

GRASSROOTS

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police board profile:

DIANE SCHROERLUKE

With some eight years of police-practices work behind her, Diane Schroerluke is probably the most experienced of the eight current members of the Berkeley Police Review Commission in dealing 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 impelled at least in part, she says, by the standard liberal guilt feelings, she naturally became part of the aftermath

activities in Watts. Together with a friend, she first organized Watts Happening, a coffeehouse which later developed, after some changes, into the Watts Cultural Center. She left that project early though, after it became a going community interest. As much of the political work she had been doing was with the Southern California ACLU, it was there she turned for some other focus of action. She persuaded the ACLU to establish a Police Malpractice Complaint Center, one of the first such centers in the country. Several months' work with the Center taught her all she needed to know about police abuse of authority and channeled her activities into what has by now become a major part of her life.

INTEREST IN POLICE MATTERS

Since that time, Diane's life has come to be taken up more and more by work in the interest of those whom the police have used badly, to the point where the Berkeley PRC is almost her sole occupation, taking up most of her time and much of her energy. In addition to work for the Commission as a whole, she also devotes her efforts to four PRC subcommittees: BPD Records, Police Practices, Juvenile Procedures, and Police Training. At present she is most interested in the latter.

Diane is a nervous, somewhat jumpy person who is reluctant to endure too

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Commissioner Schroerluke photo by Fern



School Board heats up over energy crisis

photo by Margaret Copeland

school board— 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, fewer night meetings (!), 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 Hazaiah 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 stabbing 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. . . . I don't want the "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 Marc Monheimer's view was to separate 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 action. . . . there are 14,000 kids that are affected."

Director Gene Roh'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

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BTU Faces Jan. Deadline

Since September 1, 1973 the members of the Berkeley Tenants' Union, Collective #7 have been on strike against their landlord, Richard Bachenheimer, and his investment company, Premium Realty. For the past three years BTU #7 has lived in twelve of Bachenheimer's houses on Hearst/Delaware and Parker/Ellsworth, managing the properties under a contract negotiated in the wake of the 1970 Berkeley-wide Rent Strike. Finding this old contract totally unacceptable, the Collective proposed a new set of negotiations to Bachenheimer at the end of the agreement on August 31 of this year. Two months later, after two court hearings and two proposals from our side, we had yet to hear of any offer of discussion from Bachenheimer. Finally, at the end of October, Paul Koenig, representative for Premium Realty, broke the silence. What he had to say essentially was that: (1) Bachenheimer and his investors were sorely disappointed with the Collective's performance over the past three years—our "experiment" had failed. (2) Premium Realty would put no money into repairs on the properties while the collective managed the houses, (3) Bachenheimer wanted to off the collective any way since the speculative value of the Hearst/Delaware site was too high to allow for delays in evicting future occupants.

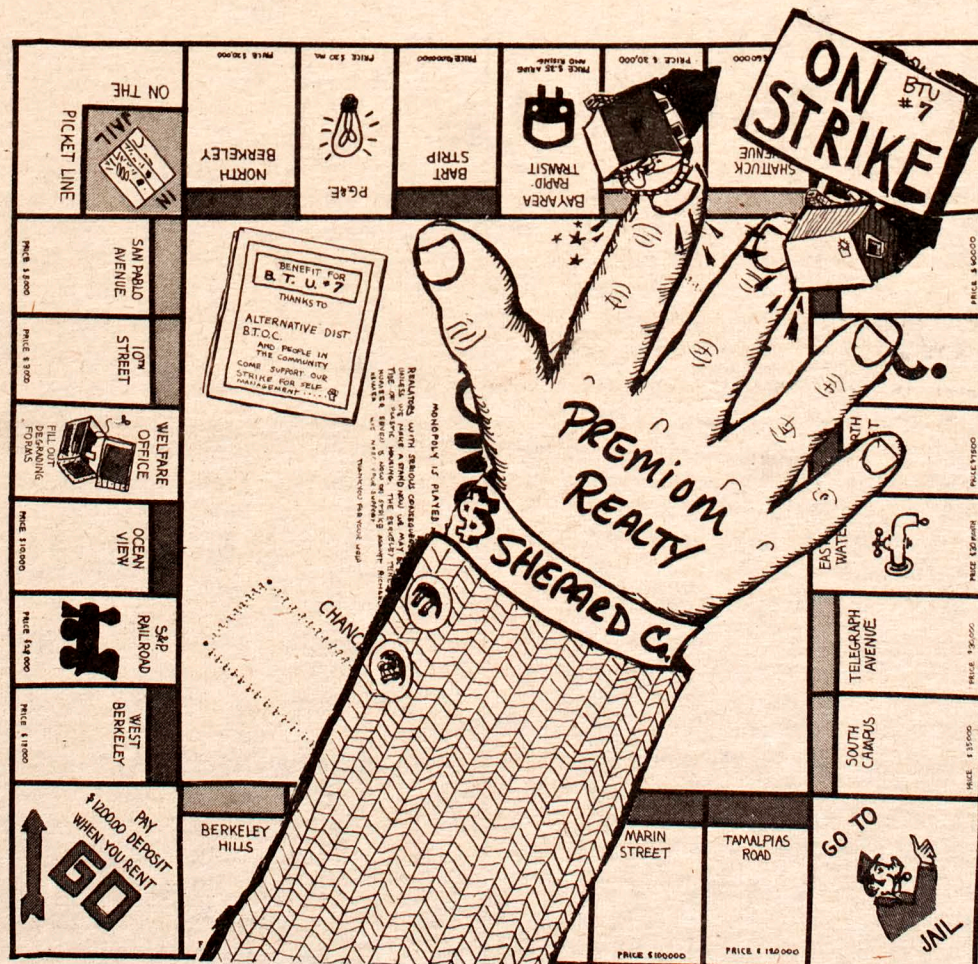
LANDLORD LOSSES?

Having dealt with Bachenheimer for over three years, we were not surprised at the arrogance of his response; however, the apparent financial irrationality of his position made us pause and evaluate the three years of our contract with Premium Realty. The Collective has, at no cost, performed services most landlords pay a

high price for: we have filled all his vacancies, done all his minor repairs, collected all his rents for three years and delivered them on time. During that time Bachenheimer has not put a single penny into any of the properties in question. If he does not come to terms, he stands to lose: (1) the \$16,000-\$20,000 rent we will have withheld, (2) several thousand dollars in legal fees, including \$200 per unit for the eviction actions by the

Alameda County Sheriffs, and (3) even without a boycott—though we guarantee there will be one—some \$20,000 for the repairs needed if he wants his usual high security deposits from prospective tenants. Then too, though he has filed lawsuits against all of the individuals in the collective, he stands little or no chance of collecting from the majority of

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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 personnel matters, powers too great for an appointed official. It has been clear in the past that the quality of Berkeley's city services are influenced enormously by the nature of this person.

The City Charter specifies that the city manager "shall be chosen by the council without regard to his political beliefs, and solely on the basis of his executive and administrative qualifications." Several Bay Area daily newspapers have recently carried the story that Mayor Widener and Councilors' Hone, Ramsay, and Sweeney favor hiring Ernest Howard, president of Social Dynamics, a Berkeley social consultants firm. Since there has been no public denial of this allegation, we assume it to be true.

Grassroots has not thoroughly evaluated Howard's qualifications. Qualifications are not the point of concern in this issue. Howard is a personal friend of both Widener and Ramsay and a financial contributor to Ramsay's council campaign. Ramsay, in turn, is (or was) legal council to Howard's consulting firm. As reported in the *Gazette*, "Howard's firm was embroiled in a council spat last year when the council awarded a 90-day \$22,680 contract to Social Dynamics to help rescue the embattled South Berkeley Model Cities Federal project."

Given these facts, considering Howard for city manager is a violation of the charter. When given the opportunity, councilors make appointments to city boards and commissions to reflect their own general political and social viewpoints. Since these bodies recommend policy to the council, this is the proper domain for political appointments. The city manager is another matter. This person must have the confidence of nearly all of Berkeley's diverse citizenry. Unless a city manager is considered who will not show favoritism, who can be depended upon to respond to a wide variety of community needs, an atmosphere of suspicion and hostility will result.

Appointing Ernie Howard 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 Councilors' Rumford and Kallgren. They appear open on this question and need community views.

-charter review-

Progressive members of the Charter Review Committee are nearing agreement on the representative nature of the Berkeley City Council. *Grassroots* has learned that details remain to be hammered out between left factions but that a compromise is crystallizing around a modified district plan.

Conservative committee members want to keep the present "at-large" council election system and a small council. However, a few liberal committee members are reported to be interested in a proportional election plan. Sandra Martin, a CRC member, commented that this is at least a "fairer system than the at-large method." Martin said she favored the district plan but that "a lot depends on how people react to it."

At its last meeting, CRC voted on the election law section of the City Charter. It will recommend to the council that the Charter prohibit special and recall elections between June 10 and October 10. It also will recommend that if 10% of the electorate petitions for an initiative, it will be placed on the next election ballot, whether statewide, municipal, or special. If 5% of the electorate petitions for an initiative, it will be on the ballot in the next municipal election.

COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

The CRC also recommends that appointments to council vacancies and special elections be prohibited within six months of municipal elections.

It is likely that CRC will recommend that the city manager be replaced by a chief administrator, who can be fired by a simple council majority. With this system the council will hire (or have veto power over) department heads. The replacement of the city manager by a council administrative committee is also being considered.

The council has called for a report from CRC in January. Paul Maier,

Kallgren appointee and CRC chairman, has interpreted the council request as a demand for a final report. If a final report is made in January, there won't be time for CRC to complete consideration of the council election plans. It appears that Maier and his committee allies may have this in mind.

Joe Hancock

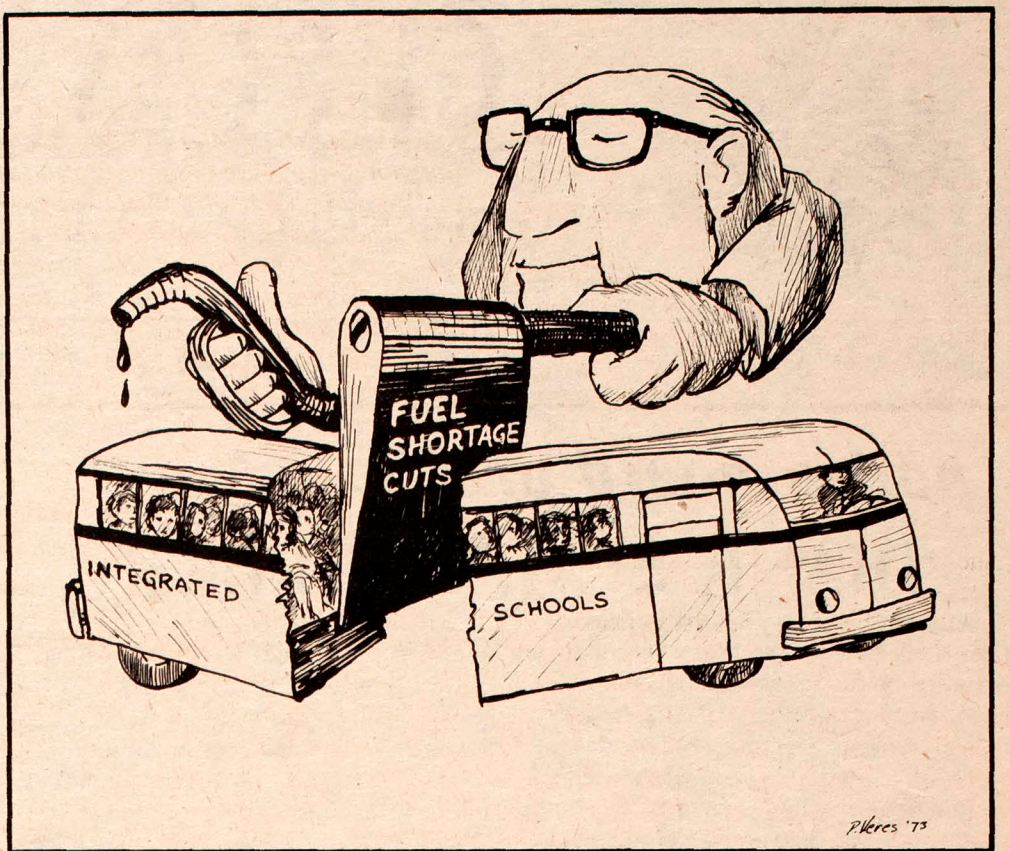
BAKER SNOWS WAY TO PORTLAND

What's Portland getting — Baker! During a recent visit to Portland, I stopped by City Hall and spoke with George Russell, the Mayor's administrative assistant, and two aides.

I asked about the selection process leading to Baker's appointment and their impressions of the man. They were uniformly flattering of Baker. They said he would be a progressive addition to Portland. They were under the impression that it was Baker who instituted Minority hiring in Berkeley, that he had been the champion of affirmative action hiring. They insisted that Baker was being forced out of Berkeley by conservatives who wanted a much less liberal department. Baker convinced them that he was the champion of the liberal-radical view of the police and that he was being held back and attacked by conservatives.

Either they didn't talk to the Baker that I know or he lied his way to Portland.

Joel Rubenzahl



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 billed as a Spruce Street 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 (Spruce & Los Angeles, and Shattuck & Eunice).

The Consultants appear to be neglecting 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 lieu 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. DeLeuw Cather, one of the three consultants for the Neighborhood Traffic Study, made a study for Contra Costa County 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 mined 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 exhaustively 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 zealotry 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

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NEW VIEWS ON TRAFFIC

The discussion about transportation misses several points.

Reducing automobile use means better use of transit, mainly buses.

The automobile problem in Berkeley is part of several much wider problems. Until we take a good look at these other problems and how they influence us, out piecemeal solutions in Berkeley will be limited.

Bus transit has tremendous potential for the moderately long trips. The feeder system to collect enough persons to ride the bus is crucial. With apartments, the population density puts enough persons within walking distance of transit lines. With single family, light population density requires longer walking trips, bicycles, or golf carts to provide the feeder system.

Golf carts or post office delivery vehicles (either electric or gas) need far more consideration in the whole transportation discussion. There are 180,000 golf carts in use today, most of them on golf courses with quite a few at retirement communities. They are about the same as the small post office vehicles.

Since 50 to 70% of all trips in any metropolitan area are less than 5 miles in length, the really small vehicle with a range of 20 miles and a speed of 10 to 12 miles per hour would be adequate.

The golf cart fits in between the bicycle and automobile, can carry 2 or 3 persons with a little bit of baggage and is good in the hills as well as the flats. Maintenance and operation costs are much less than with automobiles.

With mass production, the cost of a small vehicle should be 2 or 3 times the cost of a bicycle.

At the other end of the transit trip, the elephant train should be considered for the short trips which are too far to walk and too expensive to take by bus.

An elephant train is a series of trailers with bench seats pulled by a small tractor. Since they are accessible from both sides they have almost instant loading and unloading. They are much faster than buses where riders have to line up. Usually no fare is collected.

Elephant trains are in use now at Disneyland and Yosemite. They can be made to turn right angles to avoid cutting corners. Some change of the State Vehicle Code may be necessary to have many trailers.

In Berkeley, elephant trains could shuttle shoppers back and forth on Shattuck between Dwight and Rose streets. They might be used to carry students from the Bart Station up to campus.

Elephant trains, used in high volume pedestrian areas, could go far toward supplementing transit and toward strengthening the competition of downtown with outlying shopping centers.

The jitney is another type of vehicle which has possibilities in Berkeley. The jitney fits in between the auto and the bus. It usually follows a given route back and forth or round and round with up to 16 passengers.

At one point there were 1000 jitneys in San Francisco, now only 117 on Mission Street. Manila has 12,000 jitneys. Caracas, Mexico City, and Beirut have variations of them. The jitney is one place where private enterprise can get in without public investment to experiment.

Here in Berkeley, a jitney route might be round and round the University, taking in the downtown Bart station, at 10 cents a ride. During the morning and evening peaks they might serve the Rad Lab, or by telephone at other times.

Jitneys might be used by AC Transit to substitute during the off peaks to take the light loads which are uneconomical for large, costly buses. Late at night jitneys might even jog off their usual route to drop passengers off at their doorsteps — which would be difficult for a bus.

TUNING IN ON KPFA

"Pacifica is not really an underground communications medium. Rather it is a compromise between an institution of counterculture and of the establishment. Although it has been used as a vehicle by the radical movement, its financial support comes largely from the upper middle classes. Although it regularly broadcasts revolutionary agitation and propaganda, it must also seek out the arguments of the extreme right.

Pacifica has attacked the most powerful government agencies in the United States; it has also covered before one of the weakest. It has preached brotherly understanding while itself being torn apart by feuds so bitter that staff members have seriously accused each other of being witches and mailed live scorpions to their colleagues.

Some of America's most creative and progressive people have passed through Pacifica as employees. Almost any American of public standing has at one time or another broadcast over a Pacifica station, many of them on a regular basis. Yet when one meets former Pacifica broadcasters, one discovers veins of bitterness against the foundation that run so deeply they never seem to be forgotten.

Pacifica is an anomaly of American Culture that seems to exist despite itself. But it offers almost the only instance in America of a broadcasting channel based on principles diametrically opposed to those of the commercial establishment. As such it offers an object lesson in the 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 at KPFA. As each crisis passes new hopes are raised, new experiments take place and the energy level quadruples. The present crisis at KPFA is complicated by the usual money problems and the lack of unity which exists in the outside community and is reflected by the KPFA staff and volunteers. But now there's a positive sign. The Pacifica board of advisors, the theoretical owners of all the Pacifica

One of the ways that an outside situation influences Berkeley is illustrated by the present bus trip to San Francisco. AC Transit buses go to Eastbay Terminal which is handy mainly for persons who work within walking distance. If AC bus riders have to transfer to SF Muni, they have 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 one massive, simultaneous trip into the central city in the morning and the opposite trip in the evening. Peak congestion can be very bad. Off-peak is light transit use.

With staggered working hours, there would be best use of existing facilities in many ways. Not only transit, utilities, highways, bridges, elevators, and 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; parking restrictions on arterial streets; exclusive lanes for bicycles, golf carts, and buses; automobile flight recorders; sensing devices on automobiles for automatic toll and parking charges; and so on.

Permission to reprint granted.

Charles L. Smith
61 San Mateo Road
Berkeley, Ca. 94707

stations, is changing shape. Particularly the local advisory board of KPFA. As the "older" members leave they are being replaced by younger, community-oriented people. The board is self-generating; it appoints its own new members. Several of the newer local board members are ex-KPFA staff-members or volunteers. They can contribute a good perspective to the board.

Pacifica's National Advisory Board meets quarterly and is composed of the station managers plus representatives of the local advisory boards. The board holds the licenses for all the Pacifica stations and is legally responsible to the FCC, other government agencies and the public.

NOT RICH

The name Pacifica Foundation conjures up visions of a large rich institution. Actually it is an organization only when it meets and has little money—although it does employ two people, an administrative assistant and a comptroller. Only one of the four Pacifica stations is solvent—KPFK in Los Angeles. The National board also approves local budgets, decides National policy and raises funds to pay the armies of lawyers retained to handle the legal hassles around Pacifica's Washington D.C. station.

BOARD MEMBERS

Dr. Gordon Agnew—joined the board in 1948; Joe Belden—former KPFA news director; Charles Brouse—former KPFA commentator; Abe Brummer—long-time member; Carolyn Craven—Third World and former KPFA volunteer; Peter Frank; Peter Hagberg—chairperson; Jean Molyneaus—former KPFA subscription registrar; Milton Nason; Bert Thomas—Third World KPFA volunteer, has an afternoon Jazz program; Fran Watkins—former KPFA program director; and Agnes Wood—Third World, works with consumer coops.

The size and make-up of the local boards depend on the area. KPFK in Los Angeles has 28 members on their board including staff representatives. KPFA has traditionally had no staff members on the local board because the board hires the manager and the manager hires staff and that was seen as an unresolvable conflict.

The addition of ex-KPFA staff member and volunteers gives a better balance for representation of staff and management on the board. As a result the board is becoming more able to involve itself sympathetically in station problems as it tries to develop a better working relationship between staff and management.

KPFA'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 KPFA to say on the air.

—Doug Brown

Grassroots is featuring a series of articles on community radio station KPFA. The three previous articles dealt with the points of view of the Third World media collective, KPFA's management and two women from the Unlearning To Not Speak collective.

co-op: just another landlord

Co-op has continued with its plans to increase rents on its University Avenue housing. Late in November, tenants received notice that their rents would be increasing 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; Co-op is giving one week's notice.

The Co-op tenants are not merely accepting this increase. A notice has been sent around telling tenants 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 notices and others are Co-op employees and might be subject to job related repercussions. It is hoped that the tenants can come together and prevent Co-op from becoming just another landlord.

Rich Illgen,
BTOC

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 rescind 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, both parties agreed that the formula will take into consideration Co-op's interest on loans, maintenance costs and administrative overhead, plus tax breaks for depreciation. The Co-op also agreed to give tenants the option to lease by the year or rent by the month.

2022 **BLAKE St.**
6 pm.

Sumames:
A-F
 -bring **Vegetables and Salad**
G-M
 -bring **Main Dishes**
N-R
 -bring **Desserts**
S-Z
 -bring **Beverages**

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21st. DECEMBER, 1973

SCHOOL FINANCE

Complaints and confusion often characterize discussions of the Berkeley Unified School District's financial situation. Many people sense that the district is in financial trouble, but have a hard time finding out how much or how come. To help eliminate some of this confusion, I will discuss some of the issues involved in school finance here in Berkeley and try to provide enough information to serve as a background for future articles.

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 ESEA (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 set local taxes at or above a certain rate. Increased allotments are given for each special education student (physically or

emotionally handicapped, for example). While the amount of aid the state will grant per student has increased substantially this year Berkeley's enrollment has been declining and thus so has 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 statements made 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. Teacher salaries are higher — in 1970-71, the average teacher salary in the state was \$10,460 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 1043 certificated staff members, of whom 662 were elementary or secondary school teachers (a detailed breakdown of where these teachers are assigned is difficult to obtain), 75 were special education teachers, 125 were other teaching specialists, and the remaining 181 were various administrative and support personnel.

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 enough. Salary raises result in additional expenditures — and often increased taxes. Even without additional pay raises, salary costs go up each year because of the annual process of "incrementing" — according to the district salary scale, teachers automatically 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 often discussed, among them: increasing revenues 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.

Jim Blöse



Solution to school finance?



photo by Joe Hancock

CHILDREN'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 survey.

For further information contact Tom Bates' office, 847-6751.

...keep
on
truckin'



Question: D. F. Berkeley,

I have heard that, because of the gas shortage and price controls, the oil companies are selling lower octane gasoline at the same prices as the old higher octane gasoline. That way they have more gasoline to sell because it's easier and faster to make lower octane gasoline. What do you know about it?

Answer: Not very much. But I saw an article on octane ratings in the *Coop News* which I am passing on to you with the addition of a couple of comments of my own.

High octane ratings can be achieved two ways. First by better and more complete refining — that's costly 'cause it takes longer. Secondly by adding chemicals — the stuff we know as "Ethyl" — to the gasoline . . .

With the Research method, the oil companies could advertise as 100 or 100-plus octane what was 91 or 92 octane gasoline by the Motor method. The auto manufacturers followed suit and recommended the Research octane ratings for use in their vehicles.

When it became a legal requirement recently that gasoline pumps display the octane rating of the gasoline, the problem arose as to which method to use — Research or Motor.

It was decided to post the *average* of the Motor and Research ratings on the pumps. The result — the gasoline you bought as 100-plus octane is now posted as 95 to 97.

If your car manufacturer recommends 91 octane gasoline, Gordon advises you can safely use any fuel now posted as 87 or higher. It is not necessary for you to buy ethyl gasoline if your car previously ran on regular.

(from CO-OP NEWS)

The changed octane ratings that have recently appeared on gasoline pumps are explained by Co-op automotive supervisor Bert Gordon.

The confusion, Gordon notes, stems from the fact that for many years the oil industry had been using what it calls the "Research" method of determining the antiknock quality of gasoline rather than the "Motor" method. The methods are similar except that engine operating conditions are more severe in the Motor method and the ratings for it are consequently lower.

Neither Bert Gordon or Max Awner, the editor of the *Coop News*, know why the government changed the octane rating method.

announcements

Walker Street Plus Neighborhood Association has been picketing the Safeway Store at Ward and Shattuck each Saturday since October 20. They are working with the United Farmworkers boycott committee to bring pressure on Safeway, the world's largest single retailer of produce, to force it to change its anti-union policies. Safeway continues to sell non-union lettuce and grapes.

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 those days, especially Saturday. SI SE PUEDE! (It can be done!)

Walker Street Plus for Safeway at Ward and Shattuck: 845-6186.

Boycott Committee for other Safeway Stores: 444-6008.

THE MARIJUANA INITIATIVE PEOPLE ARE GOING UP THE WALL HELP HELP HELP is needed so if you have any lying around, call 841-3101 (before midnight, plz) in Berkeley . . . or 563-5858 in San Francisco . . . it's your initiative, too—and if we don't get it on the ballot, ain't nobody gonna do it for us.

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CITY COUNCIL CAROUSEL CONTINUES

The Berkeley City Council, at its December 11th meeting, delayed action on the confusing case of Security National Bank, suspended enforcement of a street vending ordinance provision, refused to close upper Telegraph Avenue to automobile traffic, failed to appoint a new City Manager, and indicated that public pressure has stopped the Council from meeting into the early morning hours.

SECURITY NATIONAL

The Security National Bank case was both complex and frustrating. The bank seeks to build a branch office on Fulton Street between Bancroft and Durant. In addition to the bank, Security National wishes to construct an underground 31 space parking garage and 4 drive-in teller windows.

There has been significant community opposition to both the parking garage and the drive-in windows on the ground that they would encourage auto traffic and congestion and that such car-oriented services conflict with the stated Berkeley city policy to reduce dependence on the private automobile.

Here comes the tricky part. No special permit is required to build the bank. It is a permitted use on land zoned commercial. No special permit is required for the drive-in windows. However, the bank needed a use permit and a variance to construct the 31-space parking garage.

At the Board of Adjustments public hearing, the bank agreed to construct 2 rather than 4 drive-in windows in

exchange for the Board of Adjustments approving the parking garage. The Board of Adjustments decision was appealed by several community groups including the Le Conte Neighborhood Association, Walker Street Plus, and the Ecology Center.

The Berkeley City Council set a public hearing for December 11th to hear the appeal.

Prior to the hearing, Security National Bank and the Ecology Center agreed that the bank would drop its intention to build any drive-in windows in exchange for the Ecology Center withdrawing its appeal.

At the public hearing, the neighborhood groups continued to oppose the parking garage as well as the drive-in windows. The public hearing resulted in a huge outpouring of sentiment in opposition to auto-oriented facilities in the area.

Responding to the clear public sentiment against the parking garage, the Council was on the verge of overruling the Board of Adjustments and denying the variance and use permit requested by the bank.

Just then, City Attorney Donald McCullum pointed out that if the Board of Adjustments is reversed, Security National could not build the 31-car parking garage but could go right ahead and construct all 4 drive-in windows because the drive-in windows needed no special permit. It was only because of agreements between the bank and the

Board of Adjustments and later the Ecology Center that Security National had offered to forego the drive-in windows.

Faced with this revelation, the Council deferred the matter until the meeting of December 18th, hoping that some kind of agreement or tactic could be worked out by then which would solve the problem. According to the City Attorney, attempts to amend the zoning ordinance would be invalid because the bank has already submitted its application and would not be legally bound by the amendment.

STREET VENDORS

The Council had better luck solving a problem of their own creation concerning the new street vendor ordinance. That ordinance, passed by the Council majority on a 6 to 3 vote, provided that no vendor may set up on Telegraph Avenue before 9 a.m. Many vendor setups are now kept up overnight.

When the new ordinance became effective on December 13th, it was the intention of the City Manager to take down all vendor stands at 3 a.m. in the morning. However, the City Manager had no intention of setting up a vendor rotation system for assigning spots until January.

With no setup until 9 a.m. and no rotation system, the result would have been a chaotic landrush. The City Manager's report indicated that 8 to 10 Berkeley policemen would be available to make sure everything went fine on Telegraph Avenue once they started enforcing the ordinance.

While rumors of pitched battles in the street swept the Avenue, the City Manager's recommended course of action proved too much, even for the Council.

By a unanimous vote, the Council instructed City Manager Paul Williamson and the Police Department to suspend enforcing the 9 a.m. setup time until a rotation system was instituted by the Council. Even Captain Schillinger finally agreed that this was the best thing to do.

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, and Simmons. Voting NO were Councilmembers Hone, Kallgren, Rumford, Sweeney, and Widener. Ramsey 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 Councilwoman Kelley, was the brainchild of Councilman Henry Ramsey. Councilwoman Kelley's attacks upon the *Midnight Special*, and the critical comments of the press and public finally caused it to derail.

With most of the agenda unfinished, the Council agreed to meet Thursday night, December 13th, to cover more ground. Councilwomen Hancock and Kelley pushed for the Thursday meeting on the grounds that the agenda should be finished and that a second meeting at a reasonable time was an acceptable alternative to the *Midnight Special*.

Dellums on new VP

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 procedure of Congressional selection set up by the 25th Amendment does not allow the people a direct voice in the selection. Since this provision is at best a poor substitute for a direct vote on the Vice President, each Representative should have seriously considered the needs and interests of his district and of the nation in his or her vote.

Therefore, I considered it a privilege to cast my vote against his confirmation. I oppose Gerald Ford because his entire record shows his hostility to our citizens' interests and their hopes for the nation. They are disgusted by his small-minded attack on one of the greatest Supreme Court Justices in American history, William Douglas. They are frightened by his defense of Richard Nixon over Watergate and the secret bombing in Cambodia. They are baffled by his priorities which put defense of the swollen military budget ahead of improving the quality of life for the American people. They are discouraged by one of the most uninspired records on civil rights and civil liberties ever compiled by a Congressman. Americans do not want Gerald Ford to be President of the United States, which it is very likely he will become before too long.

Everyone knows that Gerald Ford could not possibly win an election to the office he was given today. Yet this popular will was not reflected in the House of Representatives' vote. The House was given a unique responsibility and completely failed.

Ron Dellums

— SCHOOL BOARD REPORT —

continued from p. 1

statement re the "crisis" and (2) develop priorities so that as the crisis develops the public will know how the district plans to meet it.

ESAA PROPOSAL

The unanimity over the "energy crisis" fell apart over dealing with the main on the agenda—a proposal for Federal Emergency Aid Act (ESAA) funds. This act provides funds (properly referred to as "deseg" funds), for programs in school districts which have already desegregated but continue to have problems.

Although this portion of the agenda was declared a "public hearing," Stoll and Monheimer questioned whether it was possible or even legal to hold a public hearing without adequate notice and circulation of the proposal.

The presentation as it appeared in Draft IV which was passed out to Board members that night, was made by Larry Wells, Assistant Superintendent of Instruction, Luther Stemley, Principal of Columbus School, and Mel Gartenberg, Principal of Oxford School.

Billed enthusiastically as an innovative proposal to improve achievement levels of minority students and to end racial isolation in the district, they said it was geared to meet four overriding needs in order of priority: (1) to reduce the achievement gap between white and non-white students; (2) to increase multicultural understanding; (3) to provide for inservice training for teachers; and (4) to increase community involvement.

Their plan claims to avoid the lack of coordination inherent in past programs by proposing a model that deals with two schools in one zone, one 4-6 school in zone B—Columbus—and one of its K-3 feeder schools, Oxford.

RESERVATIONS

Jerry Carlin, Chairman of the Citizens Education Advisory Committee, praised the proposal for its comprehensive approach focusing clearly on improving the quality of education for under-achievers. However, he complained that his committee had not seen either the fourth draft nor the budget. He had four reservations: (1) insufficient information on implementation of general goals (2) insufficient evaluation plans, (3) insuffi-

cient information and strategies for reaching low achievers, (4) insufficient analysis of the effect of a major reorganization and substantive staff increase at Columbus. The plan splits Columbus school into 3 separate subschools and adds 32 staff members.

Criticism also came from the Chicano community. "We want Chicano input from the beginning," said Salvador Murillo. "We don't want to be told 'you sit down over there so they can see you.'" And Jose Martinez pointed out that there are no Chicano employees at Columbus school." The proposal does not specify the ethnic distribution of the added personnel.

A surprise turned up in the appendix to the proposal: the inclusion of \$216,234.00 and 10 personnel for Parochial schools! It appears that the ESAA requires the inclusion of parochial and private schools. There was no specific private non-parochial school mentioned in the proposal.

The final vote of 3 to 2 in favor of submitting the proposal was delayed by a heated debate over the legitimacy of the public hearing and the legality of its being acted upon without a previous public discussion.

Williams said it was "ludicrous and ridiculous" to debate an essentially procedural matter. Johnson was critical of what she called the "lack of a spirit of cooperation."

SUPPORT PUBLIC INPUT

Stoll and Monheimer insisted that the criteria for public hearings was established to guarantee citizen participation. Since the deadline for submission was not until December 21, there was time for adequate public hearing, they said.

In other businesses the Board accepted, without vote, a preliminary budget which cuts 72 full time equivalent employees and recommends no tax increase. They also learned that SB 756 which went into effect on September 7, permits school districts to enter into contractual agreements with credentialed personnel under certain conditions, and not become obligated to tenure regulations.

—Anne Deirup

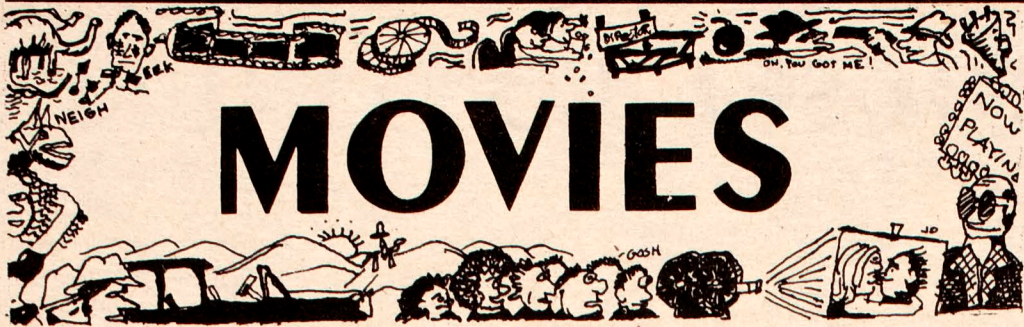
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MOVIES

Day for Night is not French director Francois Truffaut's "best work" as some of the advertisements have claimed. It is a light and charming film about the making of another film, with Truffaut himself playing the director of the film being made. The film within a film is an old fashioned French melodrama (father runs away with daughter-in-law and son kills father) and use of this structure enables Truffaut to show much about how such movies used to be made. In quality and spirit, *Day for Night* is about on a par with Truffaut's *Bed and Board* (currently playing with *Day for Night* at the Act II Theater) and *Stolen Kisses*. If you like Truffaut, that's more than enough.

RECOMMENDED REVIVALS

For mystery fans: *The Thin Man* (1934) and *Lady in the Lake* (1946), from the novels by Dashiell Hammett and Raymond Chandler, at the Studio-Guild December 24th to 26th. In Berkeley with nothing to do on Christmas day? Take in the archetypal Bogart film, *Casablanca* (1943), and Woody Allen's comedy treatment of Bogart machismo, *Play It Again Sam* (1972), at the Pacific Film Archive. Try to see *Casablanca* first; it just wouldn't work very well the other way around.

December 28th the Archive offers *Klute* (1971), featuring Jane Fonda's Academy Award winning portrayal of a high-priced prostitute. New York's most famous pimp is supposed to have been a consultant on this picture.

Bring in the New Year with *Red Dust* (1932) and *Mogambo* (1953) now at the Studio-Guild (December 31st-January 2nd). *Red Dust* is an often revived picture I haven't seen starring Clark Gable as a

white hunter involved with Mary Astor and Jean Harlow. *Mogambo* is a John Ford directed remake of *Red Dust*; this time Gable is pursuing Grace Kelly and is pursued by Ava Gardner. The Studio-Guild will also show four Marilyn Monroe films: *The Seven-Year Itch* (1955) & *Let's Make Love* (1960) December 27th-30th; and *Some Like It Hot* (1959) & *The Misfits* (1960), January 3rd-6th. *The Misfits* was the last film of both Marilyn Monroe and Clark Gable.

Want something free? Try *Black Orpheus* (1959) on December 20th or *Singin' in the Rain* (1952) on January 3rd; both programs at 6:45 and 9p.m. in the Laney College Forum. *Singin' in the Rain* is one of the very best musicals of all time and you might try it even if you don't normally like musicals. Almost free (25 cents donation) is the reopening of the Live Oak Park film series with Bogart in *The Caine Mutiny* (1954) on January 9th at 7:30 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS

If you would like to look at filmcalendar, the publication I discussed in my last column, single copies are sold for 25 cents at the Pacific Film Archive. Or, as a special to the readers of *Grassroots*, call the Archive at 642-1412 before January 1st and they will send you a free copy of the January issue. Every night the Studio-Guild now offers the last feature of the evening for only \$1. This is in addition to their special admission price of \$1 all day Thursday and before 6:30 Friday and Saturday. Channel 9 has a series of silents entitled "Films of the Gatsby Era" on Friday evenings at 9.

Mike Fullerton



It has been almost fourteen years since Rosa Parks, American black woman, refused to move to the back of a Montgomery, Alabama, bus. This dignity-preserving act touched off the greatest social revolution this country has yet seen.

And the revolution remains unfinished, even though many people have joined freedom's march since the days of Montgomery. Chicanos have joined it; American Indians have joined it; Orientals have joined it; Women, bound by the chains of male-oriented 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 you reading this paper have seen this minority. It is the physically disabled.

You know, cripples: the people whom you always notice but almost never see; the people whom you gawk awkwardly at or turn away from 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 Eastertime. 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. Aging movie stars, the likes of Henry Fonda, appear on the outer fringes on late night television holding up disabled children to the camera and implore viewers to donate their dollars so that little Timmy will be able to ride a horse someday.

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

This column is an attempt to change all that. In the weeks to come I hope to break down some of the barriers that exist between disabled people and "normies." Irrational fears lurk about in the land, fears rooted in the myth that America is for the young and physically active. We can no longer afford the luxury of such notions. For if we persist in clinging to this bit of Madison Avenue manufactured nonsense, we will condemn most disabled people to a life of ghetto vegetableism.

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.

keep on cookin, mama



There are really two approaches to cooking. There is the "cuisine" approach involving the use of elaborate recipes, a vast array of highly specialized pots and utensils, and very strict rules about appropriate combinations, techniques, measurement. By carefully adhering to the rules, you can produce superb, elegant meals. Cooking schools give degrees in this approach to cooking; chefs are the main practitioners of cuisine. Most chefs are men.

HOME COOKING

The second approach to cooking is called "home cooking." Despite the claims of some restaurants, home cooking involves the use of a limited number of funky, mismatched pots, a recipe which is skeletal or even nonexistent, and a taste-and-season, general appearance technique of measurement. Home cooks produce mainly low cost, practical fare, but they are also the keepers of special, traditional family recipes which they prepare, especially on holidays. Most home cooks are women.

Every family has some family specialities, which are handed down from generation to generation, perhaps scribbled on the back of an old envelope, perhaps just carried in the memories of the women, to be passed on to their daughters.

CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS

To me, Christmas is especially a time for traditional food. In my family, as in many families, that meant, besides the turkey or roast beef with all the trimmings, apple, pumpkin, and mince meat pies, and a variety of Christmas cookies. It was a matter of some importance that all the elements of the Christmas meal be present every year. Nothing was to be left out. Additions and substitutions were regarded with suspicion and judged by rigid standards, to determine whether they would be allowed an appearance at the next Christmas dinner and thus the possibility of becoming part of the tradition.

I am giving here two recipes from my family's traditional Christmas fare: my grandmother's pie crust, and my mother's Christmas cookies. Neither of these recipes originated with these two women, of course. As I am sure they would both protest they got them from friends, from magazines; they didn't invent them. But it was in their houses that I ate these delicacies, and from them that I learned the recipes. In keeping with the oral tradition of home keeping, I will always regard them as my grandmother's pie crust and my mother's cookies (when I gave the pie crust recipe to my mother-in-law she wrote down "Marilyn's pie crust"; if she gives it to someone else, it is likely to become "Ruth Goldberg's pie crust" ...).

Margaret Stay's pie crust:

3½ cups flour
1 tsp. salt
1½ cups shortening
1 egg
1 Tb. vinegar
3-4 Tb. water

Sift flour and salt. Add shortening and rub between your fingers until mixture is like coarse meal. Mix together the egg, the vinegar, and 3 Tb. water. Sprinkle over flour mixture, tossing it with a fork or your fingers to distribute evenly. Form gently into four balls. You may need to add a little more water, depending on the size of the egg and the vagaries of the spirits. You now have enough dough for two 2-crust or four 1-crust pies (you can freeze some if you don't need it all). Pie crust dough should be handled as little and as gently as possible, to avoid the formation of gluten which makes it tough, but this is an unusually tender and easy-to-handle pie crust. I don't know what the vinegar does.

Beryl Power's cookies:

1 cup butter
5 Tb. powdered sugar
2 cups flour
2 tsp. vanilla
¼ tsp. salt
1 cup chopped nuts

Cream butter and sugar. Add flour, flavoring, nuts. Divide dough in half. Shape one half into crescents (roll into worms, shape into half moons on cookie sheet). Add: tsp. almond flavoring to the other half, roll them into balls, and flatten slightly in cookie sheet. Bake at 400 for 12 minutes. Dip in powdered sugar while still hot.

Do you have any traditional family recipes you would like to share? Easter and Passover are coming up, but of course not all family recipes are confined to holidays. If you have some, please send them, plus, if you like, a description of where they come from, to *Grassroots*. Because so much of women's history is unwritten, and much of their creativity has been confined to the limited scope and means of the home, women's crafts have been undervalued (it is often said, "Men are even better cooks than women—the best chefs are men.") Share some of that history—spread your tradition around.

—Marilyn Power

— BTU organizing —

continued from p. 1
his tenants, who have sub-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 Student 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 subordinates a landowner'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 Bachheimer is an example of the large Berkeley landholder, 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 discussions with the BTU, both of Bachenheimer's lawyers dismissed the NPO as "idiotic" and smugly asserted 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 by 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. If, 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 nullify those 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 contractual rather than a legislative 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 whole houses and organized space 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, when 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 stall eviction 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 is to bottle 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, as 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 paves the way to future gain. Thus our isolated action may not be enough to bring him 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 realtors 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 by January, we can expect a chilly sight that may soon become familiar in Berkeley: the Alameda County Sheriff's 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 not many alternatives. But we do believe that power comes not merely from the courts 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 not on 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 your 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

Immortalize Your Holiday Cookies and Don't Forget the Macaroni!

Two ideas for kids' projects during the holidays, but good for other times too—

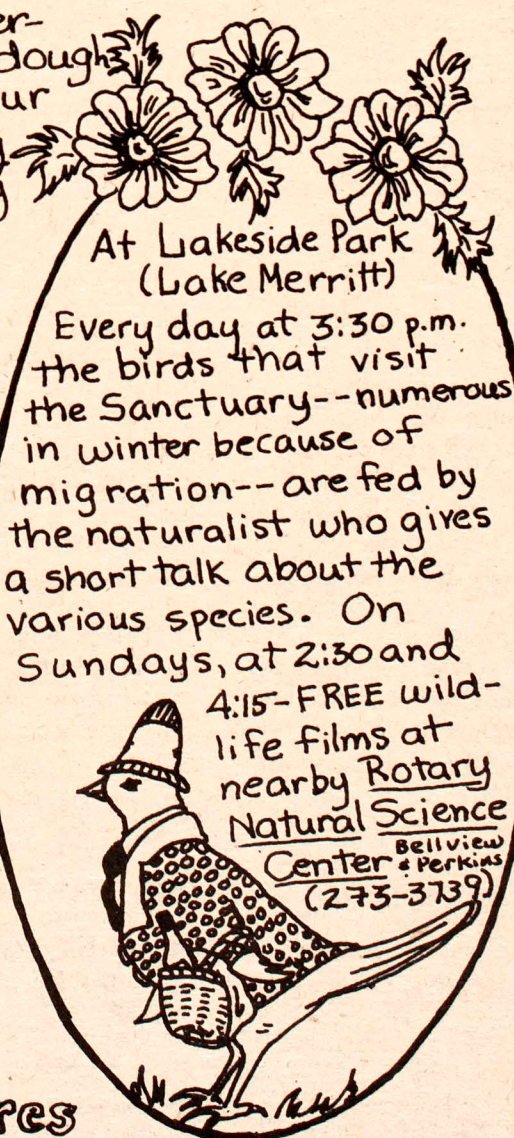
- ① Make your own or purchase ready-to-mix papier-maché. Mix it to the consistency of stiff cookie dough. Roll it to about 1/4" and make cut-outs with your favorite cookie-cutters. Dry the "cookies" in a very low oven. Turn them while they're drying so they will stay flat. Paint them and lacquer them. 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 them dry, paint them if you like, hang them up.

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Lotsaluck

— police board —

continued from p. 1

many moments of conversational lapse. She is usually interesting company because she is constantly interested in the issues and events of the moment, with primary focus on police matters. Even outside of that arena she prefers busyness to inactivity; to relax she makes patchwork panels, quilts, etc. out of old neckties, often while watching '30s movies, or adds to her voluminous collection of scrapbooks, some personal, some family, some political. She also collects unusually shaped teapots, an appropriate hobby for a compulsive tea-drinker.

FAIR HOUSING

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 staff member of the *Progressive*, a left-political journal. She credits the *Progressive* experience especially with turning her on to a viewpoint other than the conservative Republicanism of her family. Through friends there, she made contact with ACLU people in southern California when she moved to Manhattan Beach in 1957. At that time she went into fair housing work and into liberal politics with the CDC which was then at the height of its effectiveness as a grassroots organization. Political work led to an appointment to the CDC state central committee, just in time to help defeat a party loyalty oath put up by Jess Unruh.

In 1959 she married Hank Schroerluke who was a minister with the United Church of Christ at the time. Two years later she brought forth Stefani, now a budding feminist. The Schroerluke activities on behalf of social integration, especially their public welcome of the first black families to move into previously lily-white, middle-class Manhattan Beach, along with his rather discomforting anti-war sermons, eventually got Hank into trouble with his congregation, so he left that church. They left Manhattan Beach also, but the political work continued in the Echo Park area of L.A. CDC work and leading roles in the No on 14 campaign and on the Committee to Save Elysian Park from Sam Yorty's convention center were high points of Diane's political activity before Watts.

POLICE COMPLAINT CENTER

Though they liked Los Angeles and had many friends there, the air was just too hard to breathe, so they migrated north in 1967, drawn to Berkeley by the prospect of integrated schools. Hank started law school and Diane went to the ACLU, looking for something to do. Her arrival coincided with ACLU discussion of a possible police project; the result was a Police Complaint Center which she 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 several hectic times though, according to Diane, it was the worst in terms of the viciousness of BPD brutality.

The Center, though suffering from the

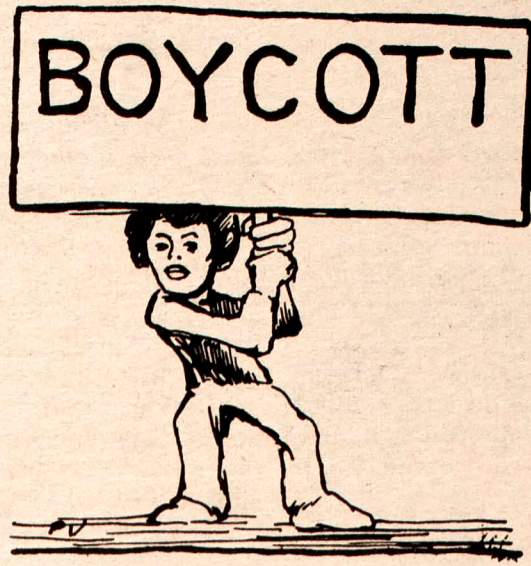
lack of any paid staff, did a lot of hard work and published several reports documenting the total unresponsiveness of the city and the BPD to complaints about police activity, but it had only a minimal effect on police practices. Its work as is so often the case, was mainly educational, informing the community about police misuse of authority and official connivance in overlooking it. However, her work there taught Diane a good deal about BPD personnel, policies and practices. That knowledge is already proving useful to the PRC. After the Center closed, she kept her hand in by advising Loni Hancock's office on police matters. With passage of the initiative establishing the PRC, which Diane persuaded the ACLU to publicly support, 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, Diane is a strong civil libertarian. She looks forward to the day when the police attitude will be one which holds that we cannot go far enough in protecting civil liberties. She isn't holding her breath until that happens, but she is working for it, and she feels that the PRC can be an effective instrument toward that goal, given a couple of conditions. The first and most immediately practical of these is that the court doesn't off the commission as a result of the lawsuit currently awaiting hearing, a suit which many feel to be commissioned and financed by the Berkeley Police Officers' Association. The second condition involves public attitudes. "People in the community are going to have to be able to tolerate a certain ambiguity in our approach," she argues. "The PRC should, and will, take a hard police control line on a number of issues, but it should also work in support of progressive directions in the BPD. It can, and should, work for change in the interest of the cops as well. If people can live with that ambiguity, things can get done." The Commission can only meet its heavy responsibility, she feels, if it aggressively goes out to the community, letting the people of Berkeley know it is here and functioning, gaining community input whenever and wherever it can. "We have the support of the community in general, but we've got to work quickly and even-handedly, and we've got to be effective if we're going to retain that support."

Problems with the police are, of course, community problems, and must be dealt with by the community, but Diane has personalized 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 compulsively about police review, police secrecy, police subterfuge, 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 organizing and direction-finding 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. Firms are placed on the list in response to written requests from affiliates and approval by the Executive Council.

All trade unionists and friends of organized labor are urged not to patronize firms listed here.

Affiliates involved are urged to inform the Federation of any future contract settlements or other developments that would warrant the removal of any of these anti-union firms from the Federation's list.

Unfair firms are:

- Coors Beer
- Farah Manufacturing Co.
- Gaffers & Sattler products.
- Hertzka and Knowles, San Francisco architects.
- Kindair Theater Corporation, operators of the following anti-union theaters in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties:
- Cinema 70 in Monterey;
- Steinbeck Theater in Monterey;
- Valley Cinema in Carmel Valley;
- Globe Theater in Salinas;
- Cinema Theater in Soquel; and
- Twin I & II in Aptos.
- Montgomery Ward in Redding.
- Newporter Inn, Newport Beach.
- Tennessee Plastics of Johnson City, Tennessee.
- The Nut Tree and the Coffee Tree Restaurant, on Highway 80 between San Francisco and Sacramento.
- San Rafael Independent-Journal.
- Sears-Roebuck stores in the following 45 counties:
- Alameda; Amador; Butte; Contra Costa; Del Norte; El Dorado; Fresno; Glenn; Humboldt; Imperial; Inyo; Kern; Kings; Los Angeles; Madera; Marin; Modoc; Mono; Monterey; Napa; Nevada; Orange; Placer; Riverside; Sacramento; San Bernardino; San Diego; San Francisco; San Luis Obispo; San Mateo;

Santa Barbara; Santa Clara; Santa Cruz; Shasta; Siskiyou; Solano; Stanislaus; Sutter; Tehama; Trinity; Tulare; Tuolumne; Ventura; Yolo and Yuba.

Sea World, San Diego.

The following San Diego area motels: Bahia Motel and Motor Lodge, Catamaran Motor Hotel and Restaurant.

The following: Queen Mary—Specialty Restaurants in Long Beach:

- The Lord Nelson Room
- The Lady Hamilton
- Sir Winston Churchill's
- The Verandah Grill
- All banquets and fast food stands.

The following restaurants on Union Street in San Francisco:

- Thomas Lords
- Mother Lode
- Cooperage
- Coffee Cantata
- Vintners
- Hudson Bay West
- Perry's
- Victoria Station
- The Deli
- The Godfather
- Mingai-Ya
- Jim's Grill
- Restaurants in Ghirardelli Square, San Francisco:
- Magic Pan
- The Mandarin
- Ghirardelli Wine & Cellar Cafe
- Other eating places in San Francisco:
- McDonald's Hamburger (all)
- Colonel Sanders Kentucky Fried Chicken (all)
- H. Salt Esquire Fish & Chips (all)
- Jack In the Box (all)
- Benihana of Tokyo
- Head Hunter Amusement Park of San Francisco
- Kau Kau Gardens
- Carol Doda's
- Mabuhay Restaurant
- The Casbah

POLICE REVIEW NEEDS SUPPORT FROM THE PEOPLE

The Police Review Commission is now moving from organizational matters to consideration of substantive issues. The disappointingly low level of apparent community interest in Commission activities to date is understandable as discussions of procedural matters is usually drawn-out and uncommonly boring. However, the Commission now needs the community.

For example, at the December 12 meeting, Acting Police Chief Plummer was able to persuade a majority to authorize purchase of several walkie-talkie radios. Commissioner Jim Chanin attempted to make the approval contingent upon determination, from the BPD inventory, that the policy really need that equipment, but by majority vote (Friedman, Gabel, Hester, Patterson in favor; Chanin, Schroerluke opposed) the police were left clear of any scrutiny. As the audience consisted entirely of reporters and policemen, the Commission heard no arguments from the community to counter Plummer's "reasonable" statements.

People in 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 it 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 time is now, 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, 2121 McKinley (behind City Hall), second floor. Let the community be seen and heard.

—Bruce Haldane

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