

Possible Site
Development

SITES

CRITERIA

- o promotes a diversity of users (either serves diverse constituency or serves constituency not served by other sites)
- o site of foot traffic, people waiting, or "people hanging out"
- o possible mix for long term funding of terminal
- o tests out important access idea for community memory
- o brings in significant community institutions
- o serves to provide Community Memory with high profile
- o serves an unserved city council district
- o serves an underserved constituency: low income families or disadvantaged youth
- o serves section of Berkeley where there are no other terminals

POSSIBILITIES

- o comic book store (University)
- o video game arcade
- o Department of motor vehicles
- o Bart station
- o Main post office
- o Copy Center
- o Near most used bank machine

From cmoper Thu Jun 7 13:26 PDT 1990

I propose that a terminal be placed on Telegraph Avenue in the South Campus area. I was really thinking in People's Park, but it might not survive long the vandals who trash anything good that is emplaced there. Maybe by Cody's, or the Med.

This would be a plus for the street community, in giving them a means of plugging into society a little more easily.

There are some very intelligent people out there who are disenfranchised by the way things are run, even here in Berkeley, due to the fact that they are houseless. This proposed terminal would help to find work, housing, social services, etc. I lived on the street for a number of years here in Berkeley, mostly in the Park. I know a lot of people would really dig this happening. As I paused to consider what to type next, I looked up, and on the wall is a painting of a man drinking a bottle of wine.

March 7, 1991

John Day
Berkeley Free Clinic
2339 Durant Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear John:

I'm delighted the Berkeley Free Clinic is still considering establishing a Community Memory site at the Clinic.

Because the Free Clinic serves as a major information and referral provider as well as providing healthcare, the Clinic seems like it would be an excellent site.

All ten terminals currently in place are in an enclosure and are equipped with a coin box which charges the user \$.25 for posting one message. Nine of the terminals are connected to the host using dedicated lines; one uses a conventional phone line and modem which dials in for each session.

I know that you had wanted information concerning the two possible types of phone lines that the phone company might install. The basic costs are as follows:

o Phone lines: A direct line (approx. \$700 to install and a monthly fee of \$55.00)

OR

A dial-up line (approx. \$100 to install and has a fee of \$25.00 per month plus a \$.01 per minute charge. The dial-up line also means that the user must wait while the computer dials up the central terminal in our office.

Please let me know if there is any other information you need. As I've said, our Outreach Coordinator would be delighted to demonstrate Community Memory to anyone at the Free Clinic. Feel free to contact either of us if you need any additional assistance.

Warm regards,

Evelyn Pine
Executive Director

TO: Greg, Will, YaVette, Carl & Me
FROM: Evelyn
DATE: December 4, 1990
RE: Meeting with members of the Berkeley Free Clinic
Collective

I met with four members of the Berkeley Free Clinic Collective, including John Day, yesterday afternoon.

They are interested in establishing a CM site at the Clinic. I shared figures with them about costs.

John suggested that Cody's -- which has supported the Free Clinic in the past -- might be a possible partner/underwriter.

They were VERY concerned about the coinbox, although they appreciated the idea that it serves as a filter for junk messages. They shared the anecdote, however, about how coin operated tampon & condom machines put up in their bathroom came down at the vote of the collective. (Tampons & condoms are available free on a lobby table in the clinic.)

I feel that if they come up with a partnership to set up the site and maintain it, we should consider a system where receive all coinbox income and/or are able to disengage the coinbox. We -- at the same time -- could require that they promote the terminal in a way that encourages people leaving meaningful (vs. abcedenn;lnkna;kdhjg;ij) messages.

They are very interested in the idea that their considerable information and referral information be available to clients over the system.

John and the other staffers said that the process of moving an idea through clinic quite elaborate. But they will present our discussion to others on staff. Berkeley Free Clinic staff and volunteers may call YaVette for demonstrations or training on the system.

I told John I would track down the cost for phones on the different sites (to help him determine which kind of line would be most cost-effective.)

He also suggested I contact Steve at BMUG for help and resources.

4/4/89

TOM:

THIS HAS BEEN IN MY CAR SINCE JANUARY. I WAS INTENDING TO DRIVE BY COMMUNITY MEMORY WHEN I HAD A FREE AFTERNOON, SO I'M NOW MAILING THIS TO YOU. ~~THE~~ THE WHOLE THING MAY BE A MOOT ISSUE NOW, FOR IF THE BERKELEY FREE CLINIC GOT VERY EXCITED ABOUT OUR SUGGESTIONS THEY WOULD HAVE ALREADY CONTACTED YOU. (IN FACT, I DON'T KNOW WHAT THEIR REACTION WAS.) AS YOU WILL SEE, OUR GROUP WAS VERY FAVORABLE TOWARDS A RELATIONSHIP WITH COMMUNITY MEMORY.

THANKS AGAIN FOR MEETING WITH US.

SCOTT MORGAN

THE FEASIBILITY OF COMPUTERIZATION
OF THE BERKELEY FREE CLINIC SWITCHBOARD

SAHS 220 GROUP PROJECT

Matthew Alexander
Roohi Kamal
Karen Maudlin
Scott Morgan

This is a well conceived, well
researched, well written report.
You have investigated the workings
of the organization, analyzed its
key needs, articulated them &
then provided a valuable service
(hopefully) in proposing alternative
solutions. I am curious to know
the feedback from the agency or its
their interest in your suggestions
and their likelihood in implementing
what seem like very feasible, useful
possibilities. A fine job. 4/1/80

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THE EXISTING SYSTEM

The Berkeley Free Clinic

The Berkeley Free Clinic is a non-profit organization run by volunteers. The mission of the clinic is to provide free, comprehensive health care to the Berkeley community. It is funded by tax-deductible donations from the community and by some grant monies from the County of Alameda and the City of Berkeley. Its annual budget is about \$140,000.

The organizational structure of the clinic is based on a collective system. Decisions are made by majority vote of volunteers. The highest decision-making body is the Board of Directors. Board of Directors meetings are open to the public and all volunteers are encouraged to attend and vote on impending matters. Each service section of the clinic has its own part-time paid coordinator who oversees operations and volunteers. Monthly section business meetings are held in which volunteers affiliated with each service section vote on pertinent matters and discuss specific service-delivery problems. Decisions tend to be made informally in business meetings, but if a difference of opinion arises a formal vote is taken.

The clinic offers a variety of services. The service sections of the clinic are: Primary Medical Care, Dental Services, Woman's Health Clinic, Gay Men's Health Collective, Counseling, Homeless Support Services, and Switchboard/Crisis Intervention.

Project Description

Our project focuses on the Switchboard/Crisis Intervention section and its information and referral services. The switchboard provides referrals to other agencies and information to phone-in and walk-in clients about the services of the Berkeley Free Clinic. Most outside referrals are to Alameda County and southern Contra Costa County, but a good number are referred to San Francisco and other counties. The switchboard is open afternoons and evenings and is staffed by one to three volunteers per three-hour shift. Currently the switchboard has 25 to 30 volunteers and is in operation a total of 78 to 80 hours a week. The section is overseen by a coordinator who works about 15 hours a week.

Our project was approved by vote at the switchboard's business meeting on condition of client confidentiality and that a copy of our completed project report would be submitted to the committee. We examined the information system through observation, interviews, a questionnaire (appended), attendance at business meetings, and interviews with directors of two related agencies. Interviews were held with several switchboard volunteers and the section coordinator during their shifts in order to observe the information-retrieval system in operation. A questionnaire was given to all switchboard workers to help us assess their opinions regarding the current information system as well as to obtain their views on incorporating computers into the existing system. Interviews were also conducted with the directors of a county information and referral agency and a

local information network service.

Switchboard Information and Referral Services

The existing information system of the Berkeley Free Clinic's Switchboard/Crisis Intervention section is manual. When a client walks in or telephones for information, the person working will most often turn to walls of approximately 200 cards in front of and to the side of the switchboard desks. These 5 x 7" wall cards have the name, telephone number, address, working hours and fees of an agency or clinic handwritten on them. The cards are arranged under service categories such as: Survival (free food, shelters, showers, transportation), Crisis Intervention, Women's Clinics, STDs, AIDS, Dental, Legal, Drugs, and Emergency Services. Responses in our interviews and the questionnaire indicate that there are approximately 20 to 25 wall cards that the volunteers feel they use all the time.

The switchboard volunteers also have access to two Rolodex files that ideally should contain duplicate information. This means of information retrieval is second to the wall cards as most often used. An attempt to update the files has been in process since at least 1979, but both files remain incomplete. A feature of the Rolodex files is that they contain additional information about an agency that does not get posted on the wall cards such as eligibility criteria or languages spoken. The Rolodex further serves an important function by containing cards on individual physicians to whom clients may be referred. Physicians do not have wall cards so the Rolodex files are the only source of this information.

The switchboard keeps a file cabinet with pamphlets and flyers on agencies, but this has more of an "archival" purpose as so much of the information is outdated. There is also a small library in the back room that may be used to help staff answer questions. Clients are also welcome to use the library but rarely do. The books in the library are not clearly categorized.

Oral communication is one of the key aspects of information flow in the Berkeley Free Clinic's switchboard system. Updates of wall-card information is often transmitted through word-of-mouth by volunteers, yet with the high turnover rate and few number of hours worked per week by each volunteer, information may not get passed on to everyone.

Volunteers are encouraged to write in the switchboard's journal and log during their shifts. Through the journal and log, messages are passed on, the events of a shift are noted, information problems and their solutions are recorded, and continuity within the switchboard section is facilitated.

Problems with the Existing System

There are certain problems inherent in volunteer-based organizations. In the clinic much effort goes into the training of new volunteers, and in light of the fact that approximately 60% of the switchboard trainees drop out, ^{at what point, in time or over what time period?} training goes on almost continually. This makes it even more essential that a consistent, well-organized information system be in place to minimize confusion. The frequency of understaffing makes a faster and simpler system highly desirable.

The most serious problem facing the existing system is the maintenance of correct information through updating. Most switchboard

workers volunteer to provide information and referral service, not do paperwork. Some wall cards have inconsistent, inaccurate and/or incomplete data. All members of our group observed at different times situations in which volunteers had difficulty in using the wall cards. Incorrect phone numbers were posted on the cards or hours of operations had been crossed out and not replaced with current information. During the beginning of a shift one of our group noted that a card's address was incorrect; although the volunteer acknowledged this, he did not change it by the end of his shift, and it remains unchanged today. Furthermore, the two Rolodex files contain out-of-date information and are not complete duplicates of each other, leading one volunteer to tell our group that she "can't find anything" in the Rolodex files.

Through our project, the switchboard coordinator and many volunteers became more aware of the problem of updating, and the coordinator has attempted to implement better updating procedures within the existing system.

Exposure to other services is also a problem faced by the switchboard. The reliance on the 20 to 25 wall cards for many referrals may be inhibiting the expansion of information about other qualified agencies for referral.

ALTERNATIVE SYSTEMS

Through our questionnaire and interviews, we found that most staff felt that a computer could improve the current system, and said they would use it if it were relatively easy to use and contained accurate information. There is already a good deal of computing experience

spread throughout the clinic, but little time has been devoted to discussion or exploration of computerized information and referral systems. Through clinic volunteers, the system and the agencies described below were suggested to us or mentioned as possibilities for us to investigate.

The clinic currently has two microcomputers, a Macintosh SE and an IBM 386 clone. Either of these machines would be more than adequate hardware to support a database comprised of the information the switchboard uses; however, several considerations make the IBM clone a better choice for such a database.

One Stand-alone System: Macintosh with Hypercard Software

The Macintosh is currently used for word-processing, production of outreach materials, donation mailing-list management, budget spreadsheets, and payroll accounting. Using the Macintosh to support a switchboard database would almost certainly require that it not be used for other functions during the time the database is needed. Since the switchboard is operating most of the time, such exclusion of other use would create a significant hardship for the clinic.

Two members of the clinic with some computer experience have set up a prototype database for the switchboard using "Hypercard" software. Hypercard is basically a graphics-oriented (as opposed to text-oriented) information-presentation application which organizes data into "stacks," or linearly linked sets of information. The prototype has nine different stacks, corresponding to the categories into which the wall cards are organized in the manual system.

A stack is entered by using the mouse pointer to select an icon representing one of the nine categories, and the user always starts by viewing the first file in a stack. Once on a stack, only the other files within the category can be accessed, by moving to and viewing the file immediately preceding or following the current file. Clearly, this is a very slow and laborious way to search through a category to find appropriate referrals.

There is an alternative way to move through the files, but this method also has significant problems. By selecting a "Find Referral" option with the mouse pointer, the user can enter text (an agency name, "free", or a city name, etc.) which HyperCard will attempt to match with text contained in other files. HyperCard will search every word of every field of every file until it finds a match or runs through the entire database. The order in which the file is searched depends on the number the files were given when the file was entered into the database. In the prototype system, such a search carries the user out of the category which had been selected. For example, if you were looking for free clinics and selected the "clinics" category and then searched for "free" with Find Referral, you end up viewing a file for free legal advice. One other problem with the system is that the categories are mutually exclusive. It is unclear whether The Berkeley Women's Health Collective would be listed under the category "Women" or "Clinics," and unless the time was taken to list it in both categories, this could cause problems for users.

A HyperCard system with several more decision branches than the single one in the prototype might give stacks of manageable size and

common content. Careful numbering of files in the stacks might allow effective use of the Find Referral feature. The potential pitfalls of such a customized system, combined with the problems of using the Mac at all, make this a less attractive alternative than using the IBM machine in a stand-alone system.

A Second Stand-Alone System: IBM with Paradox Software

The IBM has an operating system and the power to allow more than one user to work concurrently. The clinic already has three terminals hooked up, one of which could easily be moved into the switchboard section. Currently the IBM is only being used for establishing a database of client information in the Gay Men's Health Collective; while this database is not yet entirely operational, many of the problems of applying the software (Paradox) have been worked out. This makes the possibility of using the same software for the switchboard more attractive. Paradox is a menu-driven relational database, so it is fairly user-friendly and it is very fast. The lack of initial cost for either the hardware or the software is also attractive. The costs which still remain are either volunteer or paid time spent applying the software to the information needs of the switchboard, and the data entry and upkeep work necessary. Of course, this time would be partially offset by less time maintaining the existing manual system.

A more important consideration than cost in this case is: to what extent will a stand-alone computer system help with the current problems in the switchboard section? It seems clear that, to a large extent, the advantages do not directly address the most serious problems of the switchboard. Referral updating is not likely to be

Key

much facilitated by a computer system. One step in the information flow for updating could be eliminated by directly entering information into the computer file rather than filling out a referral update form and then copying the information onto the Rolodex or wall card. In addition, it is possible that the database program could automatically flag referrals which need updating, either due to the amount of time past since the last update, or the number of times the file has been used since last update. But these advantages seem minor in relation to the total task of updating a referral.

Networking: Eden Information and Referral

The Bay Area Information and Retrieval System (BAIRS) is a consortium of human service agencies from five Bay Area counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo). This consortium has banded together to provide a comprehensive, regional database of health and human care services and community information. The database is accessed from the Stanford Public Information Referral System (SPIRES). Currently the database file includes more than six thousand entries. The consortium member for Alameda County is Eden Information and Retrieval, Inc. located in Hayward. Eden is responsible for gathering, updating and editing information in Alameda County for BAIRS. The majority of agencies listed are not-for-profit, but a few for-profit agencies that offer "unique" services are listed as well.

To ensure quality control, Eden's information is collected, organized and updated systematically. Agencies are categorized by the

State of California's Human Services Classification System. Data-entry keywords are crossed-referenced to facilitate public access for professional as well as lay people. An example would be the fact that information pertaining to drug abuse could be accessed with any of the following key words: substance, abuse, user, narcotic, addict, or the specific name of a drug in medical and/or slang terms. Eden edits information as part of its quality control to ensure consistency among information. The county coordinator at Eden, Ms. Pamela Manfield, gathers information regarding local agencies and is the first to edit it. The information is then sent to a BAIRS editor for another evaluation before being sent to SPIRES for a final editing and input into the database. Ms. Manfield mentioned that the five county coordinators meet every three months to review BAIRS' policies regarding the collection, organization, and updating of information and to share particular problems they have faced.

Eden, as the Alameda representative for BAIRS, offers several types of information services that could be of benefit to the Berkeley Free Clinic. It is possible for an agency or clinic to obtain direct on-line access to SPIRES. A definite benefit to on-line SPIRES access is the flexibility the system offers. The SPIRES program has wide fields and can call up as many as 10 phone numbers per agency or give multiple listings for "person in charge." We were able to use the system and found it to be user-friendly and informative. What is so nice is that information can be specifically accessed by category. Some of the categories are: organization type, target group served, area served, transportation availability, accessibility to the

disabled, foreign languages spoken, and payment options. This kind of procedure could be used by the clinic to, for example, access information about agencies that offer shelter to the homeless in Berkeley. When an agency file is called up on the screen the user is able to pull up and see the hours of operation and a service description of the agency. Another benefit with on-line SPIRES use is that Stanford provides free on-line training for SPIRES buyers.

The main disadvantage to gaining on-line access to SPIRES for the clinic is the expense involved. Access charges are \$1,000 for the first year plus on-line CPU time. The CPU time is billed from Stanford once a month. Ms. Manfield estimated that CPU charges are approximately \$5 for a solid hour. Although the Berkeley Free Clinic does own a modem, the expense of on-line access prohibits the possibility of using this option.

Eden also publishes a Directory of Human Services for Alameda County. The directory lists over 700 health care and human service agencies in Alameda County. The directory is indexed by 1) agency names, 2) service types, 3) target groups, and 4) keywords. The directory costs \$45 a copy, which includes quarterly updates. Eden provides training for directory use as well. The Berkeley Free Clinic currently has a copy of this directory but does not use it extensively. Volunteers state that the directory is "too thick" and includes a lot of information they do not use. They also say that the directory is not complete in that the Rolodex system they have offers information about the individual physicians to whom they refer clients.

Eden also produces a specialized directory for specific needs.

This can be obtained for 25 cents per page, each of which gives information about one agency. Eden has produced directories for specialized services such as children's service agencies and programs for the elderly. The use of a specialized directory at the Berkeley Free Clinic may be more effective than the larger Directory of Human Services for Alameda County. However, the switchboard would always have to know which agencies it wanted in the directory based on knowledge of all entries.

Eden will also print out information about a requested agency or type of agency. This service can be obtained for the cost of CPU time plus \$10 an hour for handling. The clinic could use this service to update information about the agencies they use often.

Eden offers a new service of preparing special-order diskettes, but they have not yet worked all the "bugs." They have prepared a diskette for the Oakland Urban Strategies Council, but the problems of systems compatibility and the cost of programming have not made this option widely feasible.

Networking: Community Memory

It is possible that the clinic will be able to obtain access to the Eden database indirectly, through membership in a local organization known as Community Memory (CM). Community Memory is a public-access bulletin board which contains files on many resources, from entertainment and restaurants to health and social-service organizations. CM had a prior system which was located in the Berkeley Co-Op grocery stores but is now being replaced. The former system was considered a great success and very user-friendly, and is being

replaced by a much larger network, which will be spread throughout the city of Berkeley. A UNIX minicomputer at CM's San Pablo Avenue office serves as the "back-end" database and the "front-end" interface to the community's other "front-end" IBM or IBM-compatible microcomputers, on which run special Community Memory MS-DOS software with which to access the database. Communication takes place via modem over regular or dedicated phone lines.

A large number of organizations with terminals will serve as "hosts" of segments of the database known as "forums." Each host, by agreement with Community Memory, is responsible for updating its own forum. All forums can be read by all network users, but only a host can alter the contents of its forum. However, any user can add a message to a forum file, which the host may incorporate into or delete from the file. It is planned that the Eden project will be host to the forum of Alameda County agencies. Even though these files would serve as the Berkeley Free Clinic's main source of referrals, the clinic could also host a forum composed of the individual practitioners to whom it refers clients. Furthermore, the agencies outside Alameda County which the clinic uses as referrals would have to be incorporated into the database; this could be accomplished through Eden or by the clinic entering the data itself. By being a member of such a network, the time constraints of updating all the clinic's referral files would be minimized. The clinic would be responsible only for physicians and possibly non-Alameda County referrals, and if it received important update information on Alameda County agencies which Eden lacked, it could attach a message to the files for all to see and for Eden to add

to its forum.

There is no cost to Community Network hosts for membership or CPU time. Costs may be involved depending on how long the clinic needs to stay on-line with CM. The director of CM, Tom Nemcik, recommends that if the clinic were to stay on-line for long periods of time, it should purchase a dedicated phone line, which costs \$700 to install and \$40 per month to use. If the clinic stayed on-line for shorter periods or dialed up CM every time a new referral was searched for, a dedicated line may not be necessary. Hardware costs for the clinic are minimized because it already owns a modem and its IBM 386 machine can be used for network access at the same time it is used for other purposes; all that is needed is a terminal and installation at the switchboard location.

Regarding the amount of time necessary to enter the clinic's forum files, Mr. Nemcik has even offered to have a volunteer from Community Memory help the clinic with data entry.

The software to obtain referrals is being written by staff at CM. When our group observed use of the prototype system at CM's office, it was not particularly user-friendly and is clearly still being developed. However, because of their past experience, the CM staff should be able to devise an easy-to-use program.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Two basic features of an effective information and referral system are accessibility (ease of use and speed) and accuracy of information.

While the current system at the Berkeley Free Clinic is relatively fast, it is not always easy to use, and, most importantly, its

information is not always accurate. If carefully planned, a computerized system can improve the switchboard's performance in these areas and aid the clinic in its goal to provide information to the community it serves.

There are strong points to the existing manual system. The wall cards are very effective and should continue to be utilized in any future system. The Rolodex files are also considered valuable by the staff and used frequently despite problems in the files, they allow more than one person to seek further information about the wall cards or obtain the primary information on physicians.

Any computerized system should be used in conjunction with at least the wall cards and possibly the Rolodex cards as well. Because the wall-card system is so fast to use, it is preferable to the computer when a volunteer is confident about the appropriateness of a referral. Having at least one Rolodex file as a hard-copy version of the computerized database is worthwhile for two reasons: 1) if the computer system is unavailable for any reason, the Rolodex can be used as a backup, and 2) at least in the beginning, there will be only one terminal, so at busy times one volunteer might use the terminal while another uses a Rolodex. It is possible to print out both wall cards and Rolodex-type cards from the database files, although this operation may require more effort than writing out cards by hand, and both options would have to be evaluated by the switchboard staff.

Updating to maintain accurate information is the most serious problem facing the switchboard. Currently the switchboard staff is responsible for updating their referral information, and this

responsibility would continue if the Macintosh or IBM clone stand-alone systems were to be used. Networking with Eden or Community Memory would require updating of the files on individual practitioners only.

The time required for training of staff may be increased by the use of a computerized system. Both new and current staff would have to be trained. This issue points to the importance of simple, user-friendly, and "intuitive" software in not only keeping the training period short, but as a possible "perk" to attract and retain trainees and volunteers longer than at present. While Hypercard may be relatively easy to use, its capabilities for file sorting are somewhat problematic (see above). The IBM Paradox software is considered user-friendly and capable of managing files effectively. Community Memory is still developing its software but it is likely that they will create a user-friendly system. One potential issue is that if the agencies in the CM database (which come from Eden and ultimately the State of California) do not correspond to the switchboard's current categories, veteran switchboards workers have to attempt to forget the old system while learning the new.

Costs of hardware for the alternative systems varies. Since the clinic has the two microcomputers and a modem already, these costs are not an issue. More terminals might be necessary, but the need would be equal between any of the computer systems. Networking with Community Memory involves other hardware costs, but only if the switchboard decides that a dedicated line with its \$700 installation charge is needed.

Operational "costs" fall into two categories: volunteer time and

monetary. The amount of volunteer time needed to run the Macintosh- and IBM-based systems is vastly greater than in the networking systems. Not only are volunteers needed to enter all the referral files to start using either system, but the files need to be regularly updated as well. Networking required that only the individual physician files be entered into a database and regularly updated by volunteers. Community Memory has even offered to help enter these files. The great benefit regarding volunteer inputs in the networking system is that files of agency referral information are obtained through and updated by Eden Information and Referral. Monetary operational costs, on the other hand, are almost nil in the stand-alone systems and higher for networking. The high costs of networking directly with Eden Information and Referral--\$1000 initial costs and \$5 an hour for CPU time-- make this system infeasible. Costs enter the picture with Community Memory, again, only if a dedicated line is purchased, in which case the cost is about \$40 per month for use of the line.

In sum, our group finds that networking with Community Memory offers the most viable information and referral system. The main body of referral information, on health and social-service agencies, is provided and maintained with accuracy by another agency devoted to those tasks, for free. Switchboard inputs in the form of volunteer time are required to create and maintain its forum of individual physician providers, and Community Memory has offered to help in the initial data entry. Hardware costs are intailed only if the switchboard wants to stay on-line for long periods of time. More time may be required to train volunteers, but it is hoped that the benefits

of a user-friendly and information and referral service will outweigh the costs of installing and using such a system.

KATIE - BORK & ALP.

9-17 AGE

- STATUS OFFENDERS / TRUENCY
- MANDATED, YET VOLUNTARY
- PROBATION DEPT; COUNTY \$

→ 90 - 105 YOUTH / YEAR

→ SHORTER CONC. 6 - 12 SESSIONS

4 1/2
PAID STAFF

CITY GRANT: CRISIS intervention

(1/2 time
counc.)

ONLY FOR BORK.

LOW INCOME

SCHOOL REFERRALS.

PARKS / REC. DEPT.

STRAWB. CREEK / GIZENS ST. PROJECT

14 - 21
AGE

- HIRE KIDS FOR PARK & PAY
- CITY PARK WORK
- KIDS MUST BE IN ED. PROGRAM.

DROP IN: POOL

PING PONG

BLACK KIDS

PART TIME EMP: BASKETBALL

BOOSTERS

→ POLICE DEPT
COMM. REHABILITATION, ACTIVITIES

① BOXING

10-25

② WEIGHT LIFTING

(NOTE OF SPANISH SPEAK.)

SUMMER:

BETW. NEG & SAFE — ASSOC. w/ CAL.
(CRIMINAL JUST.)

TO AGE 14

① TUTORING / STUDY HALL

AFT. SCHOOL AS WELL

CENTER STR PLAN:

\$20,000 → COMM-DEV. BLOCK GRANT.

- SHOWERS
- BATHS
- WHEEL CHAIR

RENT SPACE TO PROGS.

ED CLARKE

2141 BONAR

BERKELEY YOUTH ALTERNATIVES

849 1402

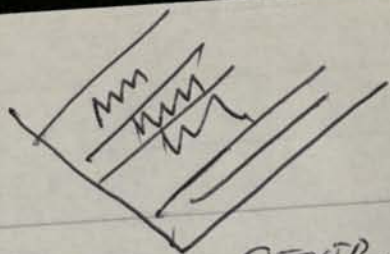
- ① EXPLORE A JOINT PROGRAM
 - o SIDE CM TERM
 - o TEACH COMPUTER / TELECOMM SKILLS

~~_____~~

* U-B: - LIBRARIES
- CITY HALL

① * T.E.T. † WHAT THAT WOULD MEAN

② * SANTA MONICA ATTEMPTS / ASPIRATIONS.



YOUTH ALTERN.

① BERKELEY } COUNSELING CENTR. (AGES 10-17) ALAMEDA COUNTY CENTR.
 } FAMILY COUNSELING

② ← YOUTH EMPLOYM. PARKS + MARINA

} STRAWB CREEK PARK
} GROVE ST. PARK

③ - RECREATION PROGRAM (FUNDING UNCERTAIN)
- REC. ROOM.

④ BERKELEY BOOSTERS - BERK. POLICE DEP. \$ →
 YOUNG PEOPLE
• WEIGHT LIFT
• BOXING

⑤ SAFE NEIGHBORHOOD — < ARTS >

Nancy,

7/26/91

→ Constance Ramos
483 Minor Hall
School of Optometry
UCB 94720

→ would like a dial in disc to set up in her computer lab in Merritt College in Oakland. She is Kuan's teacher, and he turned her on to us.

I sent her a packet of material. Now she awaits the disk.

Thanks, Evelyn

P.S. She goes on vacation at the end of next week but her lab tech is going to set it up. She will come in for a training to talk etc. at the beginning of September.

Nick Setka
Cody's Books
2454 Telegraph
Berkeley, CA 94704

Feb. 10, 1988

Dear Nick:

Just a quick update on what is happening with Community Memory. Everything has progressed basically as outlined when we met in December. In addition to Cody's Books we plan to place new terminals in 2-3 branches of the Berkeley public library, ASUC on the Berkeley campus, and if we decide it isn't too crazed --- even at one of those huge Washingtown mega-laundromats! We may also put terminals at the two Berkeley Bart stations. This, however, involves unraveling a few political tangles since CM would compete with the inane Teleguide system. Unlike the open 2-way communication fundamental to Community Memory, Teleguide only allows information "consumers" to be spoon-fed what someone else (mostly advertizers) decide they need to know. It is possible Bart may provide the spotlight for the otherwise ignored debate about public access with new communication technologies.

As I mentioned before CM's expansion will occur in May. I trust you remembered us during the store's remodel. Last week a progressive computer agreed to donate a central 386 "mother" computer for our new system. This saves us about 12,000 buckaroos --- we're happy. It will make the expansion that much easier.

I enclosed our latest newsletter. Feel free to call if you have any questions.

Cheers,

The Community Memory Project

2617 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley, California 94702 (415) 841-1114

Nick Setka
Cody's Books
2454 Telegraph
Berkeley, CA 94704

Feb. 10, 1988

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I enclosed our latest newsletter. Feel free to call if you have any questions.

Cheers,

Cody's Cafe
2440 Telegraph

841-6344

Contact: Mike Saka

Position/title: _____

Hours: _____

of staff _____

PHYSICAL SITE

Size: _____

Lighting _____ Elect. Outlet _____ (yes, no, how far?)

Noise level: _____

General impression (right, wrong, etc) _____

Space for sign? How big? _____

DEMOGRAPHICS

Neighborhood _____

Clientele _____

Should call Mike Saka at 4 pm.
Met w/ Mike Saka in morning @ Cody's & he wants
CM at Gyp's. They will do a sign re-model in
late June + will make a space for the banner. He
agreed to photo banner as an ideal location when extra
space out to the kitchen. Need to follow-up with
re-model to make sure they don't forget CM. Send
next newsletter.

Cody's Books
2460 Telegraph

845-7852

Contact: Nick Setka
2454 Telegraph
94704

Position/title:

845-7852

of staff _____

PHYSICAL SITE

Size _____

Lighting _____ Elect. Outlet _____ (yes, no, how far?)

Noise level _____

General impression (right, wrong, etc) _____

Space for sign? How big? _____

DEMOGRAPHICS

Neighborhood _____

Clientele _____

- Scheduled mtg. for 12/1 4 p.m.
- Met w/ Nick Setka, a manager @ Cody's & he wants CM at Cody's! They will do a major re-model in late Jan. & will make a space for CM terminal. He agreed to locate terminal in an ideal location where cafe jogs out into the bookstore. Need to follow-up during re-model to make sure they don't forget CM. Send next newsletter.

September 20, 1990

John P. Gooding, President
Good Unlimited Services
EmeryBay Public Market
5800 Shellmound Street
Emeryville, CA 94608

Dear Mr. Gooding,

I am writing to give you an update on some of the activities Community Memory (CM) has been involved in over the past months and to express our continued interest in siting a computer kiosk at the EmeryBay Market.

To our great delight, we were among the handful of organizations selected to receive second year funding from The Telecommunications Education Trust, established by the California Public Utilities Commission to educate people about emerging telecommunications technologies. This funding allows us to operate the current network and conduct outreach and training in the community. We recently completed an online tutorial which explains the most basic computer functions and how to use them to find interesting information on CM.

CM was one of four featured networks in the recent telecommunications special edition of Western Cities, a magazine for city managers and their staffs. The Boston Computer Society's newsletter Impact! featured an article I wrote about CM under the headline "Suds and Silicon," calling attention to our laundromat-sited kiosks. Earlier this month, along with Public Electronic Network, Santa Monica's city-wide system, we conducted a workshop entitled "Microcomputers and Electronic Democracy" at this year's annual SeniorNet conference in San Francisco.

Sixty-one online forums, are now on CM ranging from job listings to discussions of local issues to jokes. Seventeen of these forums are hosted by community agencies, including the City Clerk's Office, the Cable TV Taskforce, Revitalization Exchange, the Berkeley Public Library, and Vista Community College. Fifty-seven additional community groups use CM to announce meetings, publicize events, promote services, recruit new

GLS
GOOD UNLIMITED SERVICES, INC.

John P. Gooding
President

EmeryBay Public Market,
5800 Shellmound Street, (415) 654-5800
Pacific Park Plaza,
6363 Christie Avenue, (415) 655-6363
EmeryBay Club & Apartments,
6400 Christie Avenue, (415) 547-6400
Emeryville CA 94608 fax (415) 420-1365

members, find volunteers, advertise for staff and assist in community organizing.

To build on the existing amount and diversity of usage, we are very interested in increasing the number of CM access points. We are looking to locate additional public terminals throughout the community with the help of business underwriting, as well as investigating ways to make Community Memory available to home computer owners.

On a personal note, after more than two years, I am leaving CM to pursue other interests. Evelyn Pine, who for the past year directed the outreach and education component of our program, will be taking over my responsibilities. I am certain you will enjoy working with her.

While I remember conversing with you about the various costs associated with establishing and maintaining a public terminal, I am not certain I ever provided them on paper. Therefore, I am enclosing a copy of cost analysis at this time.

Thank you for your continued interest. I hope that with your assistance, Community Memory will soon become a feature at EmeryBay Marketplace.

Sincerely,

Tom Nemcik
Project Director

Estimated Costs of Sponsoring a Community Memory Terminal

1. Introduction

The following guidelines are intended to help estimate the cost of establishing and maintaining a Community Memory public access computer terminal. Costs are separated into setup costs and ongoing costs. These figures represent our best estimates of the costs involved, not a guaranteed price quotation. Many of the costs are based on computer hardware costs and phone rates which will vary with time.

2. Setup Costs

These are the items needed to set up a Community Memory public terminal. They are one-time charges.

2.1 Public Computer Terminals

These are PC/XT-compatible machines, modified and housed in specially constructed enclosures for public places (stand-up and sit-down designs are available). Included are: modified, color-coded keyboard, coin mechanism and interface, 12" monochrome monitor, literature rack and instruction decals. The cost of an assembled terminal including CM personnel time and administrative costs is \$2,750.

If a faster, PC/AT, or an oversized monitor is desired, the price differential of these components should be added to the total.

2.2 Phone Lines

There are two options for connecting the public terminal to the central machine: Leased Lines and Dial Lines.

A Leased Line provides a permanent connection. There is no delay associated with dialing and no per minute connection charge. A leased line requires purchasing about \$500 worth of hardware and paying a \$750 installation fee to the phone company, for a total setup cost of \$1,250.

A Dial Line is regular business lines dedicated for use by the terminal. It is less expensive to set up, monthly costs reflect connect charges for each call and connect time charges. There is a 30 second delay while the terminal establishes a connection with the central machine at the start of a session. A dial line requires purchasing about \$250 worth of hardware, and paying a \$150 installation fee to the phone company, for a total \$400.

3. Ongoing Costs

3.1 Line Charges

This is what the phone company charges every month for use of the phone lines. For leased lines this is a flat fee of \$55. For the dial line on the central machine (not used to call out) this is \$16. For the dial line at the terminal this is \$16 plus 1 cent per minute, plus 3 cents per call. If an average Community Memory session is 5 minutes, it will cost 8 cents on a dial line. Thus, above about 500 call per month, leased lines are cheaper than dial lines.

3.2 Support and Maintenance

A number of maintenance tasks need to be performed periodically: cleaning the terminals, restocking information literature, generating usage statistics. Like everything else, component occasionally break down or wear out and need to be replaced or repaired. Sites are insured against liabilities from injuries occurring at or near a Community Memory terminal. We estimate monthly support costs for the terminal to be \$100.

SITE SPONSOR COSTS

3/15/90

GIVE THESE FIGURES TO JOHN GOODBY & HIS PHONE

SET UP

\$2250 HW — 600 CAP.
700 - COMP.
700 - PR MODEMS
250 - GRAPHICS & INSTR.

\$300 PHONE LINES - 2 BUS. LINES; 1/roll OVER

\$200 SIGNAGE

CM WILL COVER PERSONNEL TIME / ADMIN. COSTS
\$2750 -

ONGOING ANNUAL

\$1200 MAINTENANCE + \$1200 PHONE

LIAB. INS.
TECH MAINT.
LITERATURE

@ 50 SESSIONS/DAY = \$5.50 DAY
X 30
= 105/MONTH 10 \$00

\$100/MONTH

X 12

\$1200/YR.

OPTIONS:

- CM COULD PAY PHONE BASED ON \$100/MONTH PHONE FEE (ADJUSTED QUARTERLY)
- GUS COULD PAY PHONE BILL



Emery Report

February 1990

Special Public Market Issue

Issue 1

Emeryville Will Soon Get Parkland

City parkland in Emeryville, a city largely barren of green space and recreational areas, is a pressing issue. Emeryville historically was a city of trees and abundant recreational area but these were all lost to industry early this century. While the lush park land of yesteryear can never be recovered considering the property values of our day, the city is now attempting to provide Emeryville residents with some park areas.

Christie Avenue Park was approved early in 1989. At that time, the Redevelopment Agency approved consideration of the three properties along Christie in front of the Public Market for acquisition by the city. Unfortunately, only one of these properties will be turned into a park. The proposed park has been reduced to a third of its previously intended size. This has happened because one of the property owners wishes to sell at an inflated price. He only bought his property after learning of the city's intention to buy the land for a park. Currently the city does not believe the expense of litigation required to take the property by eminent domain is justifiable. The anticipated park size now is approximately one acre and it will be the most northern property (across from Emery Brew Pub). The question remains - what will happen to the other two properties along Christie? Will they remain as eyesores? Will they be developed into retail? The Emery Report hopes to have some answers in the next issue.

Christie Park will be designed as a traditional urban square rather than an expanse of grass. The city has contracted Hargraves and Associates to plan the park. The design process

should be completed by Spring and then construction can begin.

The city is also working on Stanford Park. This will be between Hollis and Powell in the area which has a railroad track down its median at present. This park will be long and narrow and will be primarily a grassy park that is neighborhood oriented.

The Ashby spit is in the approval process for recreational use. Temescal Creek Park is another under consideration. This will be on an area of Alameda Flood Control land at the foot of 48th Street. Design is completed and construction is scheduled to begin in one month.

Citizens will have an opportunity to express their opinions on the proposed parks. Each park has a project committee and each will have a public meeting in its neighborhood to solicit direct response from future users. Residents will be notified of forthcoming meetings through flyers. The city will flyer each area as the meetings are scheduled. •

Expanded Bus Service

Convenient bus service to Emeryville is just around the corner. A/C Transit has plans to significantly improve service to Emeryville. The city and A/C Transit will work together to determine the best location for bus stops for the new routes. The implementation of these new routes is now expected to occur in September 1990. The current delay is not due to budget considerations according to A/C Transit, but rather to the environmental assessment process and the necessary lead time required to actually prepare for and carry out the changes. Proposed new routes will be:

Route 6 - down Christie Avenue between the MacArthur and Ashby BART stations. Service will run all-day with frequent peak hour service.

Route 17 - Rockridge BART to Emeryville service coming down Alcatraz to San Pablo to 65th to Christie with a turnaround at Shellmound Street. Buses will run at 20 minute intervals.

Route 152 - reverse commute service from San Francisco to Emeryville / Berkeley area with three trips each in the morning and afternoon. •

Editorial: Will we lose the Market? by John P. Gooding

Emeryville may lose the Public Market. The threat is real. This Tuesday the decision will be made at the City Council meeting. GUS thinks Emeryville residents agree with us that the Public Market is vital to the quality of life in our emerging city.

- ✓ We consider the Public Market an asset to Emeryville.
- ✓ We enjoy the ethnic diversity of the 24 merchants (small owner-operated not big chain outlets) and their food.
- ✓ We appreciate the Public Market's active community participation.

- ✓ We applaud the Public Market's extensive recycling operation.
 - ✓ We enjoy taking visitors to the Public Market.
 - ✓ We care about the 40+ Emeryville residents who depend on the Market for employment.
 - ✓ We think Emeryville wants to keep its Public Market.
- GUS believes you should tell the City Council how you feel.
- Come to the meeting at City Hall at 7:15pm Tuesday, February 6, 1990. •



415-644-0120

**INTER-CITY
SERVICES, INC.**
MULTI-SERVICE CENTER

Mansour Id-Deen
Executive Director

3101 Sacramento Street • Berkeley, California 94702



644-0129

**INTER-CITY
SERVICES, INC.**
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AGENCY

Robert A. Merrill
Employment Coordinator

3101 Sacramento St., Suite D • Berkeley, CA 94702



~~644-0129~~

**INTER-CITY
SERVICES, INC.**
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING AGENCY

Nomalanga Burkley
Business Instructor

3101 Sacramento St., Suite D • Berkeley, CA 94702

March 7, 1990

Mansour Id-Deen
Executive Director
Inter-City Services, Inc.
3101 Sacramento Street
Berkeley, CA 94702

Dear Mansour:

I wanted to touch base with you after our meeting in February.

I'm delighted that Inter-City Services wants to host a terminal.

All ten terminals currently in place are in an enclosure and are equipped with a coin box which charges the user \$.25 for posting one message. Nine of the terminals are connected to the host using dedicated lines; one uses a conventional phone line and modem which dials in for each session.

The basic costs are as follows:

- o Hardware: XT Clone with 512K memory; a single floppy drive; serial port; monochrome monitor; (approx. \$500)

2400 Baud modem (approx. \$200) or short-haul modem (approx. \$450) (depending on the type of phone line used.)
- o Enclosure with coin-box and locks (approx. \$400)
- o Phone lines: A direct line (approx. \$700 to install and a monthly fee of \$55.00)

or

A dial-up line (approx. \$100 to install and has a fee of \$25.00 per month plus a \$.01 per minute charge. The dial-up line also means that the user must wait while the computer dials up the central terminal in our office.

As we discussed, you might want to simply set up a dedicated PC in your training room on which students could access Community Memory. In that case, the enclosure would be unnecessary. A PC with a serial port, modem, and phone line would be needed to make Community Memory accessible to Inter-City Services students.

Community Memory/Inter-City Services
Page 2 -- March 7, 1991

At the meeting we mentioned briefly that Community Memory has intern opportunities for Inter-City Services students. We are particularly interested in interns for equipment management and maintenance, and for data entry. Please let me know how we should proceed?

If you have any questions or need additional information about Community Memory, please don't hesitate to contact me. Please let me know if there is any way I can be of assistance to you, Mansour.

Warm regards,

Evelyn Pine
Executive Director

4.5.90

Internship positions at Community Memory for Inter-City Services clients?

- Can Inter-City Services provide screening and referral of interested applicants?
- Participants should be advanced students with good standing who are motivated and can work with minimum supervision.
- Once the participants are oriented and learn how the CM system operates, they will have a choice of assignments at which they can work at their own pace. A CM staff member will be available for ongoing assistance and can monitor a participant's progress in weekly check-in sessions.
- Participants will be encouraged to come up with their own projects and carry them out. (e.g.: they can begin forums on subjects that interests them and they will be responsible for the development of that forum)
- Is 8 hours each week for 10 weeks an adequate term? Scheduling can be flexible to suit both participants and CM staff.
- ICS may want to provide some standard evaluation form that CM can use to evaluate participants.
- Insurance?

What's needed for a Community Memory terminal at Inter-City Services?

Hardware: XT clone w/ 512K, a single floppy drive; serial port; monochrome monitor; (~\$500)
2400 baud modem (~\$200) or short haul modem (~\$450)
(depending on type of phone line used)

Enclosure with coin-box and locks (~\$400)

Phone: regular business line (~\$300 -- for installation of line on each end w/ rollover; monthly charges assessed for connect time)
or
dedicated line (\$710 -- for installation; \$55 monthly)

All ten terminals currently in place are in an enclosure and are equipped with a coin box which charges the user 25¢ for posting one message. Nine of the ten terminals are connected to the host using dedicated lines, one uses a conventional phone line and modem which dials-in for each session.

Since a "packaged" terminal is a costly item for which additional grant moneys will be needed, we may want to use another, experimental, approach. Perhaps we can make use of one of machines in the computer lab or office for this task. The CM frontend software can be installed on the hard drive, and users could simply select CM from the directory to dial into the system. A serial port, modem and phone line would be all that is needed to make CM accessible to ICS students. An honor system "pay-a-quarter-for-each-new-message" coin box could be set up.

Inter City Services

1/31/91

- in operation since 1984

- 501c3

- provide 3 areas of skills in computers

• pc electronics - repair of electronics
8:30-1:30
m-f 20 per class - ^{digital basic electronics} service shop sales

• word processing class: word perfect
8:30-1:30
m-f word star - city of Berkeley

open entry / open exit - job ready
resumes
interviews

• computer applications: broader range of software,
lotus, dbase - WP,

• Big English

• Big Math

• Intro to Computers

• GED preparation

• Adult Basic Educ - math & english

- job placement assistance

- students: low/moderate income -

check out

- NOVA Net → deals with basic skills development

Iowa to UC Sacto to diff orgs -

Berk AS

ADOB

United Filipinos of Alameda County -

ACTAB → 670-5718

for more info

Asking City for \$15 for sub up -



INTER-CITY SERVICES, INC.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
AGENCY

YOU CAN MAKE
A DIFFERENCE

415-644-0129

3101 SACRAMENTO STREET
BERKELEY, CA 94702



**INTER-CITY
SERVICES, INC.**
3101 SACRAMENTO STREET
BERKELEY, CA 94702



**INTER-CITY
SERVICES, INC.**
3101 SACRAMENTO STREET
BERKELEY, CA 94702

INTER-CITY SERVICES, INC.

Inter-City Services, Inc. (ICS) is a non-profit, community based organization that was incorporated on July 7, 1984.

ICS receives its funding from the City of Berkeley, the County of Alameda, various government agencies as well as from corporate and individual donations.

ICS' Board of Directors, composed of professionals and community leaders establishes policy. ICS' Executive Director and staff, composed of dedicated experts in their field of work, implement the program objectives.

GOALS

The goal of ICS is "to replace dependency with self-sufficiency." By broadening educational/employment skills, ICS endeavors to help remove some of the barriers that have kept low-to-moderate income people from improving their lives and the lives of their children.

OBJECTIVES

- To promote self-confidence and motivation.
- To provide educational opportunities and advancement.
- To develop marketable skills in the computer and clerical fields.
- To provide job placement assistance.
- To provide educational/job counseling services.
- To provide technical assistance to the community.

CLIENTELE

Our clientele consists of youth and adults—17 years and older - who have not had a positive experience in mainstream education or employment. The clients we serve come from diverse ethnic and socio-economic backgrounds, including but not limited to the following:

- Single parent families
- AFDC recipients
- High school drop-outs
- Unemployed due to technological advancements and low skills
- Public/Private Sector employers
- Homeless
- Recovering Substance Abusers
- Displaced homemakers
- Immigrants



"YOU CAN MAKE A DIFFERENCE"

ICS staff has overcome similar social barriers and earnestly translates their skills and knowledge into terms that can be best understood by our clients. With this unique approach, our staff guides our clients in identifying a career path which they can develop successfully. Together with the clients' participation and motivation to succeed, ICS is a place where "You CAN make a difference."

PLACEMENT

The ICS clientele is such a diverse one that, in order to increase the probability of placement, we network with government agencies and private industry.

ICS PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Our purpose is to provide employment training and educational opportunities to the low-to-moderate income individuals which includes:

- GED PREPARATION
- CLERICAL TRAINING
- COMPUTER APPLICATION
- MICROCOMPUTER SERVICE TECHNICIAN
- JOB PREPARATION & PLACEMENT
- COUNSELING SERVICES
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CALL OR VISIT MONDAY-FRIDAY, 9AM — 4PM



INTER-CITY SERVICES, INC.

Please complete and return

I have read your brochure and I would like a representative of your organization to contact me regarding:

- A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION
- AN EQUIPMENT CONTRIBUTION
- CONTRIBUTION OF TIME & SKILLS
- PLACEMENT ASSISTANCE
- TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Business/Organization _____

Contact Person _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____

MOST CONVENIENT TIME TO PHONE

ME: _____

3/21/90

MANSOUR ID'EEEN ^(?) CALLED AFTER SEEING ARTICLE IN REVITALIZ. EXCHANGE

INTER-CITY SERVICES IS A NON-PROFIT AGENCY PROVIDING FREE COMPUTER TRAINING TO BERK. RESIDENTS. THEY HAVE 3 CONTRACTS W/ CITY FOR SERVICES.

THEY TEACH: ① COMPUTER OPERATIONS (LOOKING @ VARIOUS APPLICATIONS & HOW TO USE THEM)

② WORD PROCESSING

③ P.C. ELECTRONICS

- BASIC ELECTR.
- DIGITAL "
- PC REPAIR

- THEY REPAIR ALL THEIR SYSTEMS IN-HOUSE
- HAVE 16 XT'S & AT'S @ FACILITY; ∅ MODEMS YET.

- WANT TO HAVE CM ACCESSIBLE AT THE LABS & EXPLORE WAYS TO WORK TOGETHER

Inter-City Services, Inc.

Inter-City Services (ICS) is currently accepting applications for the Spring Quarter. Classes offered include Computer Operations, P.C. Electronics, and Word Processing.

The ICS also offers GED and adult basic education.

All classes are FREE to Berkeley residents.

Currently, the ICS, in conjunction with the U.S. Census Bureau, is offering testing opportunities for the 1990 Census. Be a part of this national community event! Earn while you learn with this temporary job.

For more information call 644-0120 or come by 3101 Sacramento St., Suite D, Berkeley.

REVITALIZ. EXCH. MARCH 90

What's needed for a Community Memory terminal at Inter-City Services?

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- ICS may want to provide some standard evaluation form that CM can use to evaluate participants.
- Insurance?

INTER-CITY SERVICES INC.

3101 Sacramento St., Suite D (& Prince)
Berkeley 94702

644-0120 M-F 8:30-4:00

Message tape after hours

Mansour Id-Deen, Executive Director

PURPOSE: ~~to~~ ^A assist low- and moderate-income Berkeley residents to achieve employment and educational objectives.

SERVICES: High school equivalency (GED) test preparation program; job training program emphasizing clerical skills; introduction to computers; job placement assistance. Micro-computer repair training.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: Low- or moderate-income Berkeley residents.

COST: Free. Stipend for students.

10-89

~~687~~/amm-repl.

1. Empl/Labor - Job Skills Training

password ~~DATA~~
data

INTER - CITY SERVICES, INC.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

- WORD PROCESSING
- PC ELECTRONICS
- PC COMPUTER OPERATIONS
- GENERAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
- ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

INTER-CITY SERVICES, INC.:

Has a commitment to offer quality hands-on, competency-based, short-term and entry-level vocational training.

add
B.W.
purpose
sent.

→ Offers programs designed for people interested in retraining, upgrading skills, and entering the job market for the first time. All program offerings are employer-directed in order to meet the job market demands of a metropolitan area.

Is conveniently located at 3101 Sacramento Street in the South Berkeley area and can be easily reached by public transportation.

Offers financial assistance through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and Veteran's Education Benefits. Financial Assistance may include tuition and other support services as available to registered students.

(under JTPA)

TRAINING PROGRAMS

- <PC ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN>
- <WORD PROCESSING OPERATOR>
- <PC COMPUTER OPERATOR>
- <GENERAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT(GED)>

Classes are open-entry / open-exit and begin as soon as you complete the enrollment process at the

INTER - CITY SERVICES, INC.
CAREER DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Call today: (415) 644-0120

or come by to apply: 3101 Sacramento Street
Berkeley, CA 94702

Funded in part by the City of Berkeley, the County of Alameda, and the Berkeley Unified School District

I N T E R - C I T Y S E R V I C E S , I N C .

CAREER DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

WORD PROCESSING
PC ELECTRONICS
PC COMPUTER OPERATIONS
GENERAL EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT
ADULT BASIC EDUCATION

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Funded in part by the City of Berkeley, the County of Alameda, and the Berkeley Unified School District

Job/ Education Resource Network

If you are a single parent, re-entry student, or homemaker who is considering a new career, a non-traditional job, or if you wish to continue your education and train for a new job, let Vista Community College's Job/Education Resource Network help you. The Resource Network offers you career and college preparation opportunities at no cost. Our services include a resources and referral center, personal development, job search skills, career evaluation, and parenting workshops, and individual counseling. We can also (refer) you to networking and support services, remedial and basic education classes, programs designed for re-entry women, job placement projects, apprenticeship programs and day care resources.

Contact Lyn Davis

add index words

AegyT - PC comp
operator

✓ Aegys - Word
Pro

✓ Aegy9 - PC de tech

✓ AegyV - Ged

Ps training is offered thru

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Jobs
Learning opppty
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ICS provides ENTRY
Level computer training
in South Berkeley -
ABOUT ICS

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Index words -

Low income

BASIC SKILLS

PC election tech se mes #

FRI 17 AUG - SPOKE w/ ROBERT MERRILL

INTER - CITY SERVICES 644-0120

3101 Sacramento

MONDAY 20 AUG 9 AM

APPT w/ DIRECTOR:
MANSOUR ID DEEN

COMMUNITY MEMORY'S DIRECTOR TOM N.
SUGGESTED CREATING AN ENTRY ON
CM SIMILAR TO VISTA COLLEGE'S ENTRY
~~NEW FORUM~~ UNDER ~~THE GROUPS & ORGANIZATION~~
JOBS FORUM

JOBS & JOB TRAINING AT VISTA

① FIRST ENTRY: ABOUT VISTA

② BASIC ENTRY IS 2 COLUMN LIST
OF TOPICS WITH EACH TOPIC HAVING
A ONE OR TWO PARAGRAPH ENTRY,
WITH A CONTACT PERSON OR PHONE #.

EXAMPLE:

VISTA

Teamwork / ORIENTATION each week -

Modular teaching - multi-level

VISTA COLLEGE

PROGRAMS

AMERICAN Sign LANGUAGE

BUSINESS & MANAGEMENT

COMPUTER TRAINING

SECRETARIAL

DEGREE ~~OPPORTUNITY~~
TRANSFER

ENGLISH LANGUAGE & LITERATURE

FINE & APPLIED ARTS

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

TRAVEL INDUSTRY TRAINING

PACE

SERVICES

CAREER EXP

COUNSELING

DISABLED STUDENTS

EXTENDED
OPPORTUNITY

FINANCIAL AID

①
JOB / EDUCATION RESOURCE
~~CENTER~~

LIBRARY / LEARNING CENTER

STUDENT SUCCESS

VETERAN'S ASSISTANCE
PROGRAM FOR
ADULT EDUCATION

INDEX

- 1 basic skills
- 2 computers ————— X
- 3 CONT ed ————— X
- 4 ~~classes~~
- 5 ~~learning~~
- 6 Low income
- ? pc elec tech — NO
- ? ged
- Job TRAINING ——— X
- ? pc comp op — NO
- word pro.

Computer Training

JOBS are always there for those who know the latest of the word processing software programs. At Vista you can learn them for just \$5.00 per unit in a hands-on, user-friendly environment. We have IBM, Macintosh, scanners, and day and evening and weekend classes in these popular office automation programs:

For IBM: Microsoft Word, MS-DOS, Multimate, Word Perfect, dBase and BASIC, Lotus 1-2-3, PageMaker and Rapid file

For Macintosh: MacWrite, Microsoft Word, Excel, MacPaint, Multiplan, PageMaker.

For Typing: IBM memory writer, Quiet writer, Selectric & Xerox memory writer.

Choose from (2) 9-week sessions for many HANDS-ON AND lecture classes

CONTACT Doug Flock

Index words

① computers

~~② continued~~

③ classes

④ Low income

⑤ ~~not~~

add

~~Basic
Literary
High School~~



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"You Can Make a Difference"

C O M P U T E R O P E R A T I O N S

COURSE OVERVIEW: To provide detailed instruction in the fundamental concepts and in the practical uses of business software applications to PC users.

FUNCTIONS

AND CONCEPTS: ...Basic Disk Operating system (DOS) Commands

...Familiarization with IBM-PC type keyboard application

...Business software use

...Operation and Maintenance of peripheral devices

SOFTWARE

PACKAGES: WORDPERFECT

MICROSOFT WORD 4.2

MULTIMATE ADVANTAGE

WORDSTAR

LOTUS 1-2-3

DBASE III PLUS



INTER-CITY
SERVICES, INC.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
AGENCY

415-644-0129

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P C E L E C T R O N I C S

Course Overview: An intensive electronics and computer training program geared towards developing skills in troubleshooting, analyzing, maintaining, and assembling electronic circuits and micro-computer systems.

Acquired board
level skills: ...Component replacement

...Soldering

...Wire wrapping

...Trouble-shooting using oscilloscope, DVM,
and basic lab equipment

Acquired
computer skills: ...Board replacement

...Disk drive alignment

...Memory upgrades

...Installation and operation

...General repair & troubleshoot

...Extensive use of DOS

Programming
skills: ...MS DOS

~~...Norton Utilities~~

...BASIC

...Lotus 1-2-3

...Introduction to Assembly Language

...Wordperfect



INTER-CITY
SERVICES, INC.

EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
AGENCY

415-644-0129

"You Can Make a Difference"

W O R D P R O C E S S I N G

COURSE OVERVIEW: To familiarize first time and intermediate PC users with the basic functions and concepts of Word Processing programs.

FUNCTIONS AND
CONCEPTS:

- ... Basic Disk Operating Systems (DOS) commands
- ... Familiarization with IBM-PC type keyboard
- ... Exposure to proofreader/editorial marks
- ... Creation, editing, formatting, and printing of Word Processing documents
- ... Proper formatting of routine and specialized documents such as letters, memoranda, and manuals as well as resumes, cover letters, agreements, contract, legal pleadings, statistical and technical typing
- ... Operation and maintenance of peripheral devices

SOFTWARE

PACKAGES: WORDSTAR

WORDPERFECT

TO: Greg, Will, YaVette, Carl & Me
FROM: Evelyn
DATE: December 4, 1990
RE: Meeting with members of the Berkeley Free Clinic
Collective

I met with four members of the Berkeley Free Clinic Collective, including John Day, yesterday afternoon.

They are interested in establishing a CM site at the Clinic. I shared figures with them about costs.

John suggested that Cody's -- which has supported the Free Clinic in the past -- might be a possible partner/underwriter.

They were VERY concerned about the coinbox, although they appreciated the idea that it serves as a filter for junk messages. They shared the anecdote, however, about how coin operated tampon & condom machines put up in their bathroom came down at the vote of the collective. (Tampons & condoms are available free on a lobby table in the clinic.)

I feel that if they come up with a partnership to set up the site and maintain it, we should consider a system where receive all coinbox income and/or are able to disengage the coinbox. We -- at the same time -- could require that they promote the terminal in a way that encourages people leaving meaningful (vs. abcedenn;lnkna;kdbjq;ij) messages.

They are very interested in the idea that their considerable information and referral information be available to clients over the system.

John and the other staffers said that the process of moving an idea through clinic quite elaborate. But they will present our discussion to others on staff. Berkeley Free Clinic staff and volunteers may call YaVette for demonstrations or training on the system.

I told John I would track down the cost for phones on the different sites (to help him determine which kind of line would be most cost-effective.)

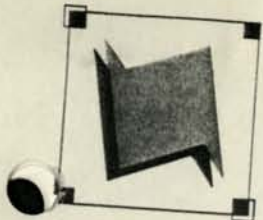
He also suggested I contact Steve at BMUG for help and resources.

TO: Nancy and YaVette
FROM: Evelyn
DATE: September 5, 1991
RE: Merritt College Dial-In Site

I spoke with Constance Ramos of Merritt College this morning about the dial-in site at Merritt.

She is enthusiastic, but they've misplaced the disk. Could you make her another, Nancy.

She will be meeting with me on September 9 at 3:00 to discuss what CM is and how she might use it at the Computer lab there.



Community Memory

A public access information and resource exchange

February 1, 1991

North Waterfront Park Task Force
City of Berkeley
Department of Public Works
2180 Milvia Street - 4th Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Task Force Members,

The Community Memory Project has a special interest in the development of the North Waterfront Park. We are a non-profit organization that brings together diverse people and groups to share knowledge, resources and friendship through the use of new technology. Currently, we provide Berkeleyans with a network of ten computer terminals, located at the South, Central, West and Claremont libraries, the South Berkeley Neighborhood Development Corporation, the North Berkeley Senior Center, UCB's International House, the Ecology Center, and Milt's Laundromats I and II. This network, called Community Memory, can be used to read information about everything from city council meeting agendas to recreational activities to where to recycle to community calendar listings, - all free of charge. In addition, anyone can write messages, for a quarter, recording any thought or other information they may wish to share.

One of the most important projects to date is the Alameda County Veteran's Memorial, which pays homage to all deceased Alameda County veterans who served during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and now, regrettably, Desert Storm. This computerized memorial is being developed by a group of activist volunteers and veterans with diverse political views. It is unique in that it can provide more personal information on each veteran than is found in traditional memorials. And, it provides the opportunity for family and friends to leave permanent remembrances.

We understand that a Berkeley veteran's memorial has been discussed as part of the plans for the new park. We invite you to consider Community Memory in this capacity.

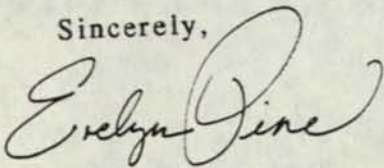
By including Community Memory as part of your plans for the new park, Berkeleyans will have access to an innovative and reverent veteran's memorial, as well as a valuable and direct line between those enjoying the park and the broad range of communities and groups who actively use Community Memory.

Currently, all Community Memory sites are free standing "kiosks" that require no more than a phone line, electricity, and minimal maintenance. The logistics involved in incorporating these into the park are not complex and we know that with each day technological developments make it easier.

Founded in 1977, the Community Memory Project uses 21st Century tools to rebuild an old-fashioned sense of community, person by person.

Thanks for your consideration. I look forward to working with you in the near future.

Sincerely,



Evelyn Pine
Executive Director



City of Berkeley



Department of Public Works
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Civic Center Building
2180 Milvia Street - 4th Floor
Berkeley, California 94704
Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (415) 644-6915

(415) 644-6523

NORTH WATERFRONT PARK TASK FORCE PUBLIC WORKSHOP

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1991 8:45 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

WEST BERKELEY SENIOR CENTER, 1900 6TH STREET, BERKELEY

Interested citizens are urged to visit North Waterfront Park at sometime prior to the Workshop. *

A G E N D A

- Display of Plans, Maps, and Drawings for Personal Viewing 8:45 a.m.
 - Coffee, Beverages, and Pastries
- I. WELCOME / INTRODUCTIONS - Daniel Iacofano, Workshop Facilitator 9:15 a.m.
 - Workshop Purpose and Agenda Overview
 - II. OVERVIEW OF BERKELEY NORTH WATERFRONT PARK PLANNING PROCESS - Patrick Keilch, Deputy Director, Public Works 9:20 a.m.
 - III. PRESENTATION OF CONCEPTUAL BERKELEY NORTH WATERFRONT PARK MASTER PLAN - 9:30 a.m.
 - 1. Richard Haag / John Roberts / Agnes Denes Collaboration
 - 2. B R E A K and further Personal Viewing of Displays 10:30 a.m.
 - IV. DISCUSSION OF THE CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN - Members of the public will be afforded an opportunity to speak. 10:45 a.m.
 - V. NEXT STEPS IN THE REVIEW PROCESS 12:15 p.m.
 - VI. ADJOURNMENT 12:30 p.m.

* Workshop Information Packets are available for pickup at the Berkeley Marina Office, 201 University Ave. and the Berkeley Public Works Department, 4th Floor, Martin Luther King, Jr. Civic Center Bldg., 2180 Milvia St. and for review at the Berkeley Main Library, Shattuck Ave. and Kittredge St.

CONCEPTUAL PLAN: Summary Statement

BACKGROUND

In September, 1987 at the request of the City of Berkeley, Seattle landscape architect Richard Haag and Berkeley landscape architect John N. Roberts formed a collaborative design team and entered into a contract to design a revised Master Plan for North Waterfront Park in Berkeley. The City wanted to revise and update the existing 1977 Park Master Plan in order to more closely reflect the present community values. New York City artist, Agnes Denes joined the collaborative design team in May, 1988 after the initial site analysis and park design program were prepared. Conceptual Park Design was begun by the Haag/Roberts/Denes Collaboration in October, 1990 following a 2½ year hiatus.

In the interim, a Landfill Testing Program, funded in large part under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) with the State Recreation and Parks Department was carried out by the City of Berkeley. The testing results have had an important technical influence on the Conceptual Park Plans, and the Park plans will influence the design of the mitigation measures suggested by the testing.

GOALS AND PROGRAM

Goals:

A variety of goals for the Park have been expressed since the early citizen efforts that created the Park. Ideas have changed over the years as attitudes about the Park have changed. Throughout, however, several goals have remained constant and have been integrated into the thinking at each stage. Those consensus goals are restated below:

1. Design a model for creating a park on a landfill.
2. Design a park that provides for a spectrum of natural and recreational activities.
3. Design a park with a continuum of habitats.
4. Design a park whose basis is self-sustaining, low-maintenance, natural systems.
5. Design a park that expresses a relationship to the subsurface landfill.
6. Provide maximum access to the water and variety in the water's edge.

Program:

The City Council approved "Working Options Statement" describes in detail the items which the Design Team is to include in the conceptual plans. This statement was gleaned from all of the past documents related to planning for the Park as well as from specific input from the Task Force and public. Additional desires may be expressed during the design process, but this statement is the official point of beginning for the design. Refer to the January 12, 1988 memorandum from the North Waterfront Park Task Force to the Mayor and Council entitled "Working Options Statement for the Preparation of Master Plan Alternatives for North Waterfront Park" with the attached statement for the entire listing of options.

The Conceptual Plans address all the items listed in the "Working Options Statement". Overall concepts / themes from the statement are listed below.

Overall Concepts / Themes

1. Area to be used for unstructured pedestrian and bicycle oriented public recreation emphasizing informal meadows, rustic pathways, natural plantings reflecting an ecological point of view, and minimal maintenance.
2. Provide for a wide range of recreational activities from high intensity uses to remote areas with limited human use.
3. Create firm physical linkages to other waterfront lands and facilities.
4. Incorporate art into the overall park design and individual park elements.

PARK DESIGN CONCEPTS

Context:

North Waterfront Park is conceived as an integral part of the recreational system that is emerging for the East Bay Shoreline. It is the largest single land unit along the shoreline and is one of the most remote waterfront parks. It is surrounded by water and is seemingly detached from the City, offering a uniquely wild landscape experience. It offers magnificent views in all directions, including long vistas toward the north and west and more intimate views toward the East Bay across the basin. The Park is potentially accessible by boat across the North Basin as well as by foot, bicycle and vehicle from the mainland across a single narrow corridor. The waves from the northwest, the currents from the Sacramento River, and the steady winds from the San Pablo Straits

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and the Golden Gate, bring sands which are gradually accumulating at the northern end of the Park. The same coastal process is also creating a beach in Albany. The relative remoteness of the site, the magnificent views, the amount of water frontage and the powerful presence of nature all contribute to the unique character of the place and help to define its role as one of the urban wild places in the East Bay Shoreline recreation system.

The Site:

The ship-like prow at the oddly rectilinear site juts into the water at the northwest corner. Standing on this remote corner of the Park one is exposed to wind, waves, great vistas and natural systems. It is the furthest point from civilization along the shoreline and its remote spaciousness overwhelms other sensations. The northwesterly area is proposed to be a place of great height and expanse, of direct connection between the individual and nature. The powerful relation with nature at this corner contrasts with the southeast corner near the Marriott Hotel in which the relation to the City, its people and its activities dominates. Here, the entry and the great meadow are embraced by a series of hills and protected from the elements. The spaces are more inward looking and conducive to many human activities. There is variety in scale, texture and use. Between these extremes, an entire spectrum of recreational activities and their related spaces will be created on this site. It is a rare site that can accommodate such a wide spectrum of relations between people and nature.

Within the site itself, the natural landscape will flow together in ecologically based patterns. New grasslands, savannahs, riparian areas, woodlands, wetlands (fresh, brackish and salt water) and coastal scrub areas will be created. The proposed landform is conceived as an earth sculpture. The sculpted hills and valleys will become the framework for the park ecology. The Bay will become accessible in a variety of ways. Modifications to the water's edge can occur in several areas by taking advantage of dike sections that will need repair. Rip rap areas can be reconstructed for disabled or boardsailing access, and also for the creation of new habitats, such as a tidepool at the rocky headlands. A beach that sustains itself can be created at the northern end as a natural extension of the mainland by building groins into the water to trap the sand.

The plan is a long range vision of what the Park can be and where it came from. The landfill can be transformed from a sealed tomb to the organic basis of the Park. The Park will be able to sustain itself for generations while also satisfying the well documented desires of the present generation.



Community Memory

A public access information and resource exchange

February 1, 1991

North Waterfront Park Task Force
City of Berkeley
Department of Public Works
2180 Milvia Street - 4th Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Task Force Members,

The Community Memory Project has a special interest in the development of the North Waterfront Park. We are a non-profit organization that brings together diverse people and groups to share knowledge, resources and friendship through the use of new technology. Currently, we provide Berkeleyans with a network of ten computer terminals, located at the South, Central, West and Claremont libraries, the South Berkeley Neighborhood Development Corporation, the North Berkeley Senior Center, UCB's International House, the Ecology Center, and Milt's Laundromats I and II. This network, called Community Memory, can be used to read information about everything from city council meeting agendas to recreational activities to where to recycle to community calendar listings, - all free of charge. In addition, anyone can write messages, for a quarter, recording any thought or other information they may wish to share.

One of the most important projects to date is the Alameda County Veteran's Memorial, which pays homage to all deceased Alameda County veterans who served during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and now, regrettably, Desert Storm. This computerized memorial is being developed by a group of activist volunteers and veterans with diverse political views. It is unique in that it can provide more personal information on each veteran than is found in traditional memorials. And, it provides the opportunity for family and friends to leave permanent remembrances.

We understand that a Berkeley veteran's memorial has been discussed as part of the plans for the new park. We invite you to consider Community Memory in this capacity.

By including Community Memory as part of your plans for the new park, Berkeleyans will have access to an innovative and reverent veteran's memorial, as well as a valuable and direct line between those enjoying the park and the broad range of communities and groups who actively use Community Memory.

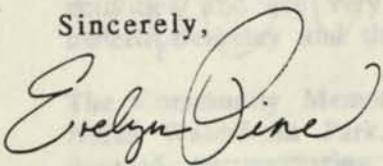
Currently, all Community Memory sites are free standing "kiosks" that require no more than a phone line, electricity, and minimal maintenance. The logistics involved in incorporating these into the park are not complex and we know that with each day technological developments make it easier.

Founded in 1977, the Community Memory Project uses 21st Century tools to rebuild an old-fashioned sense of community, person by person.

Thanks for your consideration. I look forward to working with you in the near future.

Dear Task Force Members,

Sincerely,



Evelyn Pine
Executive Director

The Community Memory Project has a special interest in the development of the North Westwood Park. The Community Memory Project is a non-profit organization that provides a network of computer terminals, all located in public places (libraries, neighborhood development centers, etc.) This network, called Community Memory, can be used to read information on everything from city council meeting agendas to where to buy people trees to calendar listings. I am in charge. In addition, I am available to provide information, for a quarter, regarding any facts or other information concerning the development of the park.

The Alameda County Veterans Memorial, which pays homage to all deceased Alameda County veterans who served during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and the Gulf War. This memorial provides personal information on each veteran, that is found in traditional memorials. And it provides the opportunity for family and friends to leave permanent remembrances. We understand that the Veterans Memorial has discussed the possibility of including some Community Memory in this capacity.

By including Community Memory as part of your plans for the North Westwood Park, you will have an innovative and relevant program as well as a valuable and direct line between individuals and the community.

Currently, all Community Memory sites are free standing "kiosks" that require no more than a phone line, electricity, and minimal maintenance. The logistics involved in incorporating these into the park are not complex and we know that with each day technological developments make it easier.

on Park each day tech. dev. make it easier

January 31, 1991

North Waterfront Park Task Force
City of Berkeley
Department of Public Works
2180 Milvia Street - 4th Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Task Force Members,

Plans for the North Waterfront Park offer potential for a wide range of recreational activities and are very interesting. The development of such a park will certainly benefit Berkeley and the East Bay as a whole.

The Community Memory Project has ^{we are} special interest in the development of the North Waterfront Park. ~~The Community Memory Project is a non-profit organization focused on recreating community with computers.~~ Currently, we provide Berkeleyans with a network of ten computer terminals, all located in ~~public places like libraries, laundromats, senior centers, neighborhood development centers and UCB student centers~~ (See attached brochure for exact locations) This network, called Community Memory, ^{can be used} to read information ^{on} everything from city council meeting agendas to ^{poetry to where to recycle tires to} calendar listings, ^{all} free of charge. In addition, ^{the network receives} messages, for a quarter, recording any thought or other information ~~one might want to share with the community at large,~~ ^{important they wish}

One of the most interesting projects to date is the Alameda County Veteran's Memorial, which pays homage to all deceased Alameda County veterans who served during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and now ^{Desert Storm} ~~the Persian Gulf War~~. This computerized memorial is unique, in that it provides more personal information on each veteran, than is found in traditional memorials. And, it provides the opportunity for family and friends to leave permanent remembrances.

^{We understand that Berk Vet's Mem has discussed as}
~~It has been brought to our attention that you previously considered including some sort of memorial in plans for the North Waterfront Park. We invite you to consider Community Memory in this capacity.~~

By including Community Memory as part of your plans for the ^{new} North Waterfront Park, Berkeleyans will have access to an innovative and reverent veteran's memorial, as well as a valuable and direct line between individuals....a way of further ^{connecting} North Waterfront Park with the community.

Currently, all Community Memory sites are free standing "kiosks" that require no more than a phone line, ~~an electrical outlet,~~ and minimal maintenance. There are ~~certain~~ logistics involved in incorporating these into plans for the park. However, ~~technological advances that will inevitably surface by park completion will make this implementation less and less complicated.~~

that brings together all these people groups know. Resource & Friendship through the use of new tech.

and we know that with each day tech. dev make it easier. we not complex.

of comm. groups will use com

Inuded in 1977,

Community Memory is informational as well as recreational. The Community Memory Project, now nearly 13 years old, provides Berkeleyans with a modern tool for rebuilding community the old way, person by person.

Thanks for your consideration. I look forward to working with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Evelyn Pine
Executive Director

uses 21st Century tools

As rebuild an old fashioned sense of
Community, person by person.

We hope that you move forward
with plans for the Park and
as the Veteran's Memorial

~~diverse~~ group of activist
veteran's ~~from~~ with
a ~~range~~ diverse political
views a developing our
memorial

* Workshop Information... Berkeley Marine Office... Berkeley Public Works Department, 4th Floor... Civic Center Bldg., 2150 Milvia St. and... Shattuck Ave. and Kittredge

COUNTRY JOE McDONALD

P.O. Box 7064

BERKELEY, CA 94707-0158

U.S.A.

(415) 486-2052

2-2-91

North Waterfront Park Task Force
Richard Haag
John Roberts
Agnes Denes

Dear Persons:

I have been working for several years on the idea of a war memorial for the City of Berkeley. In the process of trying to honor the memory of the 21 Berkeleyans who died in the military during the Vietnam War the project has expanded today to a list of individuals from Alameda County who died in the military during World War I; World War II; the Korean War; and the Vietnam War. This list is now being loaded into the Community Memory Project's computer network in Berkeley for access to all persons in Berkeley. (Please see enclosed letter from Community Memory). When finished the list will hold over two thousand names, 1,200 from World War II alone. It will also break down the list (s) into rank, sex, and job descriptions.

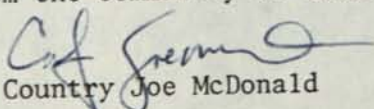
In the beginning a physical memorial was imagined this evolved into the present computerized memorial. I am enclosing an article about the proposed Women's Memorial in Washington D.C. which incorporates both a physical design and a computer list of individuals.

After much discussion initially it was decided that the North Waterfront Park area was perfect because it held no conflicting memories from the past in that it was literally new territory (landfill). Many other locations were locations of war protests.

The Vietnam War memorial in Washington D.C. has proven though very controversial in the beginning to be the most visited memorial in Washington D.C. and I think everyone would agree a great source of healing from the war and a symbol of the pressing need for alternatives to war.

I have a copy of The Project On The Vietnam Generation's 1986 survey of state and local Vietnam Veterans Memorials Nationwide. As of that date there were eighty eight (88) built and 38 proposed to be built. It is very interesting in its wide variety of concept and design and cost. I would be glad to show it to you upon request any time.

I hope you will respond favorably to this idea especially in this terrible time of yet again another American war.. I think we all agree now that blaming military personnel for war is like blaming fire fighters for fire and that the dead are victims of our collective lack of communication skills. Shouldn't we let these departed souls be a symbol of the terrible cost of war. And let their honored memory motivate us to work for peace. And allow their family and friends some closure on the experience and acknowledgement from the community of their terrible loss.


Country Joe McDonald

PEACE



LOVE



Community Memory

A public access information and resource exchange

February 1, 1991

North Waterfront Park Task Force
City of Berkeley
Department of Public Works
2180 Milvia Street - 4th Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704

Dear Task Force Members,

The Community Memory Project has a special interest in the development of the North Waterfront Park. We are a non-profit organization that brings together diverse people and groups to share knowledge, resources and friendship through the use of new technology. Currently, we provide Berkeleyans with a network of ten computer terminals, located at the South, Central, West and Claremont libraries, the South Berkeley Neighborhood Development Corporation, the North Berkeley Senior Center, UCB's International House, the Ecology Center, and Milt's Laundromats I and II. This network, called Community Memory, can be used to read information about everything from city council meeting agendas to recreational activities to where to recycle to community calendar listings, - all free of charge. In addition, anyone can write messages, for a quarter, recording any thought or other information they may wish to share.

One of the most important projects to date is the Alameda County Veteran's Memorial, which pays homage to all deceased Alameda County veterans who served during World War I, World War II, the Korean War, the Vietnam War and now, regrettably, Desert Storm. This computerized memorial is being developed by a group of activist volunteers and veterans with diverse political views. It is unique in that it can provide more personal information on each veteran than is found in traditional memorials. And, it provides the opportunity for family and friends to leave permanent remembrances.

We understand that a Berkeley veteran's memorial has been discussed as part of the plans for the new park. We invite you to consider Community Memory in this capacity.

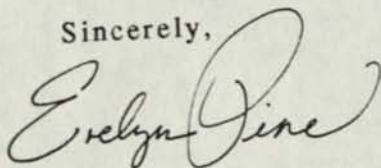
By including Community Memory as part of your plans for the new park, Berkeleyans will have access to an innovative and reverent veteran's memorial, as well as a valuable and direct line between those enjoying the park and the broad range of communities and groups who actively use Community Memory.

Currently, all Community Memory sites are free standing "kiosks" that require no more than a phone line, electricity, and minimal maintenance. The logistics involved in incorporating these into the park are not complex and we know that with each day technological developments make it easier.

Founded in 1977, the Community Memory Project uses 21st Century tools to rebuild an old-fashioned sense of community, person by person.

Thanks for your consideration. I look forward to working with you in the near future.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Evelyn Pine". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a large initial "E".

Evelyn Pine
Executive Director

WIMSA

Why Washington Needs The Women's Memorial

by Robert Campbell
Writing for The Boston Globe

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January 2, 1990 - Nobody argues that we shouldn't honor the women who have served in this nation's armed forces.

But a bold "Memorial to Women in Military Service for America" proposed to be built on a prominent site in Washington is raising some issues and some hackles.

The most controversial feature of the memorial design is a semicircle of 10 slim glass pylons.

The pylons will be 39 feet tall and will glow at night. They will be set on what is just about the most prominent site, except maybe for the US Capitol's, in all of greater Washington.

That site is in Arlington National Cemetery on the Potomac River looking across from the Lincoln Memorial just below the eternal flame of the John F. Kennedy grave site higher uphill in the cemetery.

The design for the Women's Memorial was created by two young architects, Marion Gail Weiss and Michael Manfredi. Weiss teaches at the University of Maryland, and is in partnership in New York with Manfredi, whose mother served for 11 years as a nurse in the US Army. Their idea won out last fall over 130 others submitted in a national competition. In addition to the pylons, their memorial includes a museum and study center with a computerized data bank of all the women who have served in the US military, of whom 1.2 million are still living.

Approvals seldom come smoothly in bureaucratic Washington. The US Commission of Fine Arts, the National Capitol Planning Commission, the Capitol Historical Monument Commission, the National Park

Service and the Virginia Commission for Historic Preservation are among the agencies that will have to sign off on the Women's Memorial if it is to get built.

Already a rumble of discontent can be heard. The influential longtime secretary of the Fine Arts Commission, Charles Atherton, for example, says he has "very strong personal reservations." Sen. John Warner of Virginia says he is "personally jolted" by the design.

What this means is that if the women veterans of America want to get their memorial built, they are going to have to organize and lobby for it.

Should they? **Does America need this memorial?**

Before answering, I should blow my cover. I served as chair of the six-person jury of generals and designers who picked the winning design. Obviously, I do think the memorial is a good idea. But, it raises some tough issues.

The first is the mind-boggling proliferation of memorials. The United States today is in some danger of being turned into an outdoor museum. Proposals right now for Washington include a ... Peace Garden, as well as monuments to the Holocaust, to Korean War Veterans, to law enforcement officials and (of all people) to Boston author Kahlil Gibran. (Others) want to add an American flag and a statue of a nurse to the great Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

Some of those memorials are fine, but you can understand why the agencies that must approve them feel shell-shocked. And the Women's Memorial is the biggest and most elaborate of all.

Its pylons will intrude on a classic view of the Kennedy grave and the Custis-Lee Mansion. And they will stand astride a national landmark, the Hemicycle, a graceful curved wall designed early in this century by the noted architects McKim, Mead and White. New stairs will push through

the Hemicycle's arches to bring visitors up to Arlington Cemetery above and the memorial's rooms will be carved out behind it. It will be transformed.

So those are the issues: Why yet another memorial? Why one so bold, so visible? Why mess with the handsome Hemicycle?

The answers are simple enough.

One, there is no other national memorial to women of any kind in the United States. This one is long overdue, to say the least.

Two, the Women's Memorial will be visible but it won't be disruptive. The pylons, glowing gently, will take their place among the many other bright white vertical lines of nighttime Washington - the Washington Monument and the floodlit columns of the White House and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and those of the Custis-Lee Mansion itself. The pylons, which the designers call candles, are a brilliant abstraction of the essence of monumental Washington.

Three, the Hemicycle is one of those buildings nobody noticed until it was threatened with change. The Park Service has let it go to pot. It is cracked and leaky. It serves no purpose. Restoring it as a Women's Memorial will give it life and meaning for the first time without disrupting its character. The stairs pushing through its niches will not only dramatize it but make it, for the first time, a real gateway to Arlington Cemetery.

The Memorial to Women in Military Service is a superb, workable, sympathetic design. But it won't be built unless the public gets behind it in a big way. It needs not only approval; it also needs about \$24 million in donations. That's about \$20 per living woman veteran.

The competition jury believed this design would be a boon to Washington as much as to the women. Whether Washington will agree remains to be seen.



City of Berkeley



Department of Public Works
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Civic Center Building
2180 Milvia Street - 4th Floor
Berkeley, California 94704
Telecommunications Device for the Deaf (415) 644-6915

(415) 644-6523

N O R T H W A T E R F R O N T P A R K T A S K F O R C E

P U B L I C W O R K S H O P

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1991 8:45 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

WEST BERKELEY SENIOR CENTER, 1900 6TH STREET, BERKELEY

Interested citizens are urged to visit North Waterfront
Park at sometime prior to the Workshop. *

A G E N D A

- Display of Plans, Maps, and Drawings for Personal Viewing 8:45 a.m.
- Coffee, Beverages, and Pastries
- I. WELCOME / INTRODUCTIONS - Daniel Iacofano, 9:15 a.m.
Workshop Facilitator
 - Workshop Purpose and Agenda Overview
- II. OVERVIEW OF BERKELEY NORTH WATERFRONT PARK PLANNING 9:20 a.m.
PROCESS - Patrick Keilch, Deputy Director, Public Works
- III. PRESENTATION OF CONCEPTUAL BERKELEY NORTH WATERFRONT 9:30 a.m.
PARK MASTER PLAN -
Richard Haag / John Roberts / Agnes Denes Collaboration
- B R E A K and further Personal Viewing of Displays 10:30 a.m.
- IV. DISCUSSION OF THE CONCEPTUAL MASTER PLAN - Members 10:45 a.m.
of the public will be afforded an opportunity to speak.
- V. NEXT STEPS IN THE REVIEW PROCESS 12:15 p.m.
- VI. ADJOURNMENT 12:30 p.m.

* Workshop Information Packets are available for pickup at the Berkeley Marina Office, 201 University Ave. and the Berkeley Public Works Department, 4th Floor, Martin Luther King, Jr. Civic Center Bldg., 2180 Milvia St. and for review at the Berkeley Main Library, Shattuck Ave. and Kittredge St.

CONCEPTUAL PLAN: Summary Statement

BACKGROUND

In September, 1987 at the request of the City of Berkeley, Seattle landscape architect Richard Haag and Berkeley landscape architect John N. Roberts formed a collaborative design team and entered into a contract to design a revised Master Plan for North Waterfront Park in Berkeley. The City wanted to revise and update the existing 1977 Park Master Plan in order to more closely reflect the present community values. New York City artist, Agnes Denes joined the collaborative design team in May, 1988 after the initial site analysis and park design program were prepared. Conceptual Park Design was begun by the Haag/Roberts/Denes Collaboration in October, 1990 following a 2½ year hiatus.

In the interim, a Landfill Testing Program, funded in large part under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) with the State Recreation and Parks Department was carried out by the City of Berkeley. The testing results have had an important technical influence on the Conceptual Park Plans, and the Park plans will influence the design of the mitigation measures suggested by the testing.

GOALS AND PROGRAM

Goals:

A variety of goals for the Park have been expressed since the early citizen efforts that created the Park. Ideas have changed over the years as attitudes about the Park have changed. Throughout, however, several goals have remained constant and have been integrated into the thinking at each stage. Those consensus goals are restated below:

1. Design a model for creating a park on a landfill.
2. Design a park that provides for a spectrum of natural and recreational activities.
3. Design a park with a continuum of habitats.
4. Design a park whose basis is self-sustaining, low-maintenance, natural systems.
5. Design a park that expresses a relationship to the subsurface landfill.
6. Provide maximum access to the water and variety in the water's edge.

Program:

The City Council approved "Working Options Statement" describes in detail the items which the Design Team is to include in the conceptual plans. This statement was gleaned from all of the past documents related to planning for the Park as well as from specific input from the Task Force and public. Additional desires may be expressed during the design process, but this statement is the official point of beginning for the design. Refer to the January 12, 1988 memorandum from the North Waterfront Park Task Force to the Mayor and Council entitled "Working Options Statement for the Preparation of Master Plan Alternatives for North Waterfront Park" with the attached statement for the entire listing of options.

The Conceptual Plans address all the items listed in the "Working Options Statement". Overall concepts / themes from the statement are listed below.

Overall Concepts / Themes

1. Area to be used for unstructured pedestrian and bicycle oriented public recreation emphasizing informal meadows, rustic pathways, natural plantings reflecting an ecological point of view, and minimal maintenance.
2. Provide for a wide range of recreational activities from high intensity uses to remote areas with limited human use.
3. Create firm physical linkages to other waterfront lands and facilities.
4. Incorporate art into the overall park design and individual park elements.

PARK DESIGN CONCEPTS

Context:

North Waterfront Park is conceived as an integral part of the recreational system that is emerging for the East Bay Shoreline. It is the largest single land unit along the shoreline and is one of the most remote waterfront parks. It is surrounded by water and is seemingly detached from the City, offering a uniquely wild landscape experience. It offers magnificent views in all directions, including long vistas toward the north and west and more intimate views toward the East Bay across the basin. The Park is potentially accessible by boat across the North Basin as well as by foot, bicycle and vehicle from the mainland across a single narrow corridor. The waves from the northwest, the currents from the Sacramento River, and the steady winds from the San Pablo Straits

and the Golden Gate, bring sands which are gradually accumulating at the northern end of the Park. The same coastal process is also creating a beach in Albany. The relative remoteness of the site, the magnificent views, the amount of water frontage and the powerful presence of nature all contribute to the unique character of the place and help to define its role as one of the urban wild places in the East Bay Shoreline recreation system.

The Site:

The ship-like prow at the oddly rectilinear site juts into the water at the northwest corner. Standing on this remote corner of the Park one is exposed to wind, waves, great vistas and natural systems. It is the furthest point from civilization along the shoreline and its remote spaciousness overwhelms other sensations. The northwesterly area is proposed to be a place of great height and expanse, of direct connection between the individual and nature. The powerful relation with nature at this corner contrasts with the southeast corner near the Marriott Hotel in which the relation to the City, its people and its activities dominates. Here, the entry and the great meadow are embraced by a series of hills and protected from the elements. The spaces are more inward looking and conducive to many human activities. There is variety in scale, texture and use. Between these extremes, an entire spectrum of recreational activities and their related spaces will be created on this site. It is a rare site that can accommodate such a wide spectrum of relations between people and nature.

Within the site itself, the natural landscape will flow together in ecologically based patterns. New grasslands, savannahs, riparian areas, woodlands, wetlands (fresh, brackish and salt water) and coastal scrub areas will be created. The proposed landform is conceived as an earth sculpture. The sculpted hills and valleys will become the framework for the park ecology. The Bay will become accessible in a variety of ways. Modifications to the water's edge can occur in several areas by taking advantage of dike sections that will need repair. Rip rap areas can be reconstructed for disabled or boardsailing access, and also for the creation of new habitats, such as a tidepool at the rocky headlands. A beach that sustains itself can be created at the northern end as a natural extension of the mainland by building groins into the water to trap the sand.

The plan is a long range vision of what the Park can be and where it came from. The landfill can be transformed from a sealed tomb to the organic basis of the Park. The Park will be able to sustain itself for generations while also satisfying the well documented desires of the present generation.

Soil:

Substantial amounts of topsoil will be required for a park on this landfill if any trees, shrubs or drought tolerant grasses are to be grown. Soil is also a key ingredient in the biological treatment of the landfill pollutants. A testing program to develop a soil composition appropriate for plant growth and for biodegradation of landfill pollutants is recommended as part of the conceptual plan. The intent of the long range plan is to create a park whose basis is self-sustaining, natural systems which also serve to cleanse the landfill.

The plan at this stage assumes a minimum average soil depth of three feet above the landfill seal, but does not yet fully address the source of the soil. The source and composition of the soil is an area of on-going research. The high cost of topsoil demands consideration of a variety of cost effective soil sources. The City's yard-waste compost combined with clayey soils that are either imported or moved on the site could make a good topsoil. Excavation, grinding and composting of decomposing organic garbage from areas on-site where excavation is desirable is another option. Excavation could be accomplished, for instance, as an integral part of a landfill mining operation in which valuable recyclables are recaptured and sold, thus possibly helping to finance such excavations. These and other possibilities will be explored in the next stages.

Phasing:

The plan as presently conceived will create a park that will flourish for hundreds of years. It is also a park that will take many years to complete. A vision of the long-range future is offered to guide the interim steps. There are portions of the site for which minimal or no additional work is envisioned. There are portions of the site for which some additional work is envisioned which could be completed without involvement of the regulatory agencies, assuming adequate funding availability. There are also portions of the site where development would require additional testing and detailed design before receiving regulatory agency approval to proceed. In these areas a variety of interim steps could be taken early to support the long range vision, moving incrementally closer to the final plan.

Phase 1: 0-2 Years

- » Areas with no changes recommended, including:
 - Spinnaker Way and cul-de-sac
 - Lawn at cul-de-sac
 - "DAWN" coastal scrub and meadow planting on western slope
 - Extension of "DAWN" planting to Phase V boundary

- » Perimeter path - install as presently planned and modify as future projects develop.
- » Cap and seal as required by current regulations to achieve closure.
- » Weed control and hydroseed all exposed areas with drought tolerant meadow grasses and allow total access.
- » Testing program - written, approved and funded - for gas and leachate treatment, water balance, creation of soil, etc..

Phase 2: 0-5 Years

- » Dike repairs in conformity with Master Plan recommendations.
- » Testing Program - implement site biodegradation tests.
- » Fill with topsoil in select areas and plant, i.e., at entry and great mounds.
- » Construct certain elements:
 - Some water access structures - docks, steps, etc.
 - Art installations - permanent and ephemeral
 - Entry area with drop-off, restrooms, paving, planting
 - Unstructured children's free play near entry

Phase 3: Long Term 5+ Years

- » Actions requiring landfill agency approvals (RWQCB, BAAQCD, Waste Management, etc.)
 - Engineering design of systems to be approved based upon testing (i.e., excavation into landfill, on-site leachate treatment systems, grinding of organic matter into soil, on-site water balance, landfill gas treatment, ponds)
 - Environmental review of the design
 - Approval of agencies
- » Actions requiring Bay development agency approvals (BCDC, COE, etc.).
 - Engineering design of proposed shoreline changes (i.e., jetties and beach, tidal wetlands, rip-rap fill for easier bay access)
 - Environmental Review
 - Agency approval
- » Fundraising for park improvements.

NORTH WATERFRONT PARK
Berkeley, California

Haag/Roberts/Denes Collaboration
January 13, 1991

- » Major park construction including: Regrading of park, creation of topsoil, construction of circulation system, mass planting and construction of specific facilities.

LANDFILL TESTING

A Comprehensive Testing Program has been initiated for the landfill site to establish a technical data base for the design of surface and subsurface improvements. Tests have been carried out under the auspices of the Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) with the State Recreation & Parks Department. Some landfill gas and methane biodegradation tests were carried out independently. Additional tests are recommended as part of the Plan.

JPA Test Results:

A summary of the JPA test results was submitted to the City of Berkeley by 3E Engineering in a report entitled "Environmental Testing Program at the City of Berkeley North Waterfront Park: Review of Available Test Results", December 21, 1990. An analysis of the applicability of the test results to the park design has been prepared by Richard Brooks, the Design Team's Chemical Engineer. Brooks' analysis was included in the November 19, 1990 Task Force submittal entitled Conceptual Plan Statement - First Draft.

The following are the major conclusions drawn from the testing as related to the park design.

- Soil settlement over the site of 10-30% can be anticipated. This would be in the range of .04 to .08 feet per year. The proposed landforms are designed to accommodate differential settlement over time.
- Fresh water for park use is probably available from the aquifer 300 feet below the site, but not from the shallow aquifer. Testing for the deep aquifer is still required to confirm its potential as a water source.
- There is nothing in the ground water or gas samples that could be considered alarming or surprising, or would preclude the use of the site as a park. The results indicate that this landfill is more benign than might have been expected.
- Chemical analysis of the leachate indicates that it is relatively benign. It is suitable for discharge to the sanitary sewer, but eight items in the leachate exceed allowable standards for discharge directly to the Bay. These items are ammonia, chromium, copper, cyanide, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc.

- There was evidence of dike leakage in three general areas, prompting concern for leachate leaking into the Bay. To simply reseal the dikes would not solve the leakage problem in the long run since the dike seals are subject to settlement, cracking, porosity and earthquake damage. An alternative pressure regulating mechanism could be developed at the edge seal by thickening the dikes and developing the thickened areas for park purposes and/or developing a leachate control system.
- While the leachate could be pumped out and sent to the sanitary sewer, serious consideration should be given to retaining the leachate on-site, treating it and using it for park purposes. It is a readily available source of water in this semi-arid climate and it is benign enough to be treated and used as an asset of the site. If treated on the site through the soil, irrigation, wetlands or other mechanisms, the organics (ammonia and cyanide) can be decomposed and benefit the landfill soils, and the metals could be fixed in place. If the leachate is removed, the soil will not benefit from the organics and the metals will be dispersed into sludge based topsoils created at the sewage treatment plant or into the bay after treatment. In principal, the treatment and control of landfill water pollutants are an integral part of the park design.

Additional Tests:

In addition to the State-funded landfill testing, a separate series of microbial methane consumption tests were completed on the soil from North Waterfront Park by scientists from the University of Alaska. The scientists were successful in isolating bacteria from the park soil which is capable of consuming up to 70% of the methane produced in the landfill and converting a portion of the consumed gas into organic material, further enriching the soil. While this set of tests successfully addresses methane biodegradation in soil, it did not consider the other organic gasses found in landfills. Further soil testing of the other gasses is needed to determine the proper environment for their biodegradation. A soil-based biological approach to landfill gas treatment is potentially feasible and such a system would support a park development as an alternative to the standard gas extraction and flare system presently used.

A series of soil based plot tests would be very helpful in determining an appropriate mechanism for leachate treatment. Such tests would explore different soil compositions, irrigation delivery systems, wetland treatment and water balance capabilities. A related set of mechanical tests would assist in determining the potential of excavation and grinding of the garbage for the creation of soil. This set of on-site tests will provide valuable data for use in landfill management and biodegradation of pollutants in support of park design.

Implementation of these additional tests is recommended as an integral part of the Conceptual Park Plans.

ART CONCEPT

The Park's overall plan is conceived in collaboration as a work of landscape art. In addition to collaborating on the Park's overall master plan, the artist has created the following art concept for the Park:

My point of departure for the art concepts was to capture the essence of the site, its purpose and meaning for the community. The role of this Park, as I see it, is to unite people with nature by recreating this nature around them. The site needs strong unifying concepts to bring together an otherwise fragmented, diverse and independent community. And these concepts must be closely connected, almost inseparable from the natural system of the Park.

By integrating artwork with nature, the place acquires culture without becoming urban. The problems that usually arise between country and city. With one culture is missing, with the other the greens are gone. I think that the cultural elements should be strong but represent cultural evolution in general rather than focussing on any specific culture, and when the past is emphasized, it ought to be ageless. Universal concepts unite time with space and the two with people.

While culture is non-specific, careful attention is given to intimate detail of both concept and form as they echo throughout the Park, blending with nature and the contours of the land, emphasizing the connectedness of all things, as these diverse elements come together and the Park unfolds, gradually yielding its secrets to the visitors.

I see this piece of land more like a ship or an island than a park. It is surrounded by water. It is a huge vessel filled with potentials. What is unique here is its openness, contrasting with the closed contours and congestion of the surrounding hills, towns, and of course the big city. A sense of space plus water access. What luck.

There is an important dichotomy that propels the art I propose. The forms are often abstracted; they allude to, suggest or imply rather than specify their intent, while what is created as precise, formal or even mathematical carries a planned openness to change, a built in softening and erosion into abstraction. The perfection of a form can be planned to erode with time, representing the natural deterioration of things, while the natural, soft and random can evolve to a lush precision or stability. An aura the Park is yet to achieve. Garbage dumps are not considered safe, dependable and stable places.

The proposal is dynamic, the plan flexible and open ended, creating a delicate balance between the strong and the sensitive, and leaves room for change and growth. The artist's vision is never imposed but works harmoniously with the whole, to create a kind of unified pride in the community.

Increasingly, artists are called in to find unique and creative solutions to environmental and urban design problems. Artists working in public art must exercise their ability to envision vast and complex projects as well as small and intricate ones. When the artist participates in the planning and development of a project, and those involved are sympathetic and open to collaboration, the results are astonishing and the community benefits.

This Park, ship or island, should reach out to the world, but so doing it must dare to deal with issues greater than itself. It should please the community, yes, but since few people ever truly agree, it should also please itself. And by being true to itself, it will eventually please everyone.

I hope that this park, as it is envisioned, will become a reality.

ENTRANCE - CATCH-A RISING-SUN. Portal. Gate. COLONNADE. PLAZA

PLAZA. Pillars, cobblestones, rocks. Symbols and messages carved into paving stones embedded into plaza.

Interpretive Center. Concessions. Facilities.

RUBBLE SCULPTURE

Created from cement blocks or rubble, shaped as if the earth were erupting allowing these buried blocks to emerge at random. Could also be made from actual garbage embedded into lucite blocks to refer to Park's heritage. Sculpture is also a fountain.

THE GREAT NAUTILUS. AMPHITHEATER.

The largest structure proposed for the Park, this amphitheater is designed in the shape of a chambered nautilus. It is built on flexible and adjustable platforms to deal with earth settling and reduce cost of building heavier types of buildings.

Other amphitheaters, bandstands and seating arrangements can be constructed naturally, by molding, sculpting and reinforcing the earth. Some of these structures can be planted with "sitting grass". Geometric and abstract forms, depressions, elevations, reverse mounds.

PROMENADE - PILGRIM'S WALK. JOGGING, HIKING & BICYCLE TRAILS, SCENIC FOOTPATHS.

All walkways become more rustic as park unfolds and goes from civilization to wilderness, as in a time warp.

Promenade or perimeter path circles the Park. It is lined with trees in some areas, open to scenic views at others. Distances are great, therefore bus or jitney will be required to take people around. Seating arrangements are needed, such as benches, or sculpted and reinforced earth forms created in protected areas such as at the bottom of a mound or hill.

The walkways and paths that criss-cross the Park must be carefully designed to offer changing views and offer surprises hidden from view as the path winds around a mound or trees, etc.. There will be paths for quiet nature walks, rustic trails lined with plantings, roads leading up to view mounds. These will be lined with various plants whose nature will be determined by the area, such as riparian plants near water, flowers, trees elsewhere.

Road materials: crushed coral or crushed shellfish mixed with bay mud (doby material), gravel, gunite, pavings, etc..

Paths and roads that cross small water catchments can be covered with footbridges, sculpted for wood or gunite. These create an exciting terrain.

A-MUSE-MENT PARK. Around the great meadow, surrounded by shrubs and trees, abstracted forms represent the MUSES, gods and goddesses of inspiration, culture, art, poetry, music, dance, etc..

SUNFLOWER / WINDMILL FIELD.

I am proposing a sunflower field, in which tiny windmills (pinwheels), shaped as sunflowers spin around in the wind. Not only is this aesthetically pleasing, but the tiny windmills can generate electricity on the site, burn off methane, even bring up fresh water from below the site.

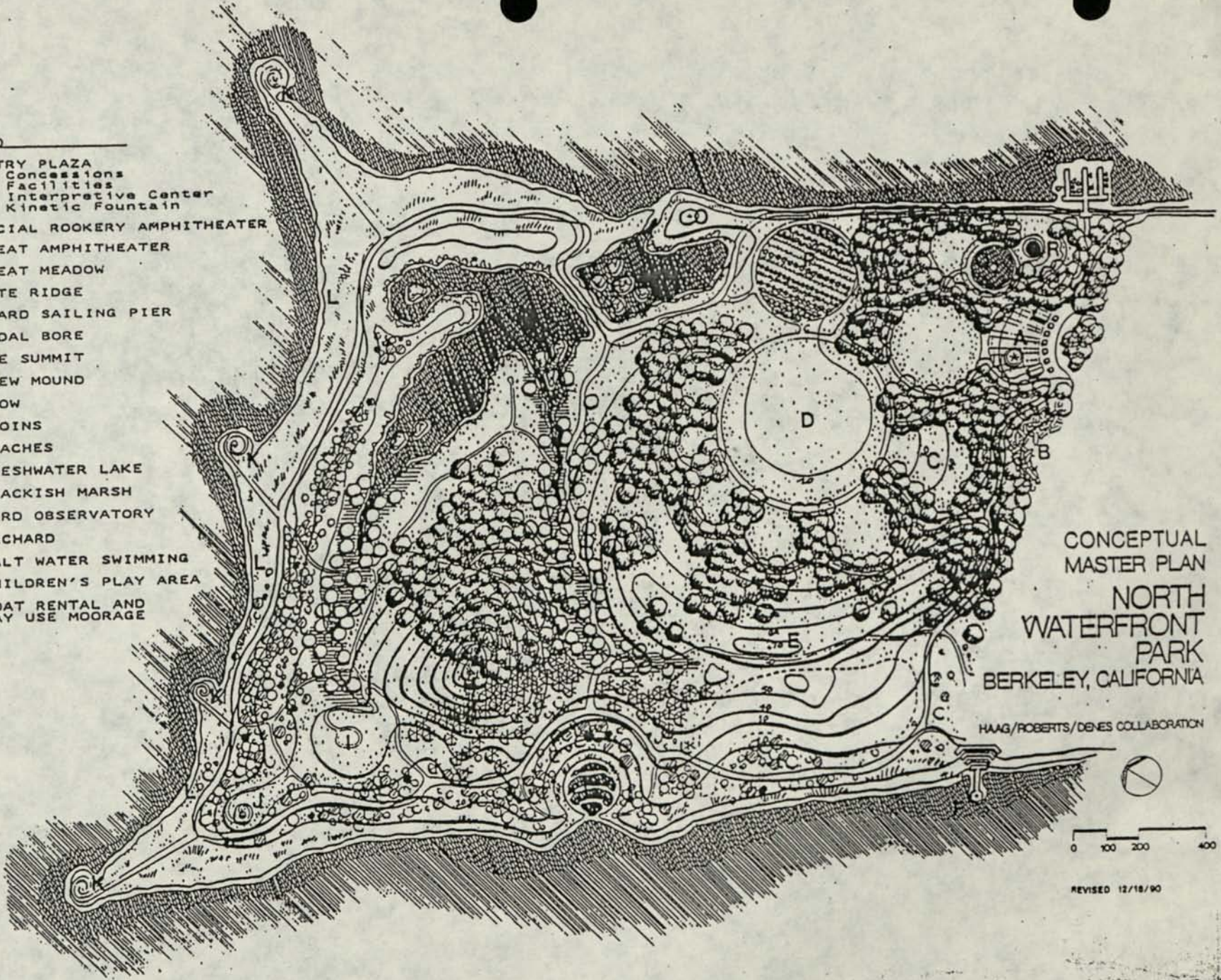
A 'gold field' could be created with the planting of *Lasthenia conjugens*, a California plant species proposed for the Federal government's endangered species list. Planting sunflowers alternating with wheat creates very rich soil.

WILDFLOWER MEADOW.

A wildflower meadow planted in the center of the Park and in other areas using natives and exotics well-adapted to California.

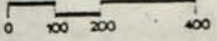
LEGEND

- A ENTRY PLAZA
Concessions
Facilities
Interpretive Center
Kinetic Fountain
- B SOCIAL ROOKERY AMPHITHEATER
- C GREAT AMPHITHEATER
- D GREAT MEADOW
- E KITE RIDGE
- F BOARD SAILING PIER
- G TIDAL BORE
- H THE SUMMIT
- I VIEW MOUND
- J PROW
- K GROINS
- L BEACHES
- M FRESHWATER LAKE
- N BRACKISH MARSH
- O BIRD OBSERVATORY
- P ORCHARD
- Q SALT WATER SWIMMING
- R CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA
- S BOAT RENTAL AND
DAY USE MOORAGE



CONCEPTUAL
MASTER PLAN
NORTH
WATERFRONT
PARK
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION

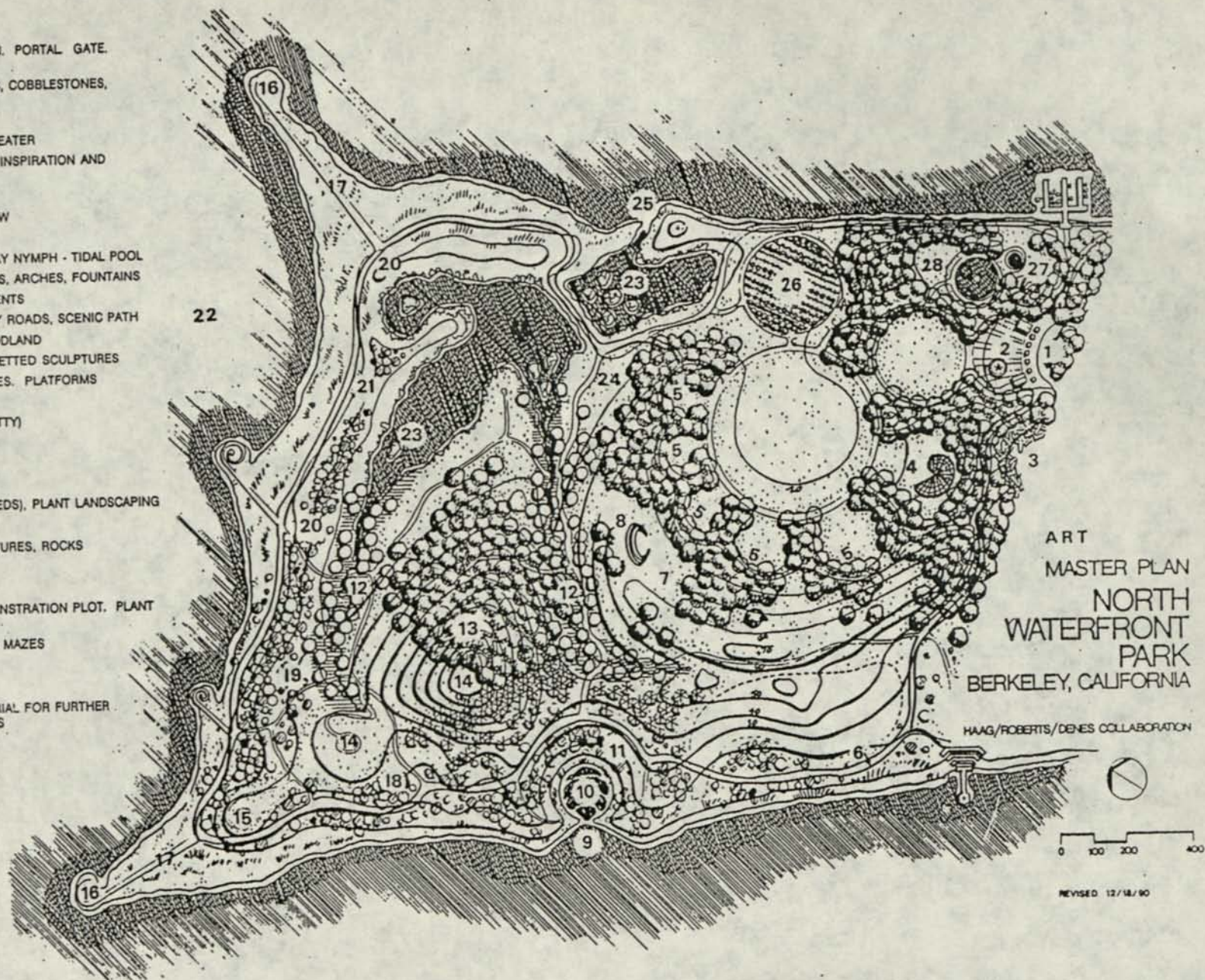


REVISED 12/18/90

LEGEND - ART CONCEPTS

1. ENTRANCE. CATCH-A-RISING-SUN. PORTAL GATE. COLONNADE.
2. PLAZA - CARVED PAVING STONES, COBBLESTONES, ROCKS
3. RUBBLE SCULPTURE - FOUNTAIN
4. THE GREAT NAUTILUS - AMPHITHEATER
5. A-MUSE-MENT PARK. MUSES OF INSPIRATION AND CULTURE
6. PILGRIM'S WALK. PROMENADE
7. SUNFLOWER / WINDMILL MEADOW
8. AMPHITHEATER - BANDSTAND
9. MERMAID BAY - LURE OF THE BAY NYMPH - TIDAL POOL
10. TIDAL POOL SCULPTURES: BOWS, ARCHES, FOUNTAINS
11. SCULPTED SEATING ARRANGEMENTS
12. BROOK, RIVULET, WINDING HILLY ROADS, SCENIC PATH
13. TREE MOUNTAIN - SHAPED WOODLAND
14. CATCH-A-SETTING-SUN. SILHOUETTED SCULPTURES
15. SUNDIAL. LOOKOUT SCULPTURES. PLATFORMS
16. LIGHTHOUSE
17. PIER OR BOARDWALK (OVER JETTY)
18. CACTUS GROVE
19. WIND SCULPTURES
20. ROCK AND SAND BEACH
21. RIPARIAN PLANTS (RUSHES, REEDS), PLANT LANDSCAPING
22. GHOST SHIP
23. WILDLIFE SANCTUARY - SCULPTURES, ROCKS
24. WILDFLOWER MEADOW
25. SAILORS' COVE - BOARDWALK
26. EDEN AGAIN. TEST AND DEMONSTRATION PLOT. PLANT & TREE NURSERY.
27. CHILDREN'S FREE PLAY AREA - MAZES
28. SALT WATER POOL

SEE NARRATIVE AND VISUAL MATERIAL FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION OF THESE CONCEPTS

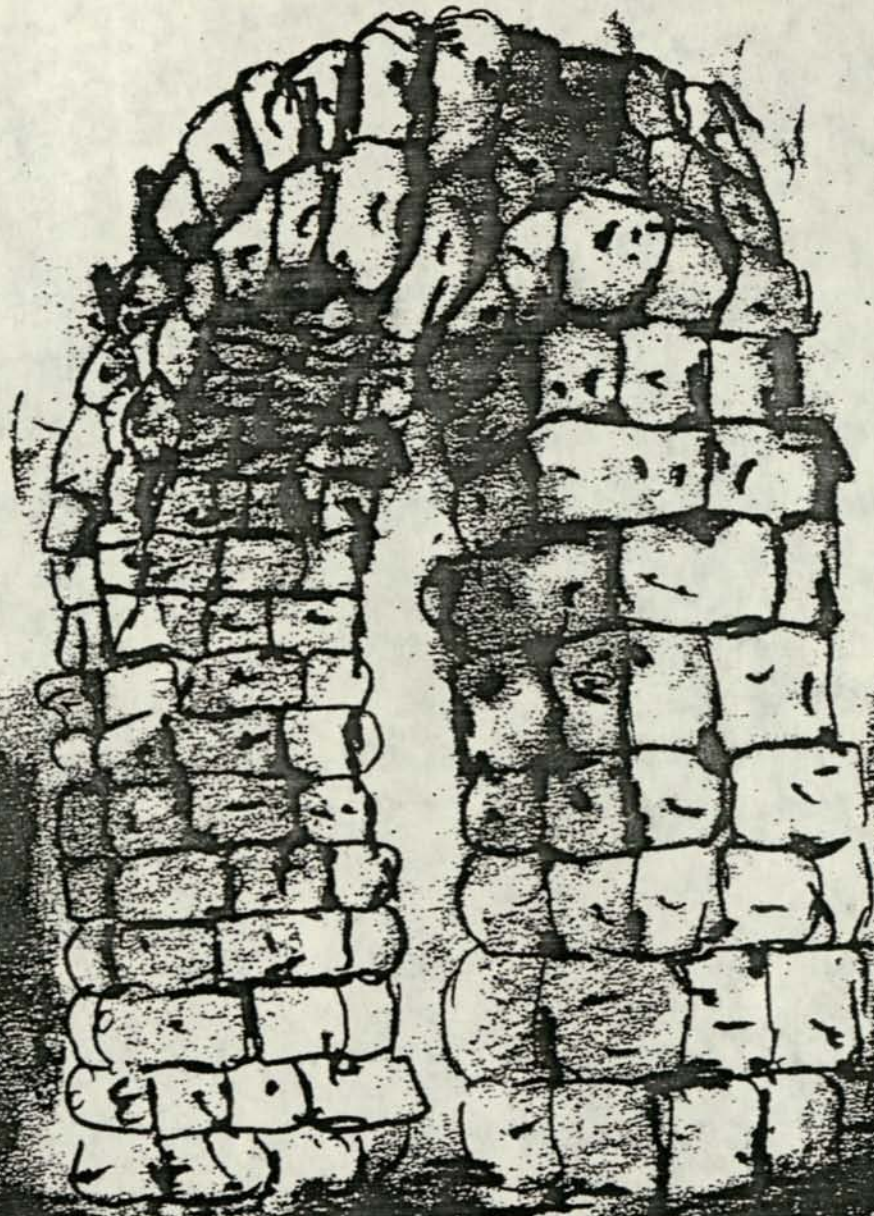


ART
MASTER PLAN
NORTH
WATERFRONT
PARK
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION

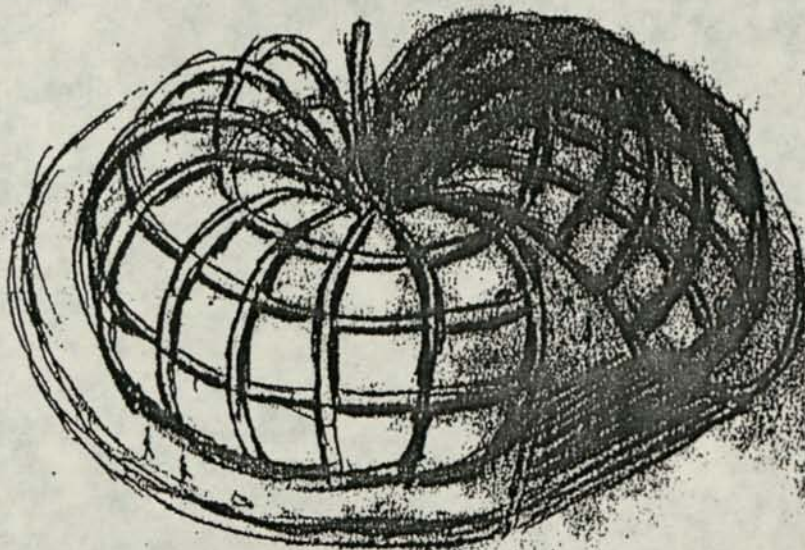
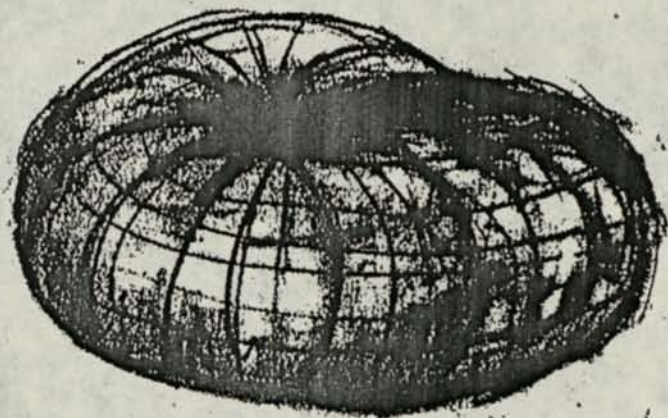
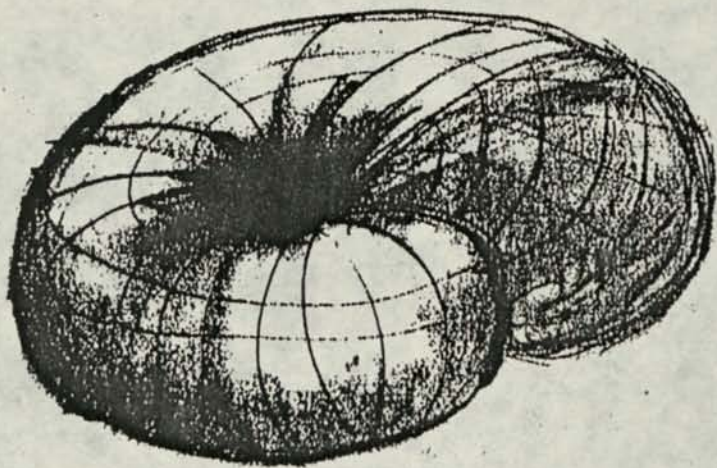
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REVISED 12/18/90



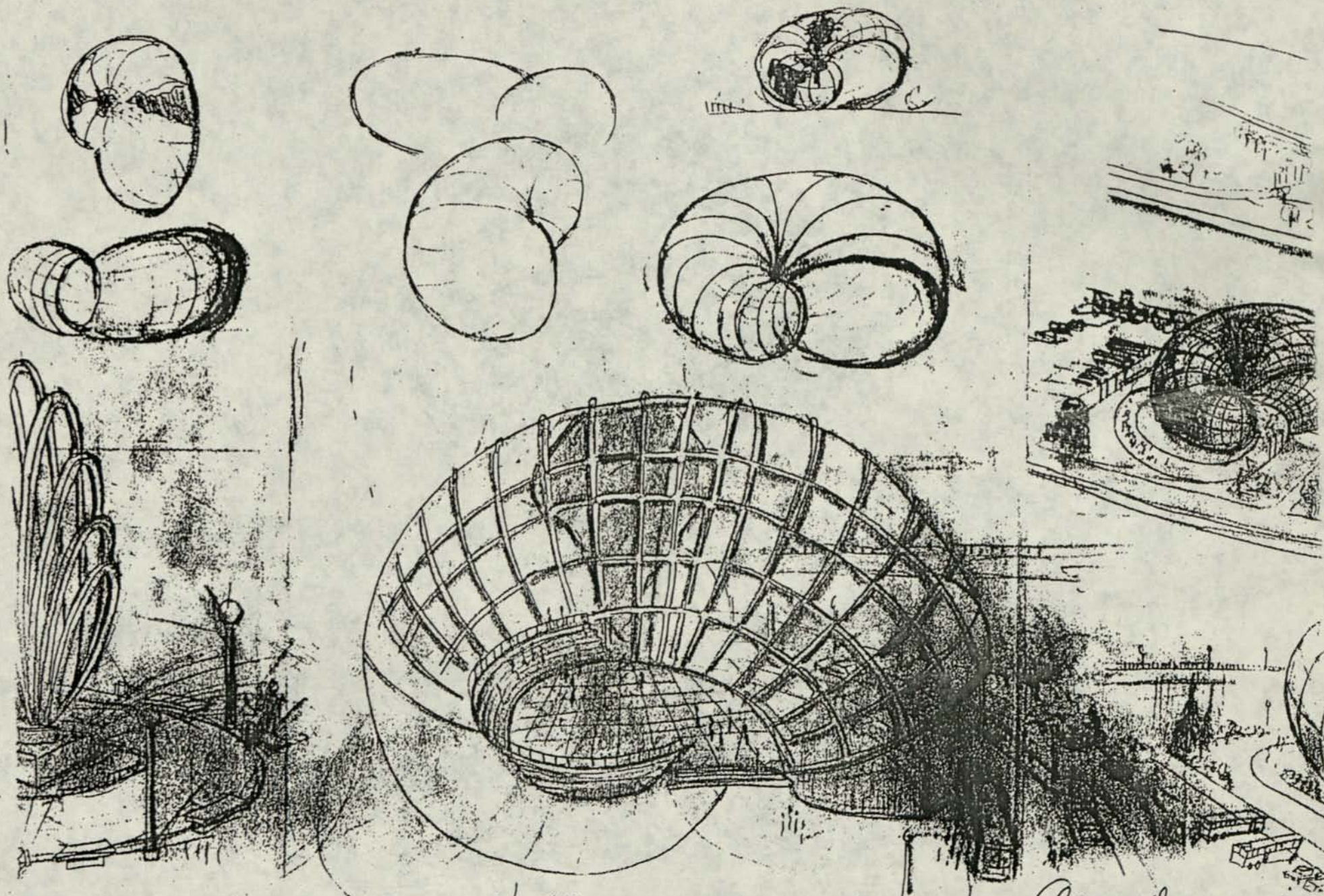
Gate to view the Golden Gate

Charles Jewell '89



Amphitheater - The Great Nautilus
North Waterfront Park - Berkeley

Agnes Jones '89



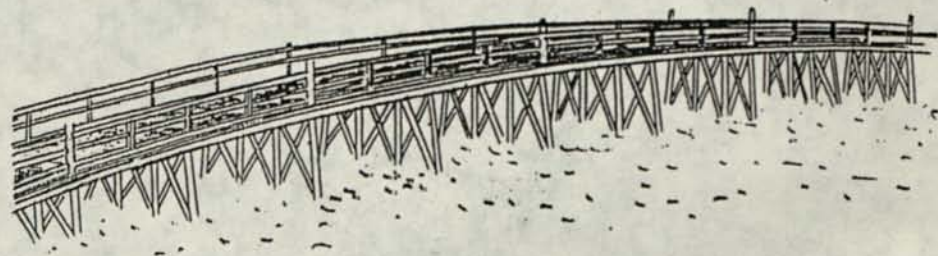
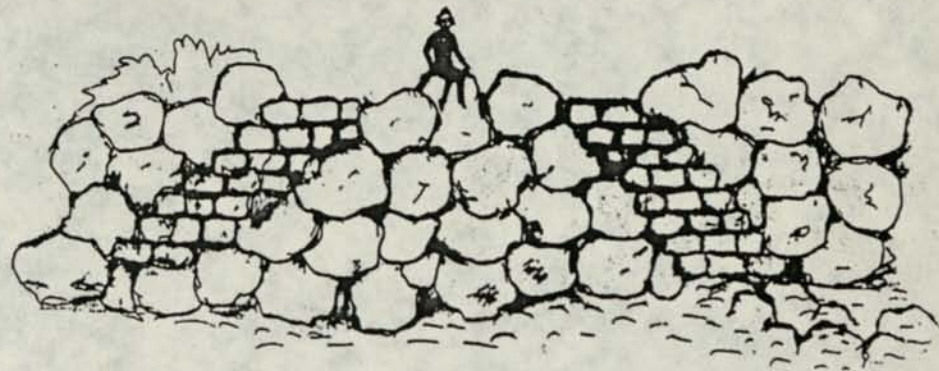
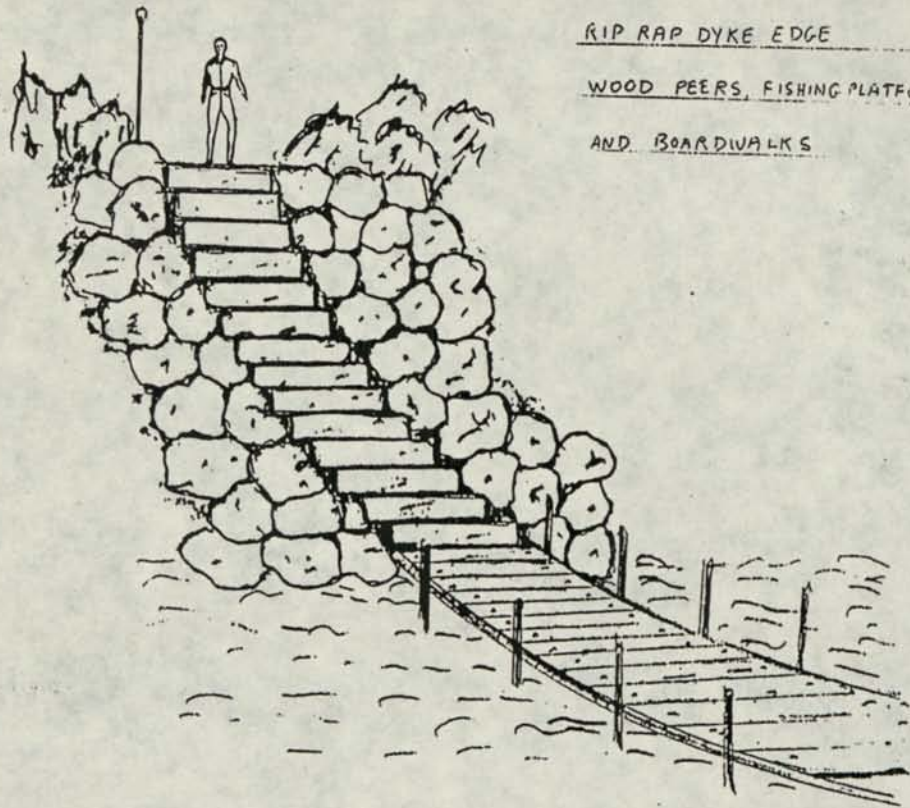
Amphitheater - The Great Nautilus

Alvaro Siza 189

RIP RAP DYKE EDGE

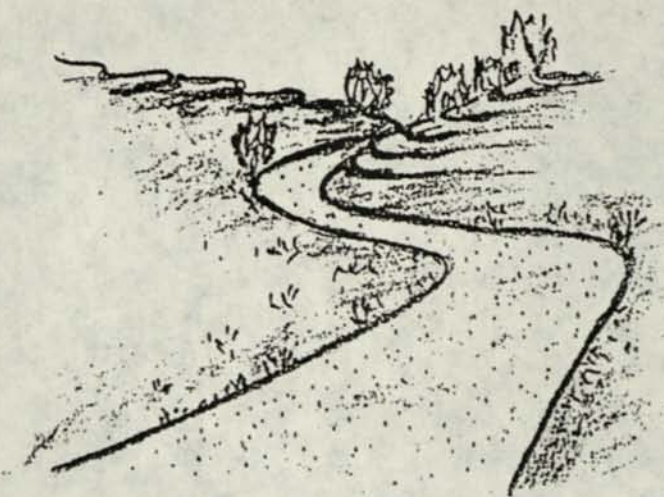
WOOD PEERS, FISHING PLATFORMS

AND BOARDWALKS



Rip rap dykes 190

AD TREATMENT AND
WALKWAYS

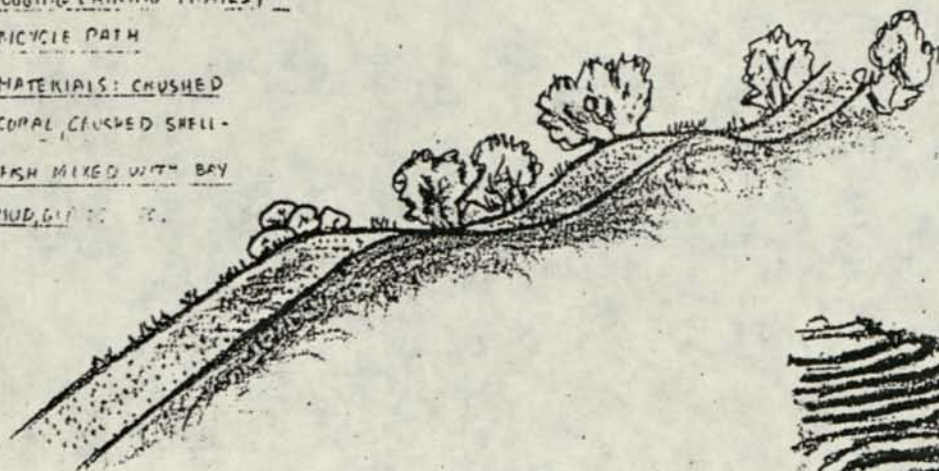


MATERIALS: SCULPTED EARTH, SITTING
GRASS, CLAY, SANDSTONE, GUNITE, ETC.



JOGGING, HIKING TRAILS,
BICYCLE PATH

MATERIALS: CRUSHED
CORAL, CRUSHED SHELL -
FISH MIXED WITH SAND
MUD, G.I.P. ETC.

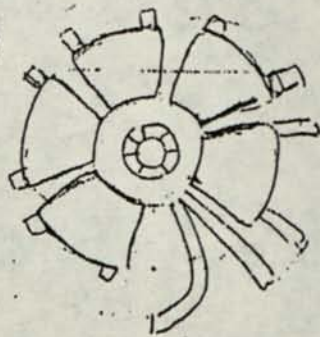
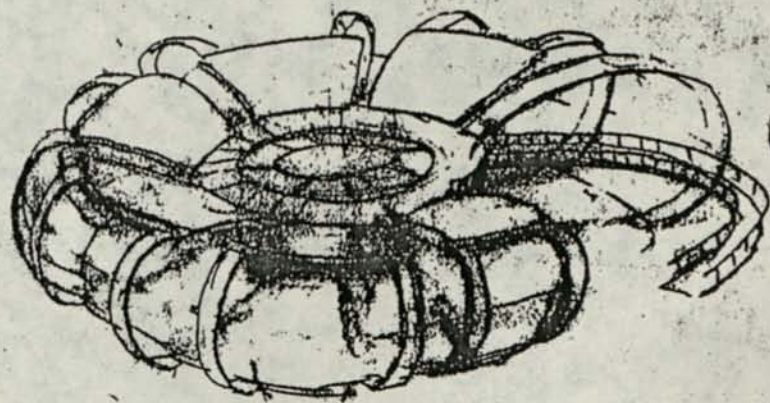
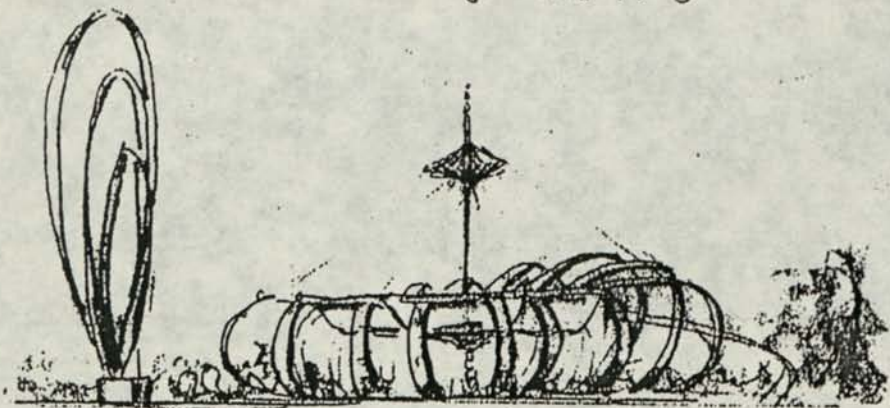
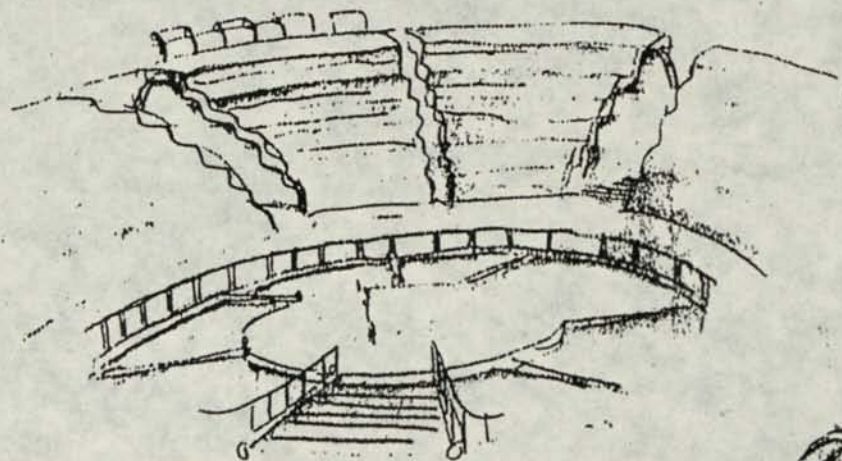


WINDING, HILLY PATH

VARIOUS LAND FORMATIONS

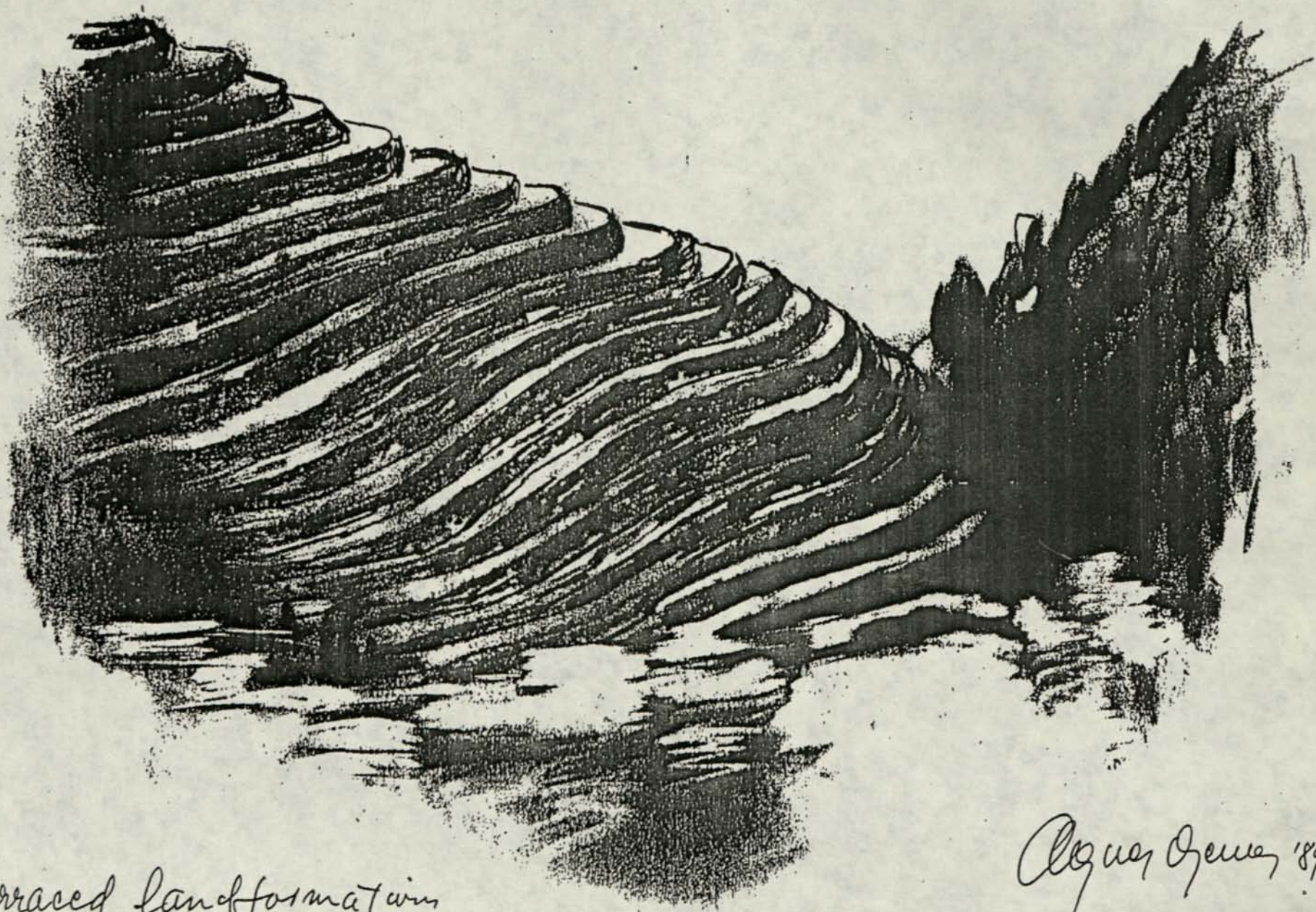


Agnes Jones, '90



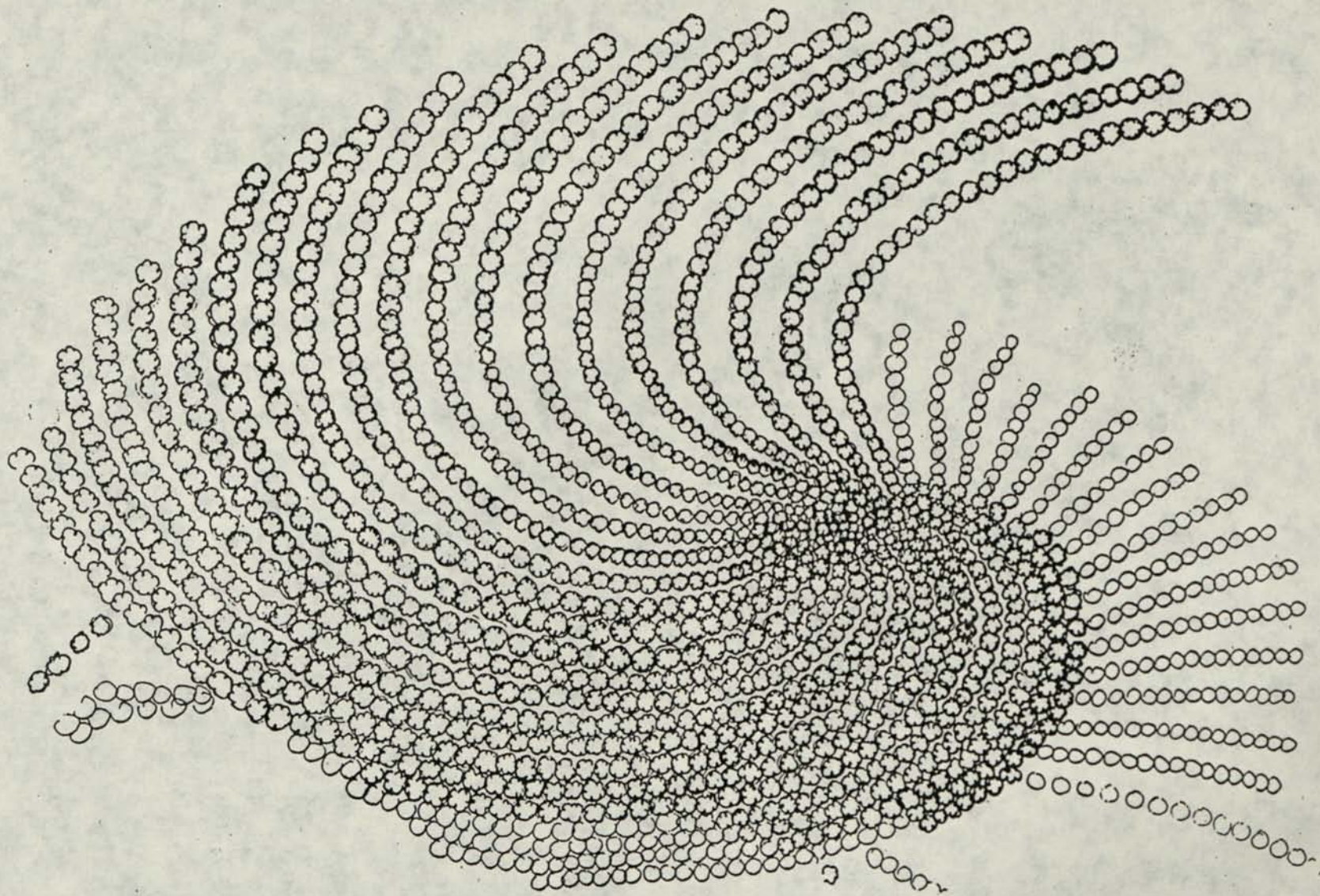
Amphitheater - bandstand
with flexible platforms

Alvaro Gomez '89



Terraced land formations

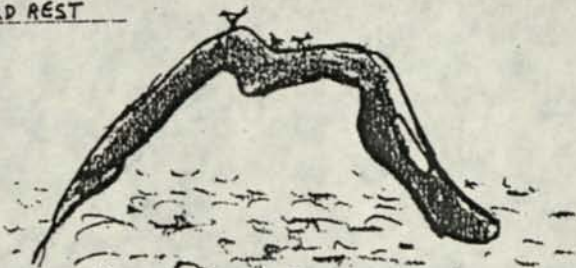
Alger Gomez '89



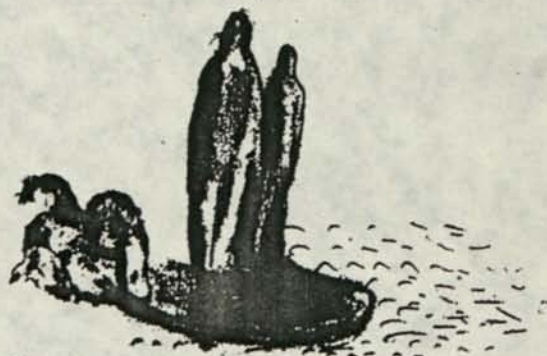
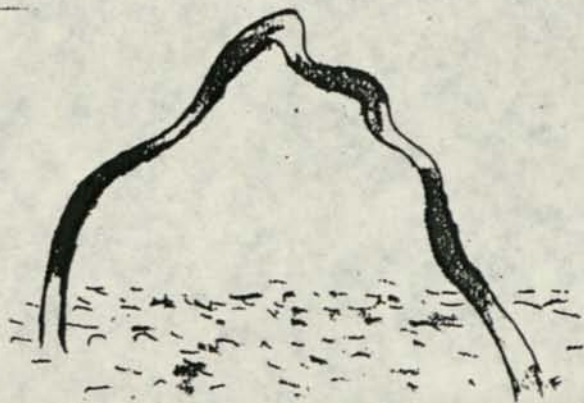
Tree Mountain - North Waterfront Park

Agnes Jones '90

BIRD REST



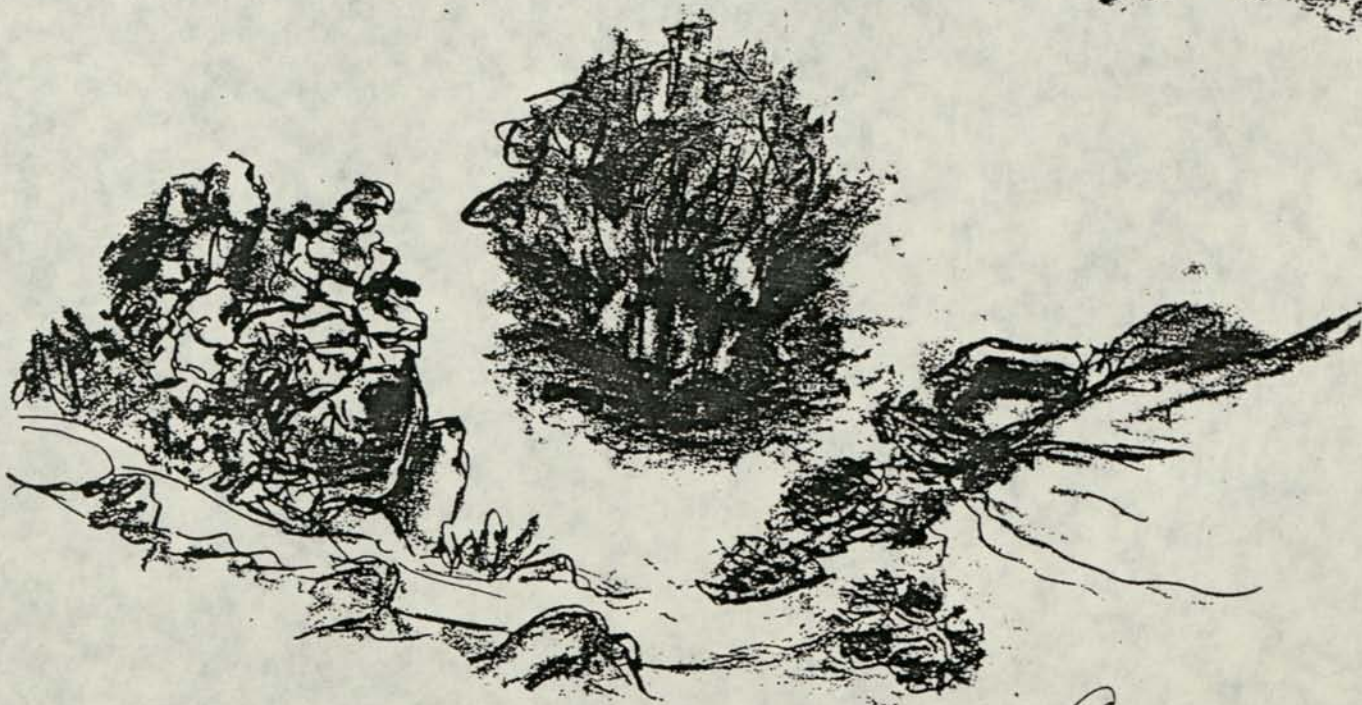
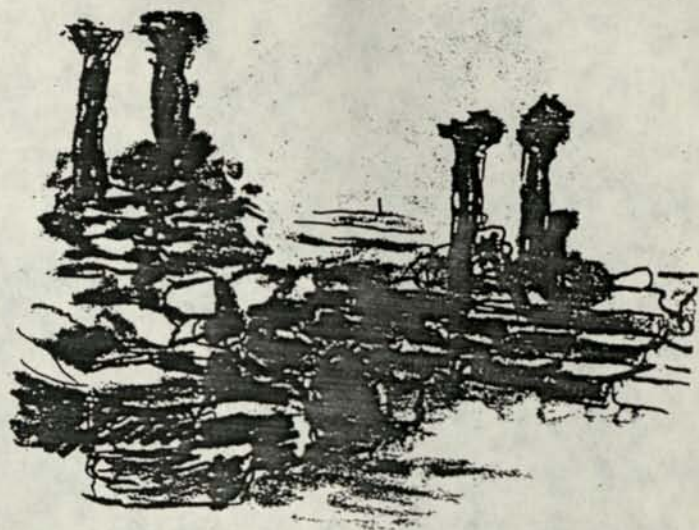
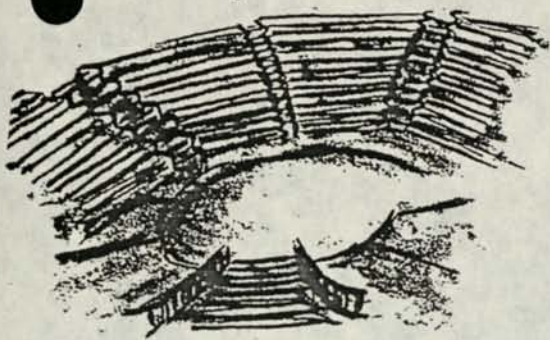
SOUND SCULPTURES FOR
TIDAL POOL, FRESH WATER
LAKE OR MARSH AND WILD-
LIFE HABITAT



NATURAL AND
CARVED STONE SCULPTURES

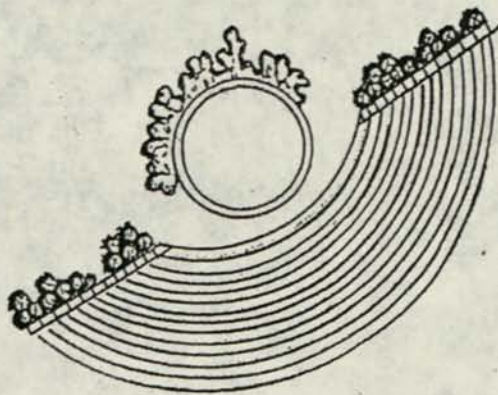
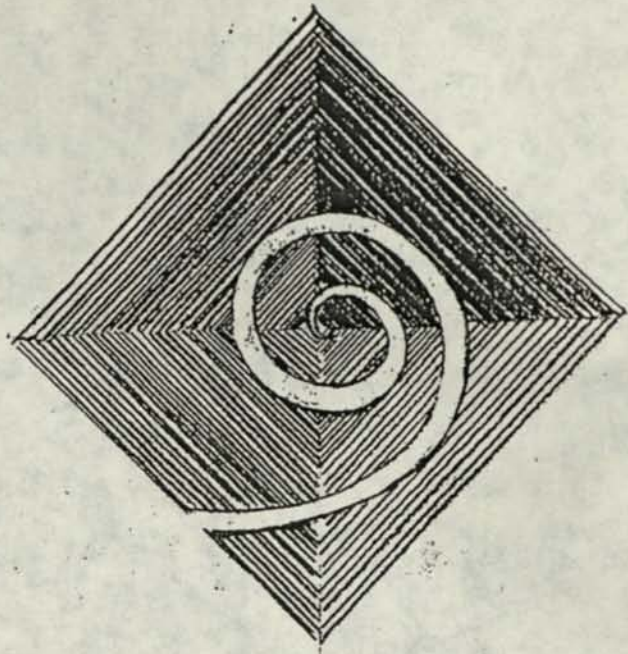
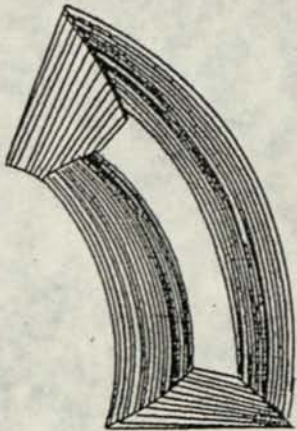
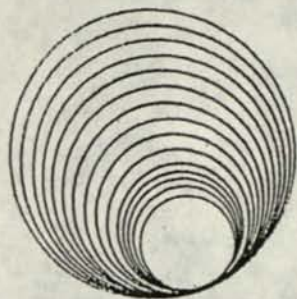
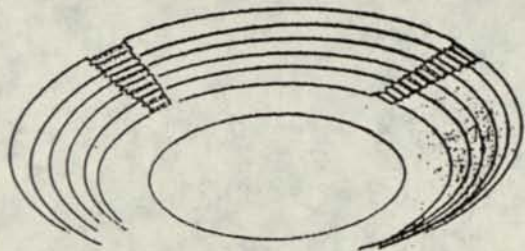
Aqua & Green '89

North Waterfront Park, Berkeley



Alqua, June 90

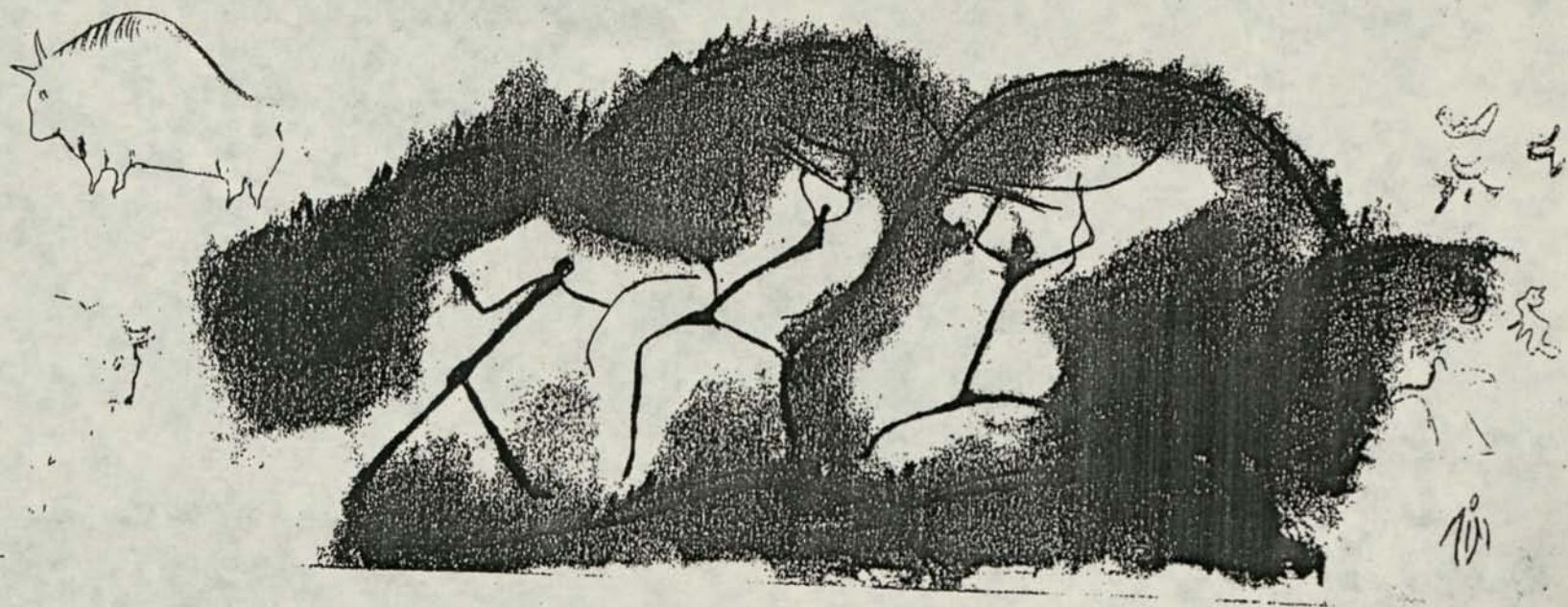
AMPHITHEATERS AND
EARTH FORMS



VIEW MOUND - LOOK - OUT!

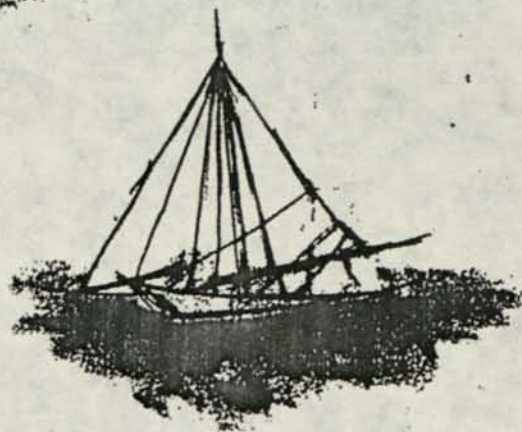
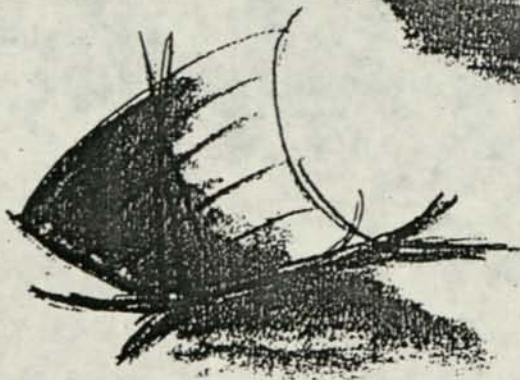
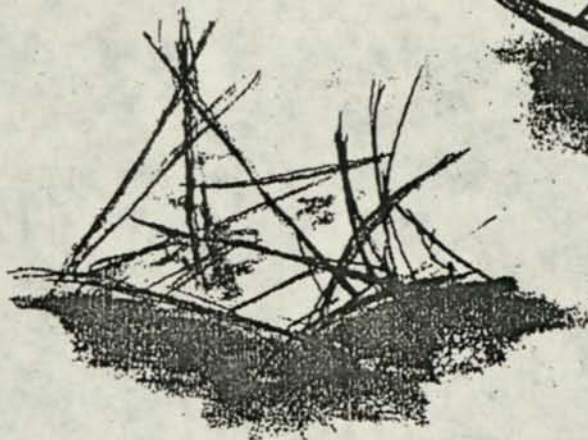
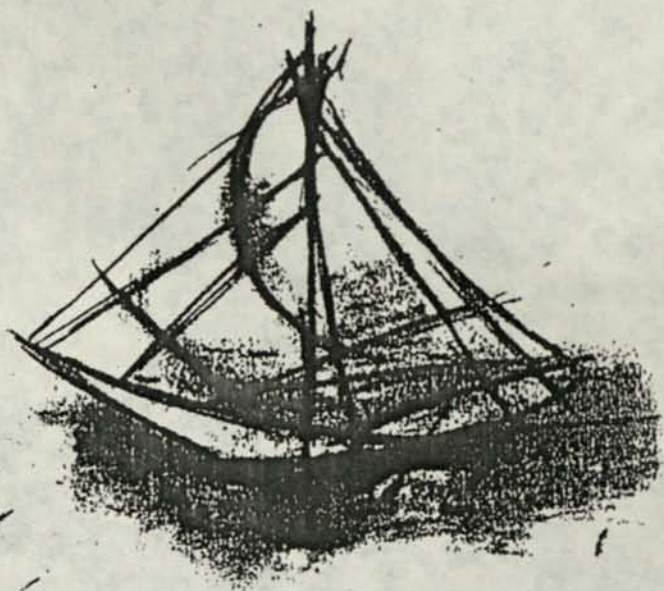
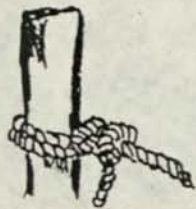
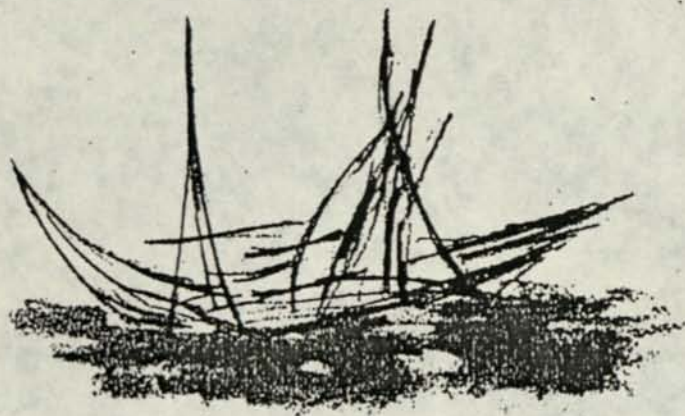


Algas, Opus, 190.



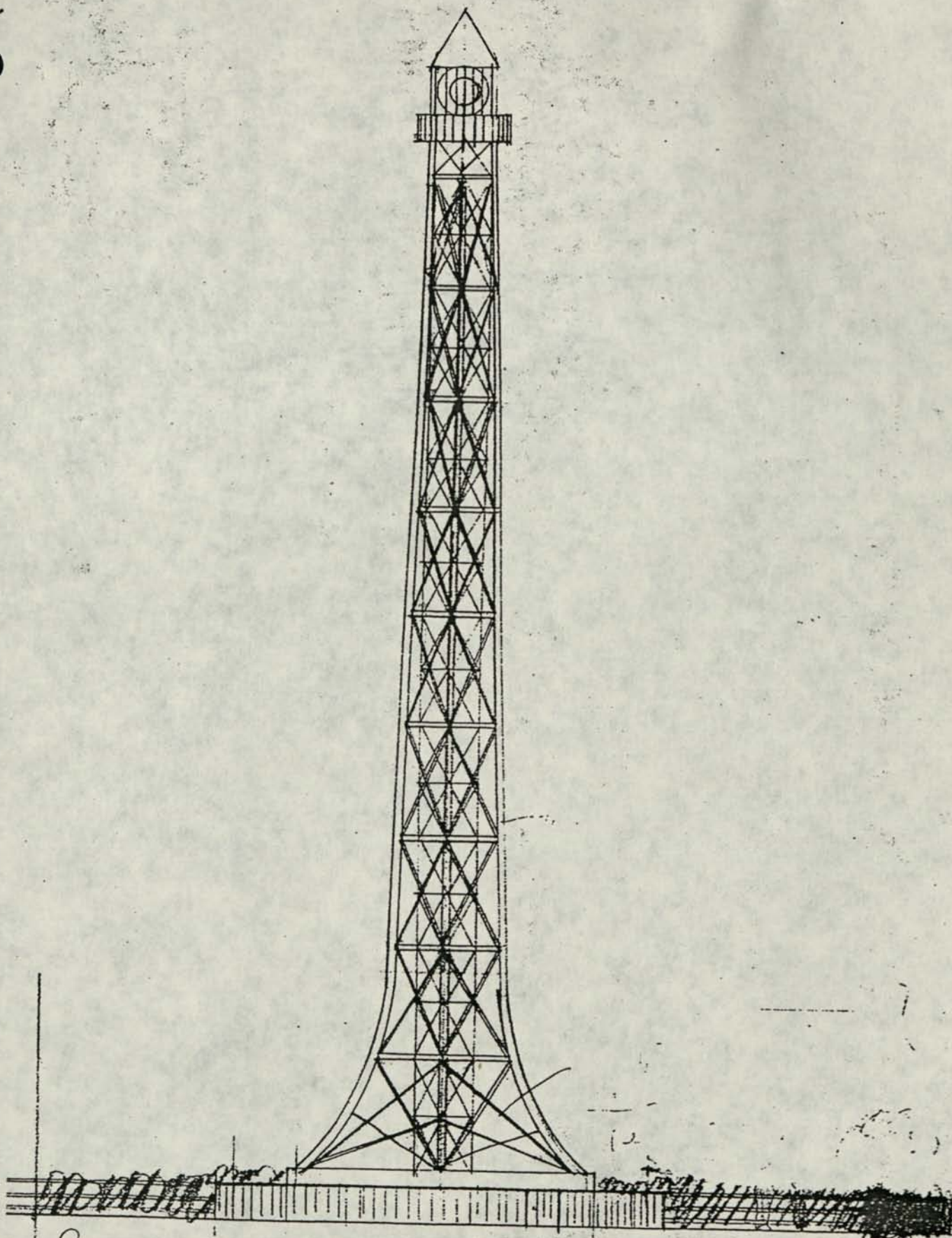
Petroglyphs for hills & mounds
NAP - Berkeley, Ca.

Alger Jones '90



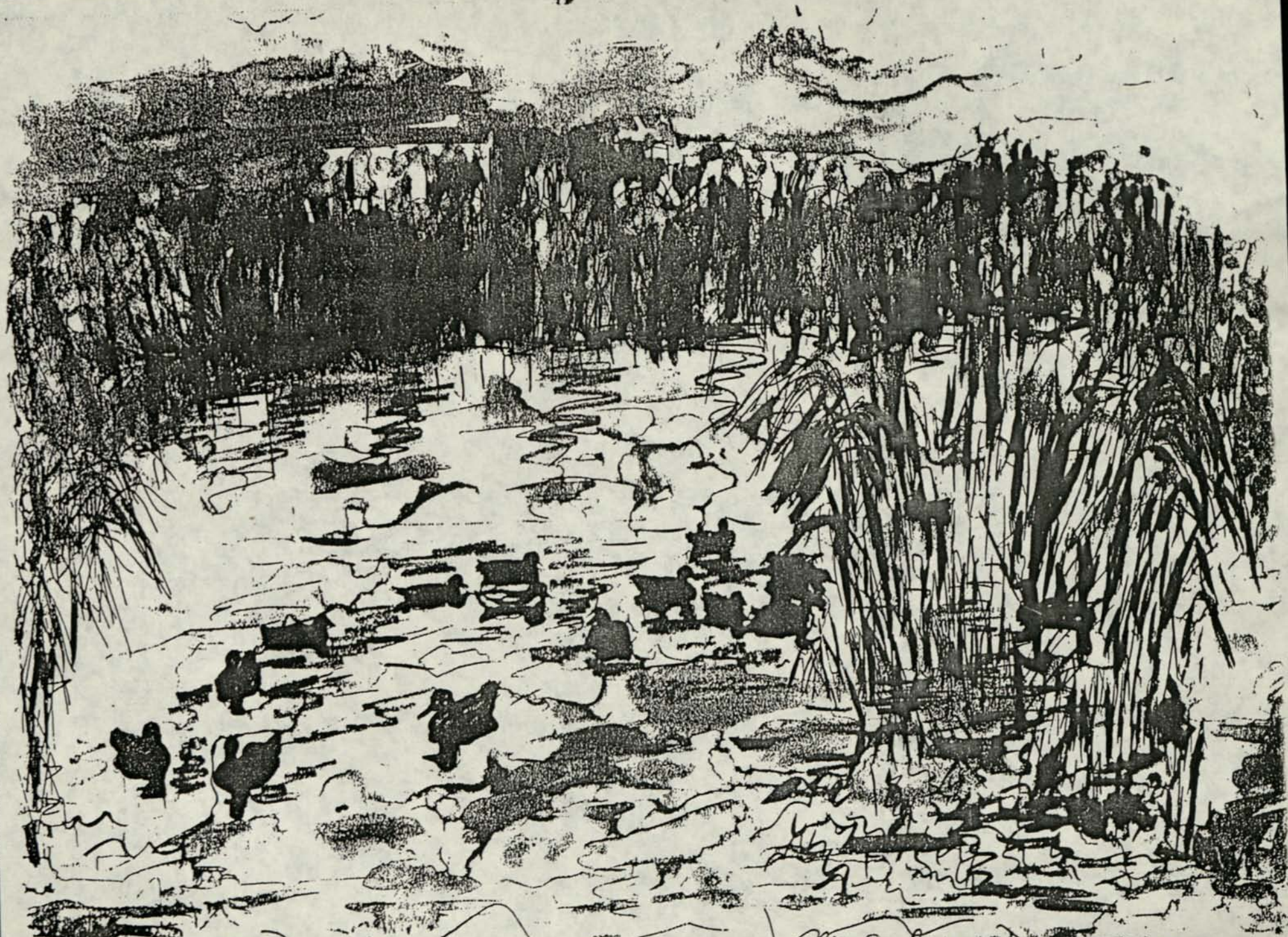
Ghost Ship
North Waterfront Park
Berkeley

Algas, Orens '90



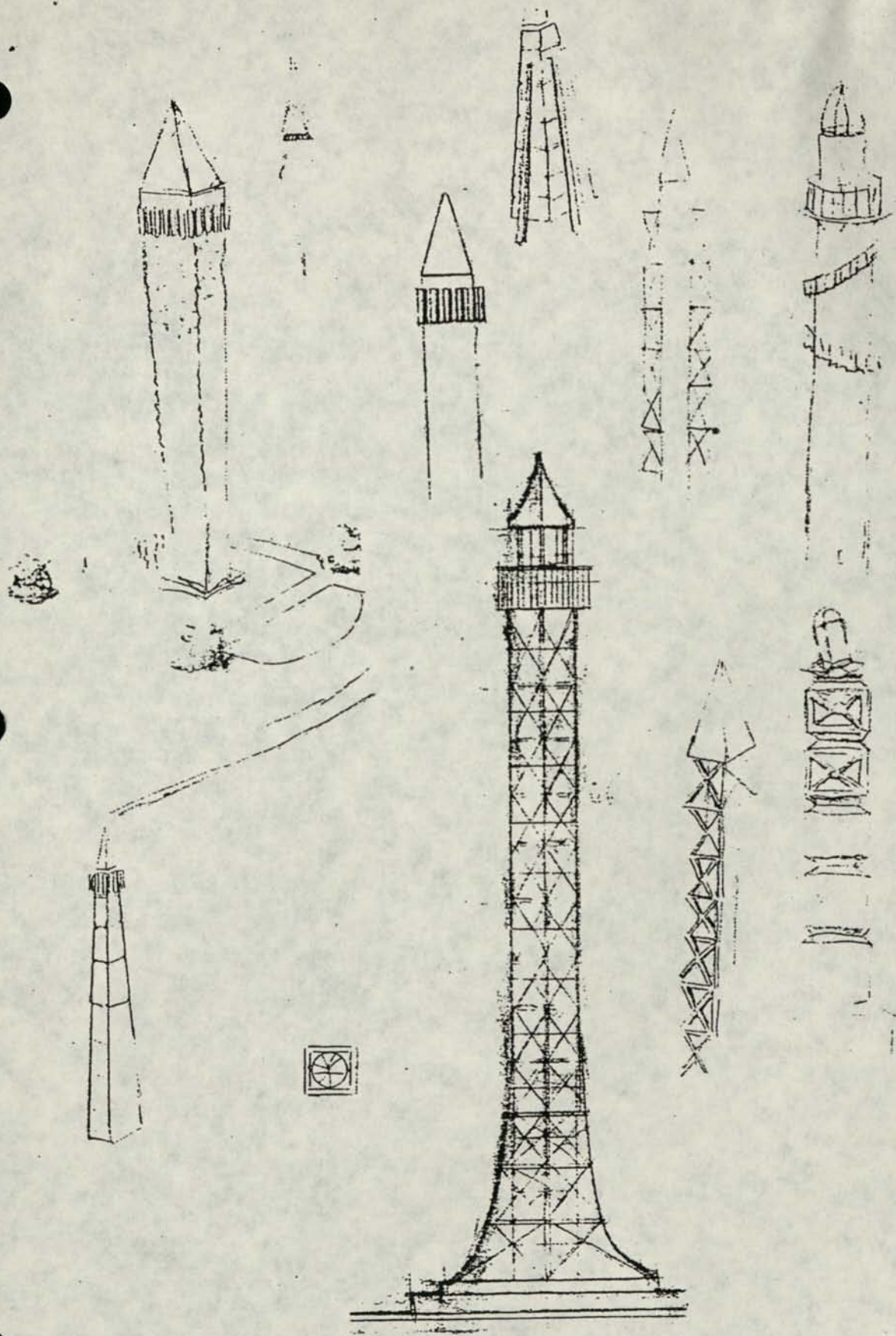
Lighthouse

Alqua, Grews '90



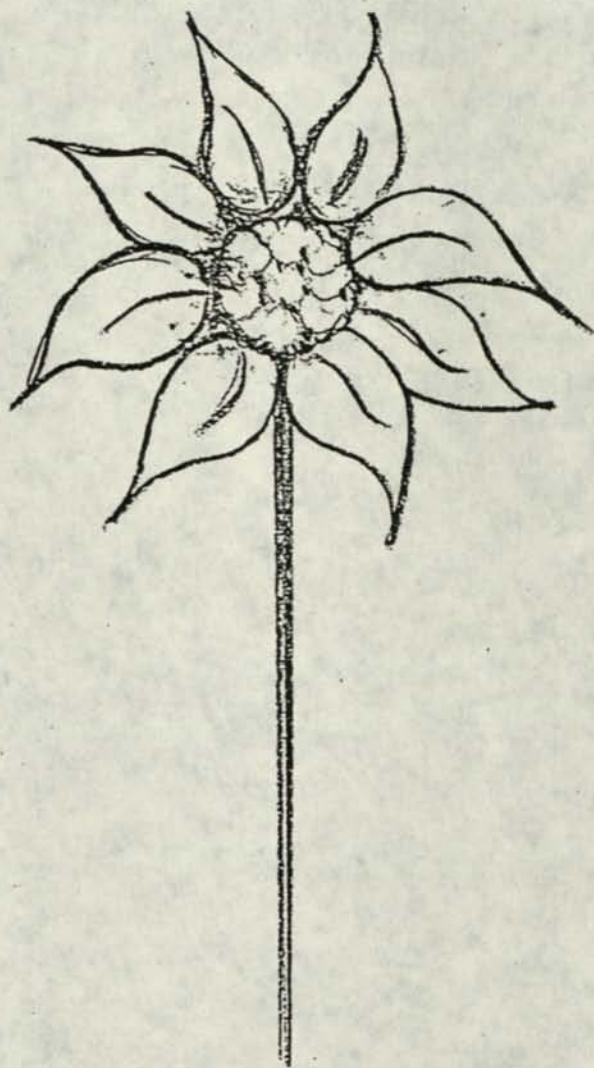
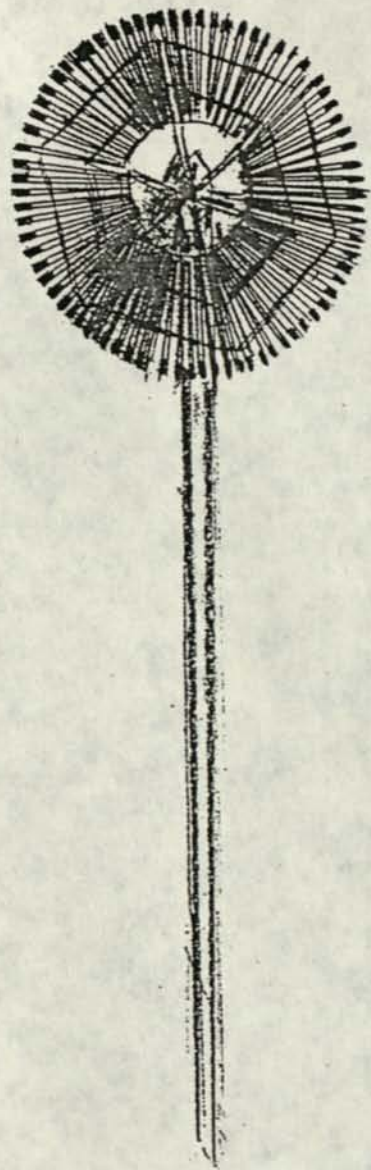
Duck Pond

Alphonse Henry '89



Lighthouse

Algas, Ornes '89



Sunflower / Windmill Meadow Aqua Goues '90

CACTUS GROVE.

A cactus grove to be created on the sand dunes in the southwest end of the site. It would create the wildest beach I have ever seen.

TREE MOUNTAIN.

In the middle of the woodland, at the highest proposed elevation of the site, I propose a great forest in which the trees are planted according to a curved, mathematical pattern.

TREES AND PLANTS.

Trees should be selected not only for adaptability but for shape and color. Trees should protect from the wind, allow the wind to shape them into sculptural forms and create shaded areas. Shadows are important in a land where the sun shines all the time.

People can sign up to plant or adopt a tree, which is one of the community projects I am proposing. They can also put a quote on their tree (see under QUOTES).

Types of trees: cypresses such as *Cupressus leylandii*, *Myoporum laetum* (mushroom shaped canopy), *Casuarina stricta* (resembles old ship masts), for shade *Cupressus Macrocarpa* or *Cupressus sempervirens*, australian pine and willows near water.

For plants, besides wildflowers and sunflowers, the Park will have native flowering shrubs, grasses and flowers, aquatic and marsh plants, rushes and reeds, exotics that adapt well, meadow plants, groundcover and 'sitting grass' for sculpted seating arrangements throughout the Park.

WATER.

The water on the site will consist of a fresh water lake and brackish marsh (wildlife habitat), tidal pools, water catchments, brooks or rivulets.

I would like to see a brook or rivulet running across the Park at several places. The water could be recycled. These would serve, beyond their natural beauty, as veins and arteries that living beings have, and thus announce that the Park has come to life. I would like these established not only as a runoff but even in dry weather and in flat terrain. They would work with the water catchments (reservoirs), and be crossed by footbridges creating an exciting landscape.

TIDAL POOL. MERMAID BAY. LURE OF THE BAY NYMPH.

The proposed site for the tidal pool (south shore), may need to be moved if this concept coincides with the necessary dike repairs. There are four or five leaking dikes at the moment. If they can be repaired while creating the pool some monies could be saved. All of this need approval.

The sculptural forms I designed for the tidal pools create different forms with the changing of the tides and generate sounds as the water surges through them. Some become fountains in high tide and function as bird rests, especially those in the brackish marsh facing the North Basin.

There are sculpted steps and terraces around the pools for seating - covered with 'sitting grass'. These areas can also be made with gunite and other building materials. I am proposing a boardwalk for the brackish marsh at the North Basin, and sculptures to create silhouetted forms against the setting sun at the tidal pool facing the Bay. The vegetation is important here also. (Mermaid Bay and Sailors' Cove).

WATER'S EDGE.

The waterfront is the most important aspect of the Park, the challenge of the site. It draws people to the edge and from it to look out at the world. The rip rap must be made accessible, shaped for sitting and walking on. Boardwalks, piers jettys and wood platforms offer further accessibility at high and low tides.

SCULPTED ROCKS.

Sculpted rocks to sit and walk on and for placement into water and various sites around Park. Create geometric rocks, rocks cut on one side, as if struck by lightning, enhance land anatomy with rocks and plants. Create ceremonial places, stone terraces, shape rip rap for sunbathing and walking on, allow rocks to overgrow with kikuyu grass or moss for sculptural forms.

SUNBATHING AND BEACHES.

Establish "alcoves" and protected areas wherever possible; in the hollow of a descending path, bottom of a mound or hill, for sunbathing, sitting in the sun.

Create steps on rip rap near planned beach area for walking down to the water. Develop beach on land as well as in water, bring sand onto land site for sunbathing and for scenery.

WIND. Uses of the Wind.

Windmills, pinwheels in sunflower field to act as spinning flowers, in addition to generating electricity, etc..

Windsulptures placed on land and in water to create wind song.

The use of trees as windbreakers. The use of mounds and hills to shelter from the wind. The use of the wind to shape trees for landscaping.

SILHOUETTED FORMS. CATCH-A-SETTING-SUN.

Create arches, stones and other sculptural forms placed at strategic points to frame and define scenic views and create silhouetted forms facing the setting sun. I have specified some of these forms at the Tidal Pool but many of these forms can be placed all along the south shore facing the Bay.

Place such forms on top of lookouts and view mounds.

PETROGLYPHS.

Symbols, lines and figures drawn into hillsides and mounds. Recreate the animals missing from this Park, past and present, draw them into stone or earth, hillsides and walkways. Abstract the forms to imply rather than specify.

BRIDGES.

The use of natural bridges and built bridges wherever possible, over or near water, on overpasses and uneven grounds. Build foot bridges from earth, gunite, wood, concrete, near wetlands and marshes, at Sailors' Cove facing the North Basin.

WILDLIFE SANCTUARY.

There are many reasons why I would like to establish a wildlife habitat at North Waterfront Park. There is wildlife elsewhere in the Bay Area but bringing them to this Park would establish the Park as a life harboring environment. The habitat would attract shore birds and water birds, shellfish, worms and snails would establish themselves in the tidal pool and brackish marsh. Butterflies would live in the wildflower meadows.

It would be educational for children for the city people to learn that we need more than a zoo, and that we must make room for wildlife and designate special places for them. It is not enough if we stare at them in cages. Even designating areas for wildlife is not enough, we must make sure that it establishes itself, that it works and we must keep endangered species in mind.

The wildlife sanctuary includes dunes, marshes, fresh and brackish water, beaches, marine plants and grasses, bushes and thickets for birds, fish nursery and sculptural forms.

I see the beaches more rocky than sandy and would propose to deposit sand on the surface of the park if the regular beach does not work.

Some of my proposed sculptures and rocks, bows and arches offer resting places for birds. I foresee this as an absolutely breathtaking area.

LIGHTHOUSES.

I propose two lighthouses at the southern and northern tips of the island/park. One to burn off methane (after all, we aren't ashamed of the park's heritage, nor can we hide the state of affairs in the world), the other, to be a regular lighthouse, visible for miles around, announcing the existence of the Park.

There is a method now whereby a lighthouse can collect sunlight during the day and by emitting this light, glow all night.

SUNDIAL.

Place a sundial sculpture at the southwest tip of the Park.

TIME CAPSULE.

A time capsule to be buried somewhere in the Park. Its contents to be decided.

GHOST SHIP.

I see this sculptural form, set offshore to function as a symbol for the Park - a ship of life.

The materials can be steel or aluminum tubing, bamboo, reeds, etc.. If there is a problem placing it in the Bay, the ship can be situated at the edge of the Park. But I would rather have it in the water.

INVITATION OF ARTISTS.

A few artists could be invited to create artwork such as:
a memorial to the future, celebratory and positive;
a memorial to a future war with the intent to prevent it;
design abstracted muses for the great meadow.

NAMING VARIOUS POINTS ON THE PARK TO CREATE LANDMARKS.

CATCH-A-RISING-SUN (entrance to Park)
MERMAID BAY (facing south shore)
SAILORS' COVE (North Basin)
LURE OF THE BAY NYMPH (tidal pool and various waterfront areas facing the Bay)

EDEN AGAIN (test plot facing North Basin)
PILGRIMS' WALK (perimeter path, promenade)
CATCH-A-SETTING-SUN (silhouetted forms facing Bay)

In soft evening light, with the sun just gone, the windsong lures the bay nymphs out of the Bay, just as the sailors used to be lured in by mermaids. Listen to the water wash against the rocks, inhale the evening air, find your soul.

PLAQUES.

This idea could become another community project, using famous quotes, not popular quotes but unusual great sayings that mark humanity's insight, depth of thought and highest ideals. These could be exciting and revealing quotes chosen by the community.

The quotes can be embedded in the plaza or imprinted into small plaques to be attached to trees people have adopted.

The quotes could be from famous people or from simple folk, as long as they are provocative and deal with ideals worth fighting for. A Berkeley heritage.

EDEN AGAIN.

Demonstration test plot, to test for soil, water, gas, leachate, etc.. Test results of soil regeneration, aeration, microbial tests, monitor plant survival, plant wildflowers later to be replanted from plugs. Plant and tree nursery, to make transplanting on site easier.

This would be the first garbage dump to do research on itself as part of its master plan.

CREATION OF TIME WARP.

Create a time warp in the Park, going from civilization (entrance) to end (wilderness).

BUILDINGS.

First aid station, concessions, playground sculptures and mazes for children's free play, information booths, facilities, boat rentals, bad weather shelters.

If salt water pool becomes a reality, people will need plenty of lockers for changing their clothing.

NORTH WATERFRONT PARK
Berkeley, California

Haag/Roberts/Denes Collaboration
January 13, 1991

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS.

Fishing, kite flying, boardsailing, picnicking, children's play area, bandstands, lights, evening music, concerts, celebrations, daytime exhibitions, performances, festivals, celebrations at wildlife sanctuary: earth day, bird migrations, etc..

GRANTS, FUNDING, ACTIVELY SOUGHT DONATIONS.

Because these are important, I am making this concept part of the master plan.

Establish groups to actively seek donations of soil, boulders, granite and other stones.

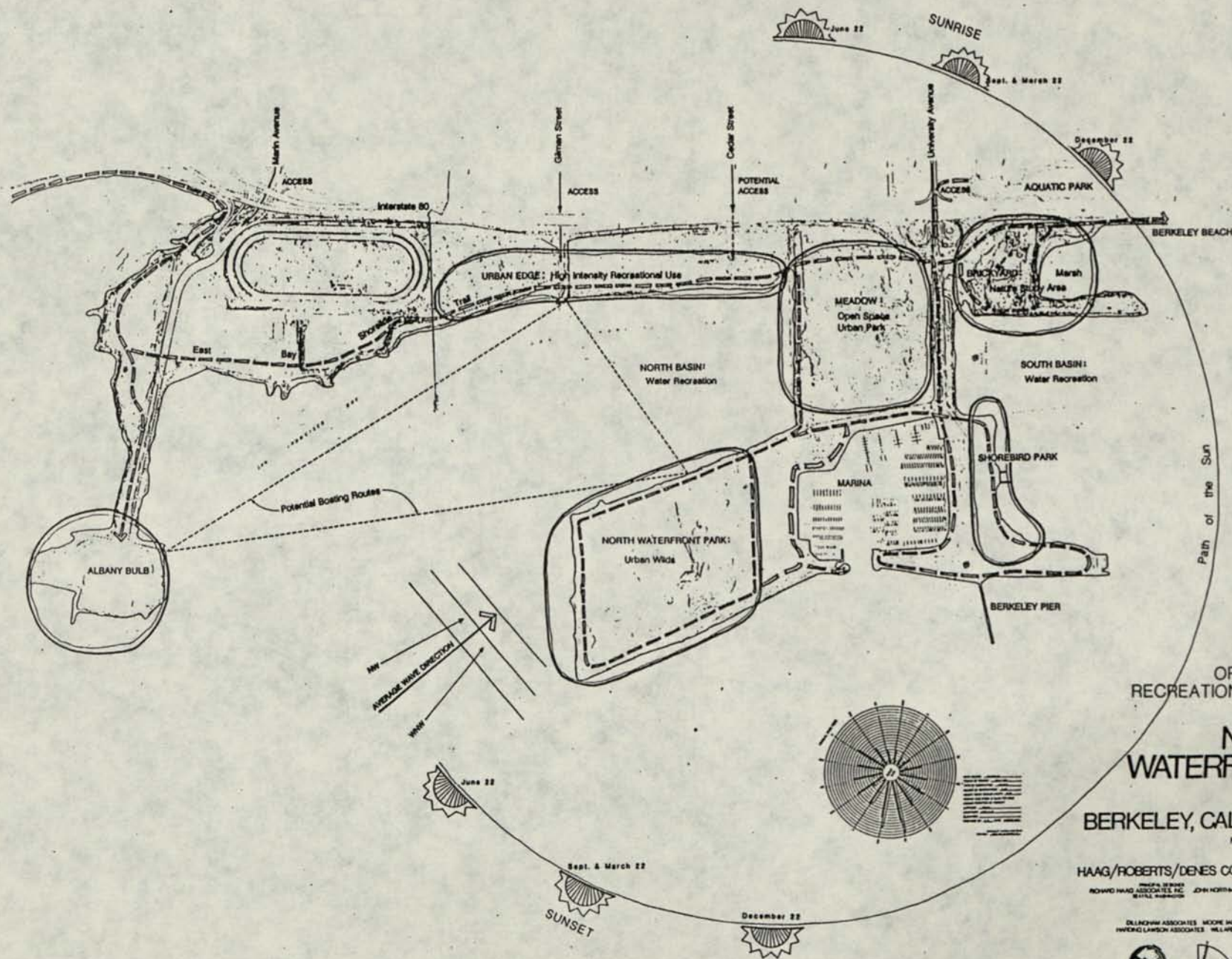
Establish groups to actively seek grants and other funding for wildlife habitat, fish nursery, concentrating on endangered species.

Educate the children, prepare them for the future. Hold classes at the Park. Create class projects, such as planting a sunflower field or a wheatfield. Plant wildflowers. Study wildlife.

REFLECTION OF THE STARS.

Recreate the constellations with lights in the Park. As people look down at the Park from the surrounding hills, they can see the sky and the stars reflected.

Agnes Denes



CONTEXT:
OPEN SPACE
RECREATION DIAGRAM

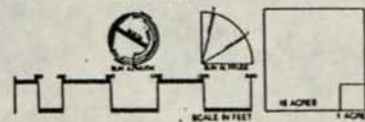
NORTH WATERFRONT PARK

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

November 13, 1990

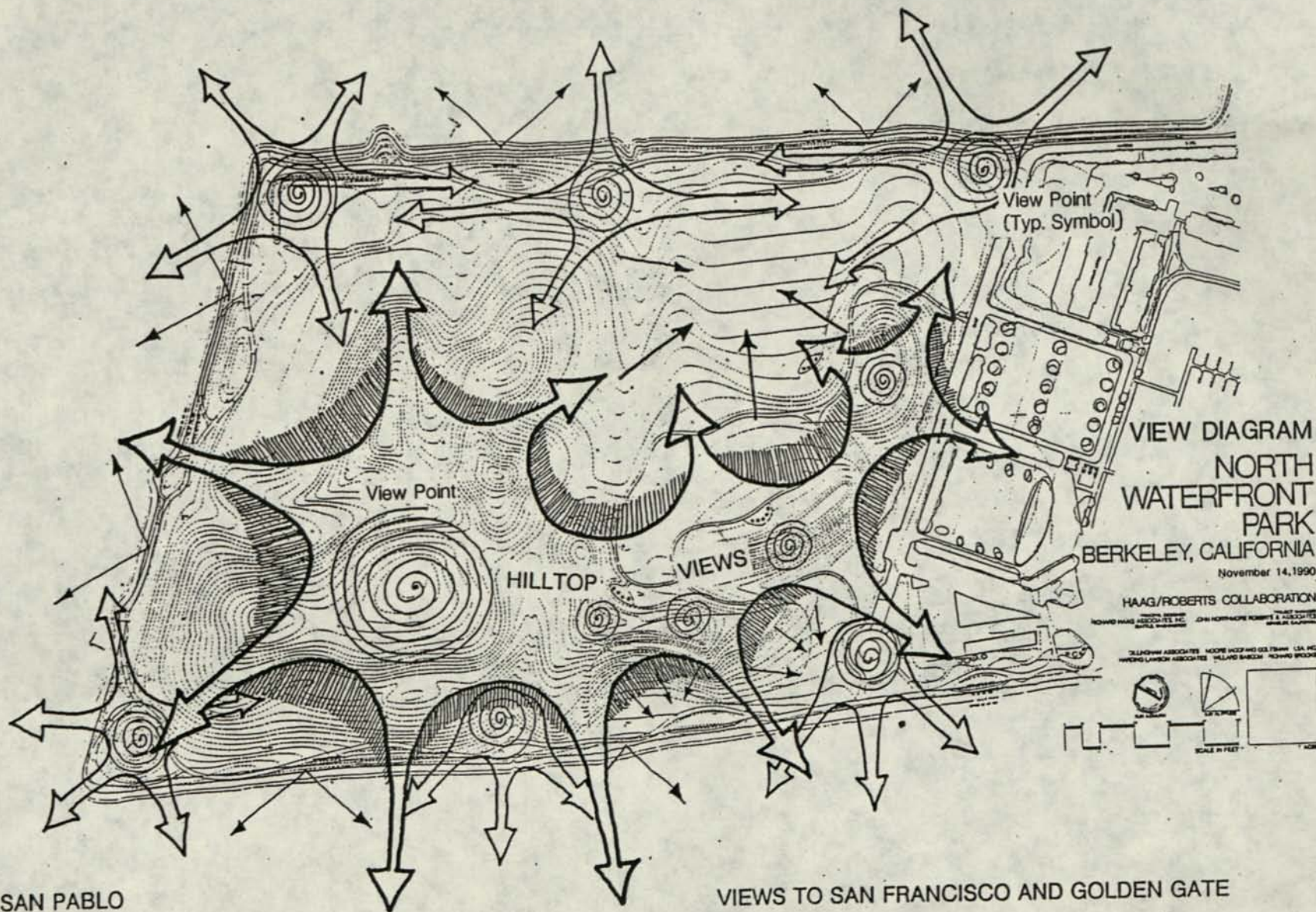
HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION

PROJECT NUMBER 8
 NORTH HAD ASSOCIATES, INC. JOHN HORTON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
 2015 UNIVERSITY AVENUE BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
 94704
 ARCHITECTS
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704
 ENGINEERS
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94704



VIEWS ACROSS NORTH BASIN TO BERKELEY HILLS

VIEWS TO RICHMOND & ALBANY BULB



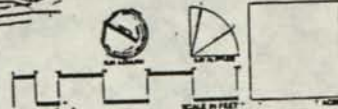
VIEW DIAGRAM
NORTH
WATERFRONT
PARK
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

November 14, 1990

HAAG/ROBERTS COLLABORATION

HOWARD HARRIS ASSOCIATES INC. JOHN HORTON/ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES

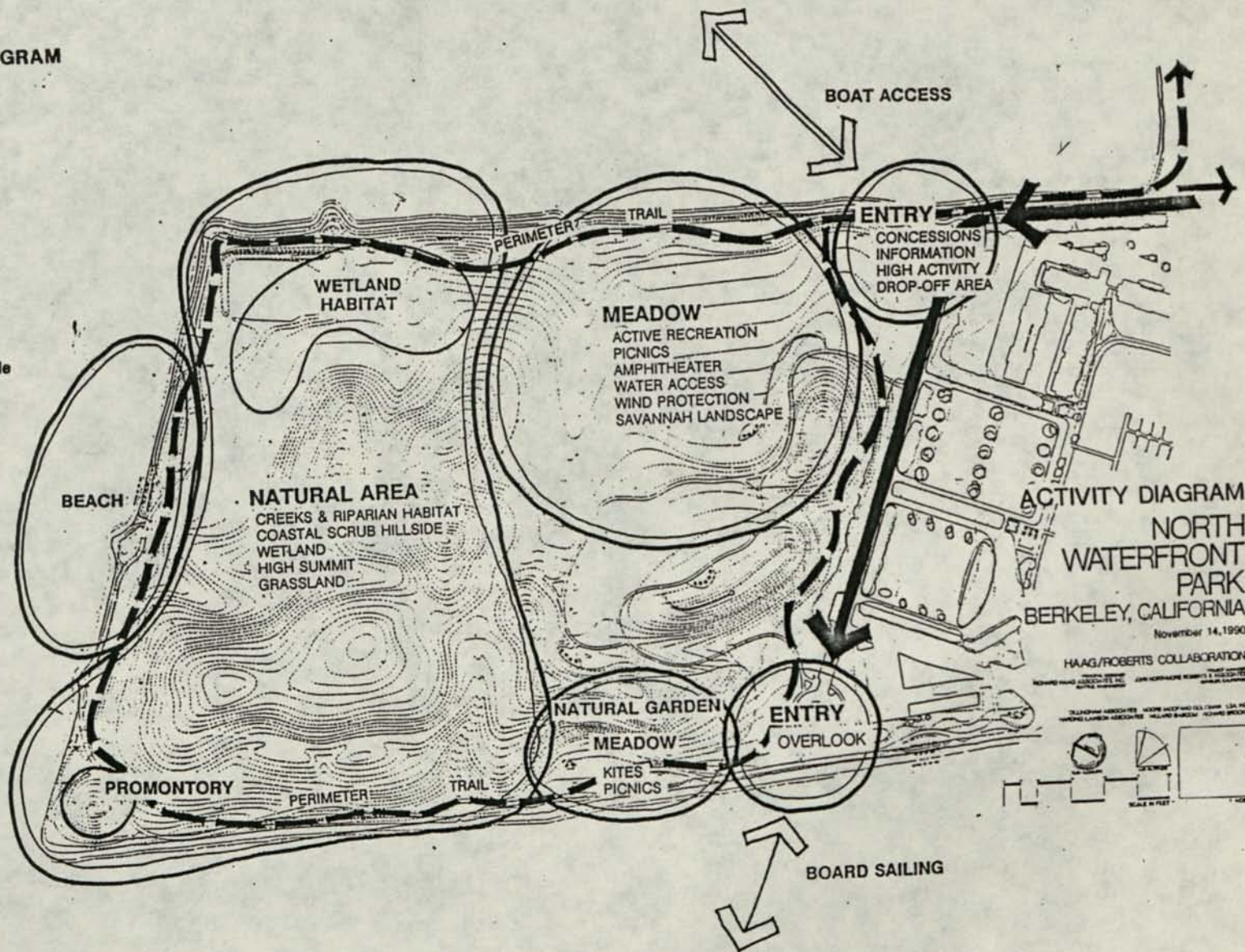
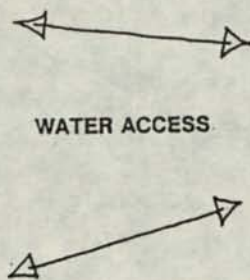
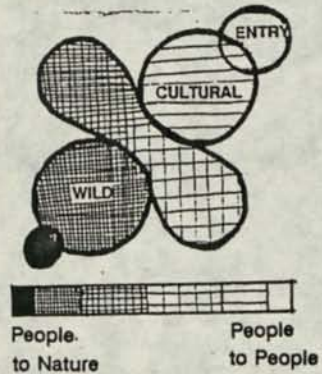
TELLINGHAM ASSOCIATES MOORE HOFFMAN GELBERMAN USA INC.
WERNER LAMSON ASSOCIATES HILLIARD BARKER HOWARD SPINER



VIEWS ACROSS SAN PABLO
STRAITS TO MT. TAMALPAIS

VIEWS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND GOLDEN GATE

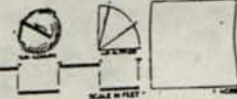
RECREATION SPECTRUM DIAGRAM



ACTIVITY DIAGRAM
 NORTH WATERFRONT PARK
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

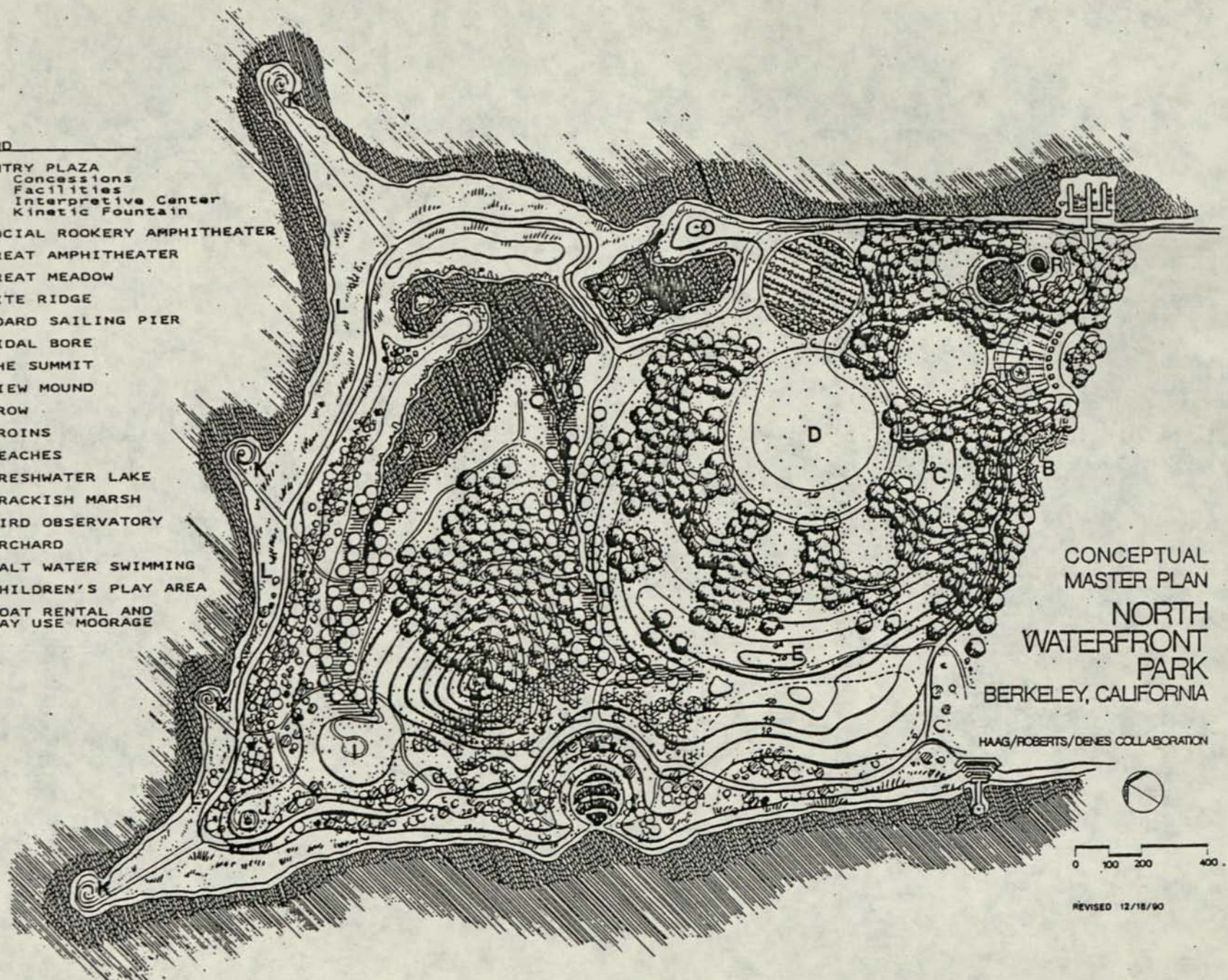
November 14, 1990
 HAAG/ROBERTS COLLABORATION

TELLEPRAH ASSOCIATES, 14000 HAYWARD BLVD., SAN DIEGO, CA 92120
 HOLLAND ASSOCIATES, 14000 HAYWARD BLVD., SAN DIEGO, CA 92120
 HOLLAND ASSOCIATES, 14000 HAYWARD BLVD., SAN DIEGO, CA 92120



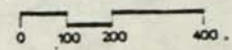
LEGEND

- A ENTRY PLAZA
Concessions
Facilities
Interpretive Center
Kinetic Fountain
- B SOCIAL ROOKERY AMPHITHEATER
- C GREAT AMPHITHEATER
- D GREAT MEADOW
- E KITE RIDGE
- F BOARD SAILING PIER
- G TIDAL BORE
- H THE SUMMIT
- I VIEW MOUND
- J PROW
- K GROINS
- L BEACHES
- M FRESHWATER LAKE
- N BRACKISH MARSH
- O BIRD OBSERVATORY
- P ORCHARD
- Q SALT WATER SWIMMING
- R CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA
- S BOAT RENTAL AND
DAY USE MOORAGE



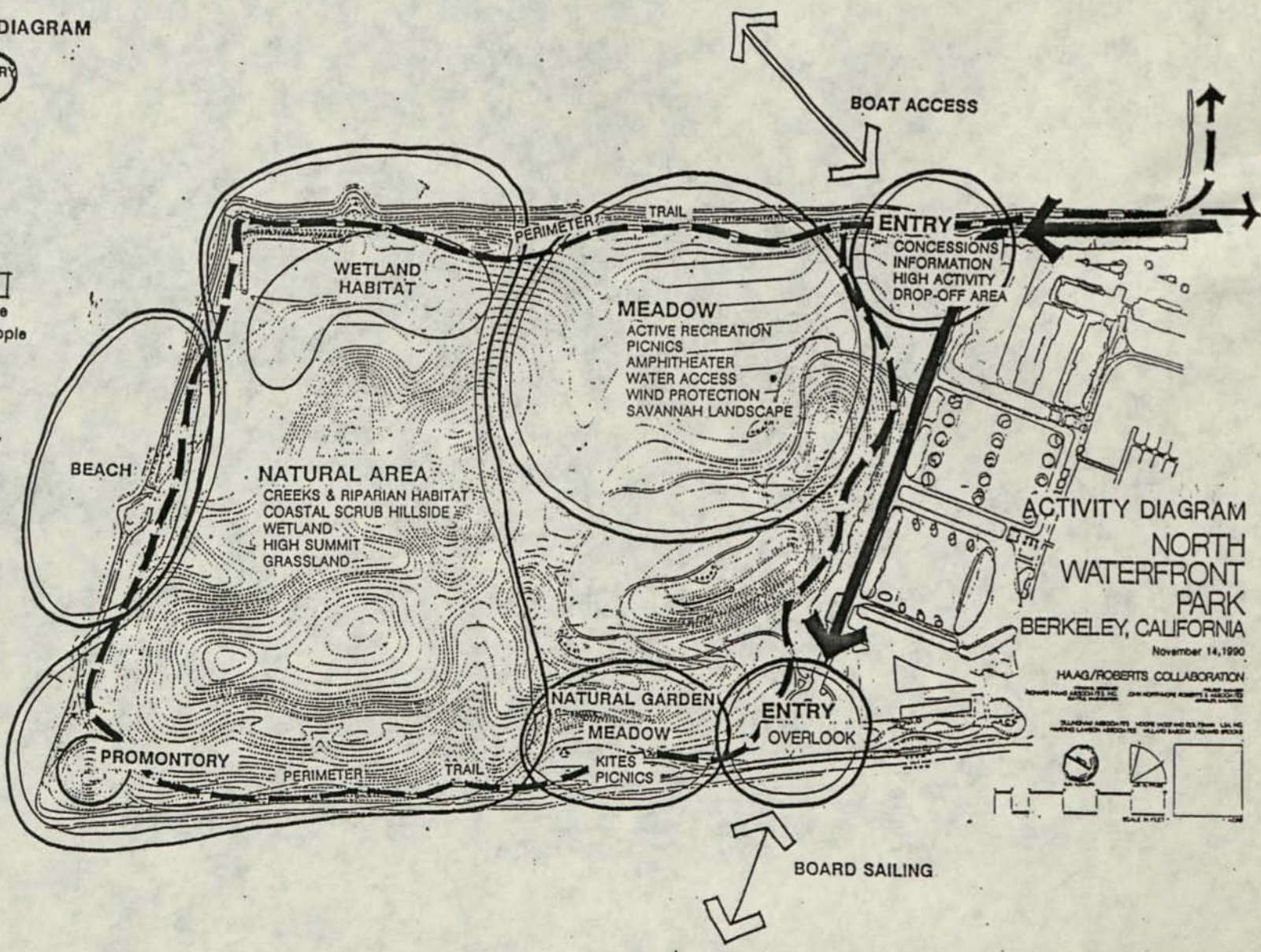
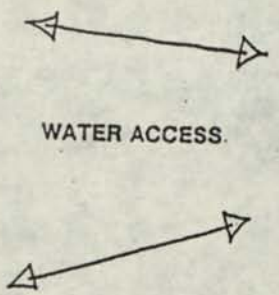
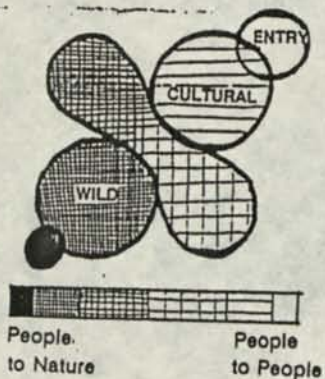
CONCEPTUAL
MASTER PLAN
NORTH
WATERFRONT
PARK
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION



REVISED 12/18/90

RECREATION SPECTRUM DIAGRAM



ACTIVITY DIAGRAM
 NORTH WATERFRONT PARK
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

November 14, 1990

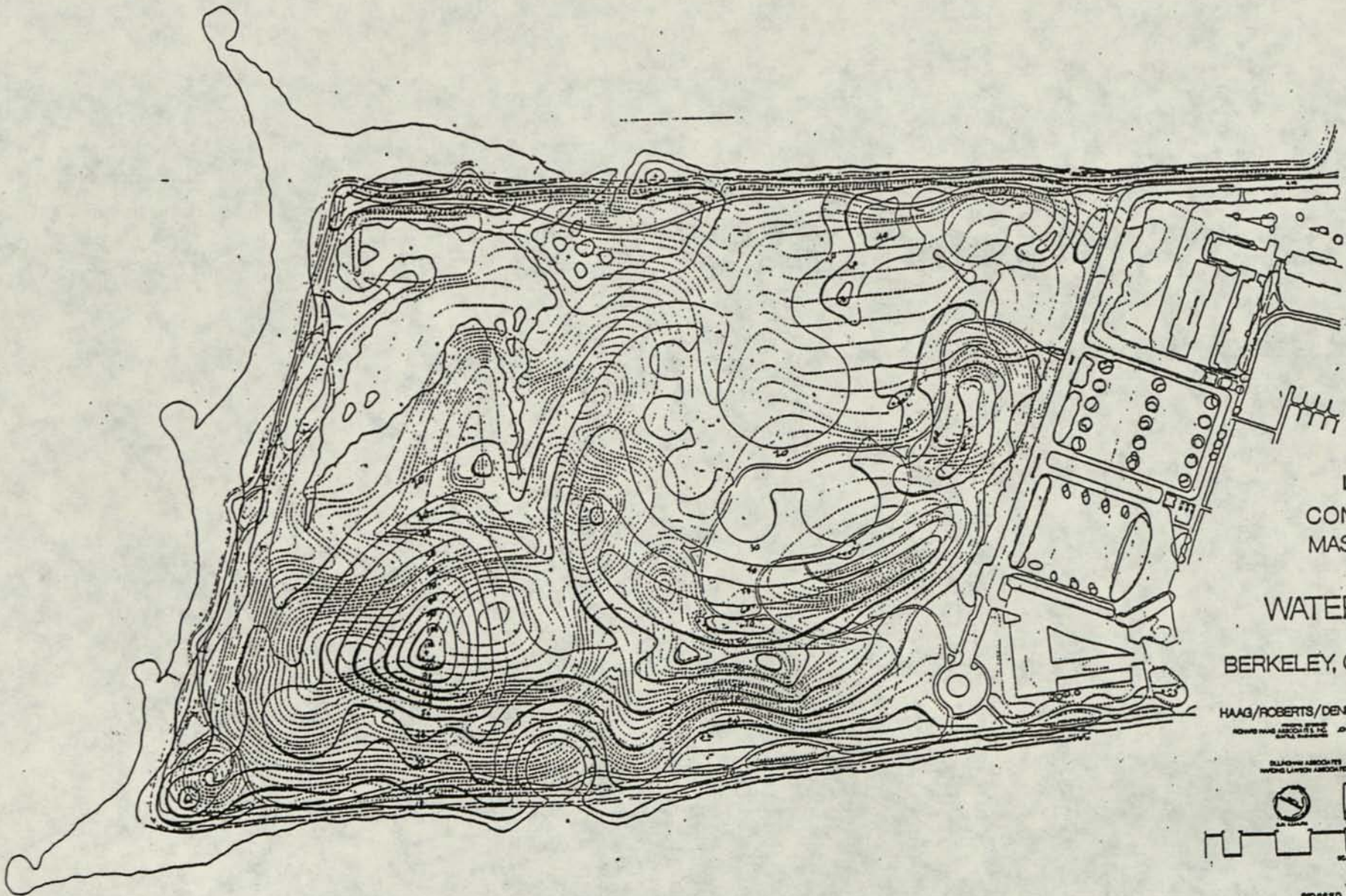
HAAG/ROBERTS COLLABORATION

ARCHITECTS PLANNERS ENGINEERS
 1000 AVENUE OF THE STARS, SUITE 1000, FALLS CHURCH, VA 22044
 (703) 441-1000

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 1000 AVENUE OF THE STARS, SUITE 1000, FALLS CHURCH, VA 22044
 (703) 441-1000

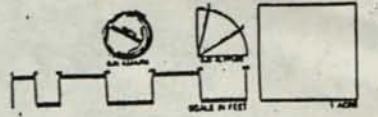


BOARD SAILING

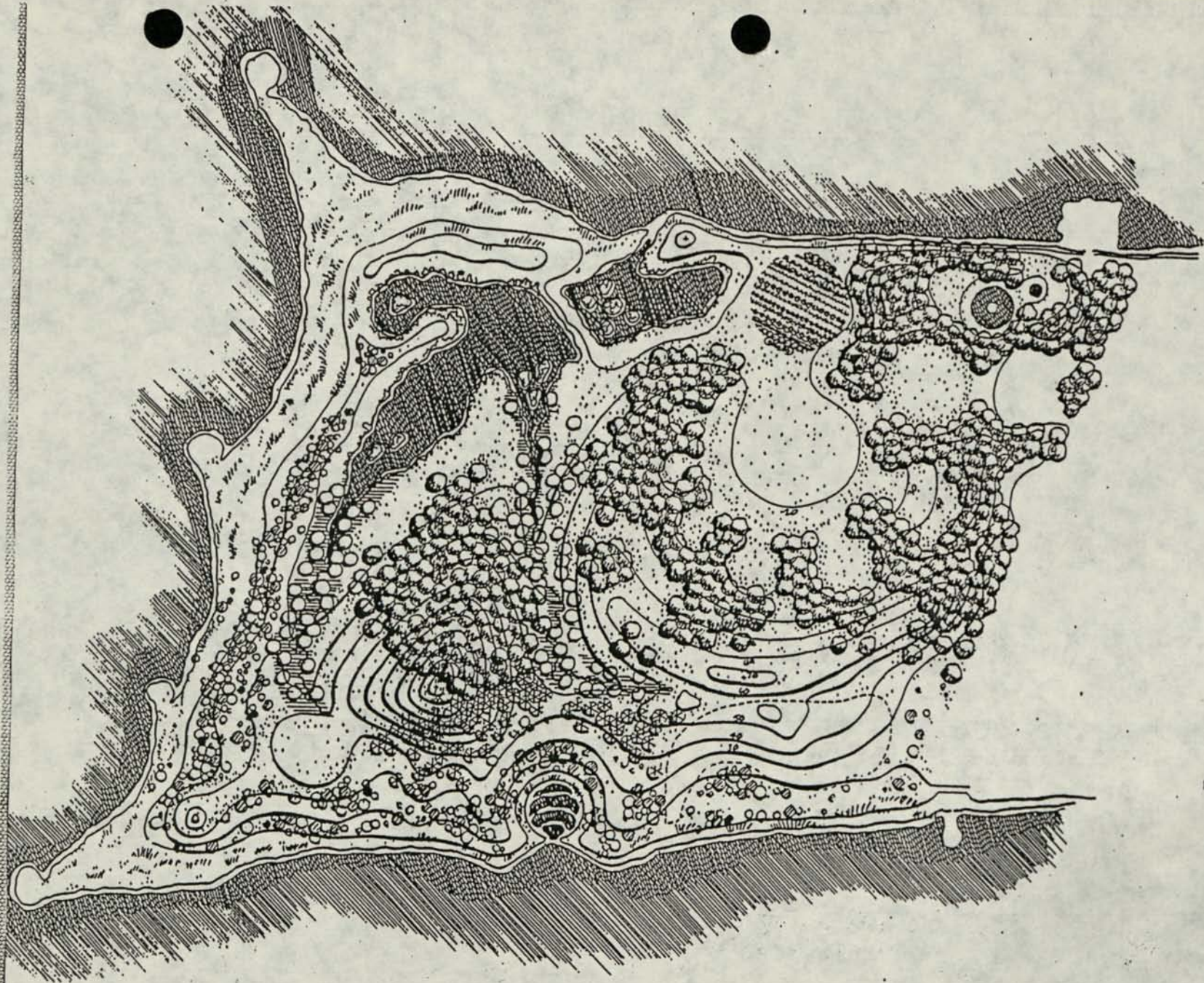


LANDFORM
 CONCEPTUAL
 MASTER PLAN
 NORTH
 WATERFRONT
 PARK
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION
 DESIGN PARTNER: ROBERTS ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
 ARCHITECTS
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94702
 DESIGN PARTNER: JOHN NORTHROP ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES
 ARCHITECTS
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94702
 DESIGN PARTNER: ILLUMINATI ASSOCIATES
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94702
 DESIGN PARTNER: MOORE HOOP AND O'LEARY
 ASSOCIATES
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94702
 DESIGN PARTNER: WELLS AND WELLS
 ASSOCIATES
 1000 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
 BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94702

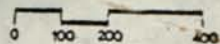


REVISED 12/18/90

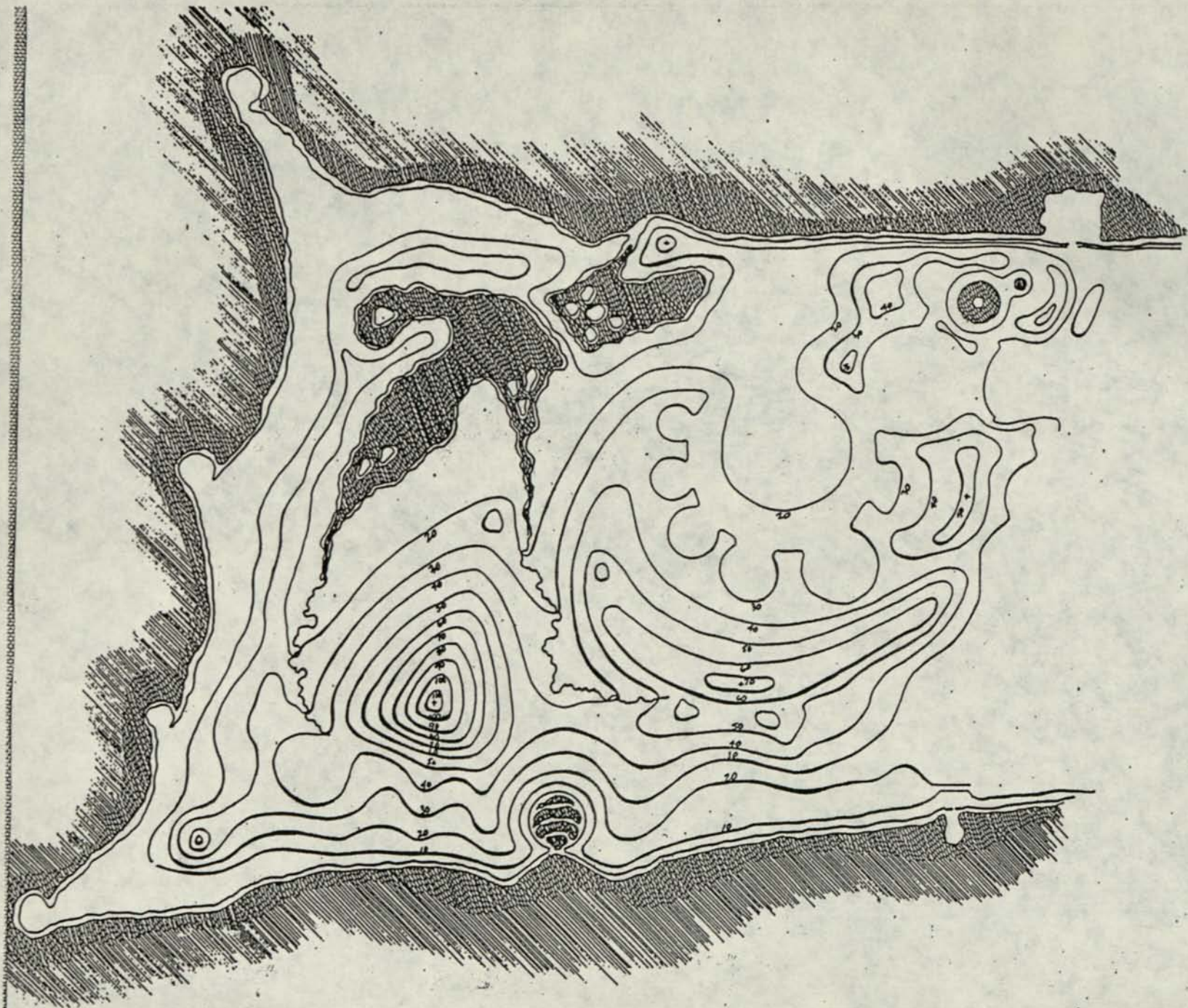


LANDFORM
WATER, TREES
CONCEPTUAL
MASTER PLAN
NORTH
WATERFRONT
PARK
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION

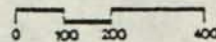


REVISED 12/18/90

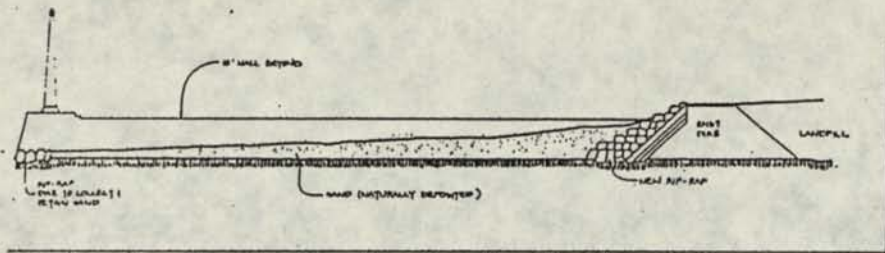


LANDFORM, WATER
CONCEPTUAL
MASTER PLAN
NORTH
WATERFRONT
PARK
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

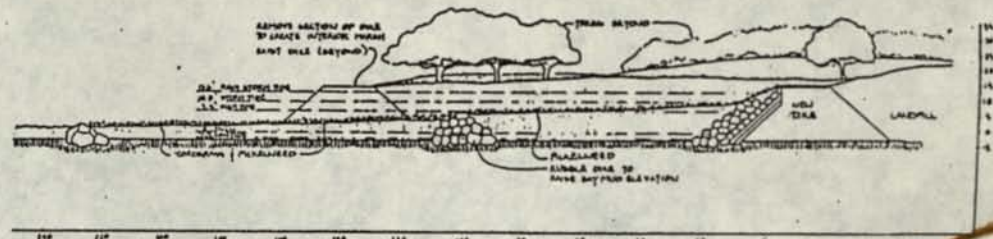
HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION



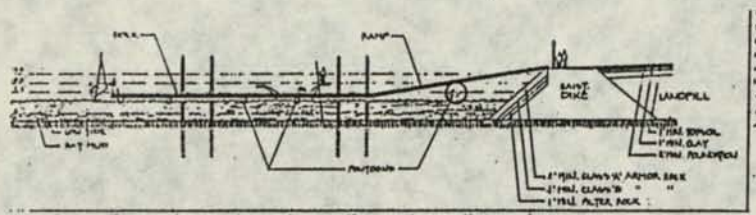
REVISED 12/18/90



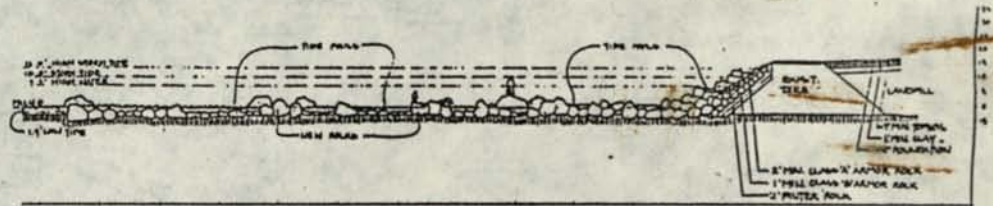
SECTION: BEACH WITH SAND NATURALLY DEPOSITED 1" = 10'-0"



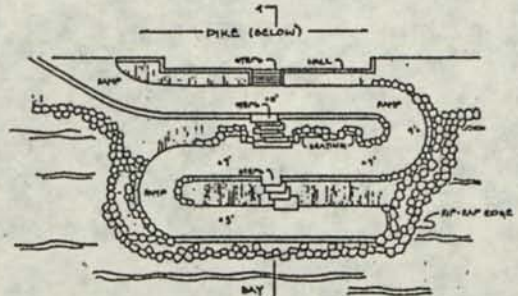
SECTION: CONSTRUCTED SALT WATER MARSH 1" = 10'-0"



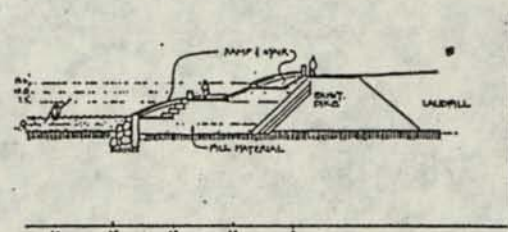
SECTION: SMALL DONT DOCK 1" = 10'-0"



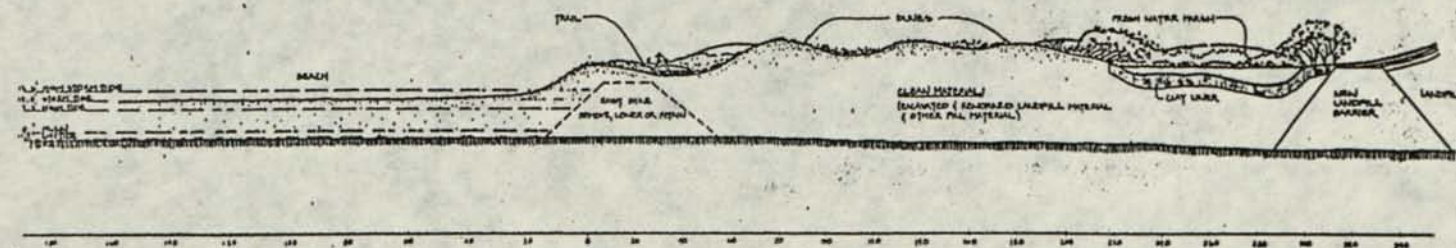
SECTION: CONSTRUCTED TIDE POOLS 1" = 10'-0"



PLAN: RAMP & SPUR ACCESS TO BAY 1" = 10'-0"



SECTION A-A: RAMP & SPUR ACCESS TO BAY 1" = 10'-0"



SECTION: DIAGRAMATIC BEACH/DUNE/WETLAND 1" = 10'-0"

EDGE CONDITIONS
DIAGRAMATIC SECTIONS

NORTH
WATERFRONT
PARK
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
NOVEMBER 1970

HAAG/ROBERTS/DENES COLLABORATION
PHOTO: BOBBY BROWN
 RONALD HAAS ASSOCIATES INC. BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
 JOHN NORTHMORE ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
 ADRIAN DENES BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA
 BILLINGHAM ASSOCIATES MOORE HOFF AND GILBERTSON LSA INC
 WACHOG LAWSON ASSOCIATES HILLIARD BASSON RONALD BROOKS

TO: Neil Dunlop, Vista College
FROM: Evelyn Pine, Community Memory
DATE: 2/21/90
RE: Community Memory Update

1. Background on Vista program
2. History
3. TET Grant & Current System
 - o objectives
 - o target groups
 - o locations
4. Training Program
 - o current training
 - o long term plans
5. Next Steps

1200 CIS -

70 Computers

9 week classes →
1 or 2 a week -

Library - electronic
library -

CD Rom -

link up w/
univ. of
Cal. →

list of resources of cal -

part-time staff

located in Vista library - 1st floor -

* anybody at Vista - enrolled at Vista -

Staff meeting -

Class info → connect w/ Shirley F.
Career center - 6 months off -

① Audio out part
② Vista

\$2500 - for

Sight impaired

Services - morning classes 9 to 1
March 20th

6 months w/ word
processing
before

Word perfect
lotus

→ Pagemaker -

Check sub Co-op -

"process of how to learn" - whatever
you learn is going to be
obsolete -

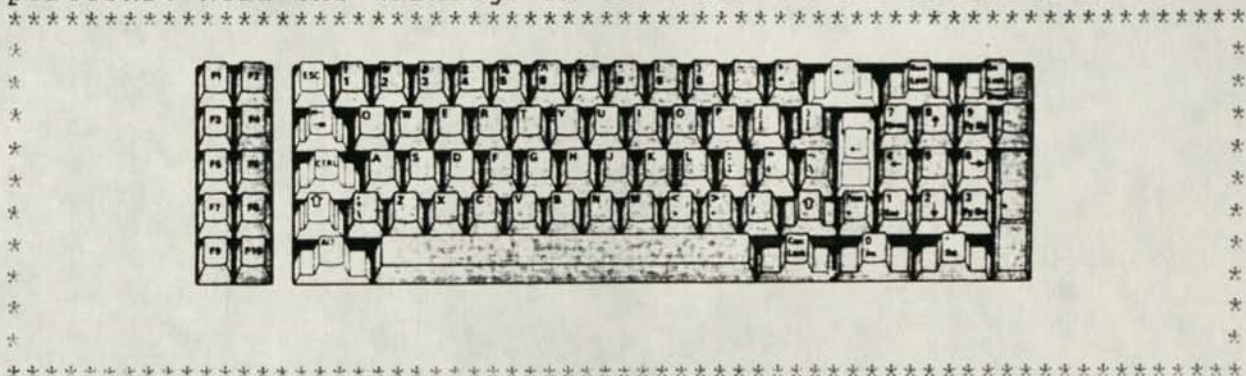
GETTING STARTED AT THE COMPUTER

The first thing you do is sign for a computer on the signup sheet. Then, when you are allocated a computer, record the time on your timecard and keep it with you at the computer at all times. Always leave the timecard in the box near the time clock when you leave the lab.

Borrow a program disk from our program library by presenting us with a driver's license or other picture ID. We will lend you a program disk to use while you are in the Computer Lab.

HANDLING A FLOPPY DISKETTE

Handle the diskette as you would any delicate item, being especially careful to avoid touching any of the exposed film portions. Read the warnings on the back of the diskette cover.



A QUICK TOUR OF THE KEYBOARD

Computer keyboards are similar to typewriter keyboards with some differences. Most keys on the keyboard are "repeat keys", if you hold the key down it will repeat across the screen.

Enter or Return Press the <Enter> key for a carriage return or to have the computer accept information or a command.

<Ctrl> Key The <Ctrl> key is used as a command key in various programs.

BACKSPACE The <Backspace> key is used to delete information to the left of the cursor. It is located in the upper right portion of the keyboard near the numeric keypad.

<F1..F10> The <F1>..<F10> keys are located in the leftmost corner of the keyboard in two banks of five keys.

TAB KEY The tab key functions as the forward or back tab key (if shifted).

NUMERIC KEYPAD The numeric keypad contains a block of keys including numeric and cursor control keys.

<0> and <1> Key Don't type the letter O in place of the numeral 0. Don't type the letter l in place of the numeral 1.

Shift Keys The shift keys should be typed at the same time as one of the characters on the top of the keys having two sets of characters: E.g., to obtain the <:> use the shift key and <:;> key.

Revised 11-15-86

GETTING STARTED AT THE COMPUTER

GETTING STARTED

When you sit down at the computer it should already be turned on. If not, ask a TA or Instructor to turn it on. Do not turn it off when you finish a session on the computer.

1. You should see the following on the screen:

```
The IBM Personal Computer Basic
Version C1.10 Copyright IBM Corp 1981
62940 Bytes free
OK
```

or you will see: A>_ or B>_

2. If you see the above, do the following:

Put the program disk into drive A:, label side up, with the exposed oval film cutout pointing into the drive slot; flip the drive door down to close.

Using your left hand hold down the <Ctrl> and <Alt> keys at the same time, pause and press the key so that all keys are being held down at the same time. In a few seconds you will see the following:

```
Current date is Tue 1-01-80
Enter new date:
```

Entering the Date

1. The last line displayed on the screen shows the following:
Current date is Tue 1-01-80
Enter new date:

You type the current date 01-01-86 <Return>

The blinking underline is called the cursor. It indicates that the computer is awaiting input from the keyboard. To enter the date, type the numbers that represent the month, day and year, separated by hyphens. Press the <Enter>/<Return> key to have the computer accept your command. Backspace to erase any typing mistakes.

Don't enter the abbreviation for the day of the week.

2. The computer displays:
Enter new time: _

You must type the time in 24 hour format:

Example: 08:25:00 <Return> or 08:25

Revised 11-15-86

GETTING STARTED AT THE COMPUTER

3. The screen displays:

The IBM Personal Computer DOS
Version 2.0 (C)Copyright IBM Corp. 1981, 1982, 1983

A>_

The computer is prompting you execute another command as evidenced by the blinking cursor. You must format any newly purchased disk at this time.

FORMATTING A DISK - DO THIS ONLY ONCE! FORMATTING ERASES ALL DATA

You must prepare your data disk for use with our computers. "Formatting" a disk arranges the disk electronically and places dummy data on each track and sector that will be overwritten by the real data that you place on the disk during operation. Do this procedure only with an unused new disk or with an old disk from which you wish to erase all old files and start anew.

1. At the A>_ Type one of the following :

FORMAT B: <Return> or format b: <Return>

2. The screen displays:

Insert new diskette for drive B:
and strike any key when ready_

Insert your data disk in drive B, label or smooth side up, oval cutout inserted first and gently close the disk drive door. Strike any key to continue.

3. The screen displays:

Formatting....

You will see the red light glow in the front of drive B and hear the drive motor running. Never remove a disk from the drive when the red light is on or the motor is running.

4. Just before the computer motor is finished running and formatting is complete, the screen displays:

Formatting....Formatting complete

362496 bytes total disk space

362496 bytes available on disk

Format another? (Y/N)_ Type <N> or <n>

DON'T REPEAT THIS STEP EVERY SESSION, IT ERASES FILES

You don't need to format another disk. This completes the formatting procedure. Leave both the program and your data disk in the computer and finish reading the remainder of this sheet.

Revised 11-15-86

GETTING STARTED AT THE COMPUTER

GETTING OFF THE COMPUTER

If another student is not waiting to use the computer, you can use it for as long as you need. However, if another student is signed in on the waiting list, you will be asked leave the computer after an hour and one-half. You may sign up for another session after you leave your computer.

When you get off the computer, do not turn it off. Do the following:

1. If you have information in the computer to be saved and you have learned from other course materials how to save it, save the information. If you need help saving information, ask an instructor or teaching assistant to help you.

2. If you don't see an A> or a B> hold down the <Ctrl> and <Alt> keys together, pause and press the key while you hold down the other two keys. This will recall the copyright/cassette BASIC display shown in #1 of "Getting Started".

3. After the red light is out and the drives stop whirring, remove both disks from the drives and leave the doors open. return our disk to the Software Library in the Lab office. Do not turn the computer off.

RECORD YOUR WORK ON YOUR WORKSHEET AND KEEP IT IN THE BINDER IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER. YOU WILL BE DROPPED FROM CLASS IF DURING 30 CONSECUTIVE DAYS YOU FAIL TO LIST YOUR PROGRESS ON YOUR WORKSHEET. CLOCK OUT ON YOUR TIMECARD. RETURN IT TO THE TIMECARD BOX.

When you come into the Center to use a computer again, you will not repeat the formatting procedure. You only format new disks or old ones that you want to erase and reuse. From now on, simply insert the program disk in drive A, insert your data disk in drive B and access the computer (log on).

GOOD LUCK AND WELCOME TO THE VISTA COLLEGE COMPUTER LAB

Jane Brooks
1122 Forest Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94111
(415)777-1111

WORK EXPERIENCE

6/84-10/85 **Psychological Services, Inc.**
8888 Regent Street
Berkeley, CA 94704

Secretary Assisted Executive Director and three Program Directors in a non-profit mental health social rehabilitation residential program with twenty counselors, and fifteen residents. Handled phones; typed letters, proposals and forms; assisted Fiscal Director with light bookkeeping.

2/84-6/84 **Biofeedback Institute of San Francisco**
3428 Sacramento Street
San Francisco, CA 94118

Word Processor

(Dictaphone Dual Display 3000) Temporarily assigned to a mailing list project for multiple 2000 lists of names and addressed and trained personnel on the machine.

3/83-1/84 **Paperworks, Inc.**
1330 Broadway, Suite 809
Oakland, CA 94612

Word Processor

(Dictaphone Dual Display 3000) Performed combined duties of word processor and receptionist in a word processing and secretarial service. Processed financial statements, legal documents, scientific reports, mailing lists and multiple letters.

EDUCATION

2/85-6/85 **Vista Community College, Berkeley CA**
Word processing: WordPerfect, WordStar and MicroSoft Word

1/79-8/80 **University of Hawaii, Manoa**
Art History

REFERENCES Available upon request

CIS 230ABCD (cont'd.)

First Session:

Section 1 Code 0133 Instr. Schewitzer
Lab 9 am-1 pm Mon, Wed, 1/17-3/19
Section 2 Code 0134 Instr. Fantaye
Lab 9 am-1 pm Tue, Thur, 1/16-3/20
Section 3 Code 0135 Instr. Parsons
Lab 9 am-Noon Fri + 27 Lab Hrs. TBA, 1/19-3/16
Section 4 Code 0136 Instr. Stollins
Lab 9 am-Noon Sat + 27 Lab Hrs. TBA, 1/20-3/17
Section 5 Code 0137 Instr. Dunlop
Lab 9 am-1 pm Mon, Wed, 1/17-3/19
Section 6 Code 0138 Instr. Tryon
Lab 9 am-1 pm Tue, Thur, 1/16-3/20

Second Session:

Section 7 Code 0139 Instr. Staff
Lab 9 am-Noon Fri + 27 Lab Hrs. TBA, 3/21-5/30
Section 8 Code 0140 Instr. Staff
Lab 9 am-Noon Sat + 27 Lab Hrs. TBA, 3/22-5/31
Section 9 Code 0141 Instr. Parsons
Lab 9 am-Noon Fri + 27 Lab Hrs. TBA, 3/23-5/25
Section 10 Code 0142 Instr. Stollins
Lab 9 am-Noon Sat + 27 Lab Hrs. TBA, 3/24-5/12
Section 11 Code 0143 Instr. Dunlop
Lab 9 am-1 pm Mon, Wed, 3/21-5/30
Section 12 Code 0144 Instr. Tryon
Lab 9 am-1 pm Tue, Thur, 3/22-5/31

Spring 1990

Computer Center Hours

9 a.m.-1 p.m. & 6-9 p.m., Monday through Thursday
9 a.m.-Noon, Friday & 9 a.m.-Noon, Saturday

Word Processing Center Hours

9 a.m.-Noon, Monday thru Thursday
5:30-8:30 p.m., Mondays and Wednesdays

We strongly encourage women, minorities, the disabled, the disadvantaged, adults who need training, single parents, homemakers, individuals with limited or no English proficiency, individuals who seek training in nontraditional occupations--everyone--to begin training, upgrade, or re-train for successful occupational careers at Vista Community College. A wide variety of support services--e.g., financial aid, career training, and counseling--are available to you. Call Vista for more information.

Computer Training --



- Self-Paced Hands-on Classes
- Only \$5 per Unit
- IBM, Macintosh, Memorywriter, Wang
- Choose from two 9-week sessions or attend both.

2020 Milvia Street, 2nd Floor
(between University & Addison)
Berkeley, CA 94704

Close to BART & AC Transit

Enroll through Sat., Jan. 27
(or through Apr. 3 for 2nd Session)

Call (415) 841-8431

Vista's Computer/Word Processing/ Office Automation Centers

Vista Community College's Computer and Word Processing Centers help you learn all that is necessary to acquire state-of-the-art knowledge of office automation hardware, as well as personal applications software. From here, you're a short step away from a well-paid job or career advancement.

Our classes focus on topics such as word processing, desktop publishing, database management, memory typewriting, and more. What you learn in Vista classes is fully applicable to the most sophisticated office environment.

Our centers are conveniently located in downtown Berkeley, at 2020 Milvia St., between University and Addison. BART and AC Transit buses stop only a block from the college and parking is available in the Center Street Garage for only 60c per hour.

Success Story . . .

The classes I took at Vista's Computer Center have helped me to get employment at Bank of America, contract jobs, and my current position as a contract programmer at PG&E. The opportunity is there--take it!

**-- Larry M. Lloyd
PG & E Corp.**

What types of equipment will I use?

Our centers have IBM Personal Computers, Apple Macintoshes, Wang Word Processors, IBM and Xerox Memorywriters, IBM Quietwriters, and Selectrics. You print your work on high quality dot-matrix or laser writer printers, including LaserWriter II for the Macintosh and HP LaserJet for the IBM.

What types of software can I learn?

The latest office automation software is available in Vista classes.

For the IBM, choose: Microsoft Word, Multimate, Wordstar, WordPerfect, Page Maker, dBASE, Lotus 1-2-3, Rapid File, and PC-DOS.

For the Macintosh, select: Microsoft Word, MacWrite, Excel, MacPaint, Multiplan, and Page Maker.

For Wang and Typing, pick: Wang Word Processing, IBM and Xerox Memorywriter, IBM Quietwriter or Selectric, and learn to type from "Typing Tutor" software.

Important Reminder for You

Even if you miss our first nine-week session, you can enroll in the second which begins Mar. 21. As a California resident who has lived in the state one or more years, your enrollment fee is only \$5 per unit, up to ten units, or \$50 for ten or more.

How are the classes conducted?

You should plan to attend class a minimum of three-to-six hours per week. If you are enrolled in BUS 241ABC, you must pass a typing test and pass with a speed of 45 words per minute or better. A typing test is not required for CIS classes.

CIS 200, Microcomputer Concepts and Applications, requires you to attend two hours of lecture and four hours of lab per week. CIS 230, Specialized Study, is a self-paced, self-study, lab-only class. You may enroll during the first two weeks of each nine-week session, and must spend three-to-six hours per week in the section you choose.

Who teaches the classes?

You learn from instructors and teaching assistants who have broad backgrounds in computer, word processing, and other office automation technology.

How much do classes cost?

If you are a California resident who has lived in the state one or more years, you pay only \$5 per unit, up to ten units, and \$50 for ten or more. If you are an out-of-state resident or have lived in California less than one year, you pay \$96 per unit for classes, plus the enrollment fee. Please bring money orders or personal checks. Credit cards are not accepted.

Register now through Jan. 26 for the first session, or through Apr. 3 for the second.

WORK SCHEDULE -- MicroSoft Word -- IBM

CIS 200 230
~~BUS 36 36~~

Spring _____ Summer _____ Fall _____ SEMESTER, 19_____

Check one: 1st Half _____ 2nd Half _____

NAME _____ SOC. SEC. # _____
 (Please Print)

You will be using **Mastering Microsoft Word** by Matthew Holz (Sybex). As you complete the chapters, put the date next to the chapter number below. Be sure to print your resume and show it to your Instructor to complete the course.

CHAPTER DATE COMPLETED

CHAPTER 1 _____

*****OPTIONAL:*****
 (FOR BEGINNERS)

CHAPTER 2 _____

Exploring the IBM PC _____

CHAPTER 3 _____

CHAPTER 4 _____

CASE STUDY:

CHAPTER 5 _____

Write and print a resume to show that you know how to use Microsoft Word.

CHAPTER 6 _____

CHAPTER 7 _____

 Instructor's Signature

CHAPTER 8 _____

***** CHAPTER 9 OPTIONAL _____

CHAPTER 10 _____

CHAPTER 11 _____

***** CHAPTER 12 OPTIONAL _____

CHAPTER 13 _____

***** CHAPTER 14 OPTIONAL _____

APPENDICES B AND D ARE RECOMMENDED AS GENERAL INFORMATION

BELOW FOR STAFF USE ONLY

 Date Reg.

 Date Dropped

 Date Completed

CR _____
 NC _____
 I _____
 W _____

1.0

 Instructor's
 Signature

VISTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE MICROCOMPUTER CENTER
SPRING 1990 FIRST HALF
INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the expanded Vista Community College Microcomputer Center. We have IBM PC, PC/XT, PC/AT and clone computers, the majority with hard drives and graphics capability; 2 IBM PC's with color monitors and graphics capability. 3 APPLE Macintosh Plus's and 1 Plus with a 20 Meg. hard disk and 5 APPLE Macintosh SE's with hard disks. We have fast dot matrix printers and 2 laser printers and a scanner. We are continually upgrading the lab.

You will be able to learn many of the latest, most popular computer programs. For the IBM, this includes WordPerfect (with tutorial), WordStar (with tutorial), MicroSoft Word (with tutorial), MultiMate (with tutorial), Lotus 1-2-3 (with tutorial), dBASE III Plus (with tutorial), RapidFile (with tutorial), BASIC Programming (no tutorial) and DOS (with tutorial). For the Macintosh, we offer MacWrite, MacPaint, Microsoft Word and Excel. Other programs will be offered as they become available.

For people who have little or no experience using microcomputers, we offer a graded lecture/laboratory course called **Microcomputer Concepts and Applications (CIS 200)**. This course is offered on an open enrollment basis until **MONDAY JANUARY 29**. For more experienced students, we offer an advanced, self-designed course called **Specialized Study in Microprocessors (CIS 230 ABCD)**. This course is offered on an open enrollment basis until **TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27**. The Session ends on Tuesday, March 20.

PRIORITY FOR LAB USE

- #1 Priority for lab use: CIS 200 classes for that time and day.
- #1 Priority for lab use: CIS 200 classes on Friday and Saturday requiring lab time
- #2 Priority for lab use: CIS 230 classes for that time and day.
- #3 Priority for lab use: CIS 230 for any time slot.

HOW DOES THE CENTER WORK?

MICROCOMPUTER CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS: CIS 200

This is a 9-week long lecture/laboratory course, consisting of two hours of lecture and four hours of hands-on computer work, using one or more computer programs. We present this course twice during the semester; take it one time only. You will have two hours of lecture and four hours of lab per week. The lectures will cover an overview of microcomputer use and terminology. The lab sessions will be devoted to individual study of a computer program (software) of your choice. Once you complete this course, consider enrolling in **Specialized Study in Microprocessors (CIS 230 ABCD)** or one of our lecture classes devoted to specific software.

FIRST HALF SPRING 1990 LAB INTRODUCTION SPECIALIZED STUDY IN MICROPROCESSORS: CIS 230 ABCD

There are specific lab hours for the self-study classes. However, Friday and Saturday CIS 230 ABCD students may need to attend at other times on a space-available basis. You work at your own pace. When students are waiting to use computers, we enforce a one-hour time limit per sitting, with allowances for more than one sitting per day. CIS 230 students are expected to willingly give up their computers. You attend on a first-come, first-served basis. Work on the computer at least twice a week for the minimum number of hours per week necessary to complete the full course. You can do your individualized course work, provided that computers are available, at any time that the center is open.

You will learn, mostly on your own, with some guidance, assistance and encouragement from an instructor or a teaching assistant. We serve as facilitators to assist you on an individual basis. Feel free to seek help whenever reasonable effort fails to solve a problem. Please read all written materials completely before asking questions. You will probably find that learning on your own is pleasant and rewarding.

WHAT COURSE SHOULD I TAKE?

Microcomputer software is designed to enhance your existing skills, while familiarity with microcomputers is a skill in itself. If you are an office worker, manager, professional, craftsman or are re-entering the job market after an absence, you already have some skills (e.g., typing, budgeting, estimating, researching, information management, etc.) that can be done better and/or faster by using a computer. You will be learning a new skill while you improve on others.

If you are a beginner, you should take **Microcomputer Concepts and Applications (CIS 200)**. This includes a lecture series and hands-on experience with any of the computer programs falling within the general categories of word processing, spreadsheets, or data base management. You may start with any of these programs and do one or more of the others after you finish the first one, provided that you have enough time to complete them within the 9-week span of the session. Changing or discontinuing programs is possible.

Bear in mind that learning computer skills can be as difficult or frustrating as any other learning experience, except that computers and computer programs are designed to be reasonably forgiving of errors and mistakes. Learning how to use a computer can be like learning how to speak another language. Once you've

mastered the basics, you can learn to speak almost any related language. The same applies to computers: if you learn how to use one, you will be able to use most others with minimal trouble.

FIRST HALF SPRING 1990 LAB INTRODUCTION
WORD PROCESSING -- COMPUTERS AS TYPEWRITERS AND EDITORS

For word processing on the IBM, we offer WordPerfect, WordStar, Microsoft Word and MultiMate. WordPerfect is the most popular software. The others are less popular programs with Wordstar losing adherents. MultiMate is a "page-oriented", word processing program suited to an office environment generating letters and memos. MultiMate is the MS-DOS version of the Wang Word Processing system. WordStar is a "document-oriented" program applicable (but not restricted) to longer reports or documents. WordPerfect has many of the most advanced features designed to perform complex writing tasks. For word processing on the Macintosh, we recommend Microsoft Word and offer MacWrite.

SPREADSHEETS -- COMPUTERS AS STATISTICIANS

For spreadsheets on the IBM, Lotus 1-2-3 is offered. We recommend Lotus for its capabilities, relative ease of use and popularity. Spreadsheets are designed as a series of rows and columns in a grid, much as an accounting worksheet is arranged. A wide variety of financial, statistical, numerical and graphical procedures may be performed using a spreadsheet. Lotus also contains a system of macros (keystroke sequences that the user programs into a spreadsheet or menu to execute a very impressive variety of operations). Spreadsheets are also very handy for duplicating charts, graphs and schedules. Lotus 1-2-3 has spawned a host of imitators, "improved" programs, enhancements, complementary products and a minor industry of related books and services. Seriously consider developing skill in applying Lotus as it is widely used and in demand in business, professions and institutions. Lotus is also one of the programs closest to being "user friendly." For spreadsheets on the Macintosh, we recommend Excel and offer Multiplan.

DATA BASE MANAGEMENT -- COMPUTERS AS FILING SYSTEMS

For the IBM, both RapidFile and dBASE III Plus (which is also taught as a lecture in a classroom) are available. While RapidFile is considerably less powerful and flexible than dBASE, it is easier to learn. RapidFile is a computer filing system with a rudimentary word processor. dBASE III Plus is a powerful and flexible relational database system with many built-in report and file generators. It also boasts a good programming language suitable for solving complex and demanding problems. We have McMax available for the Macintosh.

PROGRAMMING A COMPUTER IN BASIC

BASIC was designed to teach programming fundamentals. As such, it is the world's leading microcomputer programming language. It is also used for many worthwhile microcomputer applications. While versions of BASIC differ slightly from one computer to another, what you learn will be applicable to most systems.

SPECIALIZED STUDY IN MICROPROCESSORS

Revised by Mike Donaldson 1/10/90 3

FIRST HALF SPRING 1990 LAB INTRODUCTION

The title of this course is somewhat misleading, in that it applies to what are otherwise called **independent study courses**: student-designed courses that are arranged with an individual instructor. Use this course to continue with advanced topics in a program you have already learned or to use a program that you bring into the Microcomputer Center, with your instructor's approval. Not recommended for studying one of the programs for which we offer lecture classes, unless you have no other option.

HOW DO I ENROLL?

I. Paying Fees.

When you've decided which course you will take, you will need to pay your course fee. Fees are based on the number of units for which you enroll. The cost for California residents is \$5 per unit (1/2 unit is \$2.50). Six or more units is

\$50. You can pay your fees in one of the two following ways:

1. In the Computer Center, by check or money order only. (We cannot accept cash payments.)
2. In the Registration Office on the first floor.

We cannot provide you with any class materials until after you have paid your fees.

II. Enrolling in Classes.

At the time you pay your fees, you can enroll in one of the following ways:

1. If you were NOT enrolled in a class in the Peralta District during the past semester, then fill out a GOLD registration form. We will also need to see some form of identification that proves you have been a California resident for one year prior to the beginning of this semester.
2. If you WERE enrolled in a class in the Peralta District during the past semester and you have a Peralta Student I.D. card or a paid receipt, show it to the staff person at the registration table and fill out a WHITE Continuing Student Registration Form.
3. If you are already registered at a Peralta College for the current session, show us your receipt for fees paid. We will give you an ADD CARD to fill out. You may also have to pay an additional fee for adding a class.

FIRST HALF SPRING 1990 LAB INTRODUCTION

4. If you pre-registered, have a staff person check the class roster to make sure you are officially enrolled. If your name doesn't appear on the roster, you will have to go down to the Registration Office on the first floor for verification of your status.

III. WITHDRAWING FROM A CLASS

January 30 is the last day to drop short-term, credit classes without a "W" appearing on your transcript. **February 20** is the last day to withdraw with a "W". Refund request forms are available in the Cashier's Office; an Enrollment Fee Schedule is on page 39 of the Spring 1990 Class Schedule and Question 8 on page 38 deals with refunds.

IV. GETTING STARTED

Once you have signed up for a course, paid your fees and filled out the necessary work schedule and timecard, the next thing to do is to buy materials. The materials list for our self-paced/self-study courses is printed on the last page of this pamphlet.

You may start course work after you are enrolled and have your course materials. The first time you come into the Computer Center to do course work, an instructor or teaching assistant will provide additional oral and/or written instructions to get you started. **FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE SEMESTER**, our CIS 200 courses are open to enrollment until Monday, January 29. Our CIS 230 ABCD courses are open to enrollment until Tuesday February 27.

V. STUDENT PERFORMANCE

Our CIS 200 courses are offered on a **Graded** basis. You have the option of being graded on a **Credit/No Credit** basis. **Within the first two weeks of the semester**, inform the instructor of your grade preference. Our goal in this class is to provide students of varying skills an opportunity to learn at least one computer program on an introductory level.

Attend all the lectures, complete your course work and you will receive a satisfactory grade. If you fail to fulfill the course requirements, you will receive a failing grade or no credit. Our programs require from 27 to 100 hours to complete and you should be able to complete one program during the nine weeks.

REQUIRED COURSE MATERIALS

FIRST HALF SPRING 1990 LAB INTRODUCTION

DISKETTES FOR THE IBM:

One 5-1/4" diskette, soft-sectored, double-sided, double-density.

DISKETTES FOR THE MACINTOSH:

One 3-1/2" diskette, double-sided, double-density.

TEXTBOOKS: WORD PROCESSING FOR THE IBM:

WORDPERFECT 5.0:

WORDPERFECT: A PRACTICAL APPROACH, by Mary Alice Eisch **FOR**
VERSION 5.0 (South-Western), \$20.00 ISBN #0-538-70250-8

WORDSTAR Version 5.0

THE BEST BOOK OF WORDSTAR , FEATURNIG RELEASE 4.0 by Vincent
Alfieri (Hayden Books) \$21.95 ISBN #0-672-48404

MULTIMATE:

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO MULTIMATE, by Carol Dreger (Sybex), \$16.95

MICROSOFT WORD: VERSION 4.0

USING MS WORD, 2nd Edition, by Chase and Zager (Que Corporation),
\$21.95 ISBN #0-88022-316-2

MICROSOFT WORD: VERSION 5.0

USING MS WORD 5.0 IBM VERSION, by Bryan Pfaffenberger (Que)
\$21.95 ISBN #0-88022-409-6

SPREADSHEETS FOR THE IBM:

LOTUS 1-2-3:

THE ABC'S OF 1-2-3 For Release 2, by Gilbert and Williams (Sybex),
\$18.95 ISBN #0-89588-355-4

DATA BASE FOR THE IBM:

RAPIDFILE:

RAPIDFILE SIMPLIFIED, by Neil Dunlop (available at Copymat, Shattuck Square),
\$19.00

PROGRAMMING FOR THE IBM:

BASIC:

Revised by Mike Donaldson

1/10/90 6

FIRST HALF SPRING 1990 LAB INTRODUCTION
BASIC FOR STUDENTS USING THE IBM PC, by Trombetta, (Addison-
Wesley), \$28.95 ISBN #0-201-07965

**WORD PROCESSING FOR THE MACINTOSH, BEGINNING TEXT:
MICROSOFT WORD 4.0:**

MASTERING MICROSOFT WORD ON THE MACINTOSH, by Michael J. Young
(Sybex) \$22.95 ISBN #0-89538-541-7

ADVANCED TEXT:

WORD 4 COMPANION FOR THE MACINTOSH, by Cobb, McGuffey and Mynhier
(Cobb Group) \$22.95 ISBN #0-936767-14-6

SPREADSHEETS FOR THE MACINTOSH:

EXCEL:

MASTERING EXCEL ON THE MACINTOSH, VER. 1.04 2ND EDITION, by Carl
Townsend (Sybex), \$24.95 ISBN #0-89588-439-9

MICROCOMPUTER CONCEPTS AND APPLICATIONS Optional: CIS 200
WOMEN'S COMPUTER LITERACY HANDBOOK, by Deborah Brecher (New American
Library), \$9.95 ISBN #0-452-25565-1

ALL COURSE MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE AT:
<i>CAMPUS TEXTBOOK EXCHANGE</i>
2470 Bancroft Way (just below Telegraph Avenue)
Phone: 848-7700
HOURS: 7:45 - 6:00 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday
7:45 - 9:00 Thursday
9:00 - 6:00 Saturday
Closed Sunday
ALL PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE
PRICES LISTED HERE MAY NOT BE COMPLETELY ACCURATE

See section 23A and displays for supplemental titles.

IMPORTANT DATES

(First 9 weeks of Instruction January 16 -- March 20)

Revised by Mike Donaldson 1/10/90 7

FIRST HALF SPRING 1990 LAB INTRODUCTION

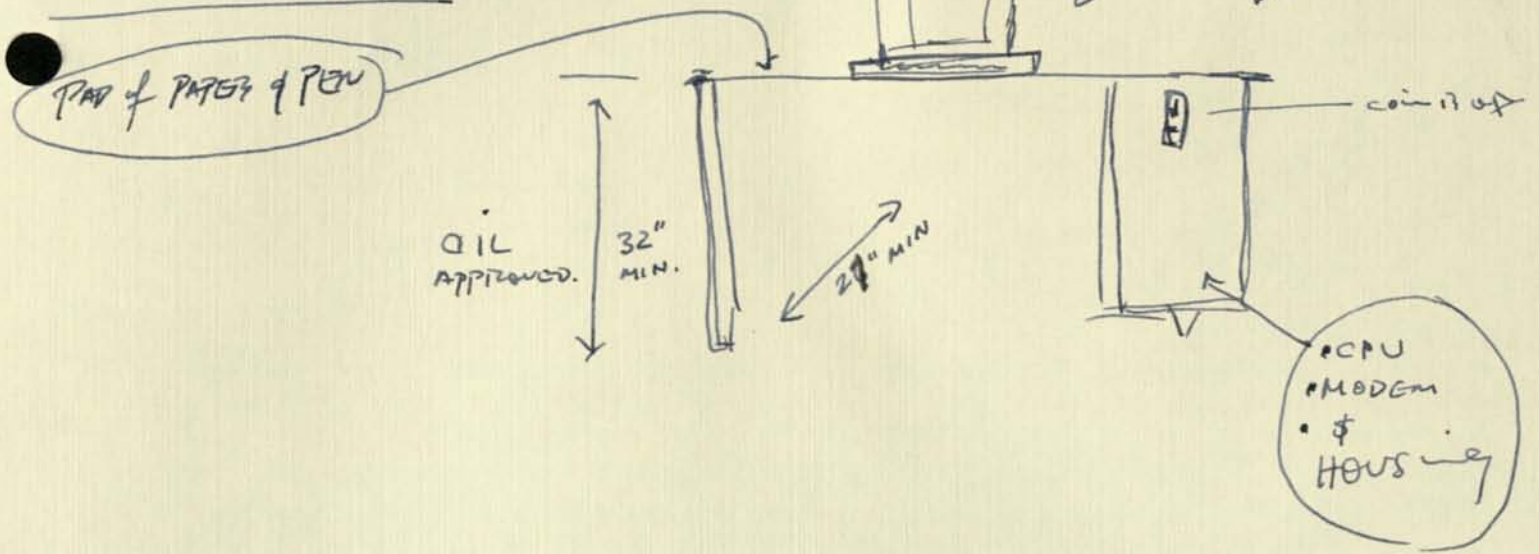
Tuesday	Jan 16	1st Half of the Fall Semester (the first 9 weeks) Begins
Saturday	Jan 20	Saturday Classes Begin
Monday	Jan 29	Last Day to Add CIS 200
		Last Day to Withdraw without "W" Appearing on Transcript
Monday	Feb 5	First Census Day
Friday	Feb 8	Lincoln's Birthday Observance
Saturday	Feb 17	Washington's Birthday Observance
Monday	Feb 19	Washington's Birthday Observance

We sincerely hope that your experience at the Vista Community College Microcomputer Center will be both pleasant and informative. The staff is here to provide you with the fruits of our experience and expertise. The vast majority of students who have attended classes here have been very satisfied with the program as it has evolved through the years. Nonetheless, we are constantly trying to improve the depth and breadth of our offerings. Your suggestions as to improvements and additions to the Lab are encouraged. Welcome to the Lab and thank you for reading this material.

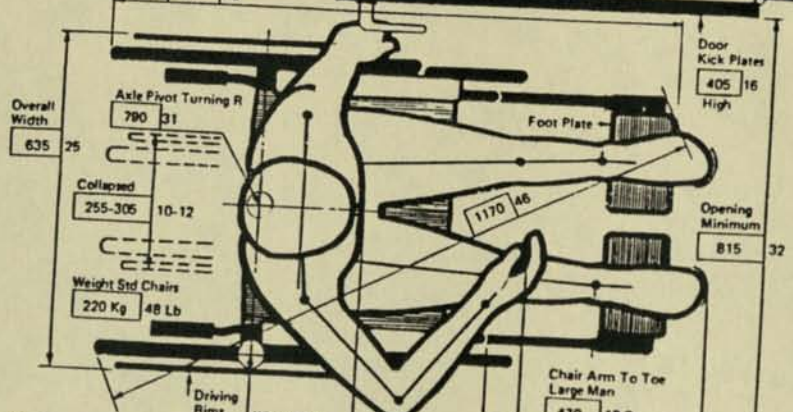
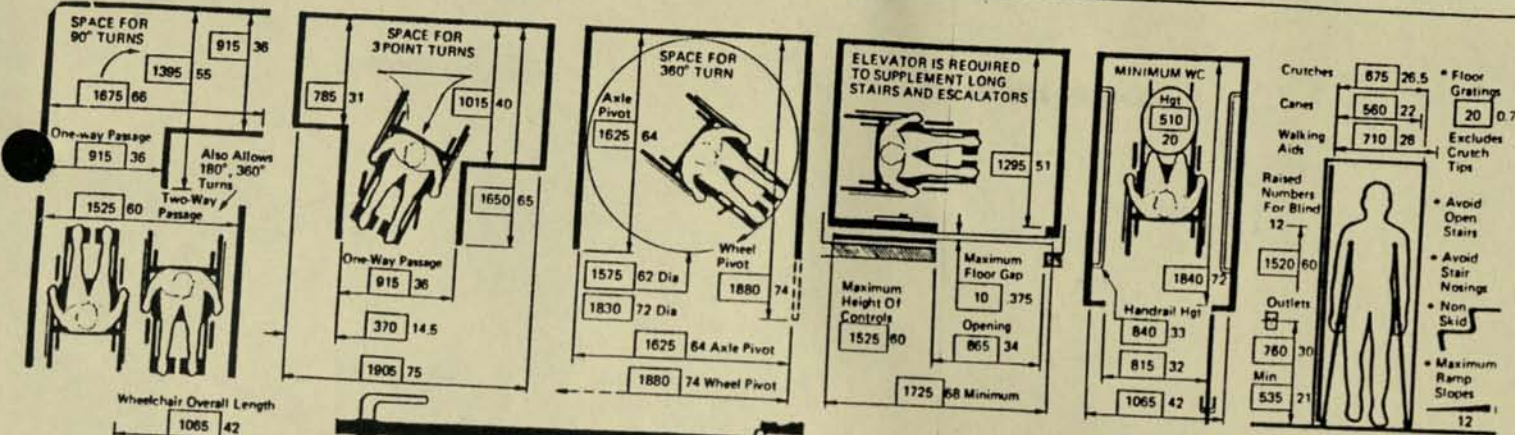
Notes:

Disfield
100000

SIT-DOWN FORM:



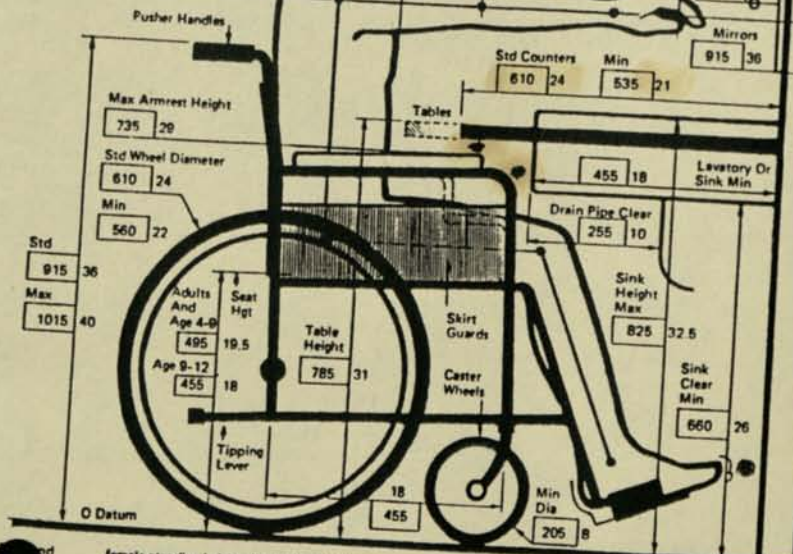
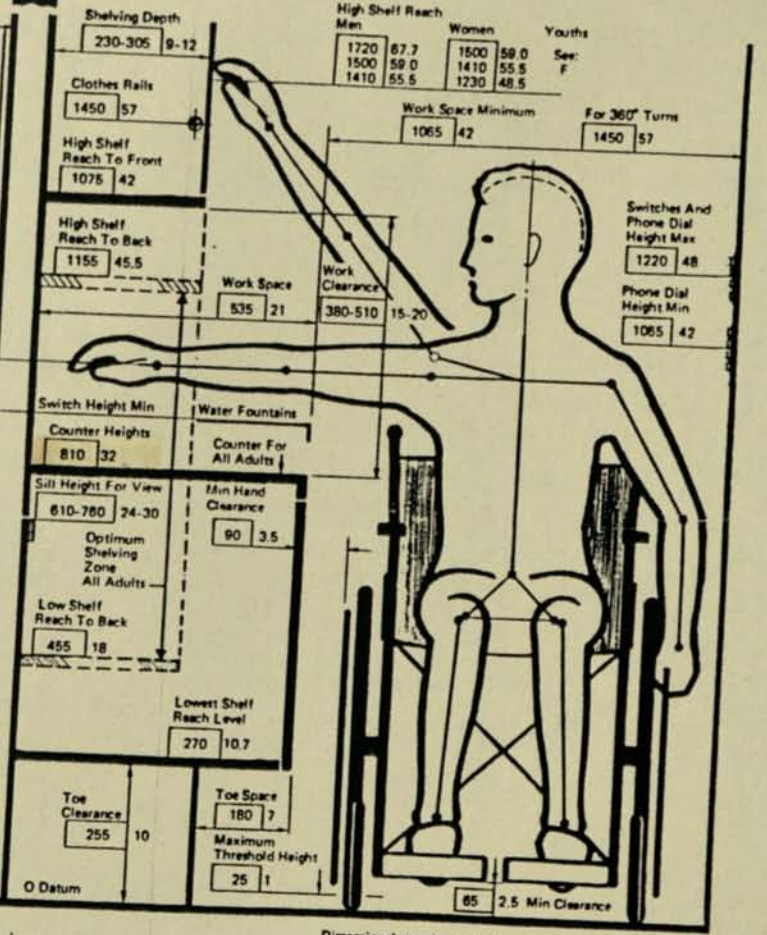
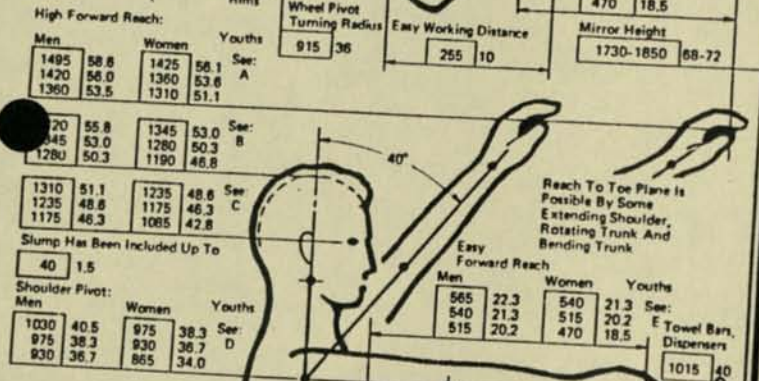
MIN. COUNTER HEIGHT = 32"
" " DEPTH = 21"



- DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING**
- Add Visual Signals and Displays To Audio Signals.
 - Emphasize Printed Matter, Symbols
 - Increase Volume Of Audio Signals, e.g. Amplify Phones and Ringers.
- BLIND**
- Use Brail.
 - Project Characters e.g. Room Numbers: 10 4 Thick And 1525 60 Above Floor.
 - Knurl Back Surfaces Of Handles And Knobs On Doors Opening To Danger.
 - Add Audible Signals To Visual Signals.
 - Prefer Gas Ranges For Audible Clues.
 - Hard Surfaces Aid Sound Detection.
 - Use 1065 42 Railings With 150 6 Curbs Around Dangerous Areas.
 - Avoid Open Stairs And Stair Nosings.
 - Avoid Projections, Tripping Hazards, And Low Hanging Obstructions.
 - Floor Openings 115 0.8 Exclude Cane Tips.
 - Right Angle Grid Patterns Are Easier To Comprehend Than Curves & Serpentine.

WHEELCHAIR DISABLED YOUTHS

Ages	High Forward Reach A	Head Height B	Eye Level C	Shoulder Pivot D	Forward Reach E	High Shelf Reach F	Low Shelf Reach G
9-12	1130	44.5	1185	45.8	1060	41.8	830 32.6
6-9	965	38.0	1140	44.8	1035	40.8	860 33.8
4-6	None	-	1065	42.7	985	38.8	830 32.7



female standing heights (including shoes):

75.0	1790	70.4 large = 97.5 percentile
69.8	1665	65.5 average = 50 percentile
64.6	1540	60.8 small = 2.5 percentile

Includes 95% U.S. adults

usual problem areas

boxed numbers are in mm

Dimensional notation system:
 1000 39.3
 100 3.9
 25.4 1.0
 Numbers appearing in boxes are measurements in millimeters. Numbers outside boxes are measurements in inches.

disabled. Please call
me if you have any
questions.

Bruce Barney
CIL Access
Specialist
841-4776

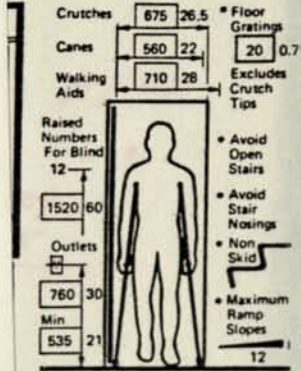
CTP

Computer Technologies Program
 2101 Milvia Street
 Berkeley, CA 94704
 (415) 849-2911, Voice or TDD

*Computer memory
 2617 San Pablo Ave
 Berkeley CA 94702*

*California Alliance for Technology
 Access 1307 Solano Ave
 Albany 94706*

*5 independent computer resource
 centers serving people w/
 disabilities*



HEARING
 Pictures, Use Telecopy,
 Increase Volume Of Audio Signals,
 Amplify Phones and Ringers.

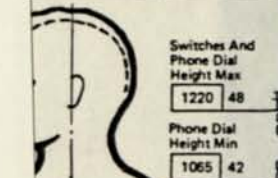
1065 42 Railings With 150.6
 Around Dangerous Areas,
 Open Stairs And Stair Nosings,
 Projections, Tripping Hazards,
 Low Hanging Obstructions,
 Openings 15.0 Exclude Cane Tips,
 Single Grid Patterns Are Easier To
 Bend Than Curves & Serpentine.

REACH

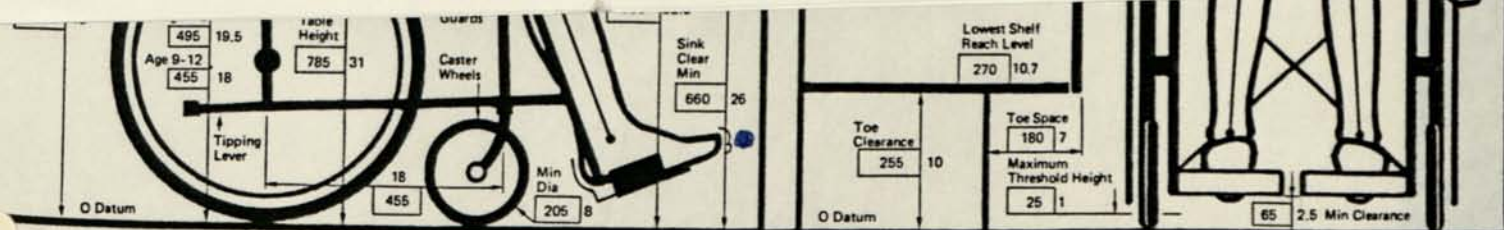
Forward Reach	E	High Shelf Reach	F	Low Shelf Reach	G
460	18.1	1135	44.6	370	14.5
390	15.3	955	37.6	510	20.0
345	13.6	None	-	620	24.5

Youths

Minimum	For 360° Turns
59.0	1450
55.5	57
48.5	



Computer Technologies Program



Age and female standing heights (including shoes):

1505	75.0	1790	70.4 large = 97.5 percentile	includes 95% U.S. adults
1775	69.8	1665	65.5 average = 50 percentile	
1640	64.6	1540	60.6 small = 2.5 percentile	

Dimensional notation system:
 1000 39.3
 100 3.9
 25.4 1.0
 Numbers appearing in boxes are measurements in millimeters. Numbers outside boxes are measurements in inches.

*usual problem areas
 boxed numbers are in mm*

Niels Diffrient, Alvin R. Tilley; Henry Dreyfuss Associates; New York, New York

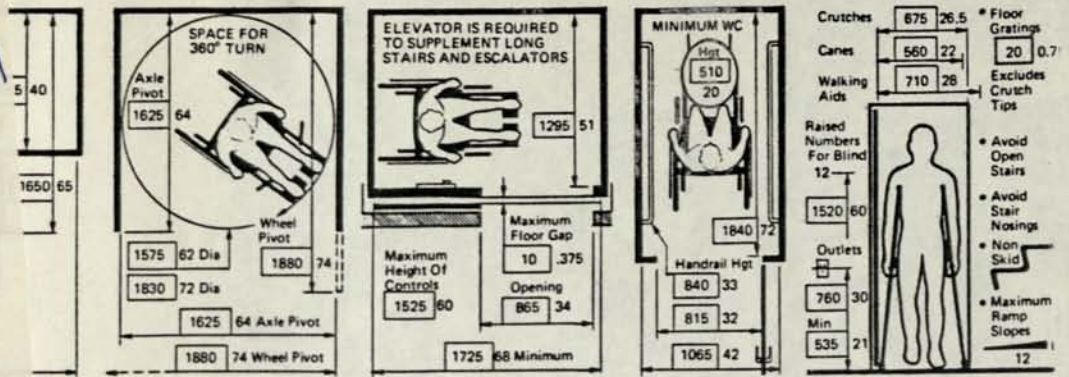
1

DESIGN ELEMENTS

Tom -
 Amy Johnson asked me to send this to you to help design terminals for the disabled. Please call me if you have any questions.

Bruce Barney
 CIL Access Specialist
 841-4776

abled



- DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING**
- Add Visual Signals and Displays To Audio Signals.
 - Emphasize Printed Matter, Symbols And Pictures. Use Telecopy.
 - Increase Volume Of Audio Signals, e.g. Amplify Phones and Ringers.
- BLIND**
- Use Brail.
 - Project Characters e.g. Room Numbers: 1/4 Thick And 1/2" 60 Above Floor.
 - Knurl Back Surfaces Of Handles And Knobs On Doors Opening To Danger.
 - Add Audible Signals To Visual Signals.
 - Prefer Gas Ranges For Audible Clues.
 - Hard Surfaces Aid Sound Detection.
 - Use 1065 42 Railings With 150 6 Curbs Around Dangerous Areas.
 - Avoid Open Stairs And Stair Nosings.
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 - Floor Openings 1/2" 0.6 Exclude Cane Tips.
 - Right Angle Grid Patterns Are Easier To Comprehend Than Curves & Serpentine.

WHEELCHAIR DISABLED YOUTHS

Ages	High Forward Reach A	Head Height B	Eye Level C	Shoulder Pivot D	Forward Reach E	High Shelf Reach F	Low Shelf Reach G
9-12	1130	44.5	1165	45.8	1060	41.8	830 32.6
6-9	965	38.0	1140	44.8	1035	40.8	860 33.8
4-6	None	-	1085	42.7	985	38.8	830 32.7
							345 13.6
						None	620 24.5

Turning Radius 915 36

Easy Working Distance 255 10

Mirror Height 1730-1850 68-72

Chair Arm To Toe Large Man 470 18.5

Door Kick Plates 405 16 High

Foot Plate

Opening Minimum 815 32

Men

1495	58.6
1420	56.0
1360	53.5

Women

1425	56.1
1360	53.6
1310	51.1

Youths

1280	50.3
1190	46.8
1235	48.6
1175	46.3
1065	42.8

Slump: Has Been Included Up To 40 1.5

Shoulder Pivot:

1030	40.5
975	38.3
930	36.7

Men

975	38.3
930	36.7
865	34.0

Women

975	38.3
930	36.7
865	34.0

Youths

565	22.3
540	21.3
515	20.2
470	18.5

Easy Forward Reach

Men

565	22.3
540	21.3
515	20.2

Women

540	21.3
515	20.2
470	18.5

Youths

540	21.3
515	20.2
470	18.5

Mirrors 1015 40

Reach To Toe Plane Is Possible By Some Extending Shoulder, Rotating Trunk And Bending Trunk

Easy Working Distance 255 10

Turning Radius 915 36

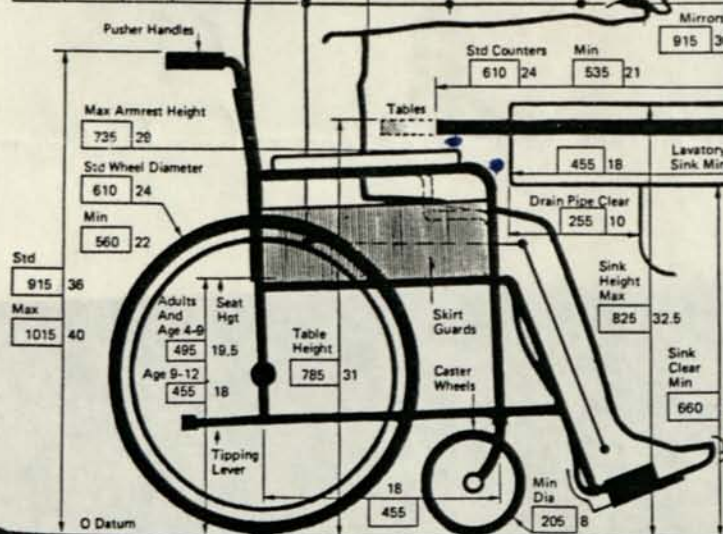
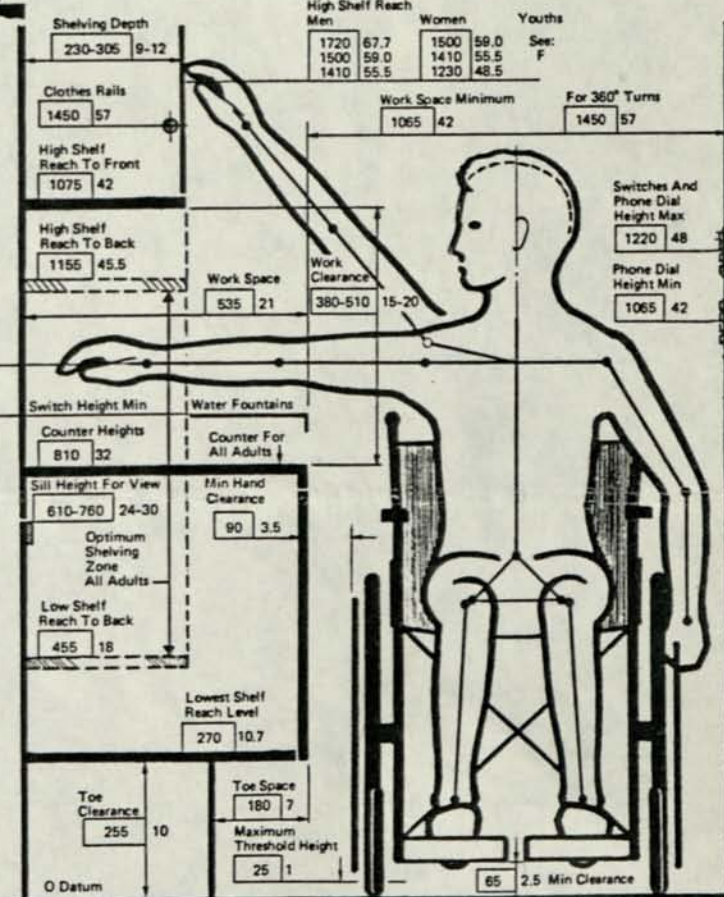
Chair Arm To Toe Large Man 470 18.5

Mirror Height 1730-1850 68-72

Door Kick Plates 405 16 High

Foot Plate

Opening Minimum 815 32



Male and female standing heights (including shoes):

1105	75.0	1790	70.4 large = 97.5 percentile
1775	69.8	1665	65.5 average = 50 percentile
1640	64.6	1540	60.6 small = 2.5 percentile

includes 95% U.S. adults

• usual problem areas

Dimensional notation system:
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 25.4 1.0
 Numbers appearing in boxes are measurements in millimeters. Numbers outside boxes are measurements in inches.

boxed numbers are in mm

California Alliance for Technology

Access 1307 Solano Drive
Albany 91706

5 independent computer resource
center serving people w/
disabilities

Computer Technologies Program
2101 Milvia Street
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 849-2911, Voice or TTY



TOM NEMCK
COMPUTER MEMORY
2617 SAN PABLO AVE
Berkeley Ca 94702

CTP

CTP

**Computer
Technologies
Program**

Internship

At the conclusion of their formal class instruction, graduates complete an internship with a Bay Area company where they perform programming tasks on the job. Interns are expected to adapt to new programming environments, analyzing assignments and implementing solutions within projected timelines. The internship provides managers a "no risk" opportunity to evaluate the performance and compatibility of prospective employees. Many employers have offered their interns permanent employment.



A Profile of the CTP Graduate

Three elements characterize the CTP graduate:

- a strong business orientation.
- a high degree of motivation.
- a commitment to excellence.

It is the program's hands-on, "real world" business approach which sets the CTP graduate apart in competing for entry-level programming positions. Since 1975, CTP graduates have demonstrated their success in a variety of complex computing environments throughout the Bay Area.

Those interested in finding out more about the program or participating on the Business Advisory Committee should contact:

Computer Technologies Program
2101 Milvia Street
Berkeley, CA 94704
(415) 849-2911, Voice or TTY



2/3/90

* DAVEED MANDELL
1815 DERRY ST.
BERKELEY, CA 94703
644 3180

• WORKS @ KPFA
• WANTS TO DO A
PIECE FOR
CALNET

- HARD EVELYN ON KALW
 - CALLED TO SEE WHAT WE ARE DOING TO MAKE CM ACCESSIBLE TO THE BLIND
- RECOMMENDED THAT I CALL:

* DR. JOHN STEVEN SMITH (GOES BY STEVEN)
WHO TEACHES ELECTRONICS @ UC BERK.
HAS A COMPANY, (OMNIMICRON) THAT MAKES A
TALKING SW PRODUCT. HIS WIFE, CYNTHIA LOWE
IS BLIND
540 6455

* DEBORAH MORLING (A BLIND COMPUTER CONSULTANT)
644 1855

The Computer Technologies Program (CTP), established in 1975, is an information technologies training organization which enables people with disabilities to gain competitive employment in the financial mainstream.



Two major groups contribute to CTP's success:

The State of California Department of Rehabilitation

- Refers candidates for training.
- Provides support services and adaptive equipment.
- Contributes the major portion of program funding.

The Business Advisory Committee

- Executives and data processing personnel from more than 60 Bay Area companies who volunteer their professional time and resources as:
- Curriculum consultants.
- Technical evaluators of students' work.
- Guest lecturers and auxiliary instructors.
- Mentors, internship sponsors, and employers.
- Recruiters of new business support.



A Corporate Look at CTP

"I plan to continue to hire graduates from the Computer Technologies Program. The technical and professional preparedness of these folks typically exceeds many an experienced programmer."

Sandy Sverdlott
Vice-President
Wells Fargo Bank

"CTP makes good sense! As a business person, I benefit from a qualified, highly-motivated resource pool. CTP graduates are able to produce in a business environment almost from day one."

Scott Clarke
Director, ISD
Syntex

"We usually require one year of experience for our entry level positions, but we will accept completion of CTP coursework as equivalent experience. We have found students to be highly motivated and well trained, and they have no problem adapting to our work environment."

Denise Miller
Manager, Financial Admin. Systems
Kaiser Permanente

"CTP grads are a great source of new hire candidates due to the high quality curriculum and strict screening process. The CTP grads I've reviewed compare very favorably with the best entry-level candidates I've interviewed."

Adrienne Rush
On-line Support Manager
Hewlett Packard

"Successful systems development and support requires teamwork and professionalism—I have found that CTP graduates have a high measure of both. My employees established their own American Sign Language class, taught by one of our deaf employees, in order to communicate more effectively with the hearing impaired. A side benefit from this is that they are all learning to communicate better."

Dan Cone, Manager
Corporate Systems Development
Signetics Corporation



Instructors

Many of our instructors are professionals currently working in the field of data processing. They bring practical experience and business acumen into the classroom. Many of the principal, on-site instructors also have disabilities and serve as excellent role models for the students.

CTP Curriculum

To meet the changing needs of today's Information Technologies market, our training:

- Promotes a strong business orientation in all phases of students' training.
- Simulates realistic business problems in students' programming assignments.
- Incorporates considerable computer lab time where students run and test their own designed applications on both personal computers and mainframes.
- Is regularly evaluated and enhanced by members of the Business Advisory Committee.

JOHN STEVEN SMITH

OMNICON

540 6455

2/23/90

SPOKE W/ CARLA

UCB PROF

MANUFACTURES A
SPEECH CARD:

FLIPPER

~~THE~~ BEST WAY TO FIND OUT WHAT WE ARE

UP AGAINST IS TO TEST OUT

A TRIM. W/ THE FLIPPER S/W

↓
SYNTHESIZER CARD

WILL COME & DO A TRIAL @

OM IN EARLY MARCH.

Help Put Disabled in Touch

By PETER H. LEWIS

Personal computers can offer independence, employment and information to millions of the estimated 37 million Americans with a physical or mental disability, helping them to lead richer, more fulfilling lives.

According to Government estimates, 15 percent of the population is disabled, and the total is growing by more than a half million people each year. Of those, more than three-fourths are adults. One family in three is dealing with some form of disability.

Computers can let some disabled people work without leaving home, communicate without being able to speak and read without being able to turn pages. And adaptive devices, like touch controls, make it easier to use the computers themselves.

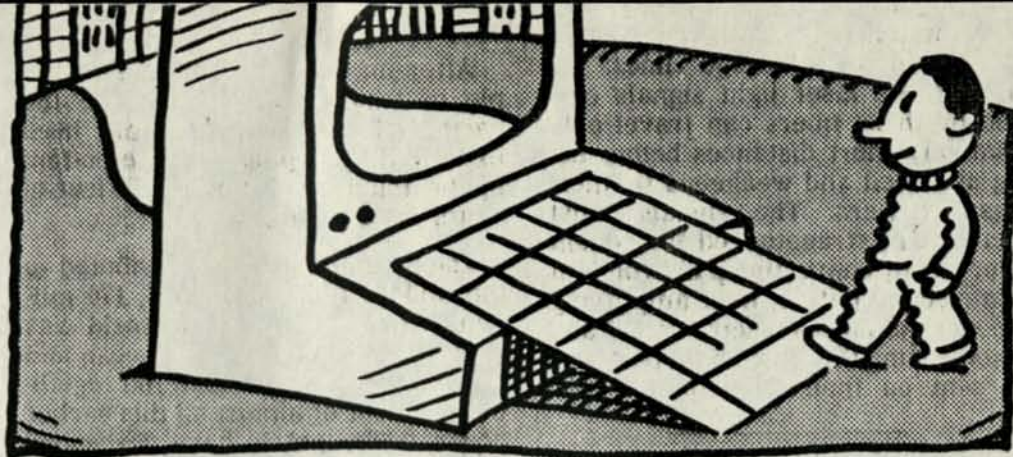
Many disabled people do not know about new technologies that can help them or where to get information about special equipment or how to pay for it.

There are many organizations devoted to helping the handicapped gain access to computer-related technology. These are just a few of them:

The I.B.M. National Support Center for Persons With Disabilities is an information clearing house and advocacy center. The group keeps information on nearly 800 computer-related devices from hundreds of companies, not just International Business Machines Inc. It can refer callers to more than 900 other organizations that serve the handicapped. A discount program, supported by the national Easter Seals and United Cerebral Palsy programs, lets handicapped people buy I.B.M. PS/2 equipment at 33 percent to 50 percent off retail prices.

The I.B.M. National Support Center, based in Atlanta, has a touring program to raise the awareness of employers to issues related to hiring disabled workers. The center's toll-free telephone number is (800) 426-2133; the address is Box 2150, Atlanta, Ga. 30055.

Closing the Gap, Post Office Box 68,



Stuart Goldenberg

An updated program designs blanks and boxes with enough room for the user.

Henderson, Minn., 56044, telephone (612) 248-3294, publishes a tabloid newspaper every other month dealing with computer devices for special needs. A one-year subscription is \$26. One issue each year is a resource directory listing hundreds of hardware and software companies and organizations devoted to serving the handicapped.

Apple Computer Inc.'s Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation maintains what may be the most extensive data base of information describing hardware, software, organizations and publications for disabled people. Every authorized Apple dealer can gain access to it electronically on behalf of customers. Apple also coordinates a nationwide network of neighborhood centers where disabled people and their families can share technical and nontechnical concerns. For more information call (408) 974-7910.

Specialnet, a service of G.T.E. Education Services, is the nation's largest telecommunications network devoted specifically to the needs of teachers and administrators in special education and rehabilitation. There is a \$200 a year subscription fee plus hourly connection charges that range from \$13 an hour during business hours to \$4 an hour overnight. Among its many features is Kids Network, which allows special education classrooms across the country to communicate. Call (800) 634-5644 for more information.

The I.B.M. Special Needs Exchange, an electronic service for people who need information on how to find and use adaptive or special-purpose peripherals, is carried on the CompuServe information network. For more information call CompuServe at (800) 848-8199.

The A.T.&T. National Special Needs Center helps people get information on special telephones, ringers, handsets, signaling devices, TDD machines for the deaf, and other personal computer communications devices. Phone (800) 233-1222.

One of the leading centers for the development and evaluation of computers and adaptive devices for the handicapped is the Trace Center at the University of Wisconsin, Waisman Center, 1500 Highland Avenue, Madison, Wis. 53705, telephone (608) 262-6966.

While computers and adaptive devices can remove many of the barriers that disabled people face, perhaps the biggest barrier is money. Feature for feature, computers adapted to serve the handicapped cost more than mainstream computers. Many handicapped people are doubly frustrated because they know the technology to help them exists, but it is just beyond their reach financially.

Steven B. Mendelson, an attorney in New York, has written a comprehensive guide, "Financing Adaptive Technology: a Guide to Sources and Strategies for Blind and Visually Impaired Users." The \$23 guide is published by Smiling Interface, Post Office Box 2792, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10008-2792, telephone (212) 222-0312. It is available in large print or Braille, on audio cassettes, or on Apple II and I.B.M. diskettes.

Although the guide focuses on the services available for visually disabled people, most of the contents are applicable to other disability groups as well.

Random Output

The Monthly Newsletter of East Bay FOG

Volume 6, No.12

December 1990



NEXT MEETING

DECEMBER 12

HOLIDAY PARTY!

REFRESHMENTS

SWAP & SHOP

GEOWORKS DEMO

THE NEXT MEETING

FEAST, SHOP, SWAP, DEMO!

Good food, good bargains, good deals, and a GeoWorks demonstration. EBFOG's party is a great way

to start the holiday season! Bring friends; cables, boards, computers, printers, books and the like to sell or swap; cash or checks to carry.

Feasting, shopping and swapping begin at 6:00 p.m.

At 7:30 p.m. Julian Yang will demonstrate GeoWorks, the exciting new software that includes the Geos operating system, word processor, drawing program, telecommunications program, file manager, personal calendar and rolodex address book in a graphical environment AND able to run on any IBM compatible from PCs and XTs to the latest 386 and 486 workstations.

DO COME & SHARE THE FUN!

BEAT THE RUSH: PRE-PARTY SALE

MIDI! Osborne Exec with MIDI interface, software, monitor, WordStar4, etc. \$350.

XT-Clone with hard disk, Music-Quest MIDI card, mouse, software. \$750.

Yamaha DX-7 with E! enhancement, cover, books, etc. \$975.

Yamaha TX81Z synth module. 4 voice FM. \$225.

Sharp PC-5000 DOS Laptop, 128K.

no disk. \$100.

Morrow MD-3 computer: 2@ 380K floppies, printer, monitor, Wordstar4, dBaseII, etc. \$175.

Victor 9000 computer. DOS-1.0, CPM-86. \$75.

For any or all of the above, call Clark at 415-943-1273 eves.

Osborne 1. \$75.00

Call Charles at 415-682-3804.

THE LAST PROGRAM

Shortly before the Club's November meeting, promised speaker Julian Yang from GeoWorks Ensemble had to cancel his presentation to go to COMDEX. Ever resourceful EBFOG President Fred Curry found an alternative; he demonstrated some very interesting programs for people with disabilities, a special interest of his.

Fred demonstrated programs designed for people who have difficulty with or cannot use a keyboard. **Freedom Writer** divides the screen into columns and rows, and allows users to use it as the keyboard to write text and computer programs. It can be operated with a mouse, trackball or similar mouse-like device; light pen; speech input; a single key from the keyboard or a

single switch connected to the game port; cursor keys from the keyboard; or a joystick.

Help U Type is designed for people who use one or two fingers, a headstick, mouthstick, or keyguard to type on a standard keyboard. Key features include "word prediction", user defined dictionaries and macros, automatic punctuation and word extensions to dramatically reduce the number of strokes required to enter words and phrases. A few of the programs it is compatible with include WordPerfect, Wordstar, Lotus 1-2-3, Procomm, and dBASE.

Keyboard Buster works in the background and enables people to use most popular standard programs including WordPerfect, Wordstar, Lotus 1-2-3, Procomm, and dBASE without typing on the regular keyboard.

For more information call World Communications 415-656-0911.

ELFTREE: A Super Elf At Work

Bob Lay's rave review of ELFTREE in the September issue of *QBITS* caught my attention. In part, Bob wrote, "ELFTREE may be the finest ShareWare offering of its type I've seen in seven years using and reviewing software. . . . a beginner will be comfortable with it, and an experienced hand won't outgrow it."

The following is an abridgement of what Alan Avery, author of ELFTREE, says about it.

ELFTREE is designed to simplify your goal of getting the most out of

your computer. The heart of the program is an **integrated file and directory manager**. With it, you can install software in record time, move files from one spot to another (**even across a network**) with ease, and locate files fast on even the largest hard disk, regardless of whether you use DOS 2.X, 3.X or 4.X.

Of course, you can copy, move, protect, edit, print, rename, locate and hide files quickly and easily. You can also rename, protect, hide, locate, copy, move, make and remove directories just as easily. You can sort the file display 14 ways, and you can rearrange them still further for such necessities as printing a series of files so that they'll be properly collated. You have 8 ways of tagging a group of files for use. ELFTREE will remember your last 15 commands, and give you a convenient way to retrieve them.

You can **attach short notes to files in any directory** by adding a 52 character line to filenames. You **customize ELFTREE** from within; there's no separate configuration program. You can tell ELFTREE to **run a program** for you by simply pointing to it and pressing [ENTER]. ELFTREE can be trained to recognize up to 40 extensions per directory, so that your applications are automatically launched with the data file that corresponds to them.

ELFTREE can handle from 24 to 4000 directories per disk, 50 to 2978 files per directory, and 26 disks. Plus, since you can work with two directories easily, you can easily access almost 6000 files. You can work with files from multiple directories or disks as easily as if they were in one using ELFTREE's Find feature!

It comes with an **editor** that can handle as many files as will fit into RAM. Plus, each file can be up to 65,500 bytes, and each line can be up to 1000 bytes. Even if you have your own editor that handles multiple files, you're in for a treat, because ELFTREE will let you edit multiple files by just tagging them and selecting a menu option. The editor has support for EGA/VGA, 11 storable keyboard macros for complex editing, a speedy search-and-replace, can do many block commands (cut, paste, copy, save, print, convert to upper, lower, proper case), and it's small!

When **viewing** a file, you can adjust the amount by which tabs are expanded (or turn it off completely), and the manner in which text is displayed. For example, Assembler listings usually need a setting of 8, but Pascal programs may use a setting of 3. You can change the display to hex (ASCII above, HEX below), and you can suppress CR/LF, printable characters, or the high bit on characters. ELFTREE can also scroll up or down for you automatically, and at differing speeds, and it lets you perform selected block operations while viewing. ELFTREE also has support for up to 40 viewers per directory, so you can use your favorite viewers. When you register for the complete ELFTREE product, you'll get a viewer for dBASE DBF files.

ELFTREE is in the Club library. All these features and more are only \$50 (\$35 without the editor and viewer(s)). Try a copy from the Club library. If you like it, make it legitimate by contacting Alan Avery at Elvish Consulting, 1408 Noble Avenue, Springfield, Illinois 62704 (217)-698-8600 (8 a.m. to 9 p.m. CDT only, please).