Women throw book at Library Board

Library workers strike

Anna Sklar

More than 150 library workers picketed Pietro Vitale, president of the Los Angeles Board of Library Commissioners, at his home in Brentwood on Sunday. July 25 in protest of the Commission’s demands that library staff work Sundays on arbitrary assignment with no additional compensation and without choice of working days.

Jane Ellison, president of the Librarians’ Guild, which organized the protest, explained the purpose of the demonstration. “The Commission refuses to recognize the needs of working women. 90% of library staff is composed of women and most of us have children and families. We need time to spend with them.

“The Commission is an elite appointed body which has no understanding or interest in the needs of workers. Two of the members live in Hancock Park; they live in Baldwin Hills and Vitale and another Commissioner lives in an exclusive area of Brentwood. The Commission held a public hearing Monday afternoon and decided they had a mandate to open libraries on Sundays. You can imagine the reaction of working people who attended that meeting.

“We are in favor of Sunday library service,” she said, “but we feel that a more equitable arrangement should be worked out. Currently many librarians work several evenings a week and often work six straight days. The Commission wants us to move into an hourly work schedule or 10 working days in order to incorporate Sunday as a normal working day for additional pay.”

In a survey of other library jurisdictions, the Librarians Guild found that other libraries which are open on Sundays either pay staff time and one-half or volunteer basis, or use part-timers.

The Los Angeles Public Library with 11 branches is one of the largest library systems in country and has recently suffered several budget cuts, including the shut-down of the popular “Hootowl” service. “Hootowl” was a telephonic reference service for the public during non-library hours.

Jane Ellison emphasized that the Commission is attempting to save money at worker’s expense. “In order to save money,” she said, “the city wants to disrupt our family and personal lives so they can have good p.r. while cutting back on other services. In fact, she added, “the library will close community branches in order to have open seven regional libraries open on Sundays.

“We do want Sunday service but believe we should be compensated for that work and should be given a choice if we want to work Sunday. Go to church or stay home with our families.”

The demonstration on Sunday included a protest religious service and a one hour march. Library staff sang labor songs as they marched single file down the quiet tree lined streets of elegant Brentwood.

Piero Vitale was at home but refused to meet with demonstrators or reporters at the scene. According to his wife, Vitale was unable to come out because he “had a bad back.” Mr. Vitale will meet with Mayor Bradley Monday, July 26, to discuss with him directly why librarians protest the Commission’s demands.

And about 75 during the winter. A kilowatt-hour costs about $0.65 and a 30 day runs about $1.30.

The victory, despite its national significance, is a sparsely one for the consumer groups involved. While the once sacrosanct utility rate-making policies have been shattered, the actual Lifeline to be implemented will not be nearly as generous or effective as once hoped.

Lifeline will not be nearly as generous or effective as once hoped. Although it demonstrates a newly emerging political clout for energy activists.

The Miller-Warren Lifeline Act as originally drafted would have provided for a 50% price reduction for the Lifeline allotments. But through the long process of legislative and regulatory hearings, the weight of the utilities and business associations prevailed in minimizing the impact of the plan once called “the brightest concept to emerge from the energy crisis” by a Federal Energy Administration report.

First the 50% reduction was slashed until all that was left was a hold on prices for the newly established Lifeline limits. However, the bill is even limited until prices for additional energy uses rises to at least 25% more.

Furthermore, the Lifeline amounts were set at such meager levels to make the victory a hollow one indeed.

While concurrent with this month’s decision, the two Governor Jerry Brown PUC appointees, Leonard Ross and Robert Rotenberg, criticized it for taking “an unnecessary backward step” by reducing the basic electric allowance to 275 kilowatt hours. There is no allowance for instance for clothes washers or dryers, televisions or domestic well-pumping in remote regions. Such an allotment, they held, is not adequate for basic residential service. But it was Ross himself who led the investigation into this matter and must have played a central role in defining uses and levels of use. The PUC staff for

New plan mostly symbolic

Lifeline rate a moral victory

Tim Brick

Relief from soaring utility rates is at hand in southern California as consumers have watched utility bills skyrocket. Hard-pressed and burdened, consumers are putting pressure on the growth-oriented pricing policies of the energy utilities and demanding as end to rate structures which charged more for basic home use.

Then last fall a major breakthrough came. The California legislature determined that the traditional rate structures serve to penalize the individual user and the same time encourage wastefulness by giving large users big discounts for their energy.

The legislation they approved, the Public Utilities Code, recognized that heat and light are human rights that should be made available to everyone at the lowest possible cost for basic minimum quantities. The Lifeline was to be implemented in order to encourage conservation of scarce energy resources and to provide a basic necessary amount of gas and electricity for residential heating and lighting at a cost which is fair to all users.

The recent PUC decision defined what those basic necessary quantities are for those who use electric water, heating. The Lifeline will also include amounts varying according to climatic zones from 240 kilowatt hours per month for space heating.

The average Los Angeles user consumes about 480 kilowatt hours a month.

The gas Lifeline amounts to 26 units (therms) of gas per month for cooking and water heating and a quantity varying from 35 to 140 therms for space heating in the months from November to April.

The average L.A. user may use 35 to 40 therms during the summer and about 75 during the winter. A kilowatt-hour costs about $0.65 and a 30 day runs about $1.30.

The victory, despite its national significance, is a sparsely one for the consumer groups involved. While the once sacrosanct utility rate-making policies have been shattered, the actual Lifeline to be implemented will not be nearly as generous or effective as once hoped.

Lifeline will not be nearly as generous or effective as once hoped. Although it demonstrates a newly emerging political clout for energy activists.

The Miller-Warren Lifeline Act as originally drafted would have provided for a 50% price reduction for the Lifeline allotments. But through the long process of legislative and regulatory hearings, the weight of the utilities and business associations prevailed in minimizing the impact of the plan once called “the brightest concept to emerge from the energy crisis” by a Federal Energy Administration report.

First the 50% reduction was slashed until all that was left was a hold on prices for the newly established Lifeline limits. However, the bill is even limited until prices for additional energy uses rises to at least 25% more.

Furthermore, the Lifeline amounts were set at such meager levels to make the victory a hollow one indeed.

While concurrent with this month’s decision, the two Governor Jerry Brown PUC appointees, Leonard Ross and Robert Rotenberg, criticized it for taking “an unnecessary backward step” by reducing the basic electric allowance to 275 kilowatt hours. There is no allowance for instance for clothes washers or dryers, televisions or domestic well-pumping in remote regions. Such an allotment, they held, is not adequate for basic residential service. But it was Ross himself who led the investigation into this matter and must have played a central role in defining uses and levels of use. The PUC staff for

provide electric service to Los Angeles Beach which supplies gas,依照 the early decades of our control. The PUC action is a reflection of the fact that they were established to reflect a greater responsibility than the PUC controlled privately-owned utilities.

In Los Angeles, which owns the nation’s largest municipal utility, a Blue Ribbon Committee established the plan before the Los Angeles City Council. Mayor Bradley to decide the cost questions resolved by the PUC action, but their report is still has not been released.

Howard Stover, who represents.

LIFELINE WORKERS protest in front of home of Pietro Vitale, president of the Board of Library Commissioners for Los Angeles. They sang labor songs as they marched in Brentwood for better working conditions and library services. (Photo by Mary Newton)
**SWAT team set up needless killing**

A Redondo

The Vanguard investigation indicates that a L.A.P.D. *SWAT* team deliberately and needlessly shot a 39-year-old man, handcuffed him and left him on the ground to die last month.

When Allen arrived, the police were in the house at the bottom of the stairs. Allen said, "I wish I could tell you all I know. They're all in jail. I'm under contract with the county and they're using my business." Allen said, "The Vanguard, the only news medium I was interviewed by a news officer who knew the man was a sick man, a mentally disturbed man.

The members of the Special Weapons and Tactics team had been in the narrow wooden attic at the side of the two-story house at 3208 Vernorwood, five days after Brown fell and was unable to reach a police medical team that was sent to the scene.

The police who broke a window and got in through it and a gas pipe, then turned on the natural gas in the house. A follower, Thomas Stockman, and in the small landing on the first floor a rifle pointed at his head. Brown there, Allen said, "I just want to be alone. This is my house and I want everybody out. I made a lot of sense to me," Allen said.

Allen says he was in the middle of the stairs when one policeman touched him and told him to leave. "They told me they'd get me some lights so I could see Brown better. He was in a shadow. I'd see those lights and I knew we could have taken him to the hospital without anybody getting harmed."

The lights never came. Instead, St. James Stone told the mother and Allen that "he's still there. He's our friend. He's a police officer." The police claim Brown was shot down a candle holder at some point in the "negotiations."

According to Lt. Frank Piersol, of Metropolitan Division, "He didn't seem to be the type to come out of there at the time."

Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health. Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health.

Brown had been contacted by the police after a "SWAT" team shot and killed a man in a house a few miles away. The police wanted to talk to Brown, who was not at home. They had been trying to talk to Brown for several days.

"The police wanted us out of the house. I knew then he'd never come out alive...I knew when I had to leave that the only way he was gonna leave was in a brown box."

Her son Her son Her son Her son Her son Her son had been shot and killed in a house where he was supposed to have medical care. Taylor had been shot and killed in a house where he was supposed to have medical care. Taylor had been shot and killed in a house where he was supposed to have medical care. Taylor had been shot and killed in a house where he was supposed to have medical care. Taylor had been shot and killed in a house where he was supposed to have medical care. Taylor had been shot and killed in a house where he was supposed to have medical care.

The police wanted to talk to Brown, who was not at home. They had been trying to talk to Brown for several days.

BROWN was gonna leave was in a brown box."

When Allen arrived, the police were in the house at the bottom of the stairs. Allen said, "I wish I could tell you all I know. They're all in jail. I'm under contract with the county and they're using my business." Allen said, "The Vanguard, the only news medium I was interviewed by a news officer who knew the man was a sick man, a mentally disturbed man.

The members of the Special Weapons and Tactics team had been in the narrow wooden attic at the side of the two-story house at 3208 Vernorwood, five days after Brown fell and was unable to reach a police medical team that was sent to the scene.

The police who broke a window and got in through it and a gas pipe, then turned on the natural gas in the house. A follower, Thomas Stockman, and in the small landing on the first floor a rifle pointed at his head. Brown there, Allen said, "I just want to be alone. This is my house and I want everybody out. I made a lot of sense to me," Allen said.

Allen says he was in the middle of the stairs when one policeman touched him and told him to leave. "They told me they'd get me some lights so I could see Brown better. He was in a shadow. I'd see those lights and I knew we could have taken him to the hospital without anybody getting harmed."

The lights never came. Instead, St. James Stone told the mother and Allen that "he's still there. He's our friend. He's a police officer." The police claim Brown was shot down a candle holder at some point in the "negotiations."

According to Lt. Frank Piersol, of Metropolitan Division, "He didn't seem to be the type to come out of there at the time."

Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health. Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health.

When Allen arrived, the police were in the house at the bottom of the stairs. Allen said, "I wish I could tell you all I know. They're all in jail. I'm under contract with the county and they're using my business." Allen said, "The Vanguard, the only news medium I was interviewed by a news officer who knew the man was a sick man, a mentally disturbed man.

The members of the Special Weapons and Tactics team had been in the narrow wooden attic at the side of the two-story house at 3208 Vernorwood, five days after Brown fell and was unable to reach a police medical team that was sent to the scene.

The police who broke a window and got in through it and a gas pipe, then turned on the natural gas in the house. A follower, Thomas Stockman, and in the small landing on the first floor a rifle pointed at his head. Brown there, Allen said, "I just want to be alone. This is my house and I want everybody out. I made a lot of sense to me," Allen said.

Allen says he was in the middle of the stairs when one policeman touched him and told him to leave. "They told me they'd get me some lights so I could see Brown better. He was in a shadow. I'd see those lights and I knew we could have taken him to the hospital without anybody getting harmed."

The lights never came. Instead, St. James Stone told the mother and Allen that "he's still there. He's our friend. He's a police officer." The police claim Brown was shot down a candle holder at some point in the "negotiations."

According to Lt. Frank Piersol, of Metropolitan Division, "He didn't seem to be the type to come out of there at the time."

Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health. Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health.

When Allen arrived, the police were in the house at the bottom of the stairs. Allen said, "I wish I could tell you all I know. They're all in jail. I'm under contract with the county and they're using my business." Allen said, "The Vanguard, the only news medium I was interviewed by a news officer who knew the man was a sick man, a mentally disturbed man.

The members of the Special Weapons and Tactics team had been in the narrow wooden attic at the side of the two-story house at 3208 Vernorwood, five days after Brown fell and was unable to reach a police medical team that was sent to the scene.

The police who broke a window and got in through it and a gas pipe, then turned on the natural gas in the house. A follower, Thomas Stockman, and in the small landing on the first floor a rifle pointed at his head. Brown there, Allen said, "I just want to be alone. This is my house and I want everybody out. I made a lot of sense to me," Allen said.

Allen says he was in the middle of the stairs when one policeman touched him and told him to leave. "They told me they'd get me some lights so I could see Brown better. He was in a shadow. I'd see those lights and I knew we could have taken him to the hospital without anybody getting harmed."

The lights never came. Instead, St. James Stone told the mother and Allen that "he's still there. He's our friend. He's a police officer." The police claim Brown was shot down a candle holder at some point in the "negotiations."

According to Lt. Frank Piersol, of Metropolitan Division, "He didn't seem to be the type to come out of there at the time."

Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health. Brown, a former singer, had been summoned to the Brown house by the sheriff's office at 12:55 p.m., showing a fire and a National Emergency Telephone. Supervisor Sandra Taylor was not home, so she was referred to Camarillo mental health.
SWAT slaughter of L.A. father

(Continued from Page 5)

was a violent man. The police did what they had to do,” Taylor told the Vanguard. She also said that he’d threatened the mother but would not say how. Though she made accusations, she would not support them because she said she was complying with the privacy laws governing mentally ill persons. She did say he was mentally ill and violent but did not disclose a diagnosis. Would it have been better to call in a psychiatrist and try to isolate him?

“Psychiatrists don’t go to the field and what agency is going to spend the time to isolate someone? There are none which have two or more days to do that,” Taylor said.

When it was pointed out that the city spent enormous sums over the five-year period for scores of government-paid personnel and equipment, she replied: “Mental health has so little money; it’s like pissing in the ocean. Legislators, society, give mental health a lower priority.”

The laws governing when mental health agencies can use police force state that whenever there is danger to life, police may be called. This is what guided Taylor, she said, although she summoned them before she saw or talked to Brown.

However, the Lanterman Petris-Short Act, the governing law, also states that “Whenever possible officers charged with apprehension shall dress in plainclothes and travel in unmarked car.”

When a reporter inquired of Lt. Dan Cooke, press relations officer for the LAPD, about Brown, he said, “Which one was he? I’ve never heard about him.”

(Real Newfield, a 37-year-old hostage in a bank holdup, had just been killed by police days before the query, as police chased the robbers and fired at them.)

Cooke finally said, “The mother said she was glad he was dead because she was fearful of her life. And the neighbors were relieved too. That’s just an unequal word...”

Sited Harriet Bakers, Anthony Brown’s aunt, as her sister sat shocked when this reporter relayed to her what Cooke had said about her alleged reaction to her son’s death.

“He never threatened me,” she said. She had told the social worker that her son refused to take his medicine, that he believed he was a general and the vice president, but she never said she feared for her life. A Los Angeles Sentinel story quotes her as saying he “had threatened me with a knife,” but the writer, Max, Andrews, told me: “That is wrong; that is not a quote and I don’t know how it got in this paper. I’ve been out of the two years I’ve been knowing the familiarity that she never felt threatened by him.”

Furthermore, the mother says, “If I’d been fearful why would I have stayed in the house with him all night and day before the social worker arrived with his police. And we were all in the house for hours before they got me out and did their killing,” she said. At point where police, social workers and other government workers were present was anyone’s life in direct danger. No one, including the police, disputes that.

“Anthony didn’t want to go with the police. The first time he had a nervous breakdown, he’d almost got his neck broken. Then they took him in jail for three months because when they used to try him away he beat them. So after a while, I told the police to leave my house,” she said, because Anthony was pleading with them to have them leave, as he stood upstairs and everyone else was at the bottom of the landing.

“But they refused to go, instead they said they were going to arrest him for throwing a candle stick.”

Alyce Brown didn’t see her son shot because a police officer kept her away. After the shooting they took her to the police station. After holding her there for a while (she doesn’t know why she went), they returned her to the house but then made her leave again for the rest of the night. She later found out that she had been in her house while her son lay on the side. When she returned the next morning, her house had been ransacked; the whole upstairs was torn apart and many valuables were missing: mink stoles, gold watches and a 100-year-old diamond choker. The police claim they took nothing. But neighbors claim they saw police cart away boxes of goods.

When this reporter visited the home, over a month later, the upstairs was still in disarray and numerous newspapers were found with a feverish handwritten scrawl all over them, marked “top secret.” These were the last words of Anthony Brown. We had to leave after a few minutes because the gas flames were still overpowering. Neighbors are convinced that Brown was killed because police wanted revenge after he’d beaten one up two years ago. Some say he was waved a white curtain after being gased, that when he came out the door, he had his hand at his face when an officer shot him, and that he lived undiscovered for an unknown time, at least 10 minutes. Clearly, the neighbors were not “relieved” that he was dead, since 50 of them attended a protest meeting soon after the killing.

They, and the Committee Against Police Abuse (CAPA), are planning a protest march of Brown’s death — and those of other victims of police bullets: Betty Duren Scott and Barry Evans among them.

Alyce Brown and neighbors plan to attend. “I’ll do anything Anthony,” she said. Saturday, July 31, at Western Exposition Park for a rally. Alyce Brown believes her son was assassinated because he was a “known nigger.” She also think he was killed because of his “racist experience” in the Army. He was an associate of white officers and joined in the RIC. They removed a loaded black beret and read one letter from Baltimore, July 12, 1968, which Brown spoke of as “colored kept calling him nigger.”

“If I resign,” he wrote, “I’m giving up without a fight saying they are right. After he received an honorable discharge, and after he taught Manual Arts High School, in the Los Angeles, he had mental breakdown.

“You know the army would never let me see his records to find out if it was blame for his break. They wouldn’t pay any of doctors’ bills all these years, they wouldn’t even pay for a funeral.” Alyce Brown said as she stared vacantly.

CROSS MARKS the spot where Anthony Brown was left to die. A neighbor made the chalk mark after police left. She was one of scores of neighbors who have met to protest the killing by police. (Photo by Miguel Tejeda Flores)
COMMUNITY HANDBOOK

Getting answers to everyday problems

CRAIS COUNSELING
If you have any complaints about a beauty parlor, send them to the State Board of Cosmetology, 1055 N. Grand, Suite 240, Los Angeles 12 (213-205-3555). A family planning directory listing all public and private services is put out by the Los Angeles Regional Planning Council, 625 W. Eighth (213-354-6171).

BIRTH CONTROL
In low-income women can get a free pill at county health centers. Counseling and clinics are available (you pay what you can afford, but no one is turned away) at Planned Parenthood, 1300 W. Eighth (213-330-9000), and at Family Planning Services, 1506 W. Eighth (213-1876). A family planning directory listing all public and private services is put out by the Los Angeles Regional Planning Council, 166 W. Eighth (213-354-6171).

BURIAL
If you can't pay for burial and the deceased was without funds or insurance, call the California Mortuary Recorder's Office, 1220 N. State (213-3111), X 72039, Cremation.

CAMPING

Cemetery Lots
If you think you got a raw deal, report it to the State Cemetery Board, 107 South Broadway (213-4247).

CATS
In most residential areas of the county and city, you're limited to three cats (kittens don't count until they're weaned). If you want to help curtail the cat population explosion, call Pet Pride, 1313 Sunset Blvd. (213-2576) or Pet Assistance Foundation, Curtailing of Breeding (937-5304).

Child Support
This is a matter for your local district attorney's office. If you think you're getting the runaround, check in with Mrs. Jean Temple, one of the founding mothers of the Asst. for Children Deprived of Support, 6822 W. Sunset Ave., North Hollywood (804-7245).

Consumer Complaints
If you think you're getting a raw deal, report it to the State Attorney General's Consumer Affairs Office, 1220 N. State (213-3111). If interstate commerce is involved, call the Federal Trade Commission (828-7257). You can also take your case to the Better Business Bureau in your community.

CURBS, SIDEWALKS, GUTTERS
They're public property, but you're responsible for their maintenance. If anything goes wrong in your city, call your local city engineer, South Road, Dept. 225, 1577, X 75321.

DISCRIMINATION
If it's a job or housing discrimination because of race, religion or national origins complain to the state's Fair Employment Practice Commission, 222 W. First (626-2619).

DRY CLEANERS
Every dry cleaning establishment in the state is licensed and bonded ($1,000). If you have a complaint, take it to the Dry Cleaners Board, 672 S. Broadway (213-4310).

ELECTED OFFICIALS
If you want to know the name of your U.S. Senator, your state representative, state legislator, supervisor or city councilman, call the information office of the Registrar of Voters, 800 N. Spring St. (213-9211, X 62791).

EMPLOYEE-EMPLOYER DISPUTES
If it's a common complaint under the California Labor Code (you didn't get paid when you were laid off), call the state labor commissioner, 107 S. Broadway (213-2400). If you think it's a federal case, check it out with the Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Labor Dept., 306 N. Los Angeles (688-4970). If it involves failure to pay overtime or the minimum wage, call Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Labor Dept. (688-4972).

FOOD, DRUGS AND COSMETICS
Medications and any other foods and drugs should be reported to the State Food and Drug Inspections, Dept. of Public Health, 1449 W. Temple (213-2566). If state lines are crossed, it's a matter for the U.S. Food and Drug Admin., Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, 121 W. Pico Blvd. (213-3771).

GARDENING
If you've got insects, ask for Mr. McCross (265-3111). If you've got a plant disease, call Mr. Loos (223-3048).

GAMBLING
Want to kick it? Call Gamblers Anonymous (292-4018).

HOTLINE
Central Los Angeles (686-1013), Southeast (223-4145).

HOUSING
Having trouble finding a place to buy or rent because of your race, religion or national origin? Ask the Housing Opportunities Center, 4051 Buckingham Road, (213-3300) for the address of the fair housing council in the community where you're having difficulty.

IDENTIFICATION CARDS
Persons 21 years or older who have no California driver's license may obtain an ID card from the Dept. of Motor Vehicles. Fee $3. For good for four years. Handy for cashing checks.

(Continued on next page)
vanguard guide

friday 30th

ongoing events...

sunday 1st

LA GARDEN THEATRE FESTIVAL
Worthy of your support

sunday 3rd

sunday 5th

sunday 8th

sunday 6th

6th Deadly Sin

sunday 7th

Free Clinic Danceathon

Rabbit Love

How to make Pavlova

wednesday 4th

monday 3rd

friday 6th

tuesday 3rd

saturday 7th

sunday 1st

Zap! Zap! Zap!

violin recital

saturday 31st