COUNCIL OKS BANK, NATIONAL SEARCH FOR POLICE CHIEF

On January 8, 1974, the Berkeley City Council approved the appointment of Henry Ramsey as Acting City Manager. John Taylor, who had been selected by the Council last June as Acting City Manager, had been involved in the appointment process and was present at the meeting.

Up until the very end of the voting on the new city manager, the meeting was held to approve the appointment of Henry Ramsey as Acting City Manager. John Taylor was present, and he voted for the appointment.

Mayor Warren Widener and Councilman Henry Ramsey found that Taylor was going to be appointed in spite of their opposition. Their anger was noticeable as the plans to have a trusted civic ally elevated to the City Manager's chair fell apart. Warren joined Simmons in voting against Taylor, indicating that the vote was anti-Taylor as well as pro Ernie Howard. Ramsey angrily stated that he wishes to be recorded as 4:00 PM at Franklin School, 1150 Virginia St. The theme of the fair will be "How to Survive in Berkeley," and displays will focus on proposed neighborhood improvements, home security and local resources.

There will be tables on city-wide issues as well as an exhibition of adult crafts and children's art and writings. Speakers from NOBBS and the City Council will provide a perspective on community and local resources.

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Sign by Feb. 18 to limit spending, assure fair representation

Subversion of the democratic process by "special interests" is a major problem in our society. It manifests itself from the Nixon campaign "shakedown" of major industries to the sizable and unprecedented statewide corporate contributions to the Berkeley 4 city campaign last April.

An initiative petition is being circulated calling for limits on campaign spending at the municipal level. It is similar to an initiative being circulated statewide by People's Lobby and Common Cause which would limit campaign spending for state offices. One way to end government by the rich is to set realistic limits on campaign spending. The $72,000 spent by Berkeley 4 candidates in the last city election was over 4 times the amount spent by the strongest opposing slate, and much of it was "soft money." People who worked on this issue are: Doug Brown, Renato Camarda, Zippy Collins, Margaret Copeland, Jon Dixon, Ruth Dunham, Ann Esposito, Bonnye Famberg, Mike Fullerton, Marjorie Gartin, Grace Gildersleeve, Mona Gomberg, Bill Goheen, Margaret Haardt, Rose Halderman, Ruth Veres.

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To Grassroots:

Berkeley Co-op, more than a grocery store, is a people-owned community enterprise with many subsidiary social services. Low income people and community leaders, including city councilpersons, school directors, and our congressmen are concerned members of the Co-op. Such social responsibility should and could be a great success.

Co-op now presents an annual balance sheet claiming previous financial success. It is still haunted by the specter of past financial failures persistently unexplained to its owner-members. Co-op several years ago incurred severe financial loss by an ill-considered purchase of SF's Grocery and a financial set-back from a highly unsuccessful attempt to establish a facility in San Francisco at Hunter's Point. Co-op flouted the wishes of its University Avenue patrons by installing a luxury ski shop the people didn't want by moving out a hardware-varietv store that the people did want and need.

Now Co-op intends to reverse its present solvency by a too-hastily considered creation of another possibly unsuccessful operation in West Oakland - the Atron Project, another store installed with borrowed capital. Co-op sweeps under the rug its past failures with Sid's and at Hunter's Point. Is Co-op affected with what psychiatrists call "the Will to Fail?"

The many members and supporters of Co-op need and deserve a definite plan and easily read statement to justify the expansionist desires of some segments of management and Board of Directors. Such a statement might well include a review of Co-op's present position as a housing landlord and future plans regarding its tenants.

Charles M. Dorr
To the Grassroots Collective

What's this business of coalition people voting to hire a new City Manager? And giving him a raise? The Coalition Platform for the past two elections has been opposed to the city manager form of government. Numerous community groups are developing plans for a more democratic form of government. The Coalition appointments on the Charter Review Committee have expressed themselves against this form of government. Are Hancock and Kelley ready to work for the abolition of this structure, having just made a new appointment? We sure hope so.

Barbara Cappa
To the Collective

Get grassroots inside city hall

As a Berkeley community newspaper, Grassroots tries to cover all local news in a way that is not provided by the other papers in the area. One service that Grassroots wishes to provide to its readers is a clear account of what is happening inside city hall. This means learning about the City Council, committees, and departments involved in making decisions and implementing policies.

We have, up till now, been able to obtain some of this information, but we are interested in finding people who have some knowledge about the City government, or some time to venture into finding out what is going on. How are government officials and employees making decisions? How can the community get involved in effecting changes? Where is the power within the city? What kinds of special interests exist?

At a recent meeting, the current staff took on any new work and, we are asking for interested people to give time and energy to help us research city government. We want to expose the city system to the Berkeley community, and to itself.

Many have noticed the improved coverage of educational issues lately. As a result of an editorial requesting help run a few months ago, the Berkeley community groups are developing plans to get grassroots inside city hall.

Katy Raddatz
a column of opinion
by loni hancock

WHO IS JOHN TAYLOR?

On January 8 the Berkeley City Council appointed John Taylor to be City Manager. It was the first time in Berkeley's history that a black man and a woman had been appointed to the position in one year. Taylor will begin his new job on January 8, 1974, after two years of political turmoil and confusion. KPFA is presenting a special series of ten-minute reports on the effects of the energy crisis in various parts of the country, and at some of the long-term effects of the energy crisis. The series will look at the energy crisis as a trip; at its effect on different parts of the country, and at some of the long-term consequences of the energy crisis. The series will be broadcast on Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m.

The announcement of John Taylor's appointment as City Manager was greeted with mixed feelings by many of the Berkeley left community. The reaction ranged from the view that the appointment was a victory for the left (see Loni Hancock's article in this issue) to cries of sell-out by people disappointed by the choice. Some criticism was directed not so much at Taylor but at the process by which the choice was made.

DEVELOPER'S MAN?

Taylor will leave his current City Manager position in Kansas City, Missouri, to accept the job before next month. He was also City Manager in Fresno from 1965-68. His supporters have pointed to his advocacy of revenue sharing funds for housing code enforcement in Kansas City, city-sponsored second mortgage guarantors for repair or purchase of houses in urban renewal areas and the construction of the country's first mid-town shopping mall in Fresno. On the other hand, Taylor is said by some to be a "developer's man." His adversaries cite his support of construction of the countertown freeway, which cuts across Kansas City's Black community. There was also criticism of Taylor's handling of community participation in Kansas City's Public Housing and Urban Renewal programs and his backing of a city issue that issues downtown renewal which was in opposition to community interests.

COMMUNITY CONTACT

Taylor will begin his new job in early February. I hope that community and neighborhood groups of all kinds will establish contacts with John Taylor to brief him on the facts of life in Berkeley as they see them and discuss with him projects and programs they think are important.

In February, too, the Charter Review Committee will be presenting the Council with a set of proposed charter amendments that will give the City the power to regulate or limit important powers from the City Manager to the City Council. If placed on the ballot passed by charter amendment, it would allow the Council, rather than the City Manager, to appoint the Chief of Police and the City Manager would become an administrator with fewer powers.

In this issue of the Berkeley Journal, City Manager Taylor is asked if he would be interested in the city manager form of government towards a strong council form. All the candidates for the City Manager position in the January 8 election were aware of the charter amendments under consideration. If the charter changes pass, the City will need a competent Administrator, and until the changes are implemented we will continue to operate under the manager form of government.

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The Ecumenical Peace Institute presents

Joseph Liebling conducting members of the Oakland Symphony Chamber Chorus in a benefit performance of BACH: DE PRE'S: STRAUSS: DEBUSSY: MADRIGALS

Friday, Feb 1, 8:30pm

Trinity Methodist Church, Dana & Durant

Tickets $2.00 at the door or from Box 9334, BERKELEY
GRASSROOTS EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT

On the one hand, accountability is like a red flag: it is a potent weapon that shouldn't be used indiscriminately. Teachers should be held accountable for their performance, but only in a way that is fair and just. The mix gives children some real idea of what it means to be a mother and apple pie - why Americans are directly engaged in education as a full-time activity, either as parents or as teachers. The problem is that teachers are often held accountable for reasons that are not related to their performance or their students' success. Accountability in its pure form is one of those panaceas: if only teachers were held accountable for what their students achieved, then all would be right with the world. If the student doesn't achieve, then the teacher is bad. If the student achieves, then the teacher is good.

In DEFENCE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

We're tired of education being regarded by the potentially active as an inferior or women's issue. The knowledge industry is the biggest industry in the country. More than 25% of Americans are directly engaged in education as a full-time activity, either as students, teachers, principals, custodians, professors or others. The problem is that accountability is rarely talked about in a rational manner. Faced with the fact that our schools are not succeeding with many children, particularly those of poor and/or minority background, and faced with the fact that there appears to be no solution to the problem in sight, many people look for easy answers. Accountability is the purest form of panacea. For panaceas.

SEGREGATION BY RATE OF LEARNING

The educational system of the United States is a training ground for many people now politically active in many areas. Desegregation of the old public schools initiated shifts of power that can never be turned back. Even if integration happens, it reduces breadth of language, magnifies inessential differences, and blunts his sensitivity to essential differences.

Policy wonks and other intellectuals which in times of repression could lead to being wiped out physically. Big business has invested heavily in the knowledge industry.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

A broad cross-section of people come together over their children in public schools. Schools can be a place of political education. The continuing struggle over racism and segregation in Berkeley schools has been one of the greatest political education processes in the city. It was a training ground for many people now politically active in many areas. Desegregation of the old public schools initiated shifts of power that can never be turned back. Even if integration happens, it reduces breadth of language, magnifies inessential differences, and blunts his sensitivity to essential differences.

We should realize that education can be used as a political tool to further stratify classes and groups which are socially separate from one another. Our community has failed to really get to the bottom of minority and working-class students to the point where they limit their aspirations. The worst thing about segregation is that it inhibits growth. As Man is restricted in his contacts, so is he in his intelligence. Segregation reduces breadth of language, magnifies inessential differences, and blunts his sensitivity to essential differences.

Elitism more seductively can be concealed by raising the phantom of loss of quality in education, or in forms such as alternative schools. One of the traps in alternative schools is that they address educational problems that need to be answered, but sometimes do it from an elitist or culturally separatist framework. (People's choice of alternative is based on their backgrounds.) Many alternative approaches are valid, many experiments are sound. The problem is to provide options to regular school offerings without being exclusive.

SEGREGATION BY RATE OF LEARNING

The plot of Education is the agitation of Education money to school districts for their "Mentally Gifted Minors" is tempting bait. We think that education based on segregation by rate of learning can be as inhibiting to growth-as any other segregation. It denies reality.

The development of the human mind is vital. No one yet knows the limits of this potential. Elite students have classroom-sized classes and groups which are socially separate from one another. Our community has failed to really get to the bottom of minority and working-class students to the point where they limit their aspirations. The worst thing about segregation is that it inhibits growth. As Man is restricted in his contacts, so is he in his intelligence. Segregation reduces breadth of language, magnifies inessential differences, and blunts his sensitivity to essential differences.

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UNIDEALIZED PICTURE

All our children in school together help to preserve the democratic political process. They replicate the larger community. The mix gives children some real idea of the sphere in which they will operate as adults. It is an idealized picture of their world.

It is important for the community to press for good education for a number of reasons. One of them is that education allows access to the technological society. Closing options at any point in primary or secondary school can be fatal to any individual's ability to survive. The teacher should not be held accountable for that which they do not control. Accountability will have some meaning.

SCHOOLS AND SOCIETY

War, fake energy crises and taxes are all part of the economic system threatening all human beings in this country. This doesn't imply that we should let the institutions of the schools adapt to it. We should resist the temptation to look at things in that way. The schools are interdependent. The schools reflect society and schoolchildren, in part, become society. Schools should be a breeding ground for coalition.

The Board of Education in Berkeley has been struggling with questions of community control. Be involved in your child's school and attend School Board meetings - held first and third Tuesdays. There are workshops in between, a teacher needs to educate the child.

A teacher who has problems must be helped to overcome those weaknesses; one who can't improve shouldn't be teaching. But if a teacher must be fired, it must be as a result of an evaluation board considers staff patterns. Student ratios

"The 7th and 8th grades are in my opinion the most difficult time (for children). That's the time when kids should be in smaller classes," observed Judy Rudenhouser, the president of the Berkeley Federation of Teachers. Speaking at the school board meeting of January 15, she referred to the proposed loss of staff at Willard and King junior high schools. She warned that this would aggravate the situation at these two schools. The classes at those schools are enormous. Some are over 32 and some are even over 40," she said. Although she spoke at the end of the meeting, her subject staffing pattern is perhaps the single most important continued on p. 8.

UICanada's DANGER

Any talk about accountability is just that, rhetoric. The effort to hold teachers accountable for that which they do not control cannot solve the problems of public education. In time, it will go the way of all other simplistic panaceas. For now, this misguided energy must be redirected in a positive and supportive way so that teachers can be helped to bring about the necessary changes in education. Then, in a new context, accountability will have some meaning.

Judy Rodenhouser  BFT President
"Callouses on the hands will make a change in the mind," said a Peking University teacher. He was explaining "proletarian education" to some U.S. teachers and community leaders. We heard several other Chinese educators demonstrate similar gift for making classroom descriptions change in their educational system. Here are some other provocative statements we heard.

"We no longer consider the students as enemies and launch surprise attacks! We develop a system of mutual aid where the students learn from each other and the teacher from the students.

"We no longer 'force feed the duck' or 'crowd knowledge' too soon forgotten; but use a method of elucidation and of analyzing problems.

"We no longer plant our crops on the blackboard but send our students and faculties into the countryside.

"We listen to veteran workers for curriculum.

Perhaps the most instructive comment was made by the director of a primary school in the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. She said, "We teach all of our children both Han (Chinese) and Mongolian so that they will love each other."

TEACHERS' DELEGATION
In July, 1973 a 19-member delegation of friendship and educational exchange sponsored by the California Federation of Teachers traveled to the People's Republic of China. These schools ranged from "Fifty Six Day Nurseries" to Universities and factory schools in nine cities and the countryside.

The team included Torben Deirup (tired teacher) who has 25 years experience as a metal-shop teacher. He has an M.B.A. in community politics in Berkeley, mostly centered around the schools.

We found the students sitting at desks placed in rows in the formal school setting. But we found the revolution in education in China today more profound than the configuration of students in the classroom. Torben and I readily agree that "callouses on the hands will make changes in the mind." The whole "learning by doing" thing is not new. However, China's attempts to achieve this impressed us deeply.

"The whole process has nothing to do with material and competitive interests on which the West still relies, but it is yet not complete; but we are convinced that it leads to fundamental changes in the mind."

This examination was not without pain, unlike the West's system of examinations. The basic guideline toward this goal, from a government directive, reads in part, "to persist in remoulding the original teaching staff while using them, and to form a three-in-one contingent of teachers."

The three parts are: (1) Workers-peasants-soldiers; (2) revolutionary technicians; and (3) the original teaching staff.

The workers-peasants-soldiers, we were told are the most vigorous force; they dare to blaze new trails, bringing with them the experience of social production. Students say their lectures are easy to understand and can be put to use right away. The revolutionary technicians bring special expertise.

Of the "original teaching" staff the Chinese say: "We must take their revolutionary enthusiasm into full account, noting that, while the old system must be destroyed, their accumulated experience and some of their professional knowledge of the natural sciences has a vital role to play and that they want to be helped to take part."

Everywhere we went we were told that the Cultural Revolution's most instructive comment was the struggle for production; and (3) the struggle for scientific research.

VETERAN WORKERS
The inclusion of factors in schools speaks to all of these three movements.

In most of the schools we visited we were told how the class struggle manifests itself in the necessity to compile new teaching material. The addition to the staff of a "veteran worker" is supplemented by inviting retired workers with "rich experience" to participate. And the revolutionary committee, which is the administrative body of the school is composed mainly of workers.

The problems involved in working out a school factory are clearly a manifestation of the struggle for production." At the Yang Tze River Road School in Nanking, the assembly of ballpoint pens was not introduced until the fourth grade, but the concept of labor began in kindergarten with the building of an elaborate and large block model of the famous Nanking bridge. The manufacture of an attractive chess set ready for distribution to stores involved second-through-sixth grade students at the Hsin Hua Primary School in Peking. The shop teacher, a former machinist from the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, designed and built all of the machinery himself. He had designed the machines so that the collective effort of several children is required to operate them. He had provided safety devices and made the operations simple enough for young children.

At the Nankai Middle School in Tianjin we found students of both sexes making sparker nuts in large quantity for use in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. The school shop was a standard production shop equipped with some 5 lathes, 3 drill presses, 2appers and a milling machine. Most of this was used equipment from industrial shops but it was well kept up. One drill press was made by the students and faculty."

RESEARCH
In the area of scientific research and experiment, we found considerable enthusiasm for the impetus given scientific research and experiment by the inclusion of workers and peasants on faculties and by faculty members working in factories and communes. If a theoretical problem arises in a factory, or if a practical problem arises in an university a team is readily available to work on it, and, they say, solutions are quicker and experiments easier to conduct because the three-in-one team provides a wider spread of understanding and experience and combines theory with practice. What we saw at the University of Inner Mongolia reinforced their claim that this practice ends the isolation of scientific research. Here the biology and chemistry students were working on a project useful for healing after surgery. This work was carried on jointly with a local pharmaceutical house.

Chinese educators are implementing two other unusual measures, reducing the period of schooling, and changing the entrance requirements for higher education.

We visited primary and secondary schools in transition from six to five years at each level. If this change proves successful it will take 10 instead of 12 years.
In a previous article I presented some background information on the BUSD financial situation. I noted that current trends toward fewer outside grants, higher salary and other expenses, and higher taxes are likely to continue. Many people feel—gosh, have reason—that the district is on the verge of bankruptcy but are confused about what, if anything, can be done about the situation.

**POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS**

Four types of solutions are sometimes discussed: (1) seeking more external funding, (2) spending less for non-salary expenses, (3) reducing the number of non-teaching personnel; (4) reducing the number of teachers. The first two of these are of limited use and will be helpful only as stop-gap measures if at all.

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**CHINESE SCHOOLS—**

Continued from page 6

years to complete senior middle school. At the Peking University we were told that the only unshortened courses were physics and Arabic. When we expressed our concern for the quality of the total education in a highly technical society, we were assured that much of what had been in 1965 was still in the school's curriculum was not only open to new ways of studying and the students- time but included misinformation and bourgeois or feudal ideology which had to be removed in any case.

Entrance to junior middle school used to be by examination only. Now it is open to all on completion of primary school. Although enrollment in middle school is not mandatory, it is encouraged and stressed. The new enrollment policy requires completion of two years of work in a factory or the countryside after graduation from junior middle school and before application for higher education. One of the objectives of this shortened schooling is to ensure that the creativity and enthusiasm of the later teen years will be released better the activity it is not to loseAnother important reason is that China's educators believe that when China becomes a developed country, the creative spirit will not waste away in an ivory tower. After a serious work experience and on the recommendation of their co-workers, they will learn better and be better prepared to build the country for socialism.

We were assured that this was all experimental and subject to evaluation and change. In any case students and faculty we met everywhere were full of enthusiasm, vitality and purpose.

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### Last minute review?

Jan. 15, 1974

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**BERKELEY SCHOOLS FACE BANKRUPTCY**

For the most part, the availability of federal and state funds has been decreasing. Federal and state funding has been eliminated entirely in the near future, and foundation money has become harder to get. Those grants which can be obtained are a very undesirable source of funds and often only put off the problem of what to do with staff after the money runs out. Additionally, the process of district granting is time-consuming and often only put off the problem of district and can distract people from real problems and important education issues.

**NON-SALARY**

Non-salary items make up only 15% of the budget—of which about half goes for the employee benefits and most of the rest for various kinds of supplies and equipment. While merger savings could be realized in this area, the wisdom of such cutbacks would be questionable. Necessary instructional materials are already in short supply and complaints from students and teachers are common. Adequate funds for building maintenance have also been lacking. More money is needed in these areas, not less. Small amounts could also be saved by cutbacks in employee benefits. Such steps, however, only avoid the real problem. In the past, the BUSD has sought to improve its financial situation in precisely these ways—seeking more grants and cutting non-salary costs. Meanwhile, the underlying problem has gotten worse.

**THE PROBLEM**

The critical factor is that BUSD has too many personnel. The district is not necessarily overstaffed from an educational point of view, but clearly it currently employs more people than it can afford to pay. Further, no one seems to know just what many of these people are being paid to do. A year ago 2/6973) BUSD had 689 classified employees, people without teaching credentials. 27% of all salary expenses are for the pay of staff including teacher aides, clerical and maintenance personnel, and other non-certificated staff. Little interest has been shown in the possibility of repercussions of reducing staff in these areas. I do not mean to say that cutbacks should necessarily be made here. The district is probably understaffed in some areas such as maintenance. In other areas there is considerable ambiguity about what money is being spent for. Of the $2.8 million spent last year for "classified salaries of instruction," for instance, only $748,000 was for instructional aides. The rest is not specified, though it probably includes the salaries of school clerical staff, among other things. Whether staff reduction in areas such as these is a good idea or a bad one is hard to tell if we don't know who's being paid to do what.

**CERTIFICATED STAFF**

Most discussion has focused on certificated staff, and with good reason. Certificated salaries make up the bulk of BUSD expenses, and salary costs rise every year, even if the number of staff remains stable. It is difficult to see how the district can remain fiscally solvent without reducing its certificated staff. Deciding how to do this, however, is bound to generate controversy. Few people are willing to consider reducing the number of classroom teachers. BUSD employs an unusually large number of administrative and support personnel, as well as a significant number of teachers without permanent assignments. It is extremely difficult to get any useful answers about what many of these personnel are doing, leading many people to conclude that what they are doing is of dubious value. This may or may not be true, but how are we to decide? It may not be true that "educational soundness" dictates that all certificated employees spend 100% of their time in the classroom, but there are many important activities such as in-service training, curriculum development, and others which are important to the survival of the classroom much of the time. Perhaps the number of people engaged in these activities should actually be increased (although in some cases, such as administration, this is certainly hard to imagine) and classroom teachers cut instead. There are many possibilities, but few people possess the information necessary to make concrete proposals. Certificated staff can be reduced in two ways: by attrition, by laying off...
subject to come before the board in its last two meetings. The Board president, Mary Jane Johnson, reminded the public that the workshop scheduled for Jan. 22 will deal with this whole issue.

Part of the staffing pattern issue is a proposal to reduce the 7 period day to a 6 period day at the two junior high schools. This device is proposed as a method of reducing staff without reducing education. It has not been met with enthusiasm by the community.

Another device to deal with the staffing pattern is called "pupil/teacher ratios." It was discussed at length at the Jan. 3 meeting. Parents claimed that this device was used to indicate that classes are smaller than they really are. Director Louise Stoll raised this matter again on Jan. 15. She said to Dr. Foster, "The calculation of the pupil/teacher ratio has been called into question, and I wonder if you have discovered your error." This elusive "ratio" is more complicated to calculate at the junior high level where the teachers teach 5 out of 7 periods per day and the students attend 7 periods. Dr. Foster figures on 5/7 or a teacher period/student period ratio. They arrive at this allocation of 24 students per teacher by rotating non-classroom personnel into staff roles, and possibly some training, that our athletic facilities are so bad that now doing is a prerequisite to developing viable alternative plans.

Another disturbing practice was called it the "dubious F" policy. "There is no recourse for parents," she claimed. She referred to the practice of giving an "F" grade for accumulated tardiness. "I understand, Dr. Foster," she said, "that you have a great mind for comparing, but I can't understand how you arrive at 18 days based on the semester in a biology class . . . if this teacher made the decision because my son stood 5'11," 210 pounds and is black, but he was very good in this subject . . . She could arbitrarily give him a dubious F based on the fact that he was tardy." Mr. Director Stoll had asked earlier in the evening for the administration to report at a later meeting on the status of the automatic "F." Other items of interest:

• A warning of a possible crisis developing among school bus drivers came from Henry Clark of the Public Workers' Union, Local 1. He charged the Board with lack of good faith in failing to implement a part of the negotiated settlement relating to reclassifications which affects the upgrading of bus drivers.

• Foster reported that implementation of parent involvement in teacher evaluation has begun with the first meeting of a committee to develop methods. There will be a report to the Board February. (Watch this — we may have to nug.)

• A proposal for a ramp at the Community Theater to permit disabled persons to have access to this facility, was made by Stoll.

• School officials return to its pre-daylight savings time schedule some time in February when the sun rises earlier. (Where daylights are we saving?)

• Director Marc Monheimer reported that our athletic facilities are so bad that the Alameda County Athletic League will choose not to compete with Berkeley, if something isn't done. He asked for a report before March and reminded that "this represents a major portion of our physical education program."

• Roderick Chambers, a Black father, charged the Board with gross inconsistency; he referred to the gap between the Board's "golden objective" of developing communication skills of Black and Chicano youngsters and its separate and special programs for these same groups. He said this prevented appropriate information has not been available in the past, not even — to the best of my knowledge — to board members. Secondly, the district's educational priorities must be carefully examined — and then acted upon. In order to decide in which areas staff would be reduced, BUSD must have some idea of which roles are educationally valuable, what kinds of non-teaching activities are justifiable, and how teachers should be assigned.

Because of the diversity of opinion and the increasingly polarized interest groups in Berkeley, some potentially explosive issues must be raised. The problems will not go away by themselves nor will they be solved by any simple administrative decision. While BUSD's financial situation is a problem in itself, it is also a symptom of the district's political strife, disorganization, and limited access to information. These latter issues are considerably more important, and it is unlikely that any viable long term solution to BUSD financial problems will be found if they are not addressed.

Jim Blake

GRASSROOTS

continued from p. 5

Schools Face Bankruptcy

propose not to compete with Berkeley, if something isn't done. He asked for a report before March and reminded that "this represents a major portion of our physical education program."

• Roderick Chambers, a Black father, charged the Board with gross inconsistency; he referred to the gap between the Board's "golden objective" of developing communication skills of Black and Chicano youngsters and its separate and special programs for these same groups. He said this prevented communication instead of promoting it. He also charged the Board with waste in these special programs. "Along with special programs we develop a very interesting group of people called administrators and consultants," he pointed out.

If you simply can't make the Jan. 22 meeting, put the first and third Tuesdays of every month on your calendar. It's the only way to understand (?) what's going on at your child's school.

Anne Deirup

A Cheap Memory Card Set -- Fun to make with children of all ages -- A good "quiet" activity for kids who are ill.

You will need: 2 copies of the same magazine thin cardboard pieces (like cereal boxes) Scissors and glue

Cut identical pictures out of magazines and paste them on thin cardboard squares cut to about the size of a playing card.

Make about 15 pairs of cards.

To Play Memory: Shuffle cards and place them face-down on flat surface in rows. The object of the game is to find matching pairs. The first player "turns over two cards." If they match, player keeps them and takes another turn. Un-matching cards are turned face down, and next player takes a turn. Player who wins most pairs wins.

Now it's a good time for children to start the seeds for their Spring gardens indoors. Take 6 am egg carton, punch holes in the crate, and fill each with potting soil. Good seeds to plant are: sugar peas, tomato toes, broccoli, lettuce, sweet peas and sunflowers.

Lotsaluck shelie daas and mary millman

continued from p. 7

non-tenured staff. Proposals have been made in both of these areas. Reduction through attrition can be done in at least two ways: not replacing administrative and support staff who may quit or retire, or by rotating non-classroom personnel into the classroom as the number of teachers decreases through attrition. These would require the reorganization of some district activities, the redefinition of some staff roles, and possibly some training, but these things can be done in any way.

The teachers teach 5 out of 7 periods per day, and the students attend 7 periods. Dr. Foster figures on 5/7 or a teacher period/student period ratio. They arrive at this allocation of 24 students per teacher by rotating non-classroom personnel into staff roles, and possibly some training, except for their athletic facilities are so bad that now doing is a prerequisite to developing viable alternative plans.

Accurate and
Economic manipulation and a cozy relationship between government and business are nothing new—they’re just hitting a new high with the energy crisis. The day-to-day tax breaks, subsidies and favors which corporations receive in Washington (and Sacramento), as well as long-term planning of policy in favor of corporations, are long established facts of life. What’s unusual is the scale of the power play now taking place around energy.

I don’t pretend to have any special information or be a special expert on the oil industry, but with some reading and knowledge of how the economy works, lots of it can be put together. I’ve tried to avoid the question of how extensive the shortages are for a moment; here are five reasons why the oil companies and the government would create a shortage and play it all for its worth.

1. Prices and profits: Obviously, when a good is in short supply, the companies which control the production and distribution of that good benefit from rising prices and profits. But why go to these extremes to get prices and profits up? Several reasons: (a) the companies want higher prices to make exploration of new fields pay; (b) new refining capacity can take place before investment in new refining capacity is made; (c) a rise in long-term oil company debts profits during the recent recession, has increased the desire for quick profits; (d) wholesale prices. Retail price competition prevents an increase in long-term oil company debts which, in the early '60s, followed by declining profits during the recent recession, has led to a need for greatly increased profits before investment in new refining capacity can take place.

2. Competition: In the retail market, competition from independents had been cut off by the entry of the majors. Also, there has been an irational growth in the number of gas stations which, in terms of price war, has meant that the oil companies have occasionally had to cut wholesale prices. Retail price competition can be effectively eliminated if the independents (who buy their gasoline from the majors) are eliminated and the number of gas stations diminished.

3. The environment and sources of supply: the emergency situation and causing too damn much trouble, on too many levels, and they had to be dispensed with. Oil, the lifeline of Alaska, the pipeline, the opening of the huge shale-oil fields—the restrictions were too much to bear. The power companies also got in on this one: there has been all along the threat of nuclear fusion power plants, because of such "foolish" objections to indisposable radioactive wastes, thermal pollution, and the possibility of catastrophic accidents. As for new sources of supply, the oil companies would have to hold off U.S. government reserves, and the shortage is a way to bring pressure to bear on that.

4. As for one environmental effect in the Bay Area, look for the growth of super tanker facilities over the next few years. The Army Corps of Engineers and the oil companies have developed the following alternative plans to bring these tankers (100,000 tons and over) through the once-beautiful bay: deeper dredging of the bay to create a ship channel to the Martinez area refineries; expansion of the Richmond long wharf, deeper dredging, and a pipeline over to Martinez; super tanker facilities at Treasure Island, and a pipeline under the bay to Martinez (less dredging needed, but some navigational traffic in the middle of the bay); and an offshore port, near Pacifica, with pipelines all the way to Martinez. Objections have been raised (mildly) to all of these alternatives, but the energy crisis should speed up their timetable.

5. The worldwide strength of the dollar: The international energy shortage has hurt Europe and Japan much more than it hurts us. In fact, since the beginning of the crisis, the dollar has ruled steadily, and is above its pre-devaluation price. There’s some indication that neither Kioshing nor the Soviet Union was in a hurry to bring pressure on the Arabs to sell to Europe and Japan again. In fact, the energy crisis may just be one step in a series of mutually beneficial events designed to bring about a new world order, and the Soviet Union back to the forefront of world power. That involves some high-level speculation (though lots of things are happening) but on a lower level the effect of the energy crisis on the dollar has been spectacular.

5. Maintaining the oil companies’ international position: The largest U.S. oil companies serve as middlemen between the Arabs and the Europeans, through ownership of refineries and pipelines. They have challenged the Europeans, and could take some heavy losses there. If Exxon, etc., can put enough pressure on Europe with the threat of shortages, they can negotiate some long-term agreements which will keep their operations intact, or at least let them get out profitably.

So there are all these very good reasons why the oil companies shouldn’t have any shortages to the hilt. And are there really shortages? Well, gas stations aren’t getting the gas, but that doesn’t mean there aren’t reserves somewhere. Indications are that we have plenty of heating oil and probably plenty of all sorts. If you believe Ralph Nader and some reports from Cookies, Newsweek, and Newsweek does it appear the government will likely subject us to an energy crisis again for another crisis.

Lee Goldberg

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Proponents of the energy crisis-the new corporate power play

ECONOMIC CRISIS — THE NEW CORPORATE POWER PLAY

In October City Councilmember Ying Lee Kelley resigned from the Council Committee on Appointments because the Council majority excluded her from any role in appointing members of boards and commissions. To correct this situation and to create a fair situation for all councilmembers in the future, Ms. Kelley sponsored a petition drive for placing the Fair Representation Ordinance on the June ballot.

Proposed Ordinance

The major provisions of the proposed ordinance are as follows:

1. The ordinance is designed to provide for representation on boards and commissions of the people of Berkeley which will reflect the composition of the Council.

2. This would be accomplished by allowing each Councilmember to appoint one or more persons to each board or commission, all of which would be composed of 9 members or multiples thereof. At present, appointees to boards and commissions are made through a selection of candidates by a 4-member Council sub-committee, which are subsequently submitted to the full Council for approval.

3. Adoption of this ordinance would ensure that all views would be represented on the boards and commissions. This would, for instance, ensure that an independent councilmember, not tied to any political viewpoint, would have a seat on the boards and commissions. Under the terms of this ordinance, all specified boards and commissions would be reappointed after the ordinance takes effect.

4. All terms of board and commission members would expire no later than the natural expiration date of the Councilmember who appointed them. Their term would also expire in the event of the death, resignation, or recall of the Councilmember who appointed them.

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PETITION

The Council increasingly relies on boards and commissions for information and recommendations because the Council needs informed and expert advice. The process of obtaining that advice is subverted if minority viewpoints are not represented on the commissions.

To correct this issue, a petition was placed on the June ballot. The petitioners included Berkeley residents, who would like to see the Council extend the Fair Representation Ordinance to the City Council itself.

The petitioners argue that the ordinance would ensure that all viewpoints are represented on the boards and commissions, and that this would benefit the community as a whole.

The ordinance would also protect the rights of minority viewpoints on the boards and commissions, and would ensure that all views are represented on these boards.

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Send to GRASSROOTS, P.O. Box 274, Berkeley, CA 94701.
**MOVIES**

"The Exorcist" is an excellent film for those who want nothing more than an unbroken evening of thoroughly terrifying special effects. The plot abounds in false starts and loose ends, and the的作用 of the Devil is inconsequential and the rest, one dimensional at best. Even those of one disposition to encourage the Devil another at all. Except for the special effects, this film is no way the equal of horror classics like "Invasion of the Body Snatchers," "Rosemary's Baby," or "The Baby's Day Out." "Invasion of the Body Snatchers" is a critique and commentary on the current state of American popular culture that so many people seem to be willing to spend both $4 and three hours for so little.

**NEW SERIES**
The Berkeley Union Program, Entertainment and Recreation Board (SUPERB) has two new series. SATURDAY NIGHT (open discussion, after the movie) and "The Two Whispers" and "The Kite's Children" on January 26th and "Sounder" and "The Great White Hope" on February 2. Programs are in Wheeler Auditorium and cost $5 for U.C. students, $7.50 for non-U.C. students, and $9.50 general. There is always a complete show starting at 7:00 P.M. For more complete information, consult the Daily Cal or call SUPERB at 642-7477. SUPERB's second series is a Tuesday night "Hitchcock Film Festival" offering "Shadow of a Doubt" & "The Paradine Case" on January 29 and "Tom Curtain" & "Topaz" on February 5. In my opinion, "Shadow of a Doubt" in Hitchcock's finest film and the other offer second rate. Screenings will be at 7:00 P.M. in 155 Dwinelle and cost $1 for U.C. students and $5 cents more for others.

Laney College has a new course and free film series called "Blacks in Cinema." Filmgoers need not enroll in the course but can obtain three units of college credit by doing so. The course and film series will be offered at these separate times. Wednedays at 12:30 p.m. or 7:30 p.m. in the Laney College Forum or Thursdays from 7:40 p.m. at the Learning Temple, E. 14th St. Oakland. The series will open on January 30 & 31 with "Cabaret" and "The Empire Strikes Back" and continue on February 6 & 7 with "Green Pastures" (1936). "Green Pastures" sounds especially interesting. For a brief version of the Scriptures which received four stars, the highest possible rating in the Variety, see "Dundie D." (1965), a story of old age andilt.

**FREE FILMS**
Merritt College's January 24th series deals special mention, superbly played by Charles Laughton, who finds himself transported to the Wild West. The contrasts between English and American manners and mores are thoroughly delightful. Sharing the bill is "Desire Rides Again" (1939), featuring James Stewart as a nonviolent sheriff and Marlene Dietrich as the archetypical dance hall girl, "Cover Girl," and a special note on the formation please call 653-6535. of a proposed population policy for the Berkeley Environmentalists are winding the various necessary Districts must be small enough so that they reflect natural communities and neighborhoods. This is the ONLY way to minimize the problem of gerrymandering. Yet the City Council cannot possibly be expected to get things effectively. At its last meeting, CRC agreed that we would continue working to arrive at a District plan (12 to 15 Districts: with, possibly, several at-large seats). Some of us want to see a District plan as well. I think it can save a lot of work, and many hours of open discussion and communications CRC did not start out with a majority against the City Manager form of government and in favor of a city Manager. Therefore, the City Council, creating a strong should REPLACE the l 5% Initiative should remain the ceremonial head of government which allows more direct election of City Council. discretion). There will be a minority vacancy section with a mind to correcting ballot.

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When you first meet Michael Pachovas, you hardly suspect him of being a student activist. His dark eyes sparkle out at you from his large, round, bearded face. This gives him the impish, innocent look of a choir boy having bad thoughts in church. But behind those eyes is a cooly analytical mind that is constantly assessing the events around him with the detachment of a grand master involved in a championship chess game.

Pachovas is one of those dashing young people who, in the 1960s, turned the word of John F. Kennedy and thought he could go out and change the world. During this period Pachovas was doing time at Indiana University studying creative writing and plotting to be the last of the great American novelists. He was deeply involved in campus politics, studying very little and getting good grades. "When you were engaged in campus politics during that time," Pachovas says, "you were being like a kid. You had it made."

OFF TO ETHIOPIA

Pachovas may have had it made, but he was getting restless. He thought he had more to offer people. He also had the urge to travel, so he joined the Peace Corps and was shipped out to Ethiopia with two instructions: "Try not to embarrass America, and don't ask for too much help."

It took Pachovas about two weeks to discover that he would change nothing in Ethiopia. But Ethiopia changed him. One day he sat in a red clay river bank and hit his head on a passing giant turtle. Pachovas came out of this unfortunate encounter with a broken neck and total paralysis from the point of injury downward. He also added a new word to his vocabulary: quadriplegia.

The move to Berkeley

After a period of time in his rural Crown Point, Indiana, home, Pachovas packed up his belongings and headed for the wilds of Berkeley to study psychology at the University.

At the University, Pachovas joined the resident student program for the disabled at the University's Cowell Hospital. Pachovas reared back into the world of being a student and learning the ropes of a new lifestyle.

But then he felt the activist awakening in him again. Last September he was instrumental in forming the Disable Students' Union. The DSU, now an offshoot of the student program for the disabled at the University's Cowell Hospital, Pachovas reared back into the world of being a student and learning the ropes of a new lifestyle.

FACIAL DISABILITY

During his stay at Rehabilitation says --no" to something. It must, out of

Pachovas, together with his doctor, John Speigler, instituted a new set of rules for himself. This allowed him to choose the treatment he thought was helping him most and eliminate those he thought were useless. It also gave him a pass to come and go pretty much as he pleased.

Needless to say, such innovative thinking was greeted by the traditionally-minded RIC staff with the enthusiasm of a diabetic at a soft-drink convention. Speigler stuck out the mounting pressure from the staff and administration, but he and Pachovas would not yield, and could not admit, he quit and formed his own unit at another hospital. With Speigler gone, things at RIC returned to the old patterns and Pachovas was sent home "rehabilitated."

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PACHOVAS VS. PAYLESS RECORDS

Perhaps the most glamorous action that DSU has so far undertaken was to stage a protest against Payless Records, a San Francisco store on Telegraph Avenue near Channing Way. The proprietor, a gentleman who is always going out of business, but never does, had, for the past 18 months, refused to allow a student to return to his store for fear they would ruin his merchandise. On several occasions, he had
Continued from page 1

The new parking garage provided no drive-in windows. At the last Council meeting where it was legally possible to take action, only 5 Councilmembers remained and any decision had to be unanimous.

Councilmembers proposed new zoning regulations that would prevent the bank from building both the garage and the drive-in windows had no chance of passage. The fatal compromise removed the drive-in windows which were bitterly opposed by the neighborhood because they would increase traffic congestion.

Hancock's proposed amendments to the Zoning Ordinance which would place tight controls over traffic-inducing devices such as drive-in windows and parking lots were referred to the Planning Commission.

The Council, at its January 15th meeting, held a public discussion on the selection of a new police chief to replace the departed Bruce Baker.

Twenty-five letters were sent the Council from the Rotarun Club and other conservative groups requesting that the new chief come from inside the Berkeley Police Department and lobbying for the selection of Captain Plummer.

The Police Review Commission, represented at the Council hearing by Diane Schmierluk and Wesley Hester, called for a nationwide search for a new chief and asked that the Police Review Commission be heavily involved in the selection process.

Under the current city charter, the new chief will be selected by incoming City Manager John Taylor.

The City Council did advise Taylor how to proceed by passing Hancock's motion for a nationwide search and Police Review Commission participation in the selection process. The motion barely received the needed five votes with Councilmembers Hancock, Home, Rumford, Widener voting YES; Councilmembers Kallgren and Sweeney voting NO.

The Council also set Wednesday, February 25th, for a special meeting to discuss the proposals of the Charter Review Committee. The Committee is presently preparing a set of amendments.

The first would eliminate deadwood from the charter, such as prohibiting recall elections. The second would replace the City Manager with a weaker administrator, shortening it from the circulation of petitions to place an initiative on the ballot. The Council could also reject them entirely or change them.

KELLEY IN PLEDGE TO CHECK 'PEACE' CONDITIONS

One year has passed since the Indochina ceasefire accords were signed. Reliable sources have reported outrageous maltreatment of the South Vietnamese peasant population and that government political opposition in the "democratic republic" is still being ruthlessly suppressed. Over 200,000 political prisoners are thought to be in South Vietnamese jails. Corroboration of these conditions may soon be forthcoming. Berkeley councilmember Ying Kelley is a member of a delegation of 5 Americans investigating these reports, looking into the refugee situation, visiting orphanages and prisons, as well as examining the general enforcement of the peace record.

PETITION DRIVE TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN SPENDING

The need for limitation and disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures in Berkeley elections has been well illustrated by the 1973 elections. A diverse group of Berkeley citizens has drafted an initiative designed to limit the influence of money in municipal elections. The initiative, the Berkeley Campaign Reform Act of 1974 will:

1. limit campaign expenditures to $10,000 per candidate for any elective office in Berkeley;
2. limit incumbents to 10% less because of the advantage of being an incumbent;
3. limit expenditures for or against ballot measures to $7500;
4. prohibit corporate contributions in municipal elections;
5. limit independent committees supporting or opposing a candidate to a total expenditure of $2000 for all independent committees combined;
6. in part charge joint expenditures to each candidate supported or opposed by such expenditures;
7. prohibit the payment of persons for the circulation of petitions to place a measure on the ballot;
8. limit contributions from any individual to $250 per candidate or ballot measure;
9. require that the City publish a list of the names of all contributions of over $50 in Berkeley daily newspapers;
10. require disclosure of all contributions or expenditures of $25 or more;
11. provide for a fine of three times the amount of the violation for any person violating the ordinance;
12. remove a candidate from office upon the date of a final judgement of conviction of violation of this ordinance;
13. establish the Berkeley Fair Campaign Practices Commission which will be responsible for the enforcement of the ordinance;
14. if the Commission fails to act, any resident of Berkeley can sue.

We must place the initiative on the June 1974 ballot if it is to be effective in the next election. This will require 7500 valid signatures. We must collect over 10,000 signatures February 16. We need your help. Call Chris Mandel at 527-7755.