

LOS ANGELES VANGUARD

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Rhythm & Blues

A photo essay on what's happening and where

ASUCLA

Big business on campus... but is it any better than big business anywhere?

Cheap Eating

Food price survey of Lucky's, Vons, Ralphs, and a local co-op

Redlining

Why you can't buy a West Side home

Migrants Go Home!

New bills in Congress would put out the Statue of Liberty's lamp



Police Riot in Venice

When some of the old-timers and hangers-on in the Venice Canal district decided to cancel the traditional Venice Festival and to stage a funeral for the canals instead, they thought they would be dramatizing the plight of their neighborhood—an area where real estate speculators have been jacking up rents and buying up property to create a quaint ghetto for the pseudo-hip jet set.

Instead, they attracted the lavish attentions of the Venice Division of the LAPD, complete with swinging billy clubs, cracked heads, arrests and jailings. What was dramatized was not a local problem, but the police-state nature of life in Los Angeles today.

According to all accounts, things started out fine. In the morning, several hundred people gathered in a mock funeral procession intended to symbolize the death of the annual canal festival, which had been a celebration of the continued existence of the embattled Venice community.

Several people acted as pall bearers for the fake coffin. The bearers wore costumes and placards identifying them as members of the destroyers of the canals—a policeman wearing a pig mask, a "high tax assessor," a tax collector, local city councilperson Pat Russell, a real estate investor, and an "afu-hip," the term coined by an old-time canal resident to describe the "beautiful people" who are willing and able to pay the exorbitant rents (as high as \$800 per month) being charged by real estate investors for the ramshackle structures that line the waterways.

Wreaths were dropped from bridges into

the canals, speeches were made, and plans announced to take the rent and property battle to the state Coastal Commission at its next public hearing.

Anxious to avoid any "law enforcement" problems, the funeral participants kept the event off the main street—Dell Avenue—so no parade permit was required.

After the ceremony, a crowd of several hundred people began to gather on Dell, a narrow, badly-paved, one-way street which runs from Venice Boulevard south through the canals and over some high, rounded bridges to Washington Street in Marina del Rey. A band began playing an impromptu concert. Most observers note that in years past, Dell had been closed down by the Canal Festival and the police did nothing. But the festival was a commercial activity—this time, there were political overtones.



Thus, no sooner did the band concert begin than masses of police in full riot gear (helmets and clubs) began assembling outside the canals. A helicopter began circling low overhead, drowning out the music.

Before long, the police declared the happy gathering of pot-heads, downer freaks, canal aficionados, and others to be an "unlawful assembly." They gave

everyone ten minutes to disperse and began counting.

Many people left immediately. Others said they never heard the order because of the roaring helicopter. But finally the police moved in, sweeping down the street in a shoulder-to-shoulder phalanx.

Not surprisingly, this invasion angered many in the street. Some chose to hold their ground (Free Venice didn't get its name for nothing, after all). They were arrested on various charges. Others moved on to their own or neighbors' yards. In two short sweeps—once down to Washington and once back to Venice Blvd.—the police had the street cleared, but they weren't content to leave it at that.

They turned then to the yards along the sides of the street and told the owners and renters and their friends to "get in your houses."

One young man, James Roberts, allegedly protested that it was his property, and he would remain on it. Several witnesses reported that police officers pushed their way into the yard then and attacked him. Roberts was held by some officers while others beat him around the neck and body, even after he had been handcuffed. Several people who witnessed the incident report that when the officers began the gang attack on Roberts, a black sergeant who had been standing in the yard turned his back and walked away.

This incident—one of several which took place that day—was recorded by several video cameras, including those of KNX-TV, which ran the segment for two days on its evening news program.

Roberts, like several other victims and canal residents, is reportedly planning legal action against the

(Continued on page three)

Letters

Delighted

Dear Editor,

What a delight to open the September 10-17 issue and find not only the ad for WRL's 1977 Peace Calendar, but the excellent story on my old friend Dorothy Healey. I've known her for very close to a quarter of a century, first as an antagonist and then as a political ally, but always as a friend. I'm so glad Ron Ridenour did the story.

One thing which the story highlights, in this period of popular, chic, "consciousness-raising" and "salvation through selfness" that has swept through the upper middle class (which can afford to pay for the experience of "spiritual peace")—despite all the heartbreak and work involved, there is *nothing* which is as able to give meaning to one's life as the involvement with reality represented by Dorothy. There is a cost, and not one of us who is committed has emerged unscarred and unbroken, but I think we are stronger for having been broken, and the scars have taught us something about the world we could never learn by the contemplation of self.

Fraternally,
David McReynolds
War Resisters League

Trojan horse

Dear Editor,

American workers and pensioners are threatened seriously with the most unfair and regressive tax yet—and not, as you might suspect, by President Ford and his fellow reactionaries—but by the chairman of the Democratic Congress' tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, Al Ullman.

Chairman Ullman has proposed imposition of the infamous ad valorem tax, a favorite of taxing authorities in Europe because it is simple and easy to collect, although unjustly harsh on the poor.

The tax actually is a series of taxes imposed on the same item, as it proceeds from producer to consumer. Thus the grain dealer pays a tax on the wheat he buys from the farmer, the flour mill pays another tax when it buys from the dealer, the baker another when he buys the flour, and the wholesaler

adds his tax and profit on each loaf of bread he buys from the baker. The grocer piles on his layer of tax and profit, and you pay all of their taxes and swollen profits when you buy bread for the table.

Actually, this new multiple tax on a loaf of bread is in addition to the many you now pay on this and other necessities. They are called "hidden" taxes.

Like the sales tax, it falls heaviest on those who must spend the lion's share of their income for the necessities, such as food, clothing, and fuel. They cannot afford the luxury of servants, of plush trips abroad, expensive restaurant meals, of savings to hide from the tax collector in the loopholes created for the rich by an indulgent Congress.

The only tax the rich man fears is the personal income tax, with no loopholes. He is pretty safe so long as lawyers and lobbyists make the laws.

The farmer loses twice on the ad valorem tax. Because the raw products he sells acquire multiple new layers of taxes (and consequently more profits are added), consumers must pay higher prices for them. As a consumer, he pays more for what he needs to buy at the store. As a producer, his share of the consumer's dollar shrinks. Higher prices also mean smaller markets for his products.

The ad valorem tax is both highly inflationary and a cause of unemployment. Higher prices bring irresistible pressure for higher wages. They increase costs of government. By putting goods and services out of the reach of many consumers, they reduce demand and production, thus eliminating jobs.

More unemployment means higher welfare costs, and the whole tragic process of recession and decline has started again.

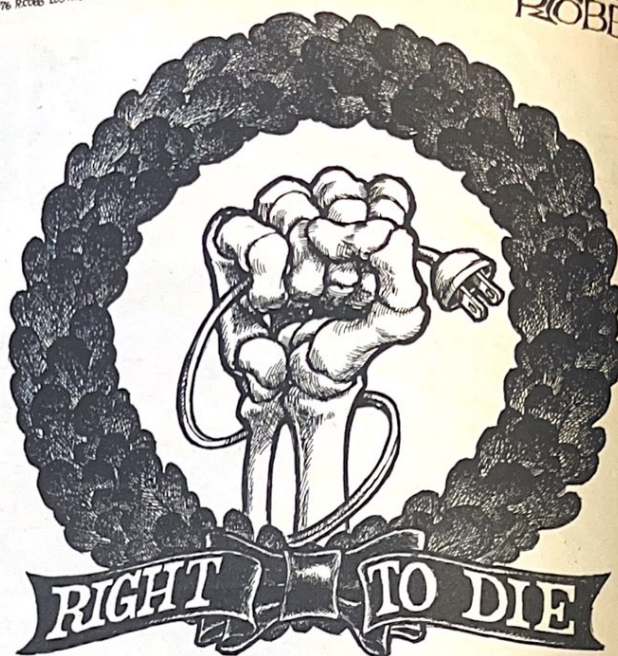
California has two members on the Ways and Means Committee, which has the power to decree taxes. They are Fortney H. Stark of Oakland and James C. Corman of Los Angeles, both Democrats. Ullman is from Oregon.

The time to exert maximum pressure on Congressmen to obtain commitments for even-handed exercise of the power to tax is now, before November 2.

Ken Wilkerson

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ROBB



Don't Watch What We Say On letting lying dogs lie

Corporate executives and government bureaucrats have developed the fine art of lying and misrepresentation in congressional hearings so that they can avoid the threat of a perjury conviction. They do this with a little help from their congressional "friends."

The trick is to tuck a little disclaimer into any testimony which runs something like, "...to the best of my knowledge."

Then, if and when new information comes to light which shows earlier testimony was incorrect, the individual can say, "Look in the record. I said at that time, 'to the best of my knowledge.' I just didn't know about that incident before." No one in congress seems willing to press matters then.

The latest example of this questionable behaviour comes from the office of Congresswoman Bella Abzug (D-NY).

Abzug reports that Thomas S. Greenish, executive vice president of Western Union International, "changed his testimony," in answer to the question, "Did Western Union International make its cables available to authorities in any country other than the United States?"

Greenish had first said simply "No." He later wrote the committee that the correct response should have been, "No, except for the United Kingdom."

Greenish has not been charged with perjury, because, according to Abzug, he said he "misunderstood Ms. Abzug's question."

But that's not all. Also testifying before Abzug's Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations was George Knapp,

president of ITT World Communications. Knapp, responding to the same question, said that to his "personal knowledge" ITT had never made communications available to any foreign government.

The key word is "personal knowledge."

Knapp's audacity becomes apparent when one remembers that other ITT officials along with executives of RCA Global Communications had already testified that between 1947 and 1975 had turned over nearly all their overseas communications to the National Security Agency.

The problem is that Congress will harass a newperson like

Daniel Schoor for doing his or her job—gathering and publishing information—but these deceptive national leaders and corporate executives seem to get away with anything.

Dave Lindorff

Don't Watch is a weekly feature based on Nixon's old adage about politicians and public figures in which he stated rather candidly "Don't watch what we say, watch what we do."



LOS ANGELES VANGUARD

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Police armada sets up command center on Venice Boulevard median divider outside canals before assault begins on Dell Avenue, where several hundred celebrants were in the street enjoying an impromptu band concert.

Police riot

police for the assault.
Ben Hawkins, 64, a 47-year resident of the canal area and owner of a house on Dell Ave., is also filing a suit against the police.

"The cops stopped me at the store (corner of Dell and Venice) and told me I couldn't go back to my house (one block in on Dell). While I was arguing with them, another girl was told the same thing. She argued and was told if she gave them any more lip they'd arrest her!"

The angry Hawkins commented, "I've never seen anything like this. Those cops used foul language like you've never seen. If we'd used language against them that they were using, I hate to think what would have happened!"

He added, "I am personally going to take this all the way to Washington, D.C. if I have to. We don't live in some police state, and I want to make sure this doesn't happen again."

Another victim of the police attack said the incident has changed her outlook on "law and order". Still visibly shaken by the events which ensnared her, she said, "I used to read about police violence, but I never believed it could be true. I'm shocked. I still believe in the law, but I would never call the police again if I had a problem."

At a press conference held last week, several canal activists announced that they were protesting the police riot, and were anxious to coordinate any planned legal actions. Planning has always been a problem in the canals, where many are self-described anarchists.

In a written statement, the group said, "The police chose to assault the crowd because they took the situation as an affront to their authority. The very existence of this community is an affront to their authority. Poor people, working people, blacks, and Mexicanos are not supposed to live this close to the ocean. Last year, when a picket line organized by real estate companies came into the canals and blocked the street without a permit, the police did not arrest them—instead they provided a heavy police escort. We pay the taxes that pay the police...and we resent that the Venice Division of LAPD has allowed itself to take sides in a community struggle."

Venice residents believe the police riot was pre-meditated. "What possible reason could they have had for bringing in 25 cars, 12 motor cycles and a police van?" asked Mary Lou Johnson, who originated the idea of the funeral. She observed that the police had immediately set up a command post outside the canals on Venice Boulevard and had moved on the area en masse.

Although he disputes the residents' estimate that 60 to 80 police were involved, (he says about 35 or 40) Venice Police Sergeant John Deamicis, who personally declared the assembly unlawful and ordered the dispersal action, confirmed most of the story told by witnesses. Only his wording is different.

Deamicis said he had come to the area first when "some residents" complained that the

street was blocked and they couldn't get through. "I drove over and agreed," he said, "and immediately called in support." He said he declared an "unlawful assembly" and gave ten minutes to disperse.

When the crowd failed to heed the order, he said he sent the police to move in. "We swept the streets twice," he asserted, "and as soon as we cleared them, we left." Asked about the orders to residents to vacate their yards and "go inside," Deamicis explained, "You can order people to get inside and you are allowed to do that when you give a dispersal order. We had to do it because people were jumping on private property and saying they lived there."

Others disputed his loose interpretation of the sanctity of private property. Fred Okrand, legal director of the Southern California ACLU said that while police might have the right to tell people on private property to disperse, "They can't tell them where to disperse to." He added that if the dispersal was ordered to clear the streets, as Deamicis claimed, "they may have been overdoing things" to order a dispersal from adjacent property.

"In any case," Okrand said, "they had no right to jump onto someone's property and beat him. That could never be justified by any order."

Bret Lobner, deputy city attorney for the Westside, admitted that there were ambiguities in the unlawful assembly law. He said that dispersal meant "to leave the immediate area," but "It's hard to know where to disperse to in some circumstances."

There were ten people

arrested during the incident, on charges ranging from failure to disperse to "assault and battery" on a police officer (no police were injured). The city attorney's office is preparing charges against some of those arrested.

our funeral and what we were trying to say. I think it was all planned—not by the police, they're not smart enough to think that way—but by whoever called the police in."

Johnson agreed that the issue of police-state tactics



Several 'pall bearers' discuss the significance of the canal funeral.

According to organizer Johnson, the real casualty of the police riot was not the assault victim, it was the entire issue of preserving the canals for the low-income community that has been living there for years. "The media focussed immediately on the violence," she said, "and everyone ignored

was crucial however, and said the canal residents want information on who was arrested or harassed. Anyone who was a victim or a witness, "especially people who took pictures of the police," is urged to call 822-5154 or 822-8795, or to write to P.O. Box 1203, Venice 90291.

Dave Lindorff

Times misses again

The Los Angeles Times may be first with the news but it sure can be wrong with it too.

The day after the police riot in the Venice canals, the Times ran a story on page three attributing everything to a "racial incident." The Times claimed that following the funeral, a black woman, Angela Carter, was attacked as she drove through Dell Avenue, and her car was vandalized.

The woman reportedly drove through the narrow crowded street at a relatively high speed, revving her engine and forcing people to jump aside. Venice Town Council member Bob Wells claims she got out of her car and fought with several people and then left, but returned later. The second time, her car was trashed.

The Times story claimed that the police came to the area in

response to that incident, though no arrests ever resulted.

In fact, the incident occurred after the riot was over and the last police car had departed, and according to Venice residents and Venice police alike, it was not a "racial incident."

Police Sergeant John Deamicis, who had personally declared the "unlawful assembly" and ordered the dispersal of the crowd on Dell Avenue, told the Vanguard, "The Times was completely inaccurate. There were no racial overtones in that incident, as far as I have found."

He added that the incident had "nothing to do with" the police coming to the canals.

Asked to comment on how the Times could have been so inaccurate, Deamicis said, "You know how it is. Anything to sell papers!"

Dave Lindorff



Funeral organizer and canal resident Mary Lou Johnson criticizes police at a press conference after the assault.

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FIGHT BACK

Seeing red on redlining

Cubby Singh

"Redlining" is the term that describes geographical discrimination in the granting of loans. A lending institution will refuse to make a conventional loan or adjust the terms of the loan unfairly because of the location of the property, regardless of the creditworthiness of the individual. It occurs mostly in non-white areas, integrated or racially changing areas. It is also used to squeeze out lower-income people from areas that are "unofficially" marked for future residence by higher economic bracket populations. This is currently most evident in areas such as Venice and the City Hall area in Compton. Redlining, in those instances, keeps the folks out and leaves the area open for speculators and developers.

The effects of redlining are devastating for our cities. People who want to live in an area, who care about that area, are denied financing which is, in effect, the right to live where they chose. Persons who live in redlined areas, who frequently have their life-savings sunk into the property, are not able to sell because the lending institutions will not finance the buyers. Persons who want to improve their homes are not granted improvement loans. As a result neighborhoods begin to fall apart and vandalism increases. The abandonment rate goes up and boarded-up homes appear. Stores move out of the area and city services are cut. School systems begin to fall apart. Eventually, the area is cited as a 'blight area' and becomes the target for redevelopment. This happens only because the flow of money that is necessary to keep any neighborhood healthy and viable has been cut off. It is senseless destruction of housing stock.

Politically, it is a crime. Lending institutions are ready with a smile, sugary words and little senseless gifts to take an individual's money in the form of a checking or savings account. But when the people of the redlined neighborhood go back and ask for a loan they are turned down. Lending institutions tend to feel that any money that crosses their counters is no longer the depositor's, but is theirs to make interest from. They use the patronizing rationale that they know what to do with the funds. Lending institutions say that they are protecting the monies of their depositors.

The Coalition Against Redlining was started a little over a year ago as an outgrowth of the hearings that were held by

the California Business and Transportation Agency about the then-proposed state regulations concerning redlining. At that time the Center for New Corporate Priorities, Community Information Project and Western Center on Law and Poverty were the only groups in Los Angeles working on the subject of redlining. These groups were invited to testify at the hearings. They contacted other groups and individuals that they knew would be interested in working on the subject. The first meeting was held in June 1975, one week before the hearings, to draw up strategy for testifying. We met again after the hearings to follow-up and have been meeting twice monthly, on first and third Mondays, since then. The meetings are at the Protestant Community Services, 1221 S. Western Ave. at 7:00 P.M.

The Coalition has been working through all possible channels to end redlining. We had considerable input into the State Regulations due to our testifying at the first and subsequent hearings held about them. Thirteen out of the 14 points included in the Regula-

We are using depositor pressure to bring an end to redlining. We have been approaching various religious, educational, media, neighborhood, legal and community organizations throughout Los Angeles County, asking them to sign a pledge card. The pledge card states that the depositor will not deposit funds only in the institutions which will practice redlining. Signers of the pledge cards are being asked to write in the amount that they wish to deposit if it is a savings account. If they are being asked to fill in the amount budgeted for one fiscal year. This amount is kept confidential. We add to a collective total.

Starting in November, under the new Federal Equal Housing Lending Act and the new state regulations, disclosure information on this information on individual institutions, we will begin negotiating with the lending institutions, suggesting new programs in lending and locations of monies for loans in deficient areas. We will be using the collective total of our pledges and the names of the organizations as leverage to show the amount of support we have in the community. At the culmination of the negotiations, we will make public the names of the good lenders and those willing to co-operate and change their lending practices. We will also make public the names of those we consider bad lenders. At that time, a pledge signer that their accounts are closed deposit with a bad lender, they will be asked to move it to one of the institutions that we recommend.

Right now we have over \$10 million in pledges. Some of the pledging organizations are: ACLU, Legal Aid Foundation of So. Cal., Coalition for Economic Survival, NAACP, Peoples' Lobby, National Lawyer's Guild of So. Cal., San Fernando Valley Interfaith Council, Board of Rabbis of So. Cal., Brotherhood Crusade, Cal. State Dominguez Hills and L.A. student book funds, American Friend Service Committee, Fair Housing Congress of So. Cal., Community Relations Conference of So. Cal., and the Peace and Freedom Party of So. Cal.

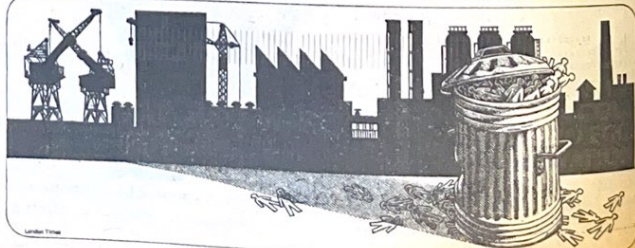
If you would like to find out more about our programs, or you would like to pledge in support of our L.E.N.D. Campaign, if you are a victim or know a victim of redlining, please contact us. Our number is 474-7342. Our address is 1516 Westwood Blvd., L.A. 90024.



tions were at the suggestion of and pressure from the Coalition. Still, we recognize that the regulations are full of loopholes. They apply only to state-chartered savings and loans. Savings and loan institutions can vary the interest rates on loans. While Gov. Brown may claim that the regulations are the strongest in the country, we find they are not effective enough. The Savings and Loan industry is a foe not to be taken lightly. The pressure they exerted upon the Brown administration created the loopholes.

The Coalition has been working on the community level. In view of the death of the bill and the absence of any prohibition against redlining on the books, these efforts have taken on the utmost urgency.

We have started a campaign that is grass-roots organized as a direct action. We call this campaign L.E.N.D. (Lend Equally—No Discrimination).



INFORMED SOURCES INFORMED SOURCES

New law gives artists royalties

Legislation providing royalty payments for visual artists, such as painters and sculptors, has been signed into law by Governor Brown.

The new law provides a 5% royalty on the selling price of painting, sculpture or drawing selling for more than \$1,000. The royalty is payable only if the work is sold at a profit and where the seller resides in California or the resale occurs in the state.

Assemblyman Alan Sieroty, author of the bill, stated "This program will be the first of its kind in the United States, although similar laws have been in effect for many years in a number of Western European countries, including France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland."

Sieroty introduced the legislation to remedy discrimination against visual artists.

Under the terms of the legislation, the State Arts Council would receive the royalty if the seller of the art could not locate the artist within 90 days. The Council would then be required to locate and pay the artist; in the event of non-payment after seven years, the Council would retain the royalty and use it to help fund arts programs. **Tom Thompson**

CTA to bargain for teachers

Teachers in the Santa Monica School District have overwhelmingly ratified the California Teachers Association as their sole bargaining agent for future collective bargaining. The Santa Monica Classroom Teachers association announced that more than 90% of the faculty voted for a bargaining agent and against the district's campaign of "No representation."

"What do they think we are, idiots?" one teacher wondered aloud.

The faculty as constituted has been working without a contract since last spring. The 5.2% increase agreed to by the Santa Monica School Board has been turned down by the faculty. The new Rodda Act, which replaces the ineffective Winton Act, provides for legally binding collective bargaining. The Santa Monica School District under the leadership of Superintendent George L. Caldwell has campaigned with district money, calling meetings during school hours to prevent selection of the California Teachers Association as a bargaining agent.

The Santa Monica Classroom teachers Association strongly disagreed. In a letter to its membership signed by Ralph Emch, president, the association warned, "The administration will tell you that the board can be trusted to look after your interests. Those teachers who regularly attend board meetings see board members who usually pay little heed to teacher pleas. Don't be misled," the letter continued, "the administration is vitally interested in the out-

come of this election. If SMCTA becomes your legal representative, we gain important legal and negotiating rights while the actions of the administration and the board will likely be restricted."

The victory by SMCTA was clear and decisive, in spite of the questionable campaign of the Santa Monica School Board. The Rodda bill will take effect on January 1st. At that time the SMCTA can call for collective bargaining to settle the contract dispute.

Ben Pleasants

Workers gain tenant support

Maintenance and custodial workers and painters at the 650-unit UCLA housing complex for "married students" won support from the tenants' association there at the last monthly meeting of the association.

The workers told the tenants they were not permitted to take summer vacations, were ordered to work on holidays without getting an alternate day off, and were required to stay within 30 minutes of the buildings for seven 24 hour days "on call" every third week. They also wanted improved ventilation in the workshop, as recommended by the UCLA Office on Environment two months ago.

Representatives from the various apartment buildings, located along Sawtelle and Sepulveda Boulevards between National and Palms, voted overwhelmingly to recommend that the workers' grievances be dealt with by management "immediately."

The tenants also went on record as supporting the workers' new union—a local of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Union.

While the association's resolutions are only advisory, and can be ignored by management, they indicated a strong sense of solidarity between the student-residents and the workers there.

Dave Lindorff

San Quentin 6 re-trial sought

San Francisco attorney Charles Garry has filed a motion for a new trial for Johnny Spain, the only San Quentin Six defendant convicted of murder. According to Garry, the motion contains "real dynamite".

Before Garry could file the motion, Spain, a Black Panther, was meted out an unprecedented punishment by prison authorities of 22 years segregation inside the dreaded San Quentin Adjustment Center. The punishment, which exceeded established limits, was explained by prison authorities: "We feel that the maximum term is insufficient due to the extreme seriousness of his offenses."

Garry's latest move in his quest to win a new trial for Johnny Spain was to ask Judge Broderick to remove himself from the case.

Jeff Cohen

Bill would fuel oil, gas giants

A bill which would amount to an \$11.5 billion subsidy to giant oil and natural gas companies is being quietly considered in congress.

Called the Synthetic Fuel Guaranty Act (HR 12112), the measure would provide federal loan guarantees to the oil and natural gas monopolies so they can develop synthetic fuels.

The bill was drafted originally by the oil and gas lobby and introduced by Rep. Olin Teague (D-Tex), who is the powerful chairman of the House Science and Technology Committee.

Besides the \$11.5 billion subsidy in federal loan guarantees, the bill would also provide \$4.5 billion in price supports and \$500 million in construction grants to the energy corporations.

Supporters of the bill, including the Ford Administration, had contended that only \$6 billion would be needed in loan guarantees between 1976-78 to produce 350,000 barrel equivalent per day by 1985.

However, the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) estimates that the total package would cost the taxpayers closer to \$11.5 billion.

According to ERDA's figures this would mean that taxpayers would pay \$90 per barrel. The current Oil Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) price averages about \$12.45 per barrel.

If the bill becomes law financial risks for the oil and gas companies will be kept at a minimum. The taxpayers will take all the risks in this venture, while the energy monopolies reap all the profits.

Construction grants authorized by the measure would build experimental synthetic fuel plants at taxpayers' expense. However, depending upon the venture's degree of success, these plants could be turned over to oil and gas companies for commercial purposes. All profits will go to the corporations.

Not surprisingly, supporters of the bill include the same oil and gas companies which vigorously protest federal intervention in energy affairs.

Local supporters include Union Oil, Southern Calif. Gas Co., the California PUC and Pacific Lighting. Others include Exxon, Gulf Oil, Sunoco and Shell.

They claim that government financing is needed for this project to lessen America's dependency on excessive foreign oil. The capital, they say, isn't available in the private sector.

There is a degree of truth to that since the private sector has few lenders willing to give money away.

The Ford Administration and oil companies have been bemoaning the expensive (\$12.45 per barrel) price of foreign oil. However, \$90 per barrel derived from domestic sources apparently sounds fine to them.

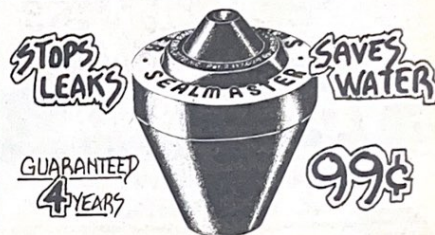
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