

GRASSROOTS

A BERKELEY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

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COUNCIL OKS BANK, NATIONAL SEARCH FOR POLICE CHIEF

On January 8, 1974, the Berkeley City Council finally appointed a new City Manager. John Taylor was chosen over Ernie Howard by a vote of 5-2, with one Councilmember not voting and one being absent.

Up until the very end the supporters of Ernie Howard, Henry Ramsey's campaign finance chairman, were vigorously trying to round up the necessary five votes. Extreme pressure was placed on Councilmembers Ira Simmons and William Rumford in the attempt to make them vote for Howard. It didn't work. Rumford voted for Taylor and Simmons voted for no one.

For more on the new city manager see page 3.

Mayor Warren Widener and Councilman Henry Ramsey found that Taylor was going to be appointed in spite of their opposition. Their anger was noticeable as the plans to have a trusted political ally elevated to the City Manager's chair fell apart. Widener joined Simmons in voting against Taylor, indicating that the vote was anti-Taylor as well as pro Ernie Howard. Ramsey angrily stated that he wishes to be recorded as not voting. Ramsey had attempted to be discreet ever since it became public notice that Howard contributed an undisclosed amount of money to Ramsey's campaign, loaned him \$1,000 and served as campaign finance chairman.

Finally the rollcall was taken with John Taylor receiving an unlikely five votes from Councilmembers Hancock, Hone, Kallgren, Rumford and Sweeney

Councilwoman Ying Kelley, also a supporter of Taylor, was in South Vietnam.

John Taylor, who as city manager of Kansas City, found the political climate too conservative, will now come to Berkeley as the choice of 6 Councilmembers who rarely agree, and with the opposition of the two most powerful leaders of the Council majority, Widener and Ramsey. Taylor starts February 7th.

POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION

After appointing the City Manager, the Council heard a request for the Police Review Commission for additional funding. The commission wished to hire staff, including an investigator to investigate the facts in complaints against the police.

After much juggling and haggling over the budget figures, the Council finally voted on each item separately and approved most, but not all of the Police Review Commission request. Sweeney voted against all additional appropriations. Rumford and Kallgren against some of them.

Police Review Commission members seemed satisfied that the added appropriation would allow them to function at a reasonable level, although inadequate funds were provided for meetings in the neighborhoods and for office spaces. Money was provided to hire a complaint investigator.

SECURITY NATIONAL BANK

Security National Bank finally ended up with a use permit to construct a bank

continued on p. 12



Yang Tze River Road primary students in school vegetable garden—Nanking.

(for more on schools in China and in Berkeley, see our EDUCATION CENTER-FOLD, pp. 5-8.)

Photo by Tor Deirup.

PRC gets funds, will hire investigator

It looks like the Berkeley Police Review Commission will finally be getting into high gear. After a short meeting on December 8, the PRC presented a budget to the City Council which responded by releasing \$25,000 already appropriated for the Commission's work and appropriating additional funds which the Commission needed. That will allow the PRC to begin work in earnest. The board received most of its request and could, conceivably, have received the rest had not Councilman Sweeney decided, apparently arbitrarily and with no

reference to the merits of the issue, to quit voting funds, three quarters of the way through a lengthy item-by-item consideration of the budget request. Councilman Rumford followed suit. Councilman Kallgren surprised observers by generally supporting the appropriations. Kallgren, who opposed the initiative establishing the PRC and who has not yet appointed "his" Commissioner, has appeared hostile to the board in the past.

The appropriation is pro-rated for the rest of the fiscal year and will pay for

Continued on page 12

'HOW TO SURVIVE IN BERKELEY' NEIGHBORHOOD FAIR FEB. 10

A Neighborhood Fair featuring crafts, displays and speakers will be sponsored by the North Berkeley BART Station Neighborhood Association (NOBBS) on Sunday, February 10, 1974, from 2 PM to 4:30 PM at Franklin School, 1150 Virginia St. The theme of the fair will be "How to Survive in Berkeley," and displays will focus on proposed neighborhood improvements, home security and local resources.

There will be tables on city-wide issues as well as an exhibition of adult crafts and children's art and writings. Speakers from NOBBS and the City Council will provide a perspective on community and municipal concerns. Food and childcare will be provided, and people from all sections of Berkeley are welcome to attend. Admission will be free.

It is hoped that this Neighborhood Fair will give people a chance to meet each other and to learn more about their neighborhood and city. These have been concerns of the NOBBS Neighborhood Association since its inception in June, 1973.

In the past year, NOBBS members have worked together on a variety of issues affecting their neighborhood, which is roughly bounded by Sacramento St., Cedar St., San Pablo Ave., and University Ave. In addition to demonstrating for a traffic light at the dangerous intersection of Delaware and San Pablo, they have begun research on

the effect that BART will have on their neighborhood and have provided neighborhood input into such proposed city projects as the Neighborhood Traffic Study, expansion of the West Berkeley Library, the city's new Master Plan and the Berkeley Way mini-park. Other projects have included the sponsoring of potlucks and the publication and distribution of *The Flatlands Exchange* newsletter.

Over 100 people have contributed to the growth of NOBBS by demonstrating for neighborhood improvement, distributing the newsletter door-to-door, attending potlucks and meetings, and working together to formulate a series of goals and objectives for the organization.

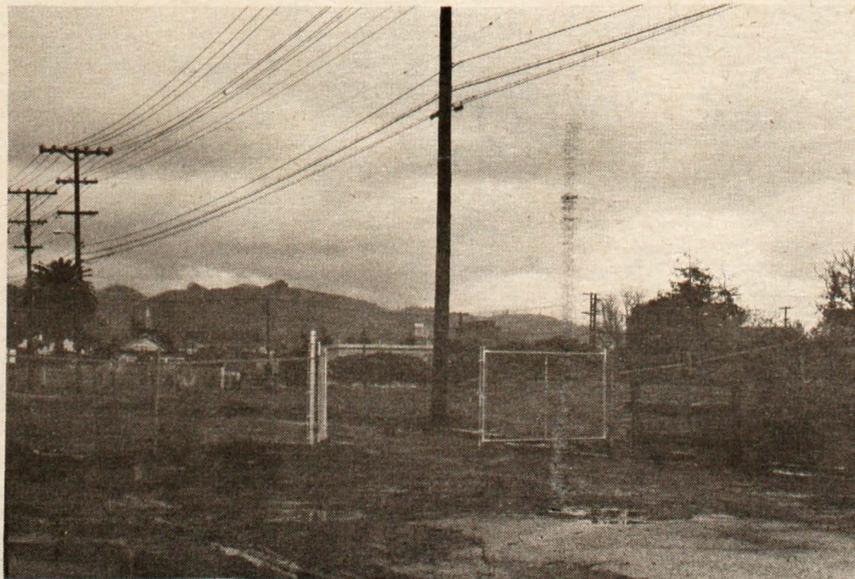
NOBBS OBJECTIVES

These goals include improving the quality of housing, implementing neighborhood safety projects, maintain-

ing liason with other community organizations, improving local services and facilities, and supporting mutual self-help projects. The group has stated that: "Where we live is an important part of our lives, and we want our neighborhood to be as diverse, beautiful, safe and together as all of us can make it so that we maximize individual and group potentialities."

If you would like to work with NOBBS or receive more information about the upcoming Neighborhood Fair, contact Susie Cady McAllister at 1415 Stannage, Berkeley, or phone 525-4375.

—North Berkeley BART Station Neighborhood Association



Impact of BART on NOBBS neighborhood.

photo by Fern

HELP NEEDED

During the last several months, *Grassroots* has tried to feature a different neighborhood in each issue. Usually we publish articles written by neighborhood people about issues and activities in their area, then help them distribute free copies of the paper throughout their neighborhood.

We would like to continue this policy in the future, but need your help to do so. If your neighborhood is interested in bringing some of its concerns to the public, or just letting people know what you're doing, come to our meetings Thursday, 8 p.m., at 2022 Blake St., or call 548-3479.

GRASSROOTS

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People who worked on this issue are: Doug Brown, Renato Camarda, Zippy Collins, Margaret Copeland, Jon Dixon, Ruth Dunham, Ann Esposito, Bonnie Fainberg, Mike Fullerton, Marjorie Garlin, Grace Gildersleeve, Mona Ginsberg, Sue Goheen, Lenny Goldberg, Bruce Haldane, Joe Hancock, Robert Landis, Florence McDonald, David Mundstock, Marilyn Power, Red Bear, Ray Riegert, Andy Rodriguez, Hal Rohlfing, Don Sherman, Ruth Veres.

sign by feb. 18 to limit spending, assure fair representation

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

An initiative petition is being circulated calling for limitations on campaign spending at the municipal level. It is similar to an initiative being circulated statewide by People's Lobby and Common Cause which would limit campaign spending for state offices. One way to end government by the rich is to set realistic limits on campaign spending. The \$72,000 spent by Berkeley 4 candidates in the last city election was over 4 times the amount spent by the strongest opposing slate, and much more than was ever spent on a local election in the history of Berkeley politics. It can be said that, if not bought outright, that election was certainly influenced by corporations and businessmen from outside the city. These outside interests certainly are not motivated by desires to preserve the unique character of our city or to enhance the life of its residents.

Also being circulated is an initiative petition for the *Fair Representation Ordinance*. Authored by Councilwoman Ying Kelley, it will require that all Boards and Commissions be composed of multiples of 9 (the number of councilmembers) with each councilmember having an equal number of appointments. The present Council majority has denied appointments to important commissions by political minority councilmembers. If this ordinance passes, a greater variety of constituencies will be present on city commissions — a healthier political situation, indeed.

Grassroots urges people to support and work for these initiatives. 7,500 signatures are needed on each by February 18 if they are to be placed on the June ballot, and Berkeley citizens given a chance to consider their merits. Petitions are being circulated. Please sign. If you can help circulate petitions at home, work, Coop. tables, etc., phone numbers are 549-0816 for Fair Representation Ordinance, and 527-7735 for the Campaign Spending Reform Act. They can be circulated together, and many people are carrying both.

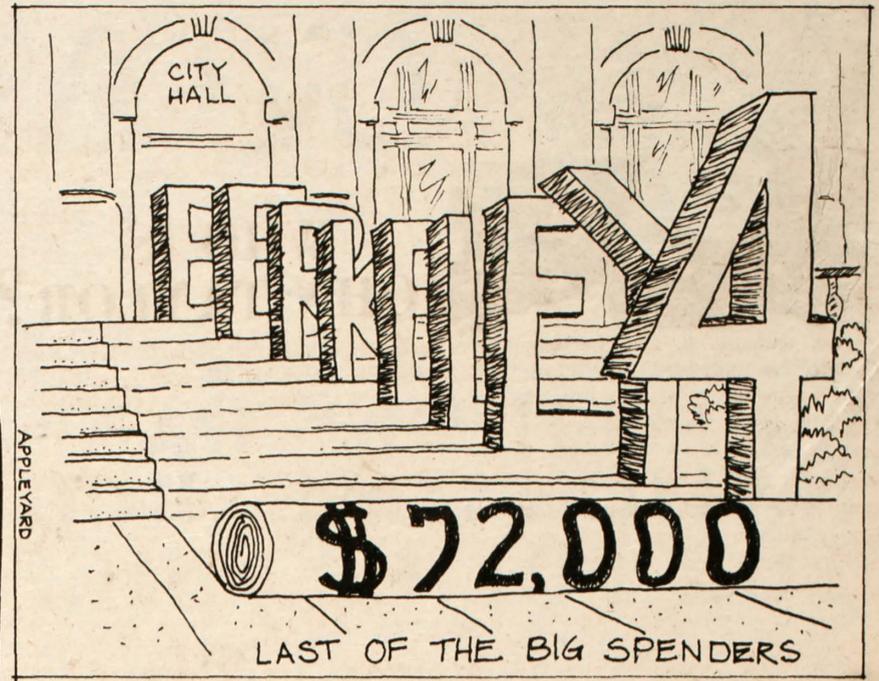
get grassroots inside city hall

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

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

It is not possible for our current staff to take on any new work, and we are asking for interested people to give time and energy to help us research city government. We want to expose the city system to the Berkeley community — both its positive and negative aspects. If you are interested in working with the *Grassroots* staff on city politics, please come to a meeting on Thursday, January 31, at 8 PM, at 2022 Blake Street, or call 524-1203.

Many have noticed the improved coverage of educational issues lately. As a result of an editorial requesting help run a few months ago, *Grassroots* now has an excellent five-person education committee sharing responsibility for articles about the schools. A similar committee covering city affairs would assure that *Grassroots* readers would not miss a thing.



LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To Grassroots:

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

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

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

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

Charles M. Dorr

To the Grassroots Collective:

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

Barbara Cappa
Dan Lambert

To the Grassroots Collective:

How about some movie reviews longer than one sentence? I would rather see a full review of one movie than "say nothing" sentences about six. Also, the listings of free movies is helpful and appreciated.

Marcy Whitebook

To the Collective:

By the time this reaches print the election for the Co-op's Board of Directors will almost be over. Deadline for voting is Monday, January 28.

At stake in the election is continued progressive control of the Co-op's Board, and therefore Co-op's role in the community and response to the community. Last year's conservative sweep of the Co-op election leaves the conservatives needing only one seat to regain Board control.

The only progressive candidates with sufficient support to have a chance of preventing a conservative take-over are Charles Robinson, Linda Akulian and Jane Lundin.

Robinson, Akulian and Lundin are the only candidates endorsed by Cesar Chavez of the United Farmworkers, an endorsement not lightly given. This reflects the fact that it is the progressive forces in the Co-op, of whom Robinson, Akulian and Lundin are a part, that have historically made possible the Co-op's uncompromising support of Farm Worker boycotts.

Another very real issue for Berkeley voters in this election is whether the progressives' approach to rebuilding the University Avenue Co-op center will be continued. That approach is twofold: one, that the University Avenue Center, serving large parts of both the black community and Berkeley's low-income community, must be rebuilt into a full-service center providing the range of goods and services that the community itself desires. Two, the rebuilding must take place with full and open community participation and no destruction of housing. Without continued progressive control of the Co-op Board there is no guarantee that these commitments will be met. Conservatives have in the past shown little concern for either the University Avenue Center or for community involvement in Co-op planning.

Any Co-op member who has not yet voted can still get a ballot from any checker or Education Assistant at any Co-op store. There are ballot boxes in the stores. Please vote and remind your friends to vote.

Bob Arnold

Dear Grassroots Collective,

Overall, I'm pretty impressed with your paper, and surely the local community needs something like this badly.

Specifically, I'm tremendously impressed with the Quasimodo column. It is well written, informative, and eye-opening without being obnoxious or patronizing. More, please.

Yours very truly,
Katy Raddatz

JOINT BENEFIT
for
GRASSROOTS and FAIR REPRESENTATION ORDINANCE

Pot-Luck dinner at 6:00
with Ying Lee Kelly and Loni Hancock

Folk-dancing at 8:00
Demonstration dances followed by dancing for all.

A-L main dish
M-O dessert
P-Z Veg. or salad

Berkeley Unitarian Fellowship Hall - Cedar/Bonita
FRIDAY FEB 8th 1974 6p.m. \$1.50



a column of opinion by Loni Hancock

WHO IS JOHN TAYLOR?

On January 8 the Berkeley City Council, in a divided vote, chose John Taylor over Ernie Howard as the new City Manager. After the last election, who would have predicted that Warren Widener and Henry Ramsey would oppose the new City Manager while Ying Kelley and I would support the selection? Let me give my personal view of how this turnabout occurred.

Ever since William Hanley responded to community pressure and resigned as City Manager in 1971, the City Council has been looking for a new City Manager. Paul Williamson was appointed Acting City Manager early in 1972 for a term not to exceed 90 days. He served for two years.

During those two years, the City Council has twice requested applications for the City Manager position. I have interviewed dozens of City Manager candidates. Most of them were dreadful.

TAYLOR'S VIEWPOINTS

John Taylor is different. Unlike nearly all the other candidates being considered by the Council, John Taylor expressed support for many of the kinds of programs I have been working for in Berkeley. As a City Manager he has initiated projects such as municipal loan funds to help low income persons buy and rehabilitate homes, and the first mid-town mall in the country (in Fresno). He told me that he saw no reason why a workable rent control program could not be developed. Taylor provided the Council with an extensive list of community references from Kansas City and Fresno where he worked as City Manager. Investigations showed that he has an excellent reputation for honesty, integrity, and social concern.

As City Manager of Kansas City, Taylor appointed Blacks and women to important positions. He appointed two Black women as department heads. (Berkeley has no women department heads.) He also appointed a Black man and a White woman to the positions of assistant City Manager and administrative assistant to the City Manager.

Kansas City is obviously far more conservative than Berkeley. One of the reasons Taylor gave for wishing to come to Berkeley was his desire to work in an atmosphere that would be more conducive to social change.

Obviously, John Taylor is not a radical. He is, as far as I can tell, a highly competent administrator with good social values. As such, he was acceptable to Councilmembers I ordinarily do not agree

with. I am sure that his record is far from perfect and that I will vote against some of his recommendations. In the Berkeley of 1974, among the applicants for the position, I feel that John Taylor was by far the best choice.

I consider the appointment of John Taylor a victory. The attempt by Mayor Widener and some councilmembers to appoint Henry Ramsey's campaign finance chairman City Manager was defeated. Instead we have a City Manager who will not approach the job with a partisan background in Berkeley politics, and who will be open to all our communities.

COMMUNITY CONTACT

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

In February, too, the Charter Review Committee will be presenting the Council with a set of proposed charter amendments, one of which would shift important powers from the City Manager to the City Council. If placed on the ballot and passed, the charter amendment would allow the Council, rather than the City Manager, to appoint the Chief of Police and all other department heads. The City Manager would become an administrator with fewer powers.

I support this shift away from the city manager form of government towards a strong council form. All the candidates for City Manager, including John Taylor, were aware of the charter amendments under consideration. If the charter changes pass, the City will still need a competent Administrator, and until the changes are implemented we will continue to operate under the city manager form of government.

In this interim period, John Taylor is the first City Manager in Berkeley's history selected with the participation and concurrence of representatives of the left community. This selection can mark the beginning of a new period of progress in Berkeley that will see the implementation of long delayed and much needed programs. Only time will tell what kind of record Taylor will build. I hope it will be a good one and that we will not be disappointed, and I approach this new working situation with optimism.

news analysis

THE TAYLOR APPOINTMENT

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

"DEVELOPER'S MAN?"

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

Sources close to councilpersons Hancock and Kelley viewed Taylor's appointment as essential. They insist the alternative would have been Ramsey's campaign finance chairman (Ernie Howard — see footnote). Howard has a particularly bad reputation among sections of both Black and White left activists. Hancock and Kelley were early supporters of Taylor and voted in council session to put him among the top four candidates. Councilpersons Hone, Rufford, Kallgren and Sweeney and Hancock voted together in the final tally. Widener and Simmons voted against, with Ramsey abstaining. Evidently, Ramsey's financial connections with Howard were the reason for his abstention. Kelley was absent on a trip to South Vietnam. Reportedly, Sweeney decided in favor of Taylor after a visit to Kansas City and Hone switched her vote from Howard to Taylor during the final executive session. At the same time, the Council agreed to raise the salary of the City Manager more than 25% to \$44,000 a year. That's more than

the cities of Oakland and San Jose pay their City Managers and more than all but a few State officials receive.

PUBLIC EXCLUDED

Some activists voiced concern that the single most important Council decision was determined largely through Council "executive" or closed meetings. Both Kelley and Hancock had asked for public meetings but were voted down by Council majority. There was little or no public discussion, and because the establishment press had little credibility in Berkeley, reports of the status of a City Manager appointment were ignored or taken with a grain of salt.

Some people expressed disbelief that Hancock and Kelley would vote for any City Manager at all, much less participate in closed meetings without consultation with their constituencies. They argued that the Coalition Platform on which both Councilpersons had run, stated firm opposition to the city managerial form of government as unworkable and undemocratic. That the City's own Charter Review Committee had recommended the abolition of the Manager's position and was preparing its recommendations to the Council in the same month that Taylor takes over, was seen as at least reason enough to postpone the decision on the City Manager.

"INDEPENDENT" CITY MANAGER

Activists in the Charter Review Committee, BTOC, Model Cities, SUDS, Flatlands, and various other neighborhood groups and City committees complained of little or no communication with "their" Councilpersons regarding this most important decision.

Sources close to the staffs of Kelley and Hancock said there was no way to block the appointment of a City Manager with only two or three minority votes, especially before the City Charter was changed to provide another form of City Government. They also said that an "independent" City Manager would be receptive to many of the programs supported by the left community.

Curious Council watchers wondered if the Council majority split would have an effect on the persistent rumors that Kallgren wants to be Mayor of Berkeley and will run next election despite the fact that Mayor Widener's support for running against Assemblyman John Miller this June has disappeared.

—Doug Brown

* see Grassroots, May 1973, vol. I, no. 11

"power trip" on KPFA

What is the energy crisis? Is the world running out of oil? Will there be a depression? Why do the Arabs suddenly have so much power? Can we find alternatives to oil? Are nuclear power plants safe? Who is William Simon? Will I freeze this winter?

Americans are asking these nagging questions every day. Confusion abounds. In hopes of dispelling some of the confusion, KPFA is presenting a special series on the energy crisis called "Power Trip" (Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m.). The series will look at the energy crisis as a power trip, at those behind this power trip; at its effect on different parts of the country, and at some of the long-term consequences for the way we live and the way our society works.

TOPICS COVERED

Scheduled programs include:

— January 23, 1974. A panel

discussion on international politics and the energy crisis which will deal with the question of the new power of the oil-producing countries and the growing splits between the U.S., Japan, and Western Europe. Panelists will include Franz Schurmann of the Bay Area Institute, Claus Offe of the Max Planck Institute, and Jon Livingston of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars.

— January 30, 1974. A special report on the Department of the Interior's great give-away to the oil companies of geothermal sites in California.

— February 6, 1974. A report from Felix Greene in London on the British coal miners' struggle against the austerity policy, imposed by Prime Minister Heath in the name of the energy crisis.

— February 13, 1974. A documentary on how the oil shortage has put the squeeze on publicly owned electric power

utilities in Southern California.

Starting in February, each installment of "Power Trip" will start off with a ten-minute report on the effects of the energy crisis in various parts of the country, e.g., L.A., Atlanta, Houston, Detroit, and New York. As local press has

almost entirely ignored this kind of coverage, KPFA's series will allow listeners to appreciate how big this power trip really is.

Don't miss "Power Trip" on KPFA, Wednesday evenings at 7:30.

—Marty Gellen

LNS Women's Graphics



law and order u.s.a.



With this issue Grassroots begins a new series of articles which will focus on current political trials in the Bay Area, and in other parts of the country. What follows is the summary of an interview with Mark Schwartz, a reporter for KPFA and KSAN. He has covered three trials: the Soledad Brothers, Ruchell McGee and the San Quentin 6. While providing some of the most objective and in-depth reporting in this area, he has also interviewed prisoners in San Quentin and Folsom prisons, something very few reporters do. He was recently banned from future interviews in the California Department of Correction, and is now fighting that decision at the federal level.

Something new is happening in the California Department of Correction: prison officials will now say: "We transferred that inmate to the Adjustment Center," instead of "We locked that convict in the hole." They will also substitute the expression "strip cell" (with nothing in it except a hole in the ground) with "Management Center." In both instances the language, and nothing else, has changed.

What has changed, instead, is the attitude of the prison population in general, and of the "Adjustment Centers" particular. Many prisoners have become aware of their rights, and how they are being violated incessantly. Many prisoners are fighting for their rights, and the price they are paying is often their freedom, even their lives.

FEDERAL INTERVENTION

For prisoners who want to change the

system, their immediate demand is to get federal intervention. It's very difficult to have any State investigate its own correction system. Ruchell McGee says: "You can't expect them to whip themselves." A federal judge, however, has, in theory, more power than the State judiciary, but his orders are not obeyed. Here are three federal decisions:

(1) Prisoners are allowed to have face to face interviews with journalists.

(2) Prisoners are allowed to have attorneys at parole revocation hearings.

(3) Limitations have been set on how extensive mail censorship should be.

None of these decisions is respected at the State level. The prisoners argue that, besides it being in their own interests, it is also in the federal judge's interest to order an investigation. Some liberal judges have already taken steps in that direction.

What the Department of Correction is doing in response to prisoners' demands we have already seen: the language is being modified. The death penalty has been reinstated, even though it's still being challenged in the courts. Furthermore, the same old tactic is being used against political rebel prisoners: terrorism inside the prison, while outside their image is being distorted in many different ways, the most common of which is scare tactics, such as depicting the prisoners as "hard boiled convicts" (S.F. Chronicle, Dec. 31, 1973), murderers, mad dogs, while they probably are the most sensitive political leaders (people like Richard Moore, Ugo Pinell, Ruchell McGee). Those tactics also

allow Law and Order candidates to build their political careers. Still, any half-wit sociologist would tell those candidates that Law and Order do not stop crime, and that that type of mentality only makes concentration camps out of the correction system.

ORDER

Those tactics, those deadly games are being challenged first and foremost inside the prison system itself, and the system is scared, because, if the maintenance of order either by threat or by mass participation is the foundation of any society, then the prison system itself is at the foundation of that society. There all those who don't accept the order end up. But if you don't follow the order within the prison, then you end up in the hole. The Adjustment Center, a prison within a prison, is the cornerstone of Law and Order, AND THERE IS A REBELLION THERE. The system is threatened in its own heart.

Six people were killed in San Quentin Adjustment Center on August 21, 1971. George Jackson, a man whose books have been translated in 27 languages, and whose political understanding and leadership were known and respected the world wide, was killed while supposedly trying to escape. Three white guards and two white prisoner trustees were also killed. From these facts stem the accusations against the San Quentin Six: Fleeta Drumgo, Johnny Spain, David Johnson, Willy Tate (all Blacks), Hugo Pinell (Latino from Nicaragua), Luis Talamantes (Chicano). They are being accused of conspiring to free George Jackson, and murdering the five Whites. The charges are: murder, conspiracy and assault. A seventh defendant, with the same charges, is Steve Bingham, a white lawyer, now considered dead or in hiding.

What really happened that August 21, 1971, is not known. The reports put up

by the prison authorities are full of contradictions. They first said that Jackson had concealed a gun in his hair, then in a wig. The first autopsy of Jackson's body said that the bullet that killed him entered through his head and came out from the back. Still later, the Marin County pathologist, John Manwaring, after his autopsy of the body, said that Jackson was shot in the back, while he was lying down, at close range.

CONTRADICTIONS

The question arises: if this were a simple case of homicide, why are there so many contradictions? Why didn't the prison authorities open the doors and allow an investigation? Still, today no prisoner in the Adjustment Center has been interviewed, despite the federal ruling. They are virtually being held incommunicado. A Grand Jury was established in 1971 to investigate the facts. Why weren't the members of that Grand Jury allowed to cross-examine witnesses? Three members of the Grand Jury walked out of the indictment hearings specifically because they were not allowed to cross-examine.

A few facts about the set-up of the pre-trial hearings: the judge is Henry Broderick. He was appointed by Ronald Reagan to replace Judge Haley (killed in the August 7 escape attempt at the Marin County courthouse). The room where the trial is taking place is the same one where the August 7 attempt took place. There is a bullet-proof screen in the courtroom, and no communications are allowed between the spectators and the defendants, who are kept in shackles while in court. The defendants, also, are not being allowed to choose their own appointed attorneys (attorneys can either be retained, if the defendant is paying out of his own pocket, or appointed by the court, in which case the defendant has still the right to choose his own attorney).

While the so-called official media has been ignoring the trial, except for its most spectacular aspects, the defense has already asked that 1) the case be dismissed because the jurors are not the defendants' peers; 2) there be a change of venue; 3) that the case be dismissed because of insufficient evidence; 4) that the shackles be removed. None of these demands has been granted by the judge. In the next article: who are the San Quentin Six, more about their trial, and about other political trials in this beautiful country of ours.

—Renato Camarda

As GRASSROOTS goes to press, we learn that the indictment against the Six has been dismissed by retired Nevada County judge Vernon Stoll, on the grounds that the Grand Jury that indicted the Six was not representative of the defendants' peers (Charges are still being pressed against Steve Bingham). This is an unprecedented ruling, which also affects all other indictments handed down by the same Grand Jury, including the indictment that led to the trial and conviction of Larry Justice and Earl Gibson last year—Marin County D.A. plans to appeal.

BTU SUIT IN LEGAL LIMBO

TINKER BELL MAY DIE

Right now the eviction suit against the Berkeley Tenants' Union is in legal limbo. Judge Holmstrom of Municipal Court has decided that the sum of money demanded in our counter-suit against Bachenheimer (we are asking for all back rent — in some cases, thousands of dollars — since he has not fulfilled his obligations to us), is more than he has power to award. Thus the case has been referred to Superior Court, and the judge has affixed the transfer fees to the Bachenheimer Collective. We have refused to pay, so until the Plaintiff comes through with the money the suit is immobile. The transfer fee for each case is \$25-\$30, and there are 23 cases in all — a total of at least \$575. But Bachenheimer is determined to be rid of us, so he will pay the fees — and when he does the BTU No. 7 will be moving once more down the plank toward the buzz saw of Berkeley justice.

The judge will almost certainly rule in favor of Bachenheimer; when he does, we will be out in the streets. It is like the struggle of Peter Pan for a new world, with the BTU as Tinkerbell (Bachenheimer being Captain Hook, of course). Now is the time for the community to start clapping. We recognize that our only true defense lies in the unity of tenants and organized community pressure. Through public action we hope to pressure Bachenheimer into negotiating a new contract. We have been picketing the houses of the principal investors of Premium Realty and asking our supporters to call Premium Realty at 2140 Shattuck Avenue, 849-2515, and insist that we get a new contract.

HOMES AS CREATIVE SYMBOLS

For us these houses are the temporary

symbols of the contradictions in our social lives. The closeness of the structures helps create, and at the same time reflects, the closely knit community which we are trying to put together. We feel that our houses and our neighborhoods are basic levels of social existence and the foundation of real social change. To adapt one of Ma-Ma's expressions, "Revolution begins in the home" — and spills over into the streets.

We hope to use the rent collective as an aid to bringing us together on many other levels. There exist now a men's consciousness-raising group, a collective printing press, communal gardens, animals, and a sharing of animals, tools, clothes, possessions, knowledge and energies which greatly increase the emotional and material resources available to the individual. The collective home has become an incarnation of the community, one which is absent on the larger social levels; and it has given social expression to ideas and feelings of unity with others on a group level. The collective is our alternative mode for translating emotions into social reality — the only one which we control to any significant degree.

We in the Richard Bachenheimer Collective feel that only through the creation of community support and by relating our struggle to the needs of other tenants will we be able to sustain the unity which is essential to successful resistance.

For information call 549-1817, 548-3788, or 845-1725. Thank you!

—BTU No. 7

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR ANNOUNCES SUMMER STUDENT EMPLOYMENT

Congressman Dellums announced today that his District Office in Oakland has received a listing of available summer jobs in the Department of the Interior. Persons interested in employment with the Department of Interior should complete an application, Standard Form 171, which is available at the Civil Service Commission offices, U.S. Post Offices, or any federal agency, and send it and a copy of the notice of rating from the Summer Employment Examination when appropriate to the bureau which may have job vacancies commensurate with the student's education or experience background. Preference of work location, period of availability, and minimum acceptable salary should be indicated on the application. Information on Federal Summer Employment Examinations may be obtained at any Civil Service Job Information Center or U.S. Post Office.

The Ecumenical Peace Institute presents

Joseph Liebling conducting

members of the

Oakland Symphony Chamber Chorus in a

benefit performance of

BACH : DES PRES : STRAUSS

DEBUSSY  MADRIGALS

Friday

Feb. 1, 8:30 pm

Trinity Methodist Church, Dana & Durant

Tickets \$2.00 at the door or from Box 9334, BERKELEY

GRASS ROOTS EDUCATION SUPPLEMENT

teachers held accountable?

On the one hand, accountability is like motherhood and apple pie — why shouldn't teachers be held accountable for their performance?

But, on the other hand, accountability is a red flag word to teachers who too often hear it bandied about by those we feel are really out to destroy public education for their own ends. Teachers don't feel that they reasonably can — or

should — be held totally accountable for the performance of their students — or their colleagues.

Unfortunately, accountability is rarely talked about in a rational manner. Faced with the fact that our schools are not succeeding with many children, particularly those of poor and/or minority background, and faced with the fact that there appears to be no solution to the

problem in sight, many people look for easy answers, for panaceas.

Accountability in its pure form is one of those panaceas: If only teachers were held accountable for what their students achieved, then all would be right with the world. If the student doesn't achieve, then the teacher is bad. If the student achieves, then the teacher is good.

Such simplistic statements get a simplistic response. Teachers ask why they should be held accountable when parents aren't held accountable for the way they raise their kids, and when administrators and school boards aren't held accountable for providing everything a teacher needs to educate the child.

Furthermore, at present, teachers have no control over their profession. We have no say about the requirements for entering the teaching profession and no say about who eventually gets hired or fired. We are working to gain this control, but insist that we have all of it or none of it. For example, we won't accept the responsibility for firing those that we had no responsibility for hiring.

We also cannot accept total responsibility for the performance of our students. There are too many factors other than the teacher that affect achievement. Such factors range from real physical and mental handicaps to whether a student is properly nourished to whether the home environment places a high value on reading. Also, teachers are now being expected to be social workers, priests, psychologists, special education specialists, etc. Under these circumstances, we cannot accept total accountability but we do accept and always have accepted responsibility for those aspects of our performance which we can control.

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

board considers staff patterns, student ratios

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

continued on p. 8

procedure which preserves due process and protects the teacher against witch hunts. The political attacks on teachers of the '50s and '60s are all-too-vivid reminders of what such witch hunts can do to teachers and to education.

The tenure laws state very clearly that a teacher who is incompetent may be fired for that reason. They also require the administration to prove that the teacher is incompetent — it can't merely label the teacher and then fire him or her.

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

Judy Bodenhausen BFT President

IN DEFENCE OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

We're tired of education being regarded by the potentially active as an inferior or women's issue.

The knowledge industry is the biggest industry in the country. More than 25% of Americans are directly engaged in education as a full-time activity, either as students, teachers, principals, custodians, professors or other. Many more, especially parents of students, are touched in other ways. Berkeley's school budget alone is \$33 million this year.

The knowledge industry also includes research and other activities. It includes the production of pencils, books, "thinking" typewriters, and other hardware. Big business has invested heavily in the knowledge industry.

POLITICAL EDUCATION

A broad cross-section of people come together over their children in public schools. Schools can be a place of political education. The continuing struggle over racism and segregation in Berkeley schools has been one of the greatest political education processes in the city. It was a training ground for many people now politically active in many areas.

Desegregation in the Berkeley public schools initiated shifts of power that can never be turned back, though integration at the pace and discretion of the white community was never acceptable to the black community and has inhibited the process.

ELITISM

We should realize that education can be used as a political tool to further stratify classes and groups which are socially separate from one another. Our community has to face up to our real feelings about elitism in all its forms. Elitism is the tool that the far right uses to maintain the status quo.

Traditional methods of enforcing elitism have been Jim Crowism and de facto segregation, ability tracking, so-called intelligence tests, and "counseling down" of minority and working-class students to the point where they limit their aspirations. *The worst thing about segregation is that it inhibits growth. As Man is restricted in his contact, so is he restricted in his stimulation. Segregation reduces breadth of language, magnifies inessential differences, and blunts his sensitivities to essential differences.*

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

SEGREGATION BY RATE OF LEARNING

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

The development of the human mind is vital. No one yet knows the limits of this development. We don't believe that elitist education can properly achieve this development. There may be in our society a need to preserve oases of divergent thought and approach. We don't know all the answers even in the best of societies and it is impossible to anticipate what small group may generate something important or balancing to the rest of society. Small groups have had particular importance for minorities and women in self-definition.

OASES A DANGER

However there is a danger that these oases will siphon away from the pool of needed political energy and talent. Groups such as isolated hip separatists run the risk in a society like ours of being wiped out for all practical purposes politically, which in times of repression could lead to being wiped out physically.

"We need the mix of public education," John Miller, former Berkeley School Board Director, now a member of the State Legislature, said. In the East, he pointed out, powerful political leaders like Rockefeller are the products of private education.

UNIDEALIZED PICTURE

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

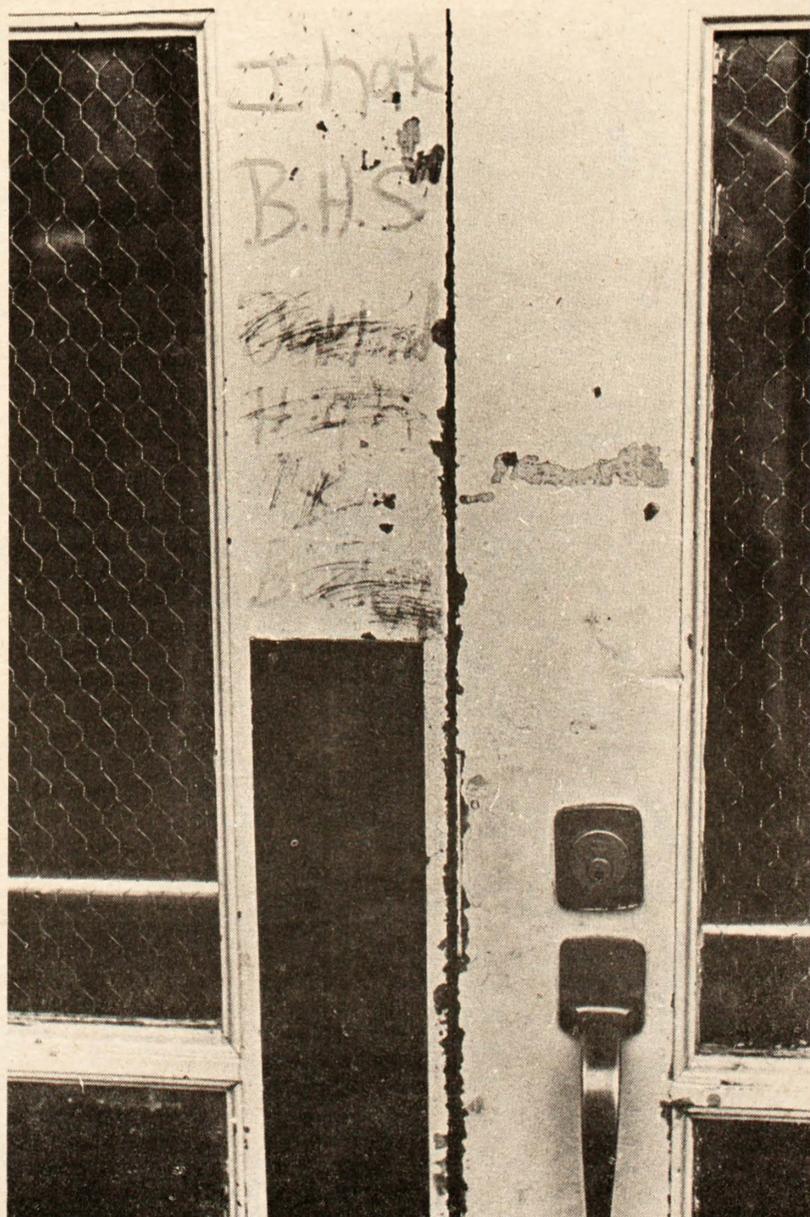
It is important for the community to press for good education for a number of reasons. One of them is that mis-education denies access to the technological society. Closing options at any point in primary or secondary school can be fatal to an individual's ability to survive. The choice of being a dropout should not be imposed on anyone, nor offered to someone unable to understand the implications of that choice.

SCHOOLS AND SOCIETY

War, fake energy crises and taxes are all part of the economic system threatening all human beings in this country. This doesn't imply that we should let the institution of the schools go hang while we attend to other matters. These issues are all interdependent. The schools reflect society and schoolchildren, in part, become society. Schools should be a breeding ground for coalition.

The Board of Education in Berkeley has been struggling with questions of community control. Be involved in your child's school and attend School Board meetings — held first and third Tuesdays. There are workshops in between.

Anne Deirup and Avis Worthington



purpose stressed in chinese schools

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

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

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

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

"We listen to veteran workers for curriculum."

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

TEACHERS DELEGATION

In July, 1973 a 19-member delegation of friendship and educational exchange sponsored by the California Federation of Teachers spent four weeks visiting schools in the People's Republic of China. These schools ranged from "Fifty Six Day Nurseries" to Universities and factory schools in nine cities and the countryside. Torben Deirup (my husband) went as a metal-shop teacher. He has 25 years experience as a machinist. I went as a community organizer with as many years experience in community politics in Berkeley, mostly centered around the schools.

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

Each school we visited included a small factory or workshop which produced items for sale in the market place or for use in industry. Whether they were second-graders in a primary school in Peking or university students in the Inner Mongolian autonomous region, they all knew their product was a part of the state plan. They knew they were making something useful, or as they put it, they were "serving the people." It appeared to us that in this one bold

stroke they had united theory with practice and had integrated academic learning with productive labor.

The necessity of "proletarian" education in a socialist state stems from education's historical role of serving the ruling classes, we were told. As China is a socialist state where the workers rule the country, the young must grow up to see themselves as workers. They must learn to use their skills to solve real problems — factory problems and social problems. They must be challenged and motivated to contribute to building a socialist country.

"Proletarian," or worker-oriented education did not automatically follow the establishment of the socialist state in 1949. In fact, the new socialist state inherited a system whose form, content and control was one of the most elitist that the world has ever known. At the University of Peking we were told that the Cultural Revolution had its origins at that institution in 1966 when the students challenged the contradictions that remained and continued control by the former educational elites. Education lawyers described this struggle as the continuation of the "class struggle." It is now frequently called the "struggle of the two lines."

BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGY

The Cultural Revolution involved an ongoing evaluation of the whole educational system in which remnants of the old bourgeois ideology were found to be the basis for elitism, favoritism, bureaucracy and control by a privileged minority.

This examination was not without pain, upheaval and disruption, and it is not yet complete; but we are convinced that it is leading to fundamental changes with profound implications.

Every intellectual a worker, and every worker an intellectual," is a popular slogan. The basic guideline toward this goal, from a government directive, reads in part, "to persist in remoulding the original teaching staff while using them, and to form a three-in-one contingent of teachers." The three parts are: (1) workers-peasants-soldiers; (2) revolutionary technicians; and (3) the original teaching staff.

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

Of the original teaching staff the Chinese say, "We must take their revolutionary enthusiasm into full account, noting that, while the old system must be destroyed, their accumulated experience and some of



Yang Tze River Road. Primary school students assemble ball point pens in school factory.
Tor Deirup

their professional knowledge of the natural sciences has a vital role to play and that they want to be helped to take part."

Everywhere we went we were told of the three revolutionary movements in education: (1) the class struggle; (2) the struggle for production; and (3) the struggle for scientific research.

VETERAN WORKERS

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

The problems involved in working out a school factory are clearly a manifestation of the "struggle for production." At the Yangtze River Road School in Nanking, the assembly of ballpoint pens was not introduced until the fourth grade, but the concept of labor began in kindergarten with the building of an elaborate and large block model of the famous Nanking bridge.

The manufacture of an attractive chess set ready for distribution to stores involved second- through sixth-graders at the Hsin Hua Primary School in Peking. The shop teacher, a former machinist from the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant, designed and built all of the machinery himself. He had designed the machines so that the collective effort of several children is required to operate them. He had provided safety devices and made the operations simply enough for young children.

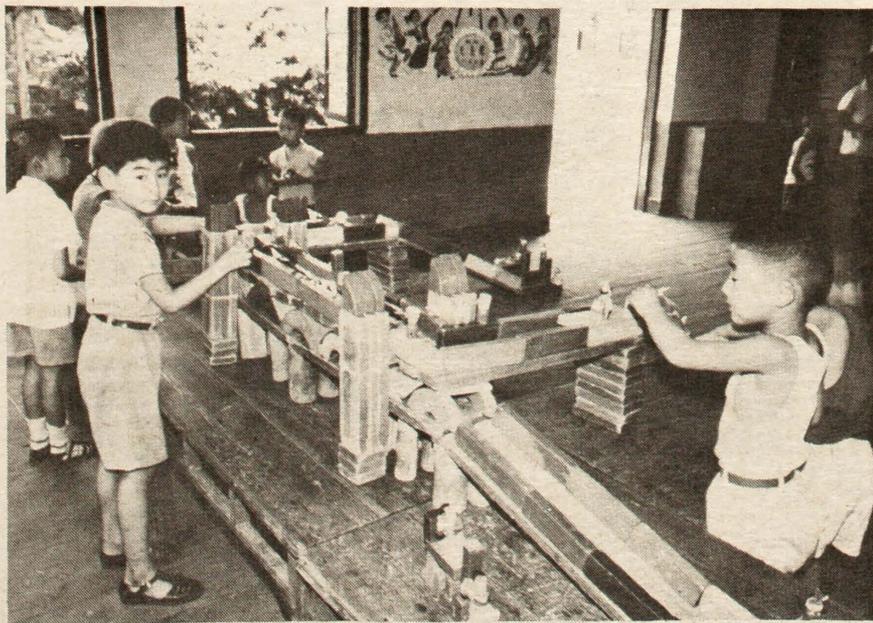
At the Nankai Middle School in Tientsin we found students of both sexes making spanner nuts in large quantity for use in the Shanghai Machine Tools Plant. The school shop was a standard production shop equipped with some 5 lathes, 5 drill presses, 2 shapers and a milling machine. Most of this was used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

RESEARCH

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

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

We visited primary and secondary schools in transition from six to five years at each level. If this change proves successful it will take 10 instead of 12
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Yang Tze River Road. Primary school class builds a model of the Nanking Bridge.
Tor Deirup



Tien Tsin - Nankai Middle School Factory Shop

Tor Deirup

BERKELEY SCHOOLS FACE BANKRUPTCY

In a previous article I presented some background information on the BUSD financial situation. I noted that current trends toward fewer outside grants, higher salary and other expenses, and higher taxes are likely to continue. Many people feel—with good reason—that the district is on the verge of bankruptcy but are confused about what, if anything, can be done about the situation.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

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

For the most part, the availability of federal and state funds has been decreasing (Follow Through and Experimental Schools funds will be eliminated entirely in the near future), and foundation money has become harder to get. Those grants which can be obtained are a very undependable source of funds and often only put off the problem of what to do with staff after the money runs out. Additionally, the process of continuous grant-seeking may have adverse consequences for the administration and operation of the district, and can distract people from real problems and important education issues.

NON-SALARY

Non-salary items make up only 15% of the budget — of which about half goes for the employee benefits and most of the

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

THE PROBLEM

The critical factor is that BUSD has too many personnel. The district is not necessarily overstaffed from an educational point of view, but clearly it currently employs more people than it can afford to pay. Further, no one seems to know just what many of these people are being paid to do. A year ago (2/26/73) BUSD had 689 classified employees, (people without teaching credentials — 27% of all salary expenses last year) including teacher aides, clerical and maintenance personnel, and other non-certificated staff. Little interest has been shown in the possibility or repercussions of reducing staff in these areas. I do *not* mean to say that cutbacks should necessarily be made here. The district is probably understaffed in some areas such as maintenance. In other areas there is considerable ambiguity about what money is being spent for. Of the \$2.8 million spent last year for "classified salaries of instruction," for instance, only \$748,000 was for instructional aides. The rest is not specified, though it probably includes the salaries of school clerical

staff, among other things. Whether staff reduction in areas such as these is a good idea or a bad one is hard to tell if we don't know who's being paid to do what.

CERTIFICATED STAFF

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

Certificated staff can be reduced in two ways: by attrition, by laying off

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—chinese schools—

Continued from page 6

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

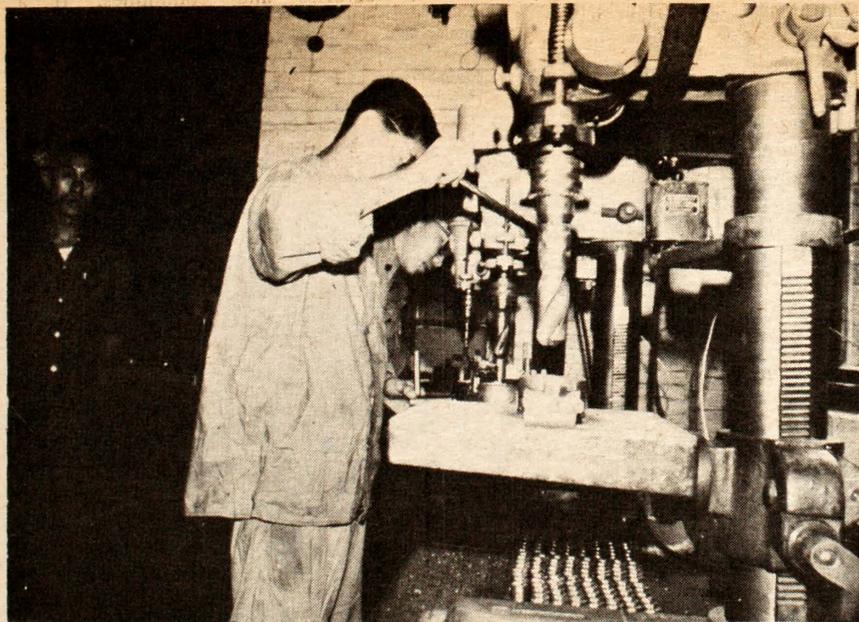
Entrance to junior middle school used to be by examination only. Now it is open to all on completion of primary school. Although enrollment in middle school is not mandatory it is encouraged and stressed. The new enrollment policy requires completion of two years of work in a factory or the countryside after

graduation from junior middle school and before application for higher education. One of the objectives of this shortened schooling is to ensure that the creativity and enthusiasm of the later teen years will be released to "serve the people" and will not waste away in an ivory tower. China's educators believe that when students return to higher education after a serious work experience and on the recommendation of their co-workers, they will learn better and be better prepared to build the country for socialism.

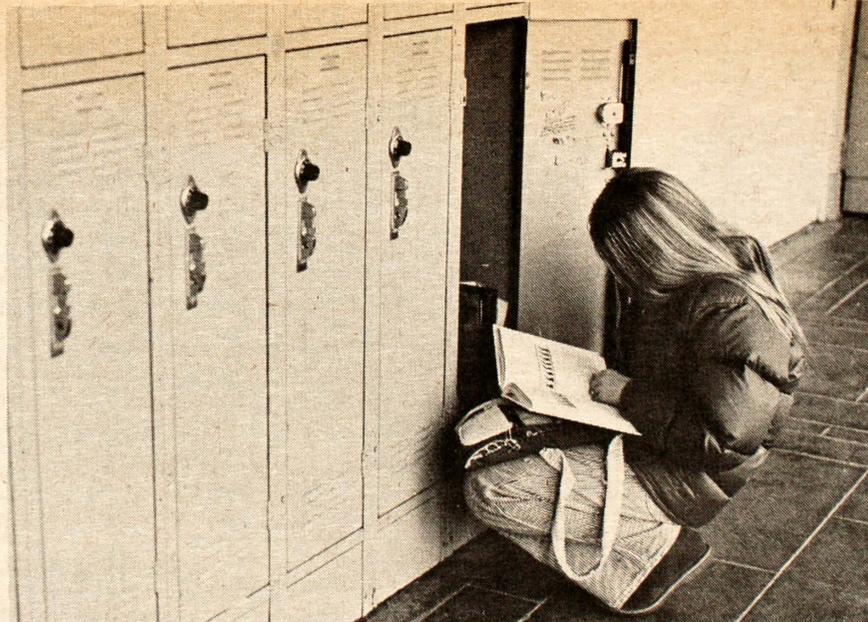
We were assured that this was all experimental and subject to evaluation and change. In any case students and faculty we met everywhere were full of enthusiasm, vitality and purpose.

Jan. 15, 1974

—Anne Deirup

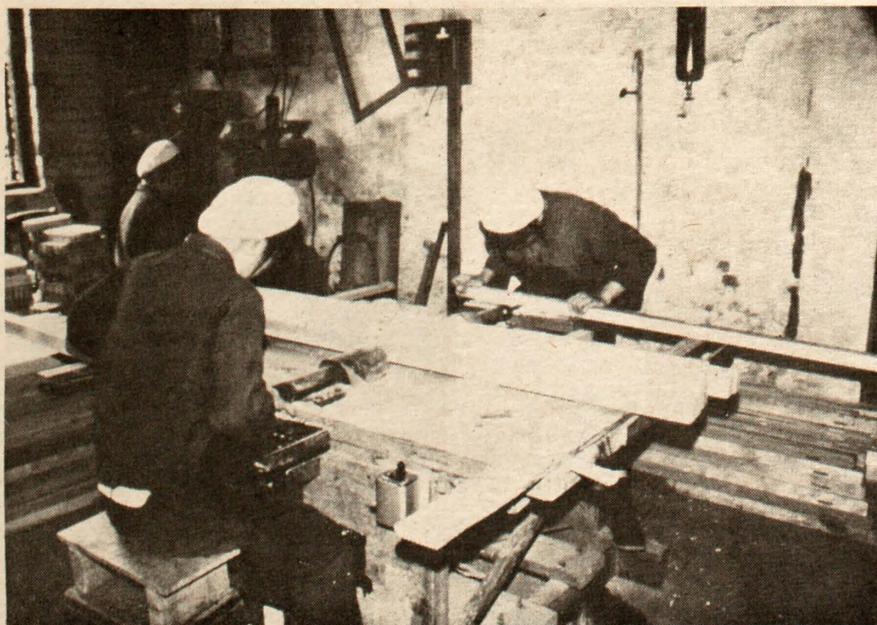


Tien Tsin - Drill made by Nankai Middle School students of teachers — Tor Deirup



Last minute review?

Margaret Copeland



Tien Tsin. Nankai Middle School wood shop makes school desks and benches. Tor Deirup



A smile from the bus.

Margaret Copeland

—school board considers pupil/teacher ratios—

continued from p. 5

subject to come before the board in its last two meetings. The Board president, Mary Jane Johnson, reminded the public that the workshop scheduled for Jan. 22 will deal with this whole issue.

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

RATIOS QUESTIONED

Another device to deal with the staffing pattern is called "pupil/teacher ratio." It was discussed at length at the Jan. 3 meeting. Parents claimed that this device was used to indicate that classes are smaller than they really are. Director Louise Stoll raised this matter again on Jan. 15. She said to Dr. Foster, "The calculation of the pupil/teacher ratio has been called into question, and I wonder if you have discovered your error." This elusive "ratio" is more complicated to calculate at the junior high level where the teachers teach 5 out of 7 periods per day and the students attend 7 periods.

Dr. Foster figures on 5/7 or a teacher period/student period ratio. Then relating this to an allocation of 24 students per teacher he arrives at an average class size of 31. Some alert parents say that the correct ratio is 7/5 or a student period/teacher period ratio. They arrive at a class size closer to 35! Other administrators had never thought to question these calculations. The message to the public is to do a little home work and be sure to come to 1414 Walnut Street on January 22 and join the "input" battle.

"F" POLICY CHALLENGE

Another disturbing practice was challenged by a concerned parent. Mrs. Manning, the mother of a high school student, called it the "dubious 'F'

policy." "There is no recourse for parents," she claimed. She referred to the practice of giving an "F" grade for accumulated tardiness.

"I understand, Dr. Foster," she said, "that you have a great mind for computing. . . . But I can't understand how you arrive at 18 days based on the semester in a biology class . . . if this teacher made the decision because my son stood 5'11", 210 pounds and is black, and yet he was very good in this subject. . . . She could arbitrarily give him a dubious 'F' based on the fact that he was tardy!" Director Stoll had asked earlier in the evening for the administration to report at a later meeting on the status of the automatic "F".

Other items of interest:

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

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

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

* School will return to its pre-daylight savings time schedule some time in February when the sun rises earlier. (Whose daylight are we saving?)

* Director Marc Monheimer reported that our athletic facilities are so bad that the Alameda County Athletic League will

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

* Roderick Chamberlain, a Black father, charged the Board with gross inconsistency; he referred to the gap between the Board's "golden objective" of developing communication skills of Black and Chicano youngsters and its separate and special programs for these same groups. He said this prevented

communication instead of promoting it. He also charged the Board with waste in these special programs. "Along with special programs we develop a very interesting group of people called administrators and consultants," he pointed out.

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

—Anne Deirup

...Schools Face Bankruptcy

continued from p. 7

non-tenured staff. Proposals have been made in both of these areas. Reduction through attrition can be done in at least two ways: not replacing administrative and support staff who may quit or retire; by rotating non-classroom personnel into the classroom as the number of teachers decreases through attrition. These would require the reorganization of some district activities, the redefinition of some staff roles, and possibly some training, but these things can be done and remain among the few viable long-term solutions. Non-tenured staff — a decreasing % of the total — can be laid off, but only on a "last hired, first fired" basis. Since many recently-hired teachers are either Black, Asian, or Chicano, however, layoffs would jeopardize the district's commitment to increasing the number of minority staff.

CONCLUSION

The only long run solution to BUSD's financial problem is to reduce staff. To do this in any reasonable fashion requires at least two conditions. First, more information on what district staff are now doing is a prerequisite to developing viable alternative plans. Accurate and

appropriate information has not been available in the past, not even — to the best of my knowledge — to board members. Secondly, the district's educational priorities must be carefully examined — and then acted upon. In order to decide in which areas staff would be reduced, BUSD must have some idea of which roles are educationally valuable, what kinds of non-teaching activities are justifiable, and how teachers should be assigned.

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

—Jim Blöse

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

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

Cut identical pictures out of magazines and paste them on thin cardboard squares (cut to about the size of a playing card) Make about 15 pairs of cards.

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

Now is a good time for children to start the seeds for their Spring gardens indoors — Take a foam egg carton, punch holes in the craters, and fill each with potting soil. Good seeds to plant are: sugar peas, tomatoes, broccoli, beets, Sweet peas and Sunflowers.

CASTRO POINT RAILROAD MUSEUM

A collection of semi-retired antique locomotives, that offers FREE rides most weekends in good weather. Take the Hoffman Blvd exit off Hwy 80. Stay on Hoffman Blvd — Cutting Rd toward Richmond Bridge. Just before toll plaza; exit right on Pt. Molate Road — 1/2 mile to museum on left.

Since the museum is not open at regularly scheduled hours, write to: PACIFIC LOCOMOTIVE ASSN. 3904 19th Street San Francisco for brochure & information

Lotsaluck

sheila daar and mary millman

ENERGY CRISIS—THE NEW CORPORATE POWER PLAY

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

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

1. *Prices and profits:* Obviously, when a good is in short supply, the companies which control the production and distribution of that good benefit from rising prices and profits. But why go to these extremes to get prices and profits up? Several reasons: (a) the companies want higher prices to make exploration of new sources profitable; (b) as Jack Anderson has found, fear of nationalization in Arab states has increased the desire for quick profits; (c) a rise in long-term oil company debts in the early '60s, followed by declining profits during the recent recession, has led to a need for greatly increased profits before investment in new refining capacity can take place.

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

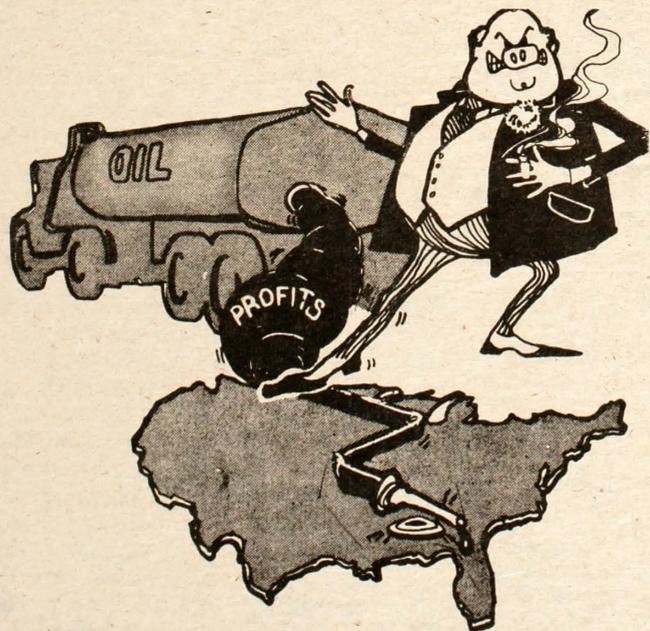
3. *The environment and sources of supply:* Environmentalists were finally causing too damn much trouble, on too many levels, and they had to be dispensed with. Off-shore drilling, the Alaska pipeline, the opening of the huge shale-oil fields—the restrictions were too much to

bear. The power companies also got in one this one: there has been altogether too much opposition to nuclear fission power plants, because of such "foolish" objections as indisposable radioactive wastes, thermal pollution, and the possibility of catastrophic accidents. As for new sources of supply, the oil companies would love to get hold of U.S. government reserves, and the shortage is a way of bringing pressure to bear for that.

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

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

5. *Maintaining the oil companies' international position:* The largest U.S. oil companies serve as middlemen between the Arabs and the Europeans, through ownership of refineries and pipelines. They're being challenged by the Europeans, and could take some heavy losses there. If Exxon, etc., can put



fair representation initiative

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

PROPOSED ORDINANCE

The major provisions of the proposed ordinance are as follows:

1. The ordinance is designed to provide for representation on boards and commissions of the City of Berkeley which will reflect the composition of the Council.
2. This would be accomplished by allowing each Councilmember to appoint one or more persons to each board or commission, all of which would be composed of 9 members or multiples thereof. At present, appointees to boards and commissions are made through a selection of candidates by a 4-member Council sub-committee, which names are subsequently submitted to the full Council for approval.
3. Adoption of this ordinance would ensure that all views would be represented on the boards and commissions. This would, for instance, ensure that an independent councilmember, not tied to any other member of the Council by virtue of his

or her political viewpoint, would have the views of the constituents who elected him/her represented on the boards and commissions. Under the present system, majority rule usually results in a situation wherein the boards and commissions reflect almost exclusively the majority viewpoint.

4. Under the terms of this ordinance, all specified boards and commissions would be reappointed after the ordinance takes effect.
5. All terms of board and commission members would expire no later than the natural expiration date of the Councilmember who appointed them. Their term would also expire in the event of the death, resignation, or recall of the Councilmember who appointed them.

PETITION

The Council increasingly relies on boards and commissions for information and recommendations because the Council needs informed and expert advice. The process of obtaining that advice is subverted if minority viewpoints are not represented on the commissions. To ensure that this issue is placed on the June ballot 7,500 valid signatures must be collected by Feb. 18. Persons wishing to help can do so by calling the Kelley-Hancock office at 549-0816 weekdays between 10 and 3, or by coming by 1711 University Ave. We need petition circulators in the neighborhoods, at the Co-ops, on campus, and wherever registered Berkeley voters congregate.

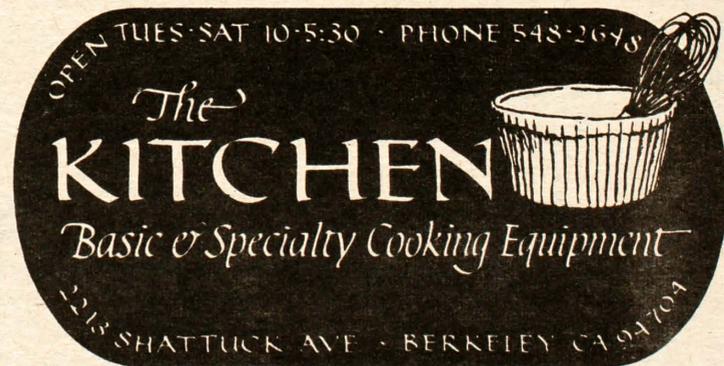
enough pressure on Europe with the threat of shortages, they can negotiate some long-term agreements which will keep their operations intact, or at least let them get out profitably.

So there are all these very good reasons why the oil companies should play any shortages to the hilt. And are there really shortages? Well, gas stations aren't getting the gas, but that doesn't mean there aren't reserves somewhere. Indications are that we have plenty of heating oil and probably plenty of gasoline, if you believe Ralph Nader and some reports from Cronkite, *Newsweek*, and various parts of Congress. If there are shortages, the corresponding manipulation and scare tactics have blown them way out of proportion.

And there's a tightrope to walk: the companies and especially the government

don't want to bring the economy down with their games. So the "crisis" is more likely just a scare, and will, I predict, be substantially eased by spring, with the first round of objectives satisfied. As for the future, there are definitely long-run energy problems, based on the fact that the society is organized such that people have no choice but to consume energy wastefully and that further production may be extremely damaging environmentally. But rather than any direct steps to deal with these wasteful patterns (decent mass transit, revitalization of the railroads, rational land-use policies), the government will likely subject us to an all-out assault on the environment, and if there's trouble from us natives, the foreigners and some competitors, it'll be time again for another crisis.

Lenny Goldberg



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crc develops district plan

Berkeley's Charter Review Committee came to life shortly after the April Coalition won three seats on City Council in 1971. It was born in response to radical agitation against the City Manager form of government and in favor of a city government which allows more direct citizen participation.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROPOSAL

In its first year CRC spun its wheels on procedural matters. Then it sprang to life with a series of proposals for the reform of city government, all of them made by radicals. A critical issue which took much time and discussion, was the powers and duties of the City Manager. We considered three alternatives for administering the City: 1. modified City Manager 2. Weak Administrator and 3. Executive Committee of City Council. A series of discussions produced a strong majority (1 short of unanimous) in favor of the Weak Administrator Strong Council alternative.

This is the interesting thing about Charter Review Committee. On the issues we have decided so far (City Manager and Elections Laws Reform) our majority has been *close to unanimous*. This represents a lot of work, and many hours of open discussion and communication. CRC did not start out with a majority against the City Manager form of government — it ARRIVED at that point through a long process of informed political discussion.

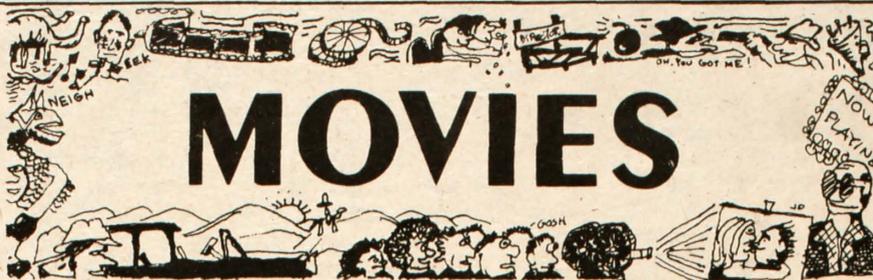
CITY COUNCIL

ELECTION PROCEDURES

CRC is now discussing in earnest the large issue — how City Council should be elected. Radical support is crystallizing around a District plan (12 to 15 Districts, with, possibly, several at-large seats). Some liberals seem to be leaning towards a District plan as well. I think it can safely be said that there is no longer a majority on the Committee for our present method of electing City Council.

It's a question of balancing the various necessities. Districts must be small enough so that they reflect natural communities and neighborhoods. This is the ONLY way to minimize the problem of gerrymandering. Yet the City Council cannot be too large to function effectively. At its last meeting, CRC agreed that we would continue working to prepare a second Report in time for the November ballot. It is our hope that through discussion and compromise we will be able to come up with the strongest District alternative to our present method of electing City Council.

—Sandra Martin



MOVIES

"The Exorcist" is an excellent film for those who want nothing more than blasphemous, bloody, violent but thoroughly terrifying special effects. The plot abounds in false starts and loose ends. Several characters are entirely inconsequential and the rest, one dimensional at best. Even those of one dimension don't seem to interact with one another at all. Except for the special effects, this film is in no way the equal of horror classics like "Invasion of the Body Snatchers," "Rosemary's Baby" or "The Night of the Living Dead." It is sad commentary on the current state of American popular culture that so many people seem to be willing to spend both \$4 and their time for so little.

NEW SERIES

The Student Union Program, Entertainment and Recreation Board (SUPERB) has two new series. SATURDAY FLICKS offers Bergman's "Cries and Whispers" and Fellini's "The Clowns" on January 26th and "Sounder" & "The

Great White Hope" on February 2. Programs are in Wheeler Auditorium and cost \$1.50 for U.C. students and \$2 general. There is always a complete show starting at 7:00 p.m. For more complete show times, consult the *Daily Cal* or call SUPERB at 642-7477. SUPERB's second series is a Tuesday night "Hitchcock Film Festival" offering "Shadow of a Doubt" & "The Paradine Case" on January 29 and "Torn Curtain" & "Topaz" on February 5. In my opinion, "Shadow of a Doubt" is Hitchcock's finest film and the other three are second rate. Screenings will be at 7:00 p.m. in 155 Dwinelle and cost \$1 for U.C. students and 50 cents more for others.

Laney College has a new course and free film series called "Blacks in Cinema." Filmgoers need not enroll in the course but can obtain three units of college credit by doing so. The course and film series will be offered at three separate times: Wednesdays at 12-3 p.m. or 7-10 p.m. in the Laney College Forum or

Thursdays from 7-10 p.m. at the Learning Temple, 6118 E. 14th St., Oakland. The series will open on January 30 & 31 with "Cabin in the Sky" (1942) and continue on February 6 & 7 with "Green Pastures" (1936). "Green Pastures" sounds especially interesting; it is an all black version of the Scriptures which received four stars, the highest possible rating in the book MOVIES ON TV.

KQED begins "Humanities Film Forum" in January 24 with director Tony Richardson's adaptation of "Hamlet" (1969). Each film will be broadcast both Thursdays and Saturdays at 9:00 p.m. The second film to be shown is Italian director Vittorio De Sica's "Umberto D" (1951), a story of old age and death.

FREE FILMS

Merritt College's January 24th program deserves special mention. "Ruggles of Red Gap" (1935) is a brilliant comedy about an English manservant, superbly played by Charles Laughton, who finds himself transported to the Wild West. The contrasts between English and American manners and mores are thoroughly delightful. Sharing the bill is "Destry Rides Again" (1939), featuring James Stewart as a nonviolent sheriff and Marlene Dietrich as the archetypal dance hall girl, "Frenchy." Dietrich's rendition

Continued on Page 12

CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS WEAK ADMINISTRATOR, ELECTION REFORMS

With a flurry of activity, Berkeley's Charter Review Committee recently took final votes and put together its first Report to City Council. This report will be presented to the Council at a Special Meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 13 at 8:00 p.m. In our Report we recommend the following, with a very substantial majority vote:

A Weak Administrator to replace the City Manager: The essence of this recommendation is to take power now held by the City Manager and give it to the City Council, creating a strong Council. The Administrator will coordinate Department Heads. He or she will be hired and fired by a simple majority of the council (5 votes). City Council will hire and fire Department Heads directly and will retain ultimate authority.

Term for Administrator: The vote on this was very close, 11 in favor of an unlimited term for the Administrator (at Council discretion) and 10 in favor in a 2-year term (renewable at Council discretion). There will be a minority report to City Council on the 2-year term.

Reform of the Election Laws:

5% Initiative Petition: CRC recommends that we keep the 5% Initiative Petition in its present form, with the Initiative going on the next occurring municipal ballot.

15% Initiative Petition: In keeping with its decision to reduce the number of Special Elections, CRC recommends that the 15% Initiative Petition for a Special Election be dropped.

10% Initiative Petition: CRC recommends that a 10% Initiative Petition should REPLACE the 15% Initiative Petition. The 10% Initiative would go on the NEXT occurring ballot (whether municipal OR statewide election).

Special Elections: CRC recommends a provision prohibiting Special Elections between June 10 and October 10, and other provisions, restricting Special Elections to certain types of vacancies and to emergencies.

Vacancies: As we all know, the process of filling City Council vacancies has been very troublesome. CRC rewrote the vacancy section with a mind to correcting some of the problems.

1. Require City to fill a Short Term Vacancy (for less than a year) within 60 days, by appointment.

2. **Long Term Vacancies** (for more than one year) can ONLY be filled by election, either at the next general election or at a Special Election.

3. **Special Elections** to fill Council vacancies are limited to those cases where there is no general election within 6 months.

Mayor: CRC recommends essentially no change in the powers of the Mayor. He should remain the ceremonial head of city government with no special powers.

Cleanup of Deadwood Sections: Our Charter is some 50 years old, and it looks its age. This provision cleans up some of the obsolete language.

At this point, issues raised by the Charter Review Committee will collide with City Council politics. Our recommendations for a Weak Administrator and for Reform of the Elections Laws are presented to the Council with ample time for them to put it on the June ballot.

—Sandra Martin

community announcements

VOTER REGISTRARS NEEDED

Register people for June Primary and for petition signing classes held January 30 and February 4 at 7:30 P.M. in Room 30, Wheeler Hall, University of California. All former and new registrars will need to take a class. Anyone eligible to vote in Alameda Co. can become a registrar.

CITY COUNCIL SPECIAL MEETING—CHARTER REFORM

STUDY SESSION PUBLIC HEARING
FEBRUARY 13 8:00 p.m.
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBER

FILM SHOWING:

Berkeley Premier of *The Traitors*, a revolutionary film about trade unions, Peronism and socialism in Argentina. Called the "best political feature film since *State of Siege*," *The Traitors* will be shown on Saturday, February 2 at 7:00 and 9:15 at Unitas House (Bancroft and College). Also on the program will be a short talk on the political situation in Argentina today by Carlos Brouillon. Donation: \$1.50. (Sponsored by the New American Movement.)

PEOPLE'S ENERGY

To get a sense of the growth and strength of the movement for social change in the East Bay in the recent past it is important to read **PEOPLE'S ENERGY: AND EASTBAY COMMUNITY RESOURCE HANDBOOK** which has just been published by the People's Energy collective. The 80-page **HANDBOOK** contains detailed information about the activities and services of over 350 organizations that are involved in 25 different types of activities. These include neighborhood groups, alternative schools, child care, health, legal, gay, women's and third world liberation groups among others. The **HANDBOOK** gives the reader a feel for the services provided by the organizations so that they can either use them or seek to involve themselves in their work. Bay area-wide organizations that are active in the East Bay are included where there is no comparable group in the East Bay.

The **HANDBOOK** is available at the People's Energy office at 4911 Telegraph Ave. in Oakland (94609) for \$1 if picked up or for \$1.50 by mail and in many area

bookstores.

People's Energy also offers individual and group job counseling. For information please call 653-6535.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS GALA EVENT

An evening of dinner and theater to celebrate our victory over Proposition 1... To kick off our community fund raising with confidence and joy... To meet our City and School officials.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 6

at

The Rainbow Sign
2640 Grove St. (corner Derby)
Berkeley

6:00-7:00 PM — No host cocktails

7:00 — Dinner 8:30 — Lunchbox Theater in a performance of

Men on Women,
women as seen by six male playwrights. Scenes from plays by Aristophanes, Shakespeare, Wilde, Lorca, Anouilh and Giradoux.

Send check to the League office for reservations. \$6.00 per person.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

The Housing Committee of the Berkeley Planning Commission is circulating a draft of a proposed population policy for the city. The policy document was originally intended to offer guidelines for housing policy by outlining the approximate size of various population subgroups the city's housing stock would be designed to serve. In fact, the draft being circulated is vague on most such questions.

In two places where it is more specific (policies 18 and 20) it is potentially very harmful. One of the alternatives suggested in No. 18 is that the number of young adults in the city be actually *reduced*. Reduction is also a proposed alternative in No. 20 for households with children headed by single women.

Meetings with community groups are being set up to get reactions to the draft proposal, after which it will be revised in open meetings of the Housing Committee. Concerned people can obtain copies from the Planning Department (phone 644-6534) and ask for meetings to be set up in their neighborhoods or with their organizations.

—Neil Mayer

QUASIMODO



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

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

OFF TO ETHIOPIA

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

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

REHABILITATION SOCIETY

Pachovas spent the next two years bouncing around various hospitals and medical facilities, rethinking his attitudes toward the disabled and figuring out where he fit into these rapidly changing notions.

The most difficult problem he had to face during the first stages of his rehabilitation was the anxiety caused by not knowing how much control he would regain over his body. "When you don't know how much 'return' you're going to get," Pachovas says, "it's difficult to make decisions about your future."

His anxiety was made even more intense by the horde of psychologists, social workers, physical therapists and vocational counselors that descended on him in a plague of helpfulness, all wanting to transform him into a "productive" citizen once again. "Productive," Pachovas notes, "means taxpaying."

During his stay at Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, he started to analyze the sociological caste system that is a main feature of most rehab facilities. It is a system that says the person under

rehabilitation is mainly a complex mechanical organism to be repaired and dumped back into society. Little attention is given to the psychological aspects of rehabilitation.

In the rehab society, the rehabilitant is the lowest caste member of the system. His privacy is almost nonexistent. Almost his every move is watched and recorded. He is told when to get up and when to go to bed. When the rehabilitant ventures out into the outside world, it is with a large group of other rehabilitants under iron-clad supervision, or on an out-pass system that requires him back at the institution at 10 p.m. In short, you are treated like a kid.

Well, you can imagine the demoralizing effect this kind of parentalism can have on a person trying to put together a new life for himself. But not on Michael Pachovas.

INNOVATION

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

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

THE MOVE TO BERKELEY

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

After getting settled into the resident student program for the disabled at the University's Cowell Hospital, Pachovas spent a year getting back into the swing of being a student and learning the ropes of a new lifestyle.

But then he felt the activist awakening in him again. Last September he was instrumental in forming the Disabled Students' Union. The DSU, now an officially recognized student organization, acts as spokesman for the disabled students' demands. It can be much more vocal than the Physically Disabled Student Program, which is an official office of the University. PDSP isn't allowed to engage in politics and must keep its mouth shut when the University says "no" to something. It must, out of necessity, have a soft voice. DSU doesn't suffer from such restrictions. Already it has made rumblings about the accessibility to the disabled of buildings

on campus buildings like Harmon Gym, which few disabled persons can enter because it has no ramp. Pachovas says he has heard an estimate of \$20,000 to construct an aesthetically pleasing ramp at the gym. Sources at PDSP say the figure is closer to \$60,000. University officials, when consulted about this matter, were reluctant to give out a figure. Whatever the exact cost, the ramp was rejected because of cost.

One can read a great deal of unintentional humor into the University's insistence that the ramp for Harmon Gym must be beautiful as well as functional. That's like paving the road to the dung heap with gold.

ISOLATION OF THE DISABLED

A DSU committee, headed by Tommy Lindstrom and Peter Trier, has begun discussion with the State Department of Vocational Rehabilitation about moving the Cowell resident program into Priestly Hall. According to Pachovas, this would end the isolation of the disabled student from the rest of the resident campus population. It would also eliminate the feeling one gets at Cowell that it's just another rehab institution.

One of the most difficult problems the disabled student faces after completing his education is finding a job. The DSU, together with Vocational Rehabilitation and the WIN Project — an organization devoted to finding jobs for minority students — is instituting a job counselor that will actively seek jobs for the disabled.

PACHOVAS VS. PAYLESS RECORDS

Perhaps the most glamorous action that DSU has so far undertaken was to stage a protest against the Payless Record Store on Telegraph Avenue near Channing Way. The proprietor, a gentleman who is always going out of business, but never does, had, for the past year, refused to allow the disabled in his store for fear they would ruin his merchandise. On several occasions, he had



Disabled demonstrate in San Francisco.

shoved people in wheelchairs out the door. Once, he called the law and had the policeman tell the disabled person to leave.

Well, this gets tiresome after a while. It also happens to be illegal. State law requires places of public business must serve the disabled.

So last November, Pachovas, armed with a copy of the law and accompanied by an ACLU lawyer and another quad, Walter Wheelon, went to buy a tape. The scene went something like this:

Upon entering the store, the owner immediately requests the trio to leave. He shoves the lawyer out the door. But no one shoves Pachovas around. He weighs about 300 pounds. Pachovas tries to show the man the law. The man refuses to read it and calls the police. The police read the law and go call the station house for instructions. The police return and tell the owner he has to let Pachovas and his friend shop there. Pachovas buys a James Taylor cassette. The owner yells, "You guys are a bunch of militants." Pachovas smiles at the owner, "If we have to fight bigots like you to get our civil rights, then I guess we are militants," he says as he rolls out in his electric wheelchair.

We need more militants like Michael Pachovas.

[Next time, out in the community with the Center for Independent Living.]

the symbionese credibility gap

The arrests, accusations, and intrigue filling the papers since last Thursday, starting with an alleged shoot-out in Concord, raise many questions which may never be answered by which make the Oakland police appear once again as credible as Richard Nixon. Certain questions and facts which ought to be taken into account are:

1. Days before the so-called shoot-out there was story in the New York Times describing the tremendous pressure on the Oakland police to come up with a suspect for Foster's murder. This article pointed out that none other than William Knowland had written an editorial in the Oakland Tribune castigating the police for the lack of clues, and offering a \$100,000 reward for information in the Foster case. The police, the Times reported, were more than uptight about the situation.

DID THE SHOOT-OUT OCCUR

2. Did the shoot-out occur? The only witnesses are the police. It has never been stated why they were suspicious of the van. At first it was reported that only one of the two men fired at the police, Little, and now the papers report that Remiro did also. At first the Chronicle reported that Remiro split and was found four hours later . . . and why would he still be carrying a gun that was as not as the one that supposedly killed Foster?

3. The Concord police claim to have found literature of the Symbionese Liberation Army in the van. They have said nothing of its contents, nor have the lawyers for Remiro and Little seen any of it. They also claim to have found similar literature in the house where the fire occurred in Concord. This, they say, consists of first drafts of the letters to the Chronicle from the SLA and also the originals of letters from the "August 7 movement" which took credit for the helicopter incident earlier in Oakland. (These reports ignore the fact that the FAA declared that the helicopter crashed

due to mechanical failure, and was not shot down.) Who would keep such incriminating momentos?

RIGHT-WING PROVOCATEURS?

4. As for Foster's murder, it is inconceivable that any leftist group would single out Foster, a black liberal who apparently was arguing *against* police in the schools, for assassination. It certainly seems more likely that it was the work of a right-wing group, if not provocateurs, wanting to increase the likelihood of police in the schools, and everywhere else. Similarly, why would a left-wing group choose to kidnap a taxi cab driver and demand the release of the San Quentin Six just as that case was going to trial? Doesn't it seem much more likely that this work was done by someone seeking to discredit the San Quentin Six, raise the specter of terrorism to incriminate them and their supporters, and increase the harassment and security at the trial.

5. There are many, many more questions in all of this. What is the role of the press, for example, and why are they doing so much independent rumor-mongering and investigation? At best it seems fishy, at worst conspiratorial, and in the light of the new appearance of the American Nazi Party in San Francisco, perhaps it is the left which ought to be doing some investigation.

—R. Davis



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-council-

Continued from page 1

with a 31-car parking garage provided there were no drive-in windows. At the last Council meeting where it was legally possible to take action, only 5 Councilmembers remained and any decision had to be unanimous.

Hancock's proposal to pass new zoning regulations that would prevent the bank from building both the garage and the drive-in windows had no chance of passage. The final compromise removed the drive-in windows which were bitterly opposed by the neighborhood because they would increase traffic congestion.

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

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

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

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

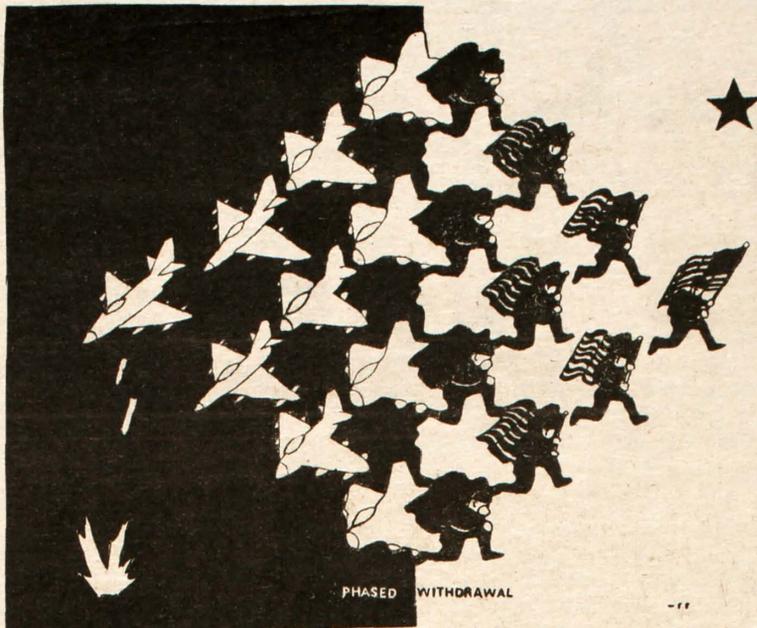
Under the current city charter, the new chief will be selected by incoming City Manager John Taylor.

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

The Council also set Wednesday, February 13th, for a special meeting to discuss the proposals of the Charter Review Committee. The Committee is presenting three charter amendments.

The first would eliminate deadwood from the charter, shortening it significantly. The second amendment would make several changes in the election laws such as prohibiting summer recall elections. And the third would replace the City Manager with a weaker administrator while shifting the power to appoint department heads from the City Manager to the City Council.

These charter amendments will be voted on in June if the Council chooses to place them on the ballot. The Council could also reject them entirely or change them.



KELLEY IN VIETNAM TO CHECK 'PEACE' CONDITIONS

One year has passed since the Indochina ceasefire accords were signed. Reliable sources have reported outrageous mistreatment of the South Vietnam peasant population and that government political opposition in the "democratic republic" is still being ruthlessly suppressed. Over 200,000 political prisoners are thought to be in South Vietnamese jails.

Corroboration of these conditions may soon be forthcoming. Berkeley councilmember Ying Kelley is a member of a delegation of 5 Americans investigating these reports, looking into the refugee situation, visiting orphanages and prisons, as well as examining the general enforcement of the peace records.

Grassroots was told that the delegation will present letters to the American Embassy on their findings and report to the American people when they return January 21.

The trip is sponsored by the Indochina Peace Campaign and Clergy and Laity Concerned. In addition to Kelley, the delegation consists of John Boone, head of the Department of Criminal Justice at Boston University and formerly Director of Corrections for the State of Massachusetts; Robert Ramson, IBM executive; William Weber, President of the New York Theological Seminary, and Deborah Wylie, a reporter for *American Report*.

PETITION DRIVE TO LIMIT CAMPAIGN SPENDING

The need for limitations and disclosure of campaign contributions and expenditures in Berkeley elections has been well illustrated by the 1973 elections.

A diverse group of Berkeley citizens has drafted an initiative designed to limit the influence of money in municipal elections. The initiative, the *Berkeley Campaign Reform Act of 1974* will:

1. limit campaign expenditures to \$10,000 per candidate for any elective office in Berkeley;
2. limit incumbents to 10% less because of the advantage of being an incumbent;
3. limit expenditures for or against ballot measures to \$7500;
4. prohibit corporate contributions in municipal elections;
5. limit independent committees supporting or opposing a candidate to a total expenditure of \$2000 for all independent committees combined;
6. in part charge joint expenditures to each candidate supported or opposed by such expenditures
7. prohibit the payment of persons for the circulation of petitions to place a

measure on the ballot;

8. limit contributions from an individual to \$250 per candidate or ballot measure;

9. require that the City publish a list of the names of all contributions of over \$50 in all Berkeley daily newspapers;

10. require disclosure of all contributions or expenditures of \$25 or more;

11. provide for a fine of three times the amount of the violation for any person violating the ordinance;

12. remove a candidate from office upon the date of a final judgement of conviction of violation of this ordinance;

13. establish the Berkeley Fair Campaign Practices Commission which will be responsible for the enforcement of the ordinance;

14. if the Commission fails to act, any resident of Berkeley can sue.

We must place the initiative on the June 1974 ballot if it is to be effective in the next election. This will require 7500 valid signatures. We must collect over 10,000 signatures February 18. We need your help. Call Chris Mandel at 527-7735.

-PRC-

Continued from page 1

postage and office supplies, a contingency fund, rental of space for meetings held in the community (according to law, the board must meet outside of City Hall at least four times annually) and staff, consisting of an administrative analyst, a clerk-typist and, most important, an investigator to handle complaints about the police.

INVESTIGATOR CRUCIAL

Commission members are already preparing an announcement of the investigator position: Salary will be \$15,000/year. All agree that complaint investigation and resolution will be a major function of the PRC and, as there is already a sizeable backlog of complaints, they hope to select an investigator as soon as possible. As the investigative process involves many legal problems, there is some sentiment that the investigator should be a lawyer, but that feeling is not universal. It is important that community people apply for the job as soon as the announcement appears, probably within a week. There are, as yet, no specific requirements, but the job will most likely go to a Berkeley resident or someone willing to move to Berkeley. As the quality of investigative work will undoubtedly be a major determinant of the effectiveness of the PRC and will, consequently, play an important part in changing police-community relations, the Commission hopes to receive applications from as many qualified candidates as possible.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT STIRS

The meeting prior to the budget session was well attended by community people. There was some discussion of the part the Commission will play in selecting a new police chief, a part which will involve as much community input as possible, but final decisions await action later this month. Following that, Tom Stevens of the White Panther Party presented a well-formulated suggestion that the board draw up and publish a set of procedures for citizens who witness police abuses. Stevens argued that such procedures would put an end to the police practice of intimidating witnesses with the threat of arrest. After an unnecessarily long wrangle, the board referred the plan to a sub-committee for action. Board members viewed this suggestion as a positive indication of community confidence in the PRC. Presumably they are aware that the people's attitude toward the Commission depends in large part upon the manner in which they handle such community initiatives.

Bruce Haldane

-movies-

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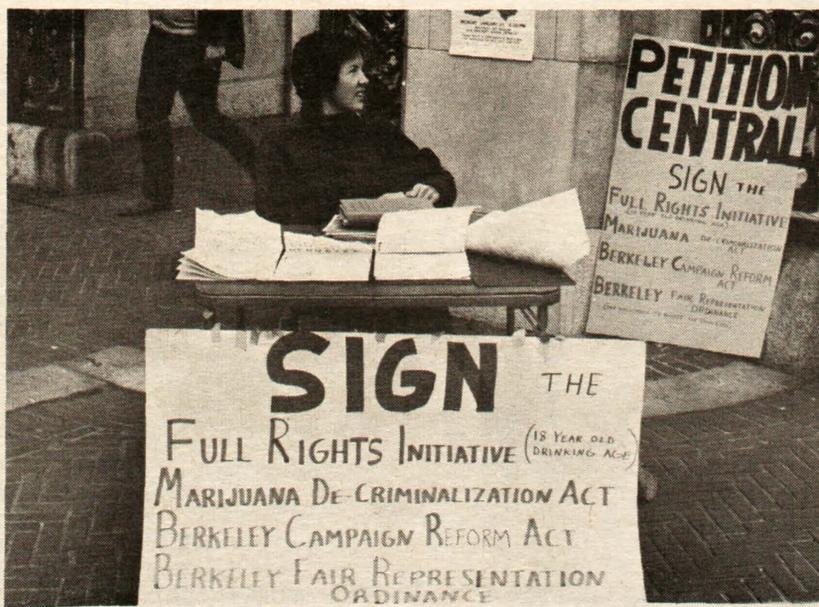
of "See What the Boys in the Back Room Will Have" generally brings the house down. This program has my very highest recommendation. At Merritt on January 31: "Across the Pacific" (1942), a good but not great Bogart film also featuring Sidney Greenstreet and Mary Astor, and "British Intelligence," a spy film of the early '30s. Both Merritt programs are at 7:00 p.m. in the cafeteria.

College of Alameda: January 29, Claude Chabrol's "This Man Must Die" (1970); February 25, Roberto Rossellini's "Open City" (1945). Both programs at 7:30 p.m. in Building F.

-Mike Fullerton

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 -BERKELEY-



Initiative table, Sather Gate,

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