on the Lawrence Livermore nuclear weapons laboratories where many of the world's deadliest bombs have been and are continuing to be developed, and where scientists are trying to develop strategic defense weaponry that many scientists have shown to be infeasible as a defensive weapon system.

Nearby at Site 300, twelve miles east of Livermore, where bomb detonators are being tested practically everyday, a people's moratorium was put into effect by having 10-15 people go onto the site each night and suddenly show up around testing platforms periodically throughout the day. Safety was ignored, we feel, when technicians went through with a full-scale test, as usual, at 12:30 p.m., Tuesday, August 6th, when they knew protestors were on the site. We received reports over the next few days, however, that these actions did indeed force them to postpone planned tests. Power to the People!

Thursday the elders initiated protest and civil disobedience in which 28 were arrested at University Hall, protesting the university administrators' complicity in aiding the deadly arms race by continuing ties to the Livermore Labs, as managers thereof. They try to make people think that if the U.C. system gives up management of the labs,

whoever takes over management will likely be less responsible in such a position. The truth of the matter is that the U.C. has no power in the decision-making process governing the labs anyhow. Another case of bureaucratic BS, meant to baffle and confuse the public's clear view on the subject. Power to the people for exposing the truth!

Friday morning, Nagasaki Day, left some great memories. Several people were arrested at dawn for attempting to blockade entrances to the labs. After a moving interfaith religious service, people took to the streets and blockaded a major intersection at one corner of the labs, prepared to do civil disobedience. As several people spraypainted shadows on the street, some hotheaded truck drivers stole the scene. One hit a car stuck in the intersection and then jumped out to shout at the poor guy in his little Datsun. Meanwhile, sparks flew nearby as another truck driver routed by police around blockaders ran into the guy wire securing a telephone pole and knocked out some of the power in the town of Livermore and the labs purchasing department and computers. Beautiful — He did some great work for us! Power to the truckdriver!

The week brought on a lot of direct actions. People of all ages are taking to the streets again to show their disgust with our country's world actions, and students are getting hotter by the minute as they see our regents ignoring basic social responsibilities and needs and promoting apartheid abroad and at home.

—Photo by Jonathan Montague



Flash! This humble protestor is committing the crime known as "being out of the crosswalk," or more commonly, "jaywalking," ruled a Berkeley/Albany Municipal Court yesterday. The sentence: 10 days community service (minus two for his brief vacation to Pleasanton's Santa Rita Jail. He had twice

lost consciousness due to the corotic artery hold applied to him. This was since — as you can plainly see — he was supposed to have been excessively violent. He was the only one of the original U.C. 38 who had not plea-bargained out of the case and was prepared to stand trial.



**TIME, PLACE, AND MANNER**  
continued from page 5

other than 12:00 p.m. to 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., or in any place other than Biko Plaza (upper & lower), or if the sound equipment itself is not provided or authorized by the administration; and, finally, "excessive hawking or shouting is prohibited." The Time, Place and Manner regulations (of which the preceding is a very incomplete summary) allow the administration to declare almost anything a violation of University policy.

Some might say that the regulations, properly applied, are reasonable. This is, after all, a University, and no one wants to wreck all the nice buildings and trees and turn the campus into some kind of an eyesore. Right?

**Enforcement of TPM Rules**

The key phrase is "properly applied." The purpose and effect of a rule cannot be judged in a context divorced from its actual enforcement; and it is when, how, and in which cases the Time, Place and Manner regulations are enforced that reveals their true intent.

During the course of the sit-in last Spring, thousands of students and community members were witness to the procedures used by the University police department to enforce campus regulations prohibiting "interference with entrances to buildings", placing banners "on any structure or natural feature of the campus", and use of "unauthorized sound equipment." These UCPD procedures included: dragging protesters by their legs across the concrete steps of Biko Hall, punching students who stood near the scenes of arrests, chokeholds, armlocks, kicking and kneeling and banging heads of protesters already in custody, verbal threats by individual officers to individual protesters (of the 'if I ever catch you in a dark alley alone' sort), and confiscation of sleeping bags, backpacks, books, blankets and cameras (much of which was never returned). In every case, no action on the part of protesters interfered with the functions of the University more violently or more visibly than the brutality of the UCPD.

Several weeks ago, in the dead of summer, the Students Against Intervention in Central America were tabling to inform people about a group of eleven El Salvadorean students who have been put on a 'hit list' for their political activities — that is, they are scheduled to be executed. The SAICA members at the table on Biko Plaza attached a sign announcing their reason for being there to the bulletin board next to the Daily Cal rack and a nearby tree. Officer Johnson of the UCPD (known to many as "Choke-

hold" Johnson for his brutal and unnecessary use of a chokehold on a student protesting the Marine Corps presence on the Plaza last year), determined that the pieces of string and tape on that nearby tree violated Regulation 32.13.341 (he came out and read it to us eventually, which is how I got interested in this whole silly thing), and he brought a cadre of his officers to remove the offending sign. Interestingly enough, the tape was left stuck to the tree.

The SAICA students put another sign up, and the police came to tear it down again, and it went up again, this time saying "Free Speech Under Attack", and the police tore it down again, and it went up again, and the police sent out Mary Jacobs of the Student Activities Office to distract the SAICA tablers while Johnson marshalled his forces yet another time. In the fourth attack on the Free Speech banner, the cops didn't get the banner itself — somebody saw them coming, and grabbed it first — but they did get three bottles of paint, somebody's notebook, a shopping bag containing two boxes of envelopes and a box of kleenex, and they tried to take the table, the donation can, and the informational literature...all of which was held as criminal evidence.

They also got a student — Kyle Reniche was grabbed after he attempted to pick up some of the stuff lying around the violated tree. Within the next hour, Andrea Pritchett was attacked by Officer Freeman of the UCPD, who put her in a painful armlock while she was discussing Kyle's arrest with UC administration representative Michelle Woods near the entrance to the police department. Andrea was released from custody without being charged with any 'crimes', but Kyle was arraigned last week (for interfering with a police officer), and the notebooks and kleenex are still in custody...all over a string tied around the branch of a tree.

Earlier that week, there was an acrobat on the Plaza, who performed on a rope he'd tied between two of the trees on the other side of the Biko Steps. There were plenty of police on hand, but the acrobat was allowed to perform without interference. It makes you wonder...

[Watch the Biko Plaza News for an analysis of the changes in the Time, Place and Manner rules inspired by the Spring sit-in... the bureaucrats say the new booklets will be out sometime in September.]

**Quote Of The Day**

Anti-Christ Falwell:

"Buy Krugerrands"

**ATTACK ON BIKO PLAZA NEWS**  
(cont. from p. 1)

located in the University Art Museum for over 13 years. Though The Swallow leases its space from the Regents, the University has no direct managerial control over the restaurant's operation. The Swallow is owned and managed collectively by its workers, like other cooperative businesses in Berkeley, such as The Cheeseboard, The Juice Collective, Uprisings Bakery, and Nabalom Bakery.

Because the Swallow is located on property owned by The Regents, the Chancellor's office has apparently singled them out for attack based on their (rather tenuous) association with the Biko Plaza News. As Assistant Chancellor Cummins states in his memo, an advertisement for The Swallow was placed in the July 11, 1985 issue of this paper.

Among other items in that issue, the Biko Plaza News published a page from the CIA-produced terrorist manual that was distributed to counterrevolutionary forces in Nicaragua (the Contras). The page depicted gave instructions for setting fires using a cigarette as a time-delay fuse, and for making "Molotov Cocktails". That issue also contained a story giving advice and cautions to people considering their first LSD trip.

**Assistant Chancellor Reacts**

Cummins' letter, dated July 17, mentions both the CIA-propaganda and the LSD article to preface his expression of "outrage and shock", which he makes "in the strongest possible terms." Cummins notes that he had discussed the Swallow advertisement with Vice Chancellor Park prior to writing the memo; additionally, a copy was sent to Chancellor Heyman, indicating that the Chancellor, too, was probably aware of the matter before the memo was sent to the Associate Director of the University Art Museum, Ron Egherman.

It is noteworthy that the Swallow had no previous knowledge of the contents of the July 11 issue. While the layout crew admittedly displayed bad taste in putting a restaurant ad right next to the CIA's recipe for a "Molotov Cocktail", it is patently absurd to assume that the Swallow is in any way connected with the CIA, or that any member of the Swallow subscribes to the political views of that agency.

The tone of the memo, which concludes with a politely couched demand that action be taken against the Swallow, makes it quite clear that the University administration doesn't approve of this publication. The terse, unexplicated style of the communication almost certainly indicates that it was preceded by a phone call

between Cummins and Egherman, in which the Assistant Chancellor expressed at greater length both his outrage and his desire for retribution.

**Eviction Threat?**

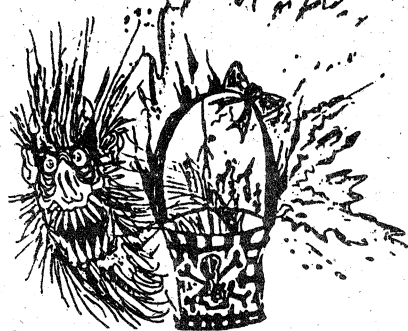
The Biko News ran the Swallow ad a second time, on July 16, without consulting or expecting payment from the restaurant. The following week — once the Swallow had been notified of Cummins' letter by Egherman — the Biko Plaza News received a phone call from a member of the collective, by whom we were informed that we were not to run the Swallow ad again under any circumstances. No explanation was given for this strongly worded request.

The BPN received photocopies of the Cummins memo and the memo from Egherman to the Swallow shortly after that phone call, from a University Art Museum employee not connected with the Swallow who asked to remain anonymous. As the pieces began to come together, we attempted to gather additional information from the Swallow directly, but found that Swallow members felt compelled to avoid discussion of the matter.

After personal visits to the Swallow which did not yield any information, a BPN reporter called the restaurant. From a collective member who did not give her name, the BPN could only learn that the Swallow's tenancy in the UAM was "on the line" over this issue. We inferred from this remark that Cummins, perhaps through Ron Egherman, suggested that the Swallow could be evicted for advertising in the BPN.

No Swallow source has been willing to confirm this conjecture, apparently out of the reasonable assumption that further association with the BPN could only land them in more trouble with the UC administration. However, it seems clear from the tone and content of both memos, as well as from the inability of Swallow members to discuss the matter, that some kind of threat was made. Egherman's memo does imply that permission for the Swallow to use the name "University Art Museum" might be revoked or restricted, but the apparent seriousness with which the Chancellor's office addressed this matter, and the determination of the Swallow to avoid further association with the BPN, implies a more substantial attack on the restaurant. Since the University has no authority or control over the management of the collective other than its ownership of the space in which the restaurant is located and of the name of the University Art Museum, that threat cannot logically be supposed to have been anything other than eviction or of intent not to renew the Swallow's lease.

## HELL



## in a handbasket

Friday night, six o'clock, drunk and nodding. Everything a blur of formaldehyde and bottle caps. Panic. We wanted to get some good stuff. None of that counfounded biker crank; bug-eyed and teeth grinding and the annoyance of an obligatory three-day binge commitment to ward off the ensuing lowly depression and delusions of anything cheerful or even remotely interesting. No, not the stuff that rips your insides into something that turns up in autopsies of eighty-year-old men.

We waited and watched for signs of the Man but he, in his infinite wisdom, stayed away. We considered forgetting the whole scenario and crashing out, but there is something about it being 7:30 and feeling the first effects of a hangover that throws one into a bleary, bloodshot hysteria over the loss of

serious weekend of retrograde rest and relaxation that forced us to re-group and consider the options. Over eight or nine espressos on the Ave., then the light bulb came on. The only place a person can really take one's shoes off and settle into the hushed serenity of a plush countryside-type scenario and allow time to slip endlessly, maybe chase a few butterflies, is at the Guerrero Beach sanitarium.

I do not know about you, but weekends to me are a regression from everything I have learned during the week. The life an average person lives during the eternity of Monday through Friday is an insane exercise in absolute misery. The charades we continue day after day need to be erased from the brain as quickly as they are imprinted. One likes to believe their whole existence cannot be transcribed into the chores of sleeping to get up, showering to stay clean or perserving for something that will undoubtable be disappointingly stupid if it ever arrives.

Weekdays are not even worth considering; they are hypocritical, indifferent and sanctimonious, sacriligious, bigoted and fanatical. They are horrible beyond any stretch of a godforsaken, devoted convert of the holy order of Bacchus, and they deserve to die. And die they do at the House at Guerrero Beach.

One cannot miss the place; there are lounge chairs and concrete blocks put on the sidewalk for wandering disciples, and through the open door, Motley Crue, cherub angels reincarnate with celestial voices, sing blessed songs—"shout, shout, shout with the Devil." The order of sanctity, scented incense of Camel and Marlboro burn. We drink the blood of Christ from cardboard cornucopias flowing with Schaeffers, and the three wise men with flowing hair—Joey, Odey and Joshy—race down the street in leather jackets chasing the Philistines with bottles and two-by-fours.

We celebrate life; the kingdom of the Mission and the children of punk rock, and we feast on ramen, chicken soup, jalapeno peppers, peanut butter and mustard all stirred up—the body of Christ. We sleep on the dirty floor like a flock of sheep in the manger next to Scotty in his little crib. And we awake, our bodies humbled, throbbingly solemn and piously hungover. One can only measure one's devotion by the things that have been rotted, ulcered or ruined. Likewise, one can only tell one has truly worshipped and had salvation by the complete banality of everyday weekly purgatory. Our stomachs, livers and heads are the silent partners holding the good book through the hellish week until Friday night, six o'clock, drunk and nodding....

—Jeep

CIA TERRORISM IN  
CENTRAL AMERICA:  
FLAME IT ON THE SANDANISTAS

The CIA is planning terrorist attacks in Central America designed to give the Reagan administration the excuse it needs to launch direct military strikes against Nicaragua. In a recent broadcast on the Canadian Broadcasting System's Sunday Morning program, details of the plan were revealed.

According to a defector from a terrorist cell with close ties to the CIA, bombing attacks are planned against U.S. embassies in both Tegucigalpa, Honduras and San Jose, Costa Rica. The informant, a young Nicaraguan, says that evidence will be produced blaming these attacks on Costa Rican leftists and the Sandinistas. (The Reagan administration has promised to retaliate directly against Nicaragua if terrorist attacks occur anywhere in Central America.)

The defector from this terrorist cell says the group was responsible for the attempt to assassinate Eden Pastora, leader of the ARDE Contras, last year. The bombing of a Pastora press conference was planned by top officials of the F.D.N. Contras and an American CIA agent. The CIA hired a right wing Libyan named Amak Galil to carry out the attack. Disguised as a Danish photographer, it was Galil who planted the bomb that killed three journalists and wounded Pastora and two dozen others. The terrorist group has the support of some Costa Rican government officials, business men and journalists. They planted false stories in the press blaming the bombing on the Sandinistas and helped the Libyan, Galil, get out of the country.

With CIA terrorist provocations such as these, and a recent increase in Contra military attacks, direct US intervention in Central America appears more likely than ever. by Aaron.

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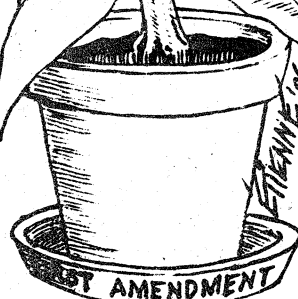
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