COUNCIL CHARTER, LANDMARKS, BUDGET

The Berkeley City Council has voted to place two of the three charter amendments proposed by the Charter Review Committee on the June 4th ballot. Appearing on the June ballot will be a charter amendment to eliminate outdated language from the charter and a second amendment to reform Berkeley's election laws. It would restrict special elections during the summer and provide for the filling of most council vacancies through election rather than appointment.

The council majority refused to place on the ballot the Charter Review Committee's third proposal, which would have transferred the power to hire and fire department heads from the city manager to the city council. A motion by councilmembers Hancock and Kelley to place this third proposal on the ballot was defeated on a vote of 2-4, with Hancock and Kelley voting yes, and Hone, Ramsev, Simmons and Wadlow voting no.

JULIAN BART STRIP

Continued on p. 5. Councilmembers Hone, Hancock, and Sweeney expressed opposition, including a request from Mayor Wadlow that the decision be delayed and a communicated position from Congresswoman Dolembium supporting the rebuilding of Grove Street College.

COUNCIL CHARTER CO-OPTS SPENDING REFORM WITH COPYCAT BILL

A series of counter-actions are in motion to stop the decision. The Peralta College Council and the teachers' union are taking District Chancellor Fryer to court for his failure to include the normal decision-making bodies of the district in the decision. Fryer merely announced his intentions to these representative groups, but made no attempt to include them, despite state law which requires such participation. Said union representative Chuck Wollenberg, "The filing of this writ is a necessary response to the extraordinary administrative arrogance of the Peralta District."

On another front, the Berkeley Planning Commission and council members raised objection. The commission sent a communication to the city council reiterating its opinion that the BART strip land should be used for low- and moderate-income housing. They call on the Peralta Board to offer a detailed educational rationale for its use of the land, and an explanation of why the Grove Street campus would not be an appropriate site. Presently the land is zoned predominantly R-2, with some R-4, and needs a zoning variance from the planning commission and city council approval to go through. In addition, it looks like at least a majority, if not all, of the council members oppose the action.

NORTH BERKELEY OPPORTUNITY

Planning processes concerning the use of the strip have been in effect for years. A committee of North Berkeley residents has been developing proposals, which include housing, open space, child care and medical care facilities. Expectations hardly included a "learning pavilion," thrust on them in a rapidly made decision.

With this much opposition, it looks like the Peralta proposal will never go through, at least on the BART strip. Martha Nicoll of the North Berkeley Neighborhood Council feels that the proposal "died at the planning commission" and that, in terms of the community, it's a "false alarm." City council and planning commission opposition will stop the project, she feels, noting, "I think everybody's upset that a super-body would come in that way."

With the failure of the proposal likely, the question arises why the decision was made. One possibility is that the Peralta.. continued on p. 5

GROVE STREET COLLEGE

The Berkeley City Council has voted to purchase the land for Grove Street campus would not be an appropriate site. Presently the land is zoned predominantly R-2, with some R-4, and needs a zoning variance from the planning commission and city council approval to go through. In addition, it looks like at least a majority, if not all, of the council members oppose the action.

NORTH BERKELEY OPPORTUNITY

Planning processes concerning the use of the strip have been in effect for years. A committee of North Berkeley residents has been developing proposals, which include housing, open space, child care and medical care facilities. Expectations hardly included a "learning pavilion," thrust on them in a rapidly made decision.

With this much opposition, it looks like the Peralta proposal will never go through, at least on the BART strip. Martha Nicoll of the North Berkeley Neighborhood Council feels that the proposal "died at the planning commission" and that, in terms of the community, it's a "false alarm." City council and planning commission opposition will stop the project, she feels, noting, "I think everybody's upset that a super-body would come in that way."

With the failure of the proposal likely, the question arises why the decision was made. One possibility is that the Peralta continued on p. 5

BERKELEY'S BART STRIP

Photo by Margaret Copeland

SPLIT-LEVEL HONE

An interesting sidelight on Sue Hone's active efforts to achieve a campaign-reform measure. Sue Hone is serving as consultant to Supervisor Brown's campaign. Some spokespeople for Brown's campaign expressed surprise when told of Hone's attempts to shut down local reform sentiment. They stated, however, that they are attaching little significance to the matter, though they expressed some concern at the prospect of losing votes in Berkeley because of Hone's activities.

—Bruce Hallock

BERKELEY'S BART STRIP

Photo by Margaret Copeland

GRASSROOTS

A BERKELEY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

DAVID HENDRICKSON

2431 Ellsworth St., Apt 104

Berkeley CA 94704

WALLER PRESS

APRIL 3 - 23, 1974 VOL. 2 NO. 16

25¢
The administration is using NIH grants for grassroots and Nixon apparently would like to put heavy emphasis on cancer research presented in last year's budget, but it was National Institute of Education. This was a million is being cut from general support committee that grants "research funds" receive an increase of $149 million for a political purposes (S.F. Chronicle, budget on the economy requires much more in the coming election and it will be even more interesting to see how closely his 1975 grants match his 1974 campaign deputies. The piano keys rumble and crash during the restless periods of finding, a combination of two campaign reform measures. Faced with campaign reform, which they do not want, but which, in an age of Watergate they cannot oppose, they decided to undermine the initiative rather than oppose it outright. The strategy was to create confusion in the name of clarification. They placed two more measures on the ballot, both of which together are practically the same as the original initiative. Why, they reasoned, have one initiative which would probably pass, when there can be three which, by their almost identical wording, can confuse the voters into defeating them all? The sexes are divided by encouraging the development of three factions—one favoring the original initiative, another favoring Hone's initiative and a third opposing both. This splits the majority of voters favoring campaign reform into three pluralities. Plurality, of course, do not win elections! Therefore, since we need campaign reform, we should vote yes on all three initiatives.

NIXON BUDGET EXCISES HEALTH CARE

The total impact of Nixon's 1975 budget on the economy requires much guesswork along with any economic analysis. But the individual parts of the budget are clear and straightforward. The national tradition of inadequacies, corruption and corporate control of the government are clear. The National Institute of Health will receive an increase of $149 million for a total budget of $2 billion, while $44 million is being cut from general support of health research institutions. The increase is heavy emphasis on NIH on cancer research and Nixon apparently would like to announce: "The cancer cure rather than have some government-funded university researcher take credit. The increase in funding is particularly important since the administration is using NIH grants for public purposes (S.F. Chronicle, 2/16)." In response to the committee that grants "research funds" requires Republic Party screening.

The administration is attempting, for the second year in a row, to set up a National Institute of Education. This was presented in last year's budget, but it was drastically cut by Congress because its purpose was unclear. The disclosures about the political use of the National Institute of Health should clarify the purpose of the National Institute of Education. Political favoritism in academic grants is accepted in the academic community as "part of the system." In the past, academicians would not publicly sell their souls to the government. Research grants had to at least appear to be based on merit. The system evolved gradually until professors began to expect political payoffs in the form of grants. The 1975 federal budgets for NIH and HHE will allow the administration to officially formalize the process. It will be interesting to see which of Berkeley's liberal Democratic academicians tries to defeat Ron Dellums in the coming election and it will be even more interesting to see how closely his 1975 grants match his 1974 campaign deputies.

WAR BUDGET INCREASE

The war budget is going up $6.3 billion to pay $87.73 billion while the number of persons in uniform will decrease. This follows the trend in other areas of government spending that emphasize manufactured products rather than services or personnel expenses. Much more profit will come out of a million-dollar rocket than a million dollars worth of salaries to military personnel. This is consistent with grants to police departments for machinery, but no subsidy for expansion of police services or personnel, money for "computerized learning systems" in overcrowded classrooms with overworked teachers, and grants to purchase areshape of General Motors buses while there is little or no urban transit money to meet operating costs.

The food stamp program will increase to $3.9 billion from $3 billion this year and go to be moved from the Department of Agriculture to HEW. The $3.9 billion increase is an obviously inadequate sum. The administration will enter the food stamp program as the recession worsens. Second, and most important, food stamp allotments will have to increase significantly if the recipients are to stay above starvation levels. Much of our 1974 inflation will be concentrated in the agriculture sector of the economy and a disproportionate share of this inflation will be in foods that have traditionally been purchased by low-income people.

Most other budget items show little change or the changes have been so well publicized that additional discussion is not needed. There is a slight increase in funds for education that does not keep up with the rate of inflation. Spending for buses and subways (mostly buses) will go up to $700 million from $488.5 million in the 1974 budget. Energy research will increase 80%, to $1.8 billion.

Finally, there are two major red herrings that have surfaced. Nixon has received much mileage in the press about the National Health Insurance plan. He forgets to mention that the money for the plan is not in his budget. The administration has announced a windfall profits tax on oil companies. This tax will be offset by a decrease in corporate profits tax.

Rachmanninoff and Berkeley

"And didn't avalanches begin with small disturbances?" -Chou En-Lai

Rachmanninoff, your piano music plays like thunder over the Springstrees, patiently, in open, revolutionary backyards. Yet ... does that mean every line in the music of our lives is correct? I do not know. Some of us are like you, Rachmanninoff, liars who think about battles, the women and children in our lives, and the newspaper reports. To talk about love or making love is another thing, which being timid, old men, we hold back on!

The piano keys rumble and crash like a thousand summer nights begging for those tangible rains, tempered by suffering (suffering and lightning are two frenzied, living tributes found in Berkeley ... during the restless periods of our lives.)

Rachmanninoff, it is true: Living teaches us to hold back the lofty symphonies!

But, what about the art of music-making?

In a revolutionary love affair?

-Larry Eisenburg
Argentina Rocks as Peron Rolls

LEFT BETRAYED: MILITARY GAINS

U.S.-equipped Argentine troops are being used in the repression of the Peronist and non-Peronist left. These soldiers are practicing counter-insurgency techniques.

A clear pattern of repression against the left has emerged in Argentina. In a series of coordinated attacks by the right-wing police, the Peronist movement has moved to crush the Peronist and non-Peronist left, and this apparently with the blessing of President Juan Peron. Popular resistance to these moves has been determined.

The most recent action by the right-wing police to crush the Peronist movement involved the use of U.S.-equipped Argentine troops. This is widely believed to have been part of a coordinated attack on the Peronist left. The fact that in early February Peron replaced the governor of Buenos Aires province with a Peronist official further indicates this. It is widely believed in Argentina that the entire coup was concocted by the Peronist left.

The results of this attack have been significant. In addition to the Peronist left, the military has also targeted the non-Peronist left.

To comprehend these current battles between the right and left in Argentina, one must go back at least seven years and understand why radicals are fighting back.

THE FALL OF PERONISM

Peron first took power in 1944 and continued to build the strong labor movement of which he was the symbol. The Asociacion Unica del Trabajador (A.U.T.) was born under his regime. The labor movement has grown under Peron's leadership since 1951. The people began to feel that their work could best be served by operating within the Peronist framework. In addition, many who considered themselves Peronists first agreed to support the Peronist ticket, finding analyses offered by the left-wing Peronists increasingly meaningful.

Peron never attempted to break the bold of the large landowners through land reform, and had never moved to nationalize the crucial meat-packing, sugar-refining and wool industries. These financial interests were beginning to feel Peron a burden. They started to look north for capital, where the U.S. post-war boom was causing a search for new markets and cheap labor.

PERON'S 1950S SUPPORT FADED

After he restricted foreign investment in the auto, oil and electrical industries, the sales had been drawn. The military was lining up on the side of the ruling class. The middle classes and small businessmen, mostly supporters of Peron, were worried. They didn't relish a future dominated by U.S. interests, yet they weren't convinced of Peron's viability either.

Peron's 1950s support faded. The workers still supported Peron, in effect of Peron's reforms on the consciousness of Argentina's workers. They could not ignore the trade union movement which the Peronists had begun as Minister of Labor. They agreed to support the Peronist ticket, finding analyses offered by the left-wing Peronists increasingly meaningful.

Peron's first step was to free Argentina from the grip of the military. Operating clandestinely, the non-Peronist and Peronist left organized into guerrilla groups which repeatedly assaulted the military regime. Through kidnappings of government officials, military figures and foreign corporate representatives, bank robberies, massive illegal strikes, assaults on military and police outposts, the guerrillas kept Argentina in a state of turmoil.

The military junta responded with a massive wave of indiscriminate repression, furthering the alienation between them and the people.

ELECTIONS IN 1973

Finally, the military, fearing an out-and-out revolution, moved to defuse the situation by agreeing to an election. On September 25, Peron declared war on the ERP. Several days later, Peron declared a state of siege in order to consolidate his support among Argentine business interests, which used to be held. The ERP was targeted by Peron's right-wing as a greater threat to the military and imperialist representatives while Peron's political allies, the military/oligarch alliance, was nonexistent. Peron's strategy was to use the ERP to stamp out any left-wing opposition to his rule.

The ERP operated outside of the Peronist movement but had a fraternal relationship with some of the left-wing Peronist leaders.

Dr. Hector Campora, who was elected overwhelmingly in March 1973, moved to the military. Campora was known for his support of the military, his right-wing political views and his willingness to strengthen his alliance with the Peronist left. He appointed many left-wing Peronists to high positions in his cabinet. The ERP was kept at bay and the number of political prisoners including Peronists and non-Peronists who had been kept in jail by the military was reduced. Campora appointed a Marxist to head the university. He established diplomatic relations with the United States and other socialist nations, sharing the platform with Fidel Castro and Salvador Allende on many occasions.

PERON RETURNS

Obviously, this was not what the military had in mind. More importantly, the right-wing Peronists had in mind Campora was ultimately forced out and new elections were called in which Peron himself ran.

During his 18 years of exile, Peron supporters had been influenced most strongly by the right-wing Peronists who maintained contact with him. Especially significant was the basic ideological change of Jose Lopez Rega, now also Minister of Security.

An extreme right-winger, Lopez Rega is credited with mastering the military alongside Peron. In the feast of Ezeiza on June 13, 1973, the day of Peron's return to Argentina from exile.

Dozens were killed and hundreds wounded as right-wing security troops fired on the unarmed leftist Peronist youth who had simply gathered at the airport to welcome Peron. The Ezeiza massacre marked the beginning of the merger of the military and Peronist left-wing Peronists of its "Marxist influences."

In spite of the massacre, the Peronist left continued to support and supported his ticket in the September special elections which Peron won in a landslide victory.

WAR ON GUERRILLAS

However, the relationship was not without tension. When the ERP (who had been designated as the government's main target) began to organize around the military and imperialist representatives while Campora was in the presidential palace, in a move against the ERP, which had been targeted by the military, the ERP was outraged and the event was used as a pretext for an all-out crackdown on the left.

Currently, most of the Peronist left is underground again, not much better off than they were during the previous war-like regime. Peron is continuing to solidify his support under the right-wing banner, pointing to the ERP and the left-wing Peronists of Argentina than even U.S. business interests, which used to be a far more important power base.

It remains to be seen how long Peron can hold on. It is clear that he still has more support than his opponents, although he has been forced to crack down on the left.

However, much of that support is based on memories of the past, not on the facts of the present.
WESLEY HESTER SEeks POSITIVE POLICE CHANGES

Through his approach to police problems is sometimes a bit more cautious than that of his colleagues on the Police Review Commission, Wes Hester is not at all satisfied with the Berkeley Police Department status quo. Wes believes that the police can play a positive role in the community, but he feels that police thinking needs to change before we can realize and benefit from that potential. In fact, the more he deals with police matters, the more convinced he becomes that the police in Berkeley need to turn some of their thinking around. He feels that the PRC can be instrumental in bringing about change if the police can get over their apprehensions concerning citizen review of police activities.

Wes brings a legal background to his Commission tasks. He studied law at the highest vote count of any candidate.

It was just after a three-year stint in the army during the Second World War that Wes married Elsa Mann whom he had met a skating party. Their family is large, five daughters and two sons ranging in age from 12 to 27. Other children have an important part of their lives also; from small beginnings - occasional day care for the children of friends - Elsa and Wes have put together a well-regarded day care center which occupies the lower floor of the Milvia Street house where they live. They provide care for children of working and/or divorced parents in an informal home-like setting. According to Wes, the kids learn to get along with other kids and with adults other than their parents.

Wes considers that latter relationship, with third-party adults, as extremely important to a child's socialization. "The policeman becomes a kind of role model for the kids. They are learning to adjust to male and female adults away from home, to distinguish parents from other adults. It is a comfortable beginning for relationships between the child and third parties. In later life, the police are among those third parties."

CRITICAL OF POLICE

Unfortunately, police contacts are often not as comfortable as those at the Hester house. Wes feels that to be due largely to police attitudes, many of which he finds incomprehensible. "The people have, in effect, given their police department a certain amount of power to exercise for them; now the police don't want to answer to the people for use of that power. That's wrong." He sees the necessity for a balance between police and community interests but, "the police don't seem to want that balance to come about." And while there are bound to be differences of opinion between the police and the PRC, he feels there is no justification for BPD hostility toward the Commission. "The police department has some problems in their relationships with the community," he says, "and the PRC is a good vehicle for helping clear up these problems. The BPD should take advantage of the opportunity which the Commission represents and get down to the community. Unfortunately the police don't always see it that way."

The initiative ordinance which created the PRC was the Bible concerning matters before the board. The ordinance points out, sets for the priority police issues from the point of view of the community. "The purpose of the ordinance is to help the Commission, he feels, to ensure that Berkeley's police treat Berkeley's citizens with respect and fairness."

ADVISORY POWERS

He notes that the PRC has only advisory powers, a limitation which he feels hinders the Commission. "One of the possibilities of law that some politician or other will be able to 'use' the Commission. "The police don't understand the positive aspects of that kind of limitation," he says. They are afraid that public attitudes toward the disabled often fall within two general camps. One believes that disabled people are not capable of academic brilliance and will survive on brain power alone, no matter what. The second camp believes that all disabled people are leading candidates for the post of village idiot and should be remanded on either brilliance or imbecility. They must have a tendency to look down our noses at the third-party adults, as extremely important to a child's socialization. The police are among those third parties."
Eviction is the common term for the process which takes place when the landlord wants to force a tenant to get out. If your landlord or manager tells you to leave, you may be able to stay away anyway. To get you out he will have to go to Municipal Court and win. This will take a while. The attorney fees, court costs and service fees may cost him $500-$600. So you might refuse to move out by following through on the eviction lawsuit. Or you might make a deal, say, to pay half the back rent and court costs.

Here is what to expect if the landlord tries to evict you. If you've violated any of your lease or rental agreement (for example, by paying for rent or keeping pets), he will give you a notice to vacate the premises. Otherwise, he will have to file a notice to vacate in 30 days. At the end of the three or 30-day notice, the landlord may then go to Municipal Court to file an "Unlawful Detainer" complaint. You must respond within five days. If you don't, the landlord's attorney or you may lose the case immediately. You or your attorney will write a response on your behalf. The landlord and the landlord's lawyer pointing out the errors of the landlord's allegations. Then, the judge in court will lose. The landlord will go to the sheriff and show him the court's judgment against you. The sheriff will come to your apartment and will give you a three or five-day final warning. After that, he will evict you and allow the landlord to take your possessions (for example, take money from you or put you in jail if you resist). In the meantime, don't worry about harassment. Only the judge can order you to be evicted, and only the sheriff is allowed to do it. You will have to vacate your place to take money from you or put you in jail if you resist. In the meantime, don't worry about harassment. Only the judge can order you to be evicted, and only the sheriff is allowed to do it. You will have to vacate your place to take money from you or put you in jail if you resist. In the meantime, don't worry about harassment. Only the judge can order you to be evicted, and only the sheriff is allowed to do it. You will have to vacate your place to take money from you or put you in jail if you resist. In the meantime, don't worry about harassment. Only the judge can order you to be evicted, and only the sheriff is allowed to do it. You will have to vacate your place to take money from you or put you in jail if you resist. In the meantime, don't worry about harassment. Only the judge can order you to be evicted, and only the sheriff is allowed to do it. You will have to vacate your place to take money from you or put you in jail if you resist. In the meantime, don't worry about harassment. Only the judge can order you to be evicted, and only the sheriff is allowed to do it. You will have to vacate your place to take money from you or put you in jail if you resist.

The Committee for Arts and Lectures will sponsor the beginning of a Tennessee Williams Festival with "Night of the Iguana" (1964) and "Ca- rousel" (1955) this evening at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium. Both programs at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria. You or your attorney can take the law into your own hands by changing the lock, taking your belongings, taking off the hinges, cutting off the utilities, etc. If he is dumb enough to do any of these, call the police and get legal help to see him later for damages. If you haven't seen them, by all means go. All programs will have musical wi thout him following through on the eviction lawsuit. Or you might make a deal, say, to pay half the back rent and court costs.
CANDIDATES AND ISSUES IN SCHOOL CHIEF SELECTION

As several Berkeleyans have suggested, it may be the Asian community that selects Berkeley's new superintendent of schools. That will certainly be the case if Gene Roh's comments of March 19 mean anything to them. The only Asian on the five-member board, Roh announced that before he could decide on a choice of candidate he would have to study and evaluate the advisory committee recommendations. He added: "I would discourage anyone from trying to influence me by emotional outbursts." Roh is thus the only board member to announce that he has not yet made up his mind. To meet their own deadline, the board must select a successor to Superintendent Richard Foster by April 82. The committee had three options: to select, after the board had reduced the list from 11 to 5; to choose a single finalist; or to reject all candidates.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The advisory committee mentioned above represents the board's effort to involve the community in the process of selecting a new BUSD boss. Included among its 23 members and staff are representatives of various categories of school employees, parents, teachers, and others from the community; the committee is roughly balanced to ensure adequate ethnic and sexual representation. It was this advisory committee that interviewed the 11 candidates remaining from the community. The three finalists are Dr. Laval Wilson, assistant superintendent of a school district in Long Island, New York; Dr. Robert D. Freeflow, assistant superintendent of a school district in Harlardale, New York, formerly with the Berkeley schools; and Ms. LaVerda O. Allen, educational consultant and long-time Berkeley activist.

Wilson appears quite well-qualified in terms of degrees, publications and experience, but he is not well known in Berkeley, a fact which some consider an advantage. He attended Chicago Teachers College, received an M.A. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in 1967 from Northwestern. Freeflow, who has the appropriate degrees and basic credentials and has worked in the Oakland and Berkeley systems, is the county coordinator, Elementary Integration in Berkeley, among other things, and has been assistant superintendent for instruction in the Greenspring Central School District No. 7 in Harlardale since 1970. While in Berkeley Freeflow was popular, but some observers have expressed doubt that he is tough enough for the job.

Allen, 42, is a veteran of three, the youngest of whom currently attends Berkeley High. She comes from a family well-known for various kinds of activity in Berkeley, the Overstreets. She has taught delinquent girls in Alameda County. She has also taught in the Richmond Union High School and has been a coordinator of intergroup services at Laney College. In addition, Allen has been involved in a variety of political activities relating to anti-poverty and school programs. Compared to the other two finalists she is short on administrative experience, but has talents and abilities which could be useful to the district, as it is faced with the threat of bankruptcy and still too-low test scores for Black and Chicano children (though the test scores are good compared to other systems). The county would operate our schools if the district went into bankruptcy.

FINALISTS

The three finalists are Dr. Laval Wilson, assistant superintendent of a school district in Long Island, New York; Dr. Robert D. Freeflow, assistant superintendent of a school district in Harlardale, New York, formerly with the Berkeley schools; and Ms. LaVerda O. Allen, educational consultant and long-time Berkeley activist. Wilson appears quite well-qualified in terms of degrees, publications and experience, but he is not well known in Berkeley, a fact which some consider an advantage. He attended Chicago Teachers College, received an M.A. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in 1967 from Northwestern. Freeflow, who has the appropriate degrees and basic credentials and has worked in the Oakland and Berkeley systems, is the county coordinator, Elementary Integration in Berkeley, among other things, and has been assistant superintendent for instruction in the Greenspring Central School District No. 7 in Harlardale since 1970. While in Berkeley Freeflow was popular, but some observers have expressed doubt that he is tough enough for the job.

Allen, 42, is a veteran of three, the youngest of whom currently attends Berkeley High. She comes from a family well-known for various kinds of activity in Berkeley, the Overstreets. She has taught delinquent girls in Alameda County. She has also taught in the Richmond Union High School and has been a coordinator of intergroup services at Laney College. In addition, Allen has been involved in a variety of political activities relating to anti-poverty and school programs. Compared to the other two finalists she is short on administrative experience, but has talents and abilities which could be useful to the district, as it is faced with the threat of bankruptcy and still too-low test scores for Black and Chicano children (though the test scores are good compared to other systems). The county would operate our schools if the district went into bankruptcy.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The advisory committee mentioned above represents the board's effort to involve the community in the process of selecting a new BUSD boss. Included among its 23 members and staff are representatives of various categories of school employees, parents, teachers, and others from the community; the committee is roughly balanced to ensure adequate ethnic and sexual representation. It was this advisory committee that interviewed the 11 candidates remaining from the community. The three finalists are Dr. Laval Wilson, assistant superintendent of a school district in Long Island, New York; Dr. Robert D. Freeflow, assistant superintendent of a school district in Harlardale, New York, formerly with the Berkeley schools; and Ms. LaVerda O. Allen, educational consultant and long-time Berkeley activist. Wilson appears quite well-qualified in terms of degrees, publications and experience, but he is not well known in Berkeley, a fact which some consider an advantage. He attended Chicago Teachers College, received an M.A. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in 1967 from Northwestern. Freeflow, who has the appropriate degrees and basic credentials and has worked in the Oakland and Berkeley systems, is the county coordinator, Elementary Integration in Berkeley, among other things, and has been assistant superintendent for instruction in the Greenspring Central School District No. 7 in Harlardale since 1970. While in Berkeley Freeflow was popular, but some observers have expressed doubt that he is tough enough for the job.

Allen, 42, is a veteran of three, the youngest of whom currently attends Berkeley High. She comes from a family well-known for various kinds of activity in Berkeley, the Overstreets. She has taught delinquent girls in Alameda County. She has also taught in the Richmond Union High School and has been a coordinator of intergroup services at Laney College. In addition, Allen has been involved in a variety of political activities relating to anti-poverty and school programs. Compared to the other two finalists she is short on administrative experience, but has talents and abilities which could be useful to the district, as it is faced with the threat of bankruptcy and still too-low test scores for Black and Chicano children (though the test scores are good compared to other systems). The county would operate our schools if the district went into bankruptcy.

FINALISTS

The three finalists are Dr. Laval Wilson, assistant superintendent of a school district in Long Island, New York; Dr. Robert D. Freeflow, assistant superintendent of a school district in Harlardale, New York, formerly with the Berkeley schools; and Ms. LaVerda O. Allen, educational consultant and long-time Berkeley activist. Wilson appears quite well-qualified in terms of degrees, publications and experience, but he is not well known in Berkeley, a fact which some consider an advantage. He attended Chicago Teachers College, received an M.A. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in 1967 from Northwestern. Freeflow, who has the appropriate degrees and basic credentials and has worked in the Oakland and Berkeley systems, is the county coordinator, Elementary Integration in Berkeley, among other things, and has been assistant superintendent for instruction in the Greenspring Central School District No. 7 in Harlardale since 1970. While in Berkeley Freeflow was popular, but some observers have expressed doubt that he is tough enough for the job.

Allen, 42, is a veteran of three, the youngest of whom currently attends Berkeley High. She comes from a family well-known for various kinds of activity in Berkeley, the Overstreets. She has taught delinquent girls in Alameda County. She has also taught in the Richmond Union High School and has been a coordinator of intergroup services at Laney College. In addition, Allen has been involved in a variety of political activities relating to anti-poverty and school programs. Compared to the other two finalists she is short on administrative experience, but has talents and abilities which could be useful to the district, as it is faced with the threat of bankruptcy and still too-low test scores for Black and Chicano children (though the test scores are good compared to other systems). The county would operate our schools if the district went into bankruptcy.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The advisory committee mentioned above represents the board's effort to involve the community in the process of selecting a new BUSD boss. Included among its 23 members and staff are representatives of various categories of school employees, parents, teachers, and others from the community; the committee is roughly balanced to ensure adequate ethnic and sexual representation. It was this advisory committee that interviewed the 11 candidates remaining from the community. The three finalists are Dr. Laval Wilson, assistant superintendent of a school district in Long Island, New York; Dr. Robert D. Freeflow, assistant superintendent of a school district in Harlardale, New York, formerly with the Berkeley schools; and Ms. LaVerda O. Allen, educational consultant and long-time Berkeley activist. Wilson appears quite well-qualified in terms of degrees, publications and experience, but he is not well known in Berkeley, a fact which some consider an advantage. He attended Chicago Teachers College, received an M.A. from the University of Chicago and a Ph.D. in 1967 from Northwestern. Freeflow, who has the appropriate degrees and basic credentials and has worked in the Oakland and Berkeley systems, is the county coordinator, Elementary Integration in Berkeley, among other things, and has been assistant superintendent for instruction in the Greenspring Central School District No. 7 in Harlardale since 1970. While in Berkeley Freeflow was popular, but some observers have expressed doubt that he is tough enough for the job.

Allen, 42, is a veteran of three, the youngest of whom currently attends Berkeley High. She comes from a family well-known for various kinds of activity in Berkeley, the Overstreets. She has taught delinquent girls in Alameda County. She has also taught in the Richmond Union High School and has been a coordinator of intergroup services at Laney College. In addition, Allen has been involved in a variety of political activities relating to anti-poverty and school programs. Compared to the other two finalists she is short on administrative experience, but has talents and abilities which could be useful to the district, as it is faced with the threat of bankruptcy and still too-low test scores for Black and Chicano children (though the test scores are good compared to other systems). The county would operate our schools if the district went into bankruptcy.
HEALTH SPEAKERS

FRENCH PACIFIST

France's leading spokesman for nonviolence and peace, Rene Cassin, will meet and speak with Bay Area groups in early April (see schedule below). Cruse, whom some call the 'greatest black theologian in France,' is engaged in a crucial struggle with the French Government over the issue of military conscription in that country.

For more information, contact John Maybury, 524-4582 or 433-2750.

Tentative schedule: THURSDAY, April 4, 4 p.m., French Library, Dwinelle Hall, U.C. Berkeley (courtesy of M. Loundre, French Department); 7:30 p.m., Ecumenical Peace Institute, plenary meeting, at home of Rose and Dan Lucy, 385 Bellevue, Oakland (phone 893-5949). FRIDAY, April 5, 8 p.m., Sproul Room, International House, 2299 Piedmont at Bancroft, Berkeley (courtesy of Gretchen Fetteller of the Activities Office).

GAY MEN'S RAP

Encounter groups - Discussion groups - Rapping groups - Every Friday, First Baptist Church, Haste and Dana, Berkeley. Raps start at 7 p.m.

MAY 3, 11:30 a.m., Berkeley Community Health Project worker to speak.

RAP JOB RATION

Monday, April 1, 1974, marked three-and-a-half years of operation of the Berkeley Job Ration Center, a non-profit community service for persons with job and lifestyle problems.

The Center offers supportive group discussions to help expand people's thinking about jobs and careers with emphasis on possibilities for alternative vocations and lifestyles. All ages and backgrounds are welcome. There are no fees and the Center is not an employment agency.

Open meetings are held every Monday evening from 8 to 10 in the Education Building of the Berkeley Unitarian Fellowship (1956 Bonita Street, just south of Cedar Street in Berkeley. The Center is a community service of the Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarians.

Since the Heast kidnap, a number of people and organizations approached by the FBI in the Bay Area. According to an FBI informant whom I spoke and who asked that her name be withheld, people have no legal obligation to speak to the FBI, if contacted, they should immediately get in touch with their attorneys.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Joseph Rensmo and Russell Little, allegedly Symbionese Liberation Army members, were brought from the Los Angeles County Jail after finally having been released from San Quentin's Death Row. They have a unique position in Oakland in that no visitor in the prison that people who visit must be fingerprinted and are given special ID cards.

In the meantime, two ex-federal agents and notorious Law & Order advocates, John Mitchell and Maurice Stans, are on trial before New York Federal Judge Lee Gagliardi. Gagliardi had granted a number of defense motions to postpone the trial; he has also taken under serious consideration the possibility of declaring a mistrial. He is the same judge who presided over the Black Liberation Army bank robbery trial of Anne Chernandez and Fred Hilton in 1973, when he refused to grant the defendants even a one-week delay after their trial had already been declared a mistrial. Chernandez and Hilton were eventually acquitted of the robbery charges.

ELMER DAVIS

A Black man, Elmer Davis, is currently sitting in Folsom prison for a crime in which he had no part, and which was planned and executed by White House agents. Davis was in Los Angeles County Jail when the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist was burglarized in September 1971. Even so, he was charged with the break-in. Davis, a self-trained legal expert, is now filing his own front in Folsom, against Nixon, Ehrlichman, Hunt, Liddy, Keglic and the Beverly Hills police. Davis is determined to use him as a scapegoat to cover up the Flagging break-in. After the break-in took place, Davis was in Los Angeles County Jail and subsequently re-arrested as a parole violator; one of the charges he was subsequently arraigned for was burglary of the psychiatrist's office. He was recently given a parole date of July 8, 1974. This date, however, has been moved to December 8 because he refuses to go to the Folsom work crew, because he would not have access to the prison law library.

SAN QUENTIN SIX

A $1 million suit charging that the San Quentin Six have been illegally confined is getting closer to a hearing date. San Francisco Federal Judge Alfonso Zappoli has granted a motion to give the Six a chance to present their case in court in the next six years. This is also the first time in three years that the Six have been in a room together, and the first time another person in it (the physician) without being brought into court. Judge Zappoli also granted a motion for improved visiting conditions for the Six with their lawyers, and appointed experts to examine the conditions of the San Quentin Adjustment Center, and to interview McGee, and to observe the Six in the Zimbardo, a social psychologist at Stanford; Dr. Bernard Diamond, of the School of Criminology, and Dr. Lee Coleman, a psychiatrist known for his stand against psychotherapy. Recently, the Department of Corrections announced that San Quentin prison will be closed in 1976. (On March 4 Judge Zappoli said: "I'll someone does away with San Quentin, we are going to have problems." However, the Committee for Prisoner Humanity and Justice charged recently that the announcement that San Quentin will be closed is a hoax: according to them, not only will the prison not be closed but two more prisons should be built and one in San Diego. In the Department's announcement, the two new prisons should be secure, and not be added to, San Quentin. The San Quentin Six Defense Committee has announced that their petition campaign has met with an excellent response. The petition is added to the Appeals Court, and its purpose is to make sure that the indictment against the Six, thrown out of court by Judge Vernon Stoll, not be reinstated. To contact the Defense Committee write: San Quentin Six Defense Committee, 3169 - 16th St., San Francisco; or call (415) 626-0690.

RICHARD McGEE

Russell McGee has filed a motion for a habeas corpus hearing, to prove that he was illegally convicted for a $10 robbery/kidnap charge in 1965. The habeas corpus hearing could be held in either San Francisco or Los Angeles. McGee has asked his Attorney General Ramsey Clark's assistance. This hearing is of the greatest importance, because he has proved that his conviction was illegal it will be easier for him to show in court that he had a right to rebel against his imprisonment in August 1970. The state in that same time: dropped the one for extortion, which could result in a life sentence, without the possibility of parole. Russell is currently being held at the Santa Clara County Jail. Renato Canuara
COUNCIL CO-OPTS SPENDING REFORM

continued from p. 1

is definitely illegal. Mayor Widener then scheduled the matter for another special meeting on March 21.

At the meeting of March 21, John Denton, one of the framers of the initiative, attempted to point out to the council that Honé’s measure was illegal as it amounted to nothing more than a set of largely inconsequential amendments to the initiative process already on the ballot. (The City Charter forbids amendment of a voter-qualified ballot proposition except by means of an election.) Mayor Widener first ruled that Denton could not address the council without a vote of approval, though private citizens have been allowed to do so in the past when asked by a council member having the floor. Denton finally spoke after being voted the necessary permission, but was unable to finish his presentation as Widener cut off his microphone before he had finished. The majority then wiped through votes to place Honé’s measures on the ballot, in spite of the fact that there had been no public notice at all of discussion on the issue of corporate contributions. Only Hancock and Kelley opposed the action (council members Simmons and Killgren were not present). Several observers later overheard council member W. Byron Rumford repeat that he voted for Honé’s motion only because its inclusion could lead to defeat of campaign reform. Rumford has since denied making such a statement.

COURT SUIT

The matter next went to court, John Denton and Jeff Rudolph (filed suit to keep the measure off the ballot, arguing that the measure should not appear because it was nothing more than an amended version of the already qualified initiative proposition, illegal under the Charter. However, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Spurgeon Avakian let the action stand by declining, on the basis of what he called a “liberal” interpretation of the Charter, that “amendments” referred to by the Charter amendments to an already passed measure, not one that had not yet received voter approval.

POSSIBLE MOTIVES, EFFECTS

Interpretations vary as to why the majority so husly wanted a second reform measure before the voters. Hancock feels that the object is to draw votes away from the initiative so that nothing passes, David Mundstock, one of the lawyers who argued the suit, said several possibilities, including the desire to create massive voter confusion. Another possibility is that the liberals hope to concentrate efforts on defeat of the initiative and Honé’s corporate contributions act, thereby claiming credit for some reforms. This would interfere with the corporate funding which was so important to their concept of power in 1973. Or Susan Honé may simply wish to steal the credit for campaign reform.

Whatever the motives behind the majority move, voters who try to decide among the measures are certain to experience some confusion. However, Mundstock points out that people can avoid that confusion by simply voting yes for all election reform measures to make sure that the vote in favor of campaign reform is not divided. He contends that the worst thing that can happen is the defeat of both measures. In order to avoid this, people should vote “yes” on the times on the nearly identical measures.

Bruce Haldane

leadership remains unchanged after brutal sheriff and Teamster gun attacks on pickets last year with the exception of a few

A heavy boycott against scab grapes in the Bay Area was urged by Cesar Chavez at a meeting of the full-time workers at the Church of St. Joseph the Worker in Berkeley Sunday, March 17. The renewed grape campaign is seen as one where there is nothing encouraging from the fields. The growers are determined to keep feudal conditions around the struck fields would be

A heavy boycott against scab grapes in the Bay Area was urged by Cesar Chavez at a meeting of the full-time workers at the Church of St. Joseph the Worker in Berkeley Sunday, March 17. The renewed grape campaign is seen as one where there is nothing encouraging from the fields. The growers are determined to keep feudal conditions around the struck fields would be

The grape harvest starts in April. "Don’t let scab grapes into the Bay Area," says Bob Parrell, coordinator of the Oakland Boycott House. He invites his friends of the farmworkers to a strategy meeting there the evening of April 10 to meet boycott grape workers. The House is at 1224 8th Ave., Oakland. Phone 444-6008 for more info.

Gallo wines have been hit hard by the consumer boycott of scab grapes. In the Mission District, 95 of the 100 liquor stores have removed or covered up Gallo. Now hitting Mayfair. Hundreds of liquor chain of 40 stores in New York City.

The Coop Credit Union is, like other credit unions, a "prudent and provident" financial organization which follows federal charter regulations. "They allow a few people to run it." says one longtime Credit Union employee, "they don’t really look upon it as a cooperative," says one longtime Credit Union employee, "they allow a few people to run it.

DIFFICULT TO GET

There is a standard NCUA by-law allowing for mail ballots, but NCUA officials say that few cooperatives have adopted it, since it requires complicated procedures for posting notice in the Federal Register. cooperatives have adopted it, since it requires complicated procedures for posting notice in the Federal Register.

The Coop Credit Union is, like other credit unions, a "prudent and provident" financial organization which follows federal charter regulations. "They allow a few people to run it," says one longtime Credit Union employee, "they allow a few people to run it.

COMPLAINTS

Credit Union staff and some members have criticized recent changes in the management policies, particularly the new shortened service hours (36 hours a week vs. 40 previously) and the new food stamp services. Some also complain that too many Board decisions are made in the absence of Board members without observers. The NLRB recently rejected an employer union grievance against the shortened hours (closed until 3 pm on Mondays), put into effect when employee union representatives were excluded for 37% to 36 hours weekly. The previous 40-hour week had permitted more flexible employee scheduling, and, it was claimed, better service to customers.

GRASSROOTS

