police board profile: DIANE SCHROERLUKE

With some eight years of police-practi-
tices work behind her, Diane Schroerluke is probably the most experienced of the eight current members of the Berkeley Police Relations Committee, and is deeply involved with police matters. Diane was a resident of Los Angeles when the Watts Rebellion took place in 1965 and, after several years of legal and political work for integration and open housing, and imbued at least in part, she says, by the standard liberal guilt feelings, she naturally became part of the aftermath of the Watts uprising. She then continued to work among the homeless and other people affected by the Watts Rebellion. In 1970, she moved to Berkeley and joined the Berkeley Police Relations Committee.

Diane Schroerluke has been a member of the Committee since 1970. She is one of the few who have been active in all aspects of the Committee's work. She has served on the finance and policy committees, and has been involved in many of the Committee's major projects, including the development of the Berkeley Police Relations Committee's manual on police-community relations.

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School Board heaves up over energy crisis

“Busing SLOWED?”

“I recommend that we raise the thermostats up to 72° and generally ignore the emergency as it’s being presented to us by the President.” This was school Director Louise Stoll’s reaction at the December 4th board meeting, to Superintendent Foster’s report on a memo sent to the District’s personnel. The Superintendent urged compliance with the “energy crisis” through lower thermostats, turned off lights, minimum travel, fewest night meetings (1), and the possibility of cutting out the late school bus. Stoll added the plea that, “They should stop flying jet planes for military purposes before they start lowering thermostats in children’s classes.”

“I concur with my colleague,” said director Hazamid Williams. He added “I believe the whole program has proceeded rather capriciously. I see a national crisis being created with the burden falling upon those least able to bear it – low-income, aged, and unemployed. The unemployment as the crisis is being developed is also staggering at one segment of the population. It’s ill-conceived and ridiculous. To support it suggests that it’s an authentic program and that it’s equitable!”

DON’T REVERSE INTEGRATION

Board President Mary Jane Johnson noted, “in tonight’s paper a Democrat from Virginia wanted to tack onto the fuel bill the buses used for integration. . . . the county’s ‘energy crisis’ to be the vehicle to reverse the gains we have made. I want every step taken to ensure that kids continue to go to school and that buses bring children together. I have very little faith in Washington.”

Stoll added that “The late bus is critical in bringing kids together for after school activities.” Director Mano Mohsenian’s view was that the political aspect from the operational one. “This is a political question and ought to be raised by this board in just the kind of terms you have expressed. But the reality of the situation is that we are faced with restricted supplies. . . . I think we do have to take appropriate actions. . . . there are 14,000 kids that are affected.”

Director Gene Rob’s comment was “Just so my silence won’t be interpreted as not agreeing with my colleagues, I’d just like to give four ‘right-ons’ to what everybody has said.”

It was agreed without a vote that the Board would (1) prepare a political

Continued on page 5
GRASSROOTS

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CITY MANAGER POLITICS

Within the next few weeks, Berkeley may have a new city manager. As long as the present City Charter is effective, this person will have immense powers within Berkeley's city government. The city manager administers the bureaucracy and has control of all city department managers too. We are told that a compromise is crystalizing around a modified district plan. The city manager would be disastrous to Berkeley's well being and could only be considered as political nepotism. This man must be opposed. Send letters to or call Councilmen's offices, and Kalgren. They appear open on this question and need community views.

GRASSROOTS LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

Dear Editor:
The Berkeley Neighborhood Traffic Study raises some serious questions. Meetings were held several weeks ago to get suggestions. The two meetings I attended then had about 20 to 30 persons (at Le Conte and Cragmont schools). At Cragmont the meeting was filled earlier than expected by Sprouse City residents' meeting so most of the comments were about it.
The Traffic issues Report, on file in all Berkeley libraries, appears to be a simple recording of all suggestions made by anyone at those earlier neighborhood meetings. Some of the suggestions are very questionable, have very little merit, and could cause serious disruption of movement in residential and shopping areas.

When asked what basic warrants were used for recommendations for traffic improvements, the Consultant at the recent meeting at Cragmont School (with over 200 persons present) gave an inadequate answer.

At Franklin School, a few nights later, the Consultant said they deliberately did not consider stop signs and traffic bumps as means to control traffic - both of which are obvious solutions.

The Consultants have not sufficiently stated the basic assumptions on which their recommendations are qualified. They appear to have made superficial examination of some of the intersections where they have plans for change (Sprouse, C, Los Angeles, and Shattuck & Euclid).

The Consultants appear to be getting broad areas where very definite reduction of automobile use could be made, with increased transit use.

For instance, reserved lanes on all or most arterials for bicycles, golf carts, and buses together with greatly reduced parking on those arterial streets needs more consideration. (Street parking of private vehicles on public property is one of the biggest subsidies given to the automobile. It is a double subsidy, of parking in lots of off-street parking and of congestion caused by clogged streets.)

The Consultants should be required to show that their recommendations will not result in increased and wasted driving around simply to learn new street patterns.

In another area, the quality of transit service cannot be divorced from Neighborhood Traffic problems. DeLeon Carter, one of the three consultants for the Neighborhood Traffic Study, made a report to City Council and BART of the Feeder Service to BART. I suggest that copies of that report be put on file in all Berkeley libraries.

Before we accept the recommendations of these three consultants, let us look very closely at the comments of our own experts on the Berkeley City Staff and at the Fire and Police Departments. Consultants' reports in general leave much to be desired.

Charles L. Smith
61 San Mateo Road
Berkeley 94707

Dear Mr. Okamura:
Thank you for your letter.

I am sorry to hear that you are "extremely displeased" with my war powers vote. Since, however, that vote was the only action consistent with my opposition to Presidential war-making, I will not let that displeasure worry me unduly. I enclose some statements explaining my opposition to that bill, which I regard as an expedient liberal cop-out.

You state that I have not been "aggressive" enough in calling for Richard Nixon's impeachment. I first called for Nixon's removal from office by impeachment in the spring of 1972, when he misled the harbors of North Vietnam. I have been in the forefront of every impeachment resolution in the House and spoken on the floor many times on this topic. I have made my position exhausitely clear to anyone who had the patience to listen. I admit I have not been able to remove Nixon singlehandedly from office, but since this is a democracy in which a clear majority of 435 Congressmen must make up their mind on this extremely serious issue, and since to prematurely force the issue could only benefit Richard Nixon, I do not feel that I have as yet failed the voters of the Seventh District.

I am delighted by the realness shown by your letter to Grassroots denouncing me for my personal affairs, and by your charitable suggestion that Orinda (which has always been in my district) has caused me to sell out my principles. I hope all citizens are inspired by your conduct.

Sincerely,
Ronald V. Dellums
Member of Congress
"Pacifica is not really an underground communications medium. Rather it is a community that is an instantiation of democracy, counterculture and of the establishment. Although it has been used as a vehicle by the political community, its financial support comes largely from the upper middle classes. Although it regularly broadcasts to and engages many working-class listeners, its radio propaganda, it must also seek out the arguments of the extreme right.

Pacifica has broken the most powerful government agencies in the United States; it has also cowed before the National Advisory Board. It has shown how a small broadcaster can be so clearly understood while itself being torn apart by fees so that bitter that staff members have clearly accused each other of being witches and made live scorpions to their colleagues."

Some of America's most creative and progressive people have passed through Pacifica. Almost every member of the board of directors have been active in various ways. But it is still the case that the network."

Yet when one meets former Pacifica broadcasters, one discovers veins of bitterness. The feeling of being misunderstood to deeply they never seem to be forgotten.

It remains an anomaly of American Culture that seems to exist despite itself. But it offers only the almost instant in the emergic of a back-channeling statement on principles diametrically opposed to those of the commercial establishment. All broadcasters are equal, but some have more restrictions on their limitations and potentials of underground radio and television.

---from a 1968 essay on Pacifica by Chris Koch

It's almost six years since Chris Koch wrote these words but they continue to describe (as much as anyone is able) the situation of Pacifica. Each crisis pans new hopes are raised, new experiments take place and the energy level quickly. The present crisis at KPFK is complicated by the usual money problems and the lack of unity which exists in the outside community is reflected by the KPFA staff and volunteers. But now there's a positive move on the part of the Pacifica board of advisors, the theoretical owners of all the Pacifica stations."

A development that situation influences Berkeley is illustrated by the present bus trip to San Francisco. The bus trip to San Francisco is which is handy mainly for persons who work within walking distance. If AC bus route to San Francisco is to be ended, then the route has increased cost and time problems. Many prefer to drive instead.

Another way to increase transit use is through staggered working hours. At the present time, bus and transit service makes the main commercial and business district of the city, the central city in the morning and the opposite trip in the evening. Peak congestion can be very bad and affect all types of light transit use.

With staggered working hours, there would be best use of existing facilities in many ways. Not only transit, utilities, highways, elevators, restaurants are all able to smooth off peaks.

Here in Berkeley, the University, Rad Lab, and other large employers should stagger working hours. The main problem with staggered hours is that it requires coordination and planning by administrators.

Other possibilities for better use of existing facilities include both arranged and spontaneous car pools, prorated tolls during peak hours, working arrangements on arterial streets, exclusive lanes for bicycles, golf carts, and buses; automobile light records, terminal cross streets; and making automobiles for automatic toll and parking charges, and so on.

Permission hereby granted.

Charles L. Smith
61 San Mateo Rd
Berkeley, Cal. 94704

--THE END--

KPFK's board monitors the station's finances and approves the annual budget. It advises management on questions of policy, provides ideas for improved broadcasting and is responsible for much of the fund-raising required by KPFK to stay on the air.

Doug Brown

Grassroots Radio is a nation of free community radio stations. KPFK. The three previous articles dealt with the points of view of the Third World media collective, KPFK's management and two women from the Uniting To Not Speak collective.

CO-OP: Just another landlord

KPFK has continued with its plans to increase rents on its University Avenue housing. Late in November, tenants received notice that their rents would be increased by an average of $17 beginning the first of December. This is the first of the promised rent increases intended to "gradually" raise the rents to a more profitable level. However, these increases are taking effect with considerably less notice than the 30 days required by law; KPFK is giving one week's notice.

The Co-op tenants are not merely accepting this increase. A notice has been sent out to all tenants informing them to pay their old rents on December first. Additionally, a meeting will be held on December 4 to discuss the situation and decide what kind of action should be taken.

It is not yet known how many Co-op tenants have or will pay the increased rents. Some might feel intimidated by the notice and others are Co-op employees and might be subject to job related repercussions. It is hoped that the tenants can come together and present Co-op from becoming just another landlord.

Rich I llen
Post-script: On Monday, December 10, Co-op tenants and BTOC advisers met with Ron Bryant, Co-op General Manager and other Co-op staff. The Co-op agreed to negotiate the rent increase until a rent formula could be negotiated between the Co-op and its tenants. Although the specifics of the rent formula haven't been worked out yet, it is hoped that the Co-op will take into consideration Co-op's interest on loans, maintenance costs and administrative expenses can no longer be tolerated by the tenants.

Rich I llen
Complaints and confusion often characterize discussions of the Berkeley Unified School District's financial situation. Many people seem to think the district is in financial trouble, but have a hard time finding out how much or how to come. To help eliminate some of this confusion, I will discuss some of the issues in the next few weeks in Berkeley and try to provide enough information to serve as a background for further discussion.

HOW THE MONEY COMES IN

It is well known that Berkeley spends a lot of money on education. In 1970-71 BUSD spent approximately $1168 per pupil on "instructional expenditures" (a category defined by the state — actual expenditures are much higher). This is nearly double the state average of $636 for unified districts. Most rural districts are not unified. Where does this money come from? This year about 11% of the district's revenues will come from federal grants — mostly from the Experimental Schools grant and the ESLA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act) "compensatory" education program. This year's federal funds are substantially less than last year's and will probably continue to decrease.

An additional 12% of BUSD's money comes from the state, mostly in the form of "basic equalization aid" grants which are given to all school districts to "guarantee" a minimum level of education and to adjust for inequalities in local property tax bases (though this doesn't work very well). School districts are guaranteed a certain amount of money per student — actually per "unit of average daily attendance" — if they accept their equalization grants. Increased enrollments are given for each special education student (physically or emotionally handicapped, for example). While the amount of aid the state will grant next year per pupil has been substantially this year Berkeley's enrollment has been declining and thus the state aid. Enrollment, excluding the adult school, dropped from 15,690 in 1968-69 to a projected 14,123 for this year.

Most of the rest of BUSD's money — about 75% altogether — comes from local property taxes. This is a fairly high proportion, and Berkeley's current school tax rate of $7.42 is over 50% above the state average. The district can legally raise taxes by only about 27 cents (according to state statute) inside last summer by BUSD administrators without getting the approval of Berkeley voters.

HOW THE MONEY GOES OUT

Like most school districts, BUSD spends most of its money on employee salaries. Yet while salaries make up from 60-80% of the budget in most places, in Berkeley they make up 85%. Employee benefits are another 7%. There are a number of reasons for this. Classes are smaller than in most districts, though the difference is not dramatic. Average salaries are higher in 1970-71, the average teacher salary in the state was $5,660 while the average salary in Berkeley was $12,170. BUSD also has a relatively high proportion of administrative and other non-teaching personnel. As of July 5, 1973, BUSD had a total of 1070 administrative staff members, of whom 662 were elementary or secondary school teachers (a detailed breakdown of the teachers' assignments is difficult to obtain), 75 were special education teachers, 125 were other teaching specialists, and the remaining 181 were various administrative and support personnel.

LOOK TO THE FUTURE

A number of factors have led to this year's higher taxes and are likely to do the same in the future. As federal grants expire and state aid decreases because of declining enrollment, local taxes must increase if the number of teachers and other staff remains the same or doesn't decrease quickly. Salary raises result in additional expenditures — and often increased taxes. Even without additional pay raises, salary costs go up each year, and the annual process of "incrementing" — according to the current salary schedule — means teachers actually receive pay increases as they become more experienced or acquire more training.

What can be done about rising costs and taxes? A number of possibilities are under discussion: increasing enrollments by obtaining more outside funding; spending less on non-salaried items; reducing the number of non-teaching personnel; reducing the number of teachers. All of these actions have advantages and disadvantages which raise issues too complex to get into here. In the future I intend to raise some of these issues and discuss the BUSD financial situation in more detail.

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**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

Walker Street Plus Neighborhood Association has been talking to the Safeway Store at Ward and Shattuck every Saturday since October 20. They are working with some of the Ward bar boycott committee to pressure on Safeway, the world's largest single retailer of groceries, to force it to change its anti-union policies. Safeway continues to sell Ward and other anti-bar products. The statewide boycott committee is designating December 20, 21, 22 for mass picketing of one thousand Safeway stores in nationwide. Walker Street Plus urges your participation in these efforts. Please contact Walker Street Plus or the boycott committee if you can picket any of these days, especially Saturday. See PEUDE! (It can be done!)


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**CHILDERN'S INTEREST COMMITTEE**

Coordination of children's services in Alameda County has been fragmented. There is no system to prioritize the various children's programs, nor is there a complete inventory of children's services or a method of coordinating such services. Public and private agencies and advisory groups are normally concerned with specific areas of children's programs such as delinquency prevention, employment, foster care, education, etc. There is, however, no apparatus to establish a consensus among concerned groups regarding the priorities for various programs. There is also no inventory of services or method of coordinating such services.

In December 1972, the Board of Supervisors requested the Alameda County Human Relations Commission to establish a committee on children's interests. This committee was created to meet the need for a general interest committee concerned with children's programs as opposed to the various special interest committees and commissions already in existence. Since April 1973, the Children's Interest Committee has been establishing long and short-range goals to determine how they can best meet their charge.

The outcome of this effort, pushed and pulled by Supervisor Tom Bates, is the adoption of the concept (embodied in a proposal submitted to the Board on Tuesday, December 11, 1973) to hire a consultant "to assist the Children's Interest Committee in its study of the needs, services and interested groups related to children's problems within Alameda County." The proposal lists seven tasks to be accomplished by this consultant, and the community is invited to participate in this study.

For further information contact Tom Bates' office, 847-6751.
By his choice of Agnew, who was convicted of serious criminal activity, and forced to resign, Richard Nixon has forced us to rely on the 25th Amendment to choose a new Vice President.

The 25th Amendment's presidential selection set up by the 25th Amendment does not allow the people a direct voice in the matter. It was a travesty and a waste of money, but it was a necessary step to ensure that the government would continue to function smoothly. The vice president, Dan Quayle, was a loyal and competent member of the administration who was dedicated to making the country strong and prosperous.

Meanwhile, the Council majority rejected a proposal by Councilwomen Hancock and Kelley to close Telegraph Avenue to vehicular traffic between Bancroft and Dwight for the rest of December. Voting in favor of closing Telegraph were Councilmembers Hancock, Kelley, andmemember. Voting against the proposal were Councilmembers Hole, Kallgren, Rimpo, Swets and Widener. Ramsay was absent for the vote.

**Night Train Details**

The meeting ended shortly after midnight and the Council recessed into a brief executive session which failed to produce the appointment of a new City Manager.

The adjournment time was a clear signal that several members of the Council majority have now abandoned their tactic of forcing the Council meetings into the early morning hours up to as late as 5 a.m. This tactic, called the Midnight Special by Councilmember Kelley, was the brainchild of Councilmember Henry Ramsey. Councilmembers Kelley’s attack on the Midnight Special and the critical comments of the press and public finally caused it to be dropped.

With the new agenda unfolded, the Council agreed to meet Thursday night, December 13th, to cover more ground. Councilmembers Hancock and Kelley pushed for the Thursday meeting on the grounds that the agenda should be finished before the next meeting at a reasonable time was an acceptable alternative to the Midnight Special.

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**Dellums on new VP**

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It has been almost fourteen years since Rosa Parks, American black woman, refused to give up her seat to a white man on a Montgomery, Alabama, bus. This dignity-preserving act touched off the great social revolution this country has yet seen.

And the revolution remains unfinished. Even though most people have joined freedom's march since the days of Montgomery, Chicano's, have joined it; American blacks have joined it; Women, bound by the chains of male-dominated myths, have joined it. But there's a new minority beginning to surface. It cuts across all racial and economic barriers, across all age groups, and across all religious lines. Yet, very few of these people have ever been part of this minority. It is the physically disabled.

So know, cripples: the people whom you always notice but almost never see; the people whom you gawk awkwardly at or pass by in fear and disgust; this minority.

STEREOTYPES

The general public's attitude towards the disabled is shaped by five-year-old children with braces on billboards at Easter time. Middle-class children will drop a few coins into canisters located on the cashier's desk in mediocre bars and restaurants to experience a few moments of charitable bliss. Movie-going, the likes of Henry Fonda, appear on the papers of a light television holding up disabled children to the camera and implore viewers to put their dollars so that little Timmy will be able to ride a horse someday.

Such efforts are only to perpetuate a sense of malodorous romanticism about the disabled in the public mind. They do nothing to promote a genuine understanding of these people whose lives extend far beyond the coffers of public contribution.

This column is an attempt to change all that. In order to come to hope; break down some of the barriers that exist between disabled people and "normans," I shall speak fear about in the land, fears rooted in the myth that America is for the young and physically active. We can no longer closet the luxury of such notions. For if we persist in clinging to this bit of Madison Avenue materialism, we condemn many disabled people to a life of ghetto isolation.

What we must do now is look each other in the eye and see our humanity there.

Next time, Berkeley: the beginnings of a disabled community.
continued from p. 3. his tenants, who have above-poverty level incomes. On the other hand we are now and have been willing to negotiate the sum we need to repair the leaky roofs, plumbing, wiring, etc. We are also willing to settle the rents we have withheld and bring to a halt the costly court proceedings. Yet Bachenheimer stubbornly insists that as long as there is a housing collective managing his properties, he and his investors will provide no money for necessary repairs.

PEOPLE VS. POWER

The Rent Control Initiative serves as one post-mortem example of what a direct challenge to Landlord power entails. A second potential challenge, the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, now stands on the chopping block of that basic rationale for the Landlord’s existence—the right of Private Property. The older, comfortable and often beautiful houses in which we live and which the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance is intended to preserve happen to be located on the corners of Hearst Street and Shattuck Avenue three blocks from the ever-expanding University of California and four blocks from the Shattuck BART station; in other words, minutes away from the office of a future commuter in Oakland or San Francisco. Commuters or UC Students Housing would pay dearly for such a convenient location, which would mean in turn lots of money for the owner of that space. And Richard Bachenheimer owns that space. So of course an ordinance like the NPO, which subsidizes a landlord’s urge for maximum-profit housing to the desires of children, women and men to live as a community in a humane environment, would be of concern to a profit-hungry operator like Richard Bachenheimer.

But if Bachenheimer is an example of the large Berkeley landlord, then we may be sure that those owners are quite confident of their power in the courts to maintain the institution of Private Property even over the wishes of the voters. In discussion with the RCI, both of Bachenheimer’s lawyers dismissed the NPO as “idiotic” and smugly assured that it will not be far behind Rent Control as a resident of the people’s initiative graveyard.

As a group of tenants organized to exercise some control over our lives and as citizens of Berkeley who worked and voted for such legislation as the NPO and Rent Control, we are made aware of our landlord’s attitude, that we can challenge the power of the “system” only as far as the “system” will allow. Sure, a majority of the people can pass laws through the initiative process; sure we have a degree of control over our lives . . . but only up to a point. That, through legislation, the people attempt to gain more than a permissible amount of self-determination, the minority in power will be threatened and will stop at almost nothing to maintain these laws. That happened with Rent Control; that might be the fate of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

TENANTS TOLD TO QUIT

The Berkeley Tenants Union, #7, has had a practical rather than a legalistic relationship with those in power, but the outcome is the same. The original contract was little more than a grant by Premium Realty of a limited amount of control over our own lives. Under the contract we could decide with whom we wanted to live and we could, to some extent, alter the immediate environment to suit our needs and wishes. We

reconverted multiple unit dwellings into single houses and organized for collective rather than individual use.

In return for those minor concessions we not only paid hundreds of thousands of dollars toward Bachenheimer’s ownership of these and other properties, but we were also expected to maintain and improve his houses out of our own pockets. Yet, at the end of three years, we asked the owners to put up a relatively small amount of money to repair roofs which were coming down around our heads, Bachenheimer, in chorus with his investors, announced that “our little experiment had failed,” and that, therefore, the collective should dissolve itself.

In response to this ultimatum we, as a collective, began withholding our rent. Under the California housing and tenant Code, if you know your rights, you can still evict up to 6 months. But when it comes down to the question of eviction, we all know that the weight of the court is with the landlord. The only power we have to big up his financial resources by withholding rent and to stall the eviction proceedings in court; we can also try to keep his other property vacant. But we have shown Bachenheimer looks to the future to enhance his interests, and he may be willing to risk an immediate financial loss if it saves the way to future gain. Thus our isolated situation may in fact hoped to bring us to reasonable terms. But while we are only one group of tenants facing eviction, and Bachenheimer is only one landlord with “plans” for his property, Berkeley hosts hundreds of other scheming landlords and thousands of tenants who will eventually be moved to make way to property owners’ future gold mines. Therefore, we are not asking just for support, though we need that: we are asking that all who live and pay rent in Berkeley and want to continue living here take a long hard look at ourselves and our future in this city.

GRIM FUTURE

If Bachenheimer does not come to terms with the BTU #7 be January, we can expect a chilly sight that may soon become familiar in Berkeley: the Alameda County Sheriffs pulling women and men and children out of their homes and into paddy wagons. We are not being dramatic, we have in fact disobeyed the will of the system and there are no other alternatives. But we do believe that power comes not merely from the coast or even money, but ultimately from people when they act together in their own interest.

Stopping Bachenheimer is a step everyone in Berkeley can help us take. We will be announcing dates and times of picketing in front of his offices at 2144 Shattuck Ave. and his home at 1943 Marin St.

But in order to really stop the spreading cancer of rising rents for plastic and alienating apartments we must concentrate on not just a single individual or company, but on the situation in general. Every tenant should know who the landlord is and where his interests lie. Talk to the other tenants in your building and if they feel the same, demand, as a collective, what you need from your landlord. If you are unclear as to what you rights are, see the California Tenant’s Handbook, written by Myron Moskowitz and available at the Coop’s Books Unlimited. If you think you are ready to go on strike, contact anyone at 2037 Hearst St. or call 845-1725 or 843-6601.

Mary & Randy

BTU #7

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**Immortalize your Holiday Cookies & Don’t Forget the Macaroni! Two ideas for kids projects during the holidays, but good for other times too.**

1. **Make your own or purchase ready-to-mix paper-mâché. Mix it to the consistency of stiff cookie dough. Roll it to about 1/4" and make cut-outs with your favorite cookie cutters. Dry the cookies in a low oven. Turn them into letter decorations so they will stand up and take them if your remembered to put a hole in your "cookies" when they were wet. You can hang them on the tree, in windows, or make mobiles.**

2. **Many kinds of macaroni (cart-wheels are marvellous) and white glue. Spend an hour constructing different shapes. Let the children identify them if you like. Hang them up.**

**The New Winter Edition of BANANA’S AGUIDE FOR UNDERFIVES available at book and toy stores around town now.**

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BY: DICK WUCK

WHILE DEAR AND MARY WILLMAN
continued from p. 1
many moments of conversational lapse. She is a seriously interesting company because she is constantly interested in the issues and events of the moment, with focus on her police work matters. Even outside of that arena she prefers buoyance to inactivity, to relate her patchwork panels, quips. out of old neckties, often while watching “30 Rock” movies. She loves the collection of scrapbooks, some personal, some family, some political. She also collects an appropriate hobby for a compulsive tea-drinker.

During her ten years in the Los Angeles area, Diane put into practice some of the leftist orientation she had picked up as an English major at the University of Wisconsin and as a member of the Progressive, a left political journal. She credits the Progressive experience especially with turning her on to the viewpoint other than the conservative Republicanism of her family. Through friends there, she made contact with ACU people in southern California when she moved to Manhattan Beach in 1957. At that time she went into four houses on the side with the CDC which was then at the height of its effectiveness as a grassroots organizer. Her position with the CDC got her an appointment to the CDC state central committee, just in time to help defeat a party of 500 ACU people in a local primary.

In 1959 she married Hank Schorlauke who was a minister with the United Church of Christ at the time. Two years after they were married she found herself identified professionally as a member of the Committee to Save Elysian Park from Sam Yorty’s conversion center were high points in Diane’s political activity before Watts.

POLICE COMPLAINT CENTER
The Complainant Center was her baby. Schorlauke and had many friends there, the air was just too hard to breathe, so they migrated north to Berkeley by for a prospect of integrated schools. Hank started law school and Diane went to the ACU, looking for something to do. Her arrival coincided with ACU discussion of a possible police project; the result was a Police Complaint Center opened in June 1968 and which ran for three and a half years. The Telegraph Avenue actions which began just after that, served as an effective baptism for the Center and its volunteer personnel, but that was only the first of many hectic times through, according to Diane, it was the most significant in the history of the victimism of BPD brutality.

The Center, through suffering from the lack of any paid staff, did a lot of hard work and published several reports documenting the total unresponsiveness of the city and ACU to complaints about police activity, but it had only a minimal effect on police practices. Its work as to its real work, was really educational, informing the community about police misuse of authority and official. Community in overcoming it. However, her work there taught Diane a good deal about BPD personnel, policies and untrained practices. She is already proving useful to the PRC. After the Center closed, she kept her hand in advising Loni appointed his office on police matters. With passage of the initiative establishing the PRC, which Diane spearheaded the ACU to publicize, Loni appointed her to a seat on the Commission.

POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY
As might be expected in one who has worked as long as she has with the ACLU, police attitude will be one which holds that we are all in it together. In a few words, she believes in protecting civil liberties. She isn’t holding her breath until that happen and is it working for the ACLU, where she is working for the law. The police can be an effective instrument toward that goal, given a couple of conditions. The first is that most important of all: the police must change in the interest of the laws as well as the people. If people can live with that ambiguity, then we can get along. ”The Commission can only meet its heavy responsibility, she feels, if it aggressively goes out to be a support for the community. She Berkeley know it is here and functioning, gaining community input whenever and wherever it can. She have the support of the community in general, but we’ve got to work quickly and even-handedly, and we will have to work long to retain that support.”

Problems with the police are, of course, all problems, and must be dealt with by the community, but Diane has maintained this set of concerns to where it is almost an obsession. Police matters are always on her mind, as any short conversation will demonstrate. She talks almost exclusively about police activity, police secrecy, police harassment, police training, the ins and outs of the PRC, and so on. Spurred by that profound concern, and with her intelligence, energy and information, Diane is certain to be an important asset for the PRC, especially in its present turbulent, anti-establishment phase. Her efforts benefit our community.

Bruce Haldane

The following firms are currently on the “We Don’t Patronize” list of the California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO.

The following restaurants on Union Street in San Francisco:

Boycotted by the Berkeley community put together, by initiative, this Commission to keep the police department under some public control, however, unless members of the community get together to support their PRC and to let the Commissioners know that they do not want an unsupervised police department, Berkeley will end up with yet another Committee on Public Safety, another BPD rubber stamp. The crucial meeting of the week, when we have the opportunity to set the direction and tone of what may be a promising instrument for control of the police.

1974 meetings start January 8, 7:30 p.m. at the City Health Department, 1721 McKinley (behind City Hall), second floor. Let the community be seen and heard.

Bruce Haldane

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