

GRASSROOTS

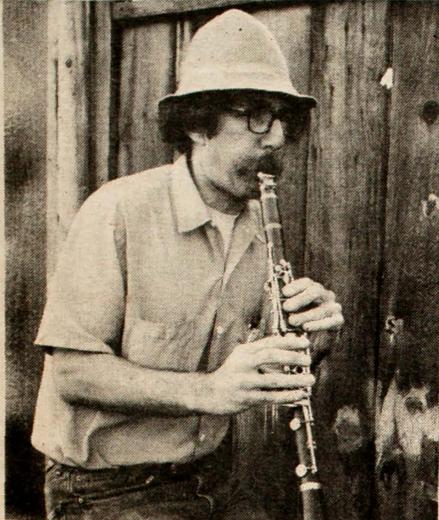
A Berkeley Community Newspaper

DAVID HUNDSTOCK
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25¢



COURT SAYS PRC LEGAL, CITY WON'T COOPERATE

February 28: After some three months of consideration, Alameda County Superior Court Judge Robert K. Barber today upheld the validity of Berkeley's Police Review Commission by denying the request of Robert M. Browne for an injunction against further operation of the PRC. Browne's attorney, Christopher Burdick, promised to appeal the decision, but Barber's decision effectively clears up any question of PRC legality. Most observers consider Browne's suit to have

been instigated and funded by the Berkeley Police Officers Association.

The Commission, now down to six members after resignation by Dorothy Patterson and Jane Moore, is holding hearings this week on the police shooting of a member of the Nation of Islam, Larry 3X, and on charges of racism brought against the police department by several minority policemen (see GRASSROOTS, Feb. 6-18). The first hearing took place on Tuesday, Feb. 26; at that

meeting, Commissioners questioned acting Police Chief Charles Plummer and other city officials about the two matters.

The shooting incident occurred when police officers stopped a van which the Nation uses to vend fish in predominantly black areas of the city. The occupants of the vehicle allegedly resisted police efforts to search; one officer (Cooper) was knocked to the ground and beaten with his own pistol, according to reports, and 3X was shot by another officer while attempting to flee. Accounts vary and details are scanty.

Commissioner Bill Walker asserted his belief that police racism caused the incident. "That van would never have been stopped if its occupants had been white, or if it had been driving around in the hills," said Walker, "and there would have been no scuffle, no shooting." Many of the commissioner's questions had to do with the reason for stopping the van in the first place. Plummer cited two recent crimes, both involving elderly women who were attacked by black men selling eggs in one case and fish in the other. The egg salesman was said to have claimed to a third party that he was a member of the Nation of Islam. It was on the strength of that, and on the basis of descriptions of the attackers as clean-cut black males one of whom, the fish salesman, wore a white butcher's smock, that officers felt they had cause to stop the van and frisk the occupants, four clean-cut black males wearing white smocks.

However, close questioning of
continued on p. 10

Last month we reported that a Model Cities hearing has been scheduled to determine whether Gene Turitz should be removed from the Model Cities Board of Directors for his involvement in a news leak exposing racism in the Berkeley Police Department. On February 20, the Board of Directors, by a 13-1 margin, voted to retain Turitz.

This month Turitz is taking time off from politics to present a Grassroots-KPFA benefit. Beasts, a masked moral by Turitz and Peter Veres, will be performed March 29 and 30 at Washington School Auditorium, 2300 Grove Street. Donations requested. Photo by Howie Harowitz.

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see T. J. Kent's news analysis, page 2

walker street plus

CONCERNS TRANSCEND NEIGHBORHOOD



Walker St. Plus members help a neighbor move a shed. Photo by Gail Brown.

Walker Street Plus is distinguished from many other neighborhood associations by its willingness to be involved in issues which go beyond the confines of the neighborhood. Concern with traffic and the lack of parks, community social events, potlucks and picnics are the events which brought neighbors together. But it was the larger questions of the war in Southeast Asia, police reform, democracy in government and the exploitation of the farmworkers that led to the participation of the neighborhood in city elections, antiwar demonstrations, United Farmworker protests and Model Cities Corporation development.

Walker Street is one block long, east of Shattuck Avenue between Derby and Ward streets. Residents in the area first formed the Walker Street Plus Neighborhood Association in 1967 when they banded together to close off the street to through traffic, especially police cars, which were using the small street as a shortcut to double back on speeding cars on Shattuck.

KIDS AND THE PARK

More than 35 children inhabit the

square block that surrounds Walker Street and about half of them play in the semi-closed street. As the street became a focus for community concern, proposals for its use and the use of the immediate area developed. A lot around the corner on Ward Street was developed by neighbors into a totlot. The site had been vacant for eight years, but the threat of a children's park on private property was too much for the landlord. It was illegal to build a new structure on such a small lot but the real estate folks got around the law by moving a small old house from down on Sixth Street onto it.

Faced with losing the only park in the area, residents appealed to the city for help. The city council voted to purchase the land but the landlord, Nick Victor (owner of V&W Glass), moved the house onto the lot anyway and then asked the city for \$19,000. The city wouldn't pay more than \$13,000 and Victor wouldn't budge.

A NEW IDEA

Finding themselves without another empty space for a park, Walker Street Plus drew up plans to develop the street

itself into a park. The proposal included lawn, brick paths, bushes and trees and a bench at one end of the street. Simple grading, a new brick surface and shade trees completed the rest of the plan. Both the Planning Commission and the Parks and Recreation Commission approved the plan but before it could come up before the City Council, the city manager had removed the plan from the budget.

A COMMUNITY APARTMENT

Meanwhile, Walker Street Plus residents purchased the small apartment house on the corner of Walker and Derby streets. Rents in the area were skyrocketing because housing was so scarce and landlords were exploiting the situation. A three-bedroom flat on Derby was renting for \$250 a month. The same space in the community-owned apartment house rented for \$165.

A LESSON LEARNED

The neighborhood began to see that when they did things for themselves they got results, but where they had to deal with the city the results were disastrous. In both attempts to gain a much-needed park, only a long arduous battle with various bureaucracies resulted. When the city hired consulting firms to tap community opinion regarding traffic patterns and regulation, the consultants refused to accept the needs of the community as criteria for determining a traffic plan after weeks of meetings and compromise. In its latest quarrel with the city over the question of population control, Walker Street Plus issued the following statement:

"It is not the legitimate concern of the city of Berkeley to have a population policy. While we recognize that the city has some power to affect the makeup of its population, that does not mean that it has the right to use that power to decide which groups should live in Berkeley."

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women, world honor march 8



March 8 is International Women's Day. Grassroots dedicates page 3 to the women's struggle. Photo by Fern.

GRASSROOTS

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women demand city and university jobs

On March 8th we celebrate International Women's Day, a day which has been celebrated for years for the purpose of recognizing women as workers. Let us take a look at the present working women's situation . . .

The Women's Liberation movement within these United States has pointed out the widespread discrimination against women in employment in this country. The cry for affirmative action is now being raised by all, but with no results. It is time to reflect on women as workers and make employers act instead of just spouting empty phrases.

Within the Berkeley community are two institutions that are shining examples of empty phrases — the City of Berkeley and the University of California. Both of these "liberal" institutions have developed affirmative action plans and have people on their staffs who are responsible for implementing these affirmative action plans. Yet the University of California is being brought up on charges of inaction on their affirmative action plan, and the City of Berkeley has not been able to meet their affirmative action guidelines. In particular, the city refused to give a promotion to Helena Dorsey, a qualified female employee, and instead gave the job to a man who had less experience.

If statistics were compiled on the number of administrative personnel within these two institutions, they would clearly show that there are very few or no women who held these higher level positions. Women are still placed in subservient positions as secretaries and administrative assistants. There are no female heads of departments in the city government. Most women professors in the university do not have tenure.

The fact that there are presently very few job openings should not be used as an excuse for non-action. Strong pressure has to be applied to these and other institutions to make them aware that affirmative action will not be taken lightly by the women in the community and should not be taken lightly by the male-dominated institutions. The struggle is never-ending.

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Editor:

I have been informed by Willie Brown, after a letter of protest, that he did not make the statements attributed to him regarding Mike Culbert and the Berkeley Gazette. Actually, what Willie said was "I do not recall the where, when or how of the Mike Culbert thing, but whenever or wherever, it must have been a joke." I think that your reporter ought to be asked to confirm or deny the accuracy of his previous statements with that in mind.

Very truly yours,
Malcolm Burnstein

As reported in a previous "Fly on the Wall," Brown lauded Culbert at the Widener Testimonial Dinner last November. Our source is solid. It's no "joke" when liberal politicians line up with right-wing reactionaries. —Ed.

To: Anne Deirup and the entire staff at Grassroots

This letter is written to express my sincere thanks and appreciation for the time, effort and promptness you all put forth in allowing me an opportunity to express my feelings and thoughts regarding my recent termination and the anti-people attitude of the American National Red Cross.

In a country that is so dominated by capitalism and oppression, it is a great blessing to have a place for the voice of "the people" to be heard.

A special thanks to Anne Deirup for her understanding which allowed her to write an article that succeeded in bringing the concern and offers to help from the people who read it.

Sincerely,
Barbara Frazier

A Letter to the Collective:

In recounting the crimes of the "silent" majority, you were deafeningly silent on their crimes against women. They voted against a public hearing for Hellena Dorsey, a hearing which would have further exposed the rampant sexism in City employment, as well as racism. It was in secret meetings in the backroom that they plotted to use police against us, to have us jailed, to have us harassed on the job, to have me fired.

There were a total of four incidents in which police were used against us, resulting in a total of twenty-two charges to be fought in court. One woman was beaten by police in the Berkeley Public Library on August 27. Police nearly broke my wrists with the handcuffs; his excuse was that I didn't measure up to his standards of "womanhood."

Perhaps the reason Grassroots hasn't mentioned the role of the "silent" majority in these outrages is that you don't consider them outrages. Perhaps Grassroots agrees with them in their rampage against us. Whatever the reason, it adds up to sexism. Your silence on the political persecution of women is no less reprehensible than the "silent" majority you condemn. In fact, it is more reprehensible for you pose as their opposition. We have yet to hear your voice raised in opposition to their attack on women.

Jean Miller
one of their victims



From Western Voice/LNS

news analysis

COUNCIL CONSERVATIVES DENY MINORITY REPRESENTATION

The Fair Representation Ordinance that will be on the ballot in June should be supported by all radicals, liberals, and conservatives who are interested in strengthening Berkeley's civic life. The need for this initiative measure today is most clearly appreciated by the coalition members of the city council, as during the 1950s it was the liberal minority members who suffered. If fair rules are not written into Berkeley law this June the conservatives will suffer when they are relegated to minority membership on the council, as they certainly should and surely will be in time.

In a politically diverse and active city such as Berkeley, the advantages to the community of direct participation in the affairs of city government by the ablest representatives of all political groups represented on the council would seem to be self-evident.

MINORITY RIGHTS DENIED

It is extremely unfortunate, therefore, that the council's present majority has chosen to deny to its minority members the right to select their own representatives to serve among the approximately 200 citizen members of the city's official boards and commissions.

It wasn't always this way.

It may be helpful for readers interested in this issue to learn what the members of an earlier liberal council majority did during the 1960s to assure fair representation for the conservative minority, and to learn why they did it.

Prior to 1957 the city council used to appoint the members of boards and commissions by confirming in a perfunctory manner the nominations made by the acknowledged leader of the dominant group on the council. In effect, he simply informed all council members who was to be appointed. A minority member had no chance whatsoever of having any of his or her own trusted political co-workers appointed unless agreeing to play along with the leader of the council.

THE LIBERAL MINORITY IN 1957

After 1957 when I was elected, the three-person liberal minority of Arthur Harris, Jeffrey Cohelan and myself was so visible to the community that the majority leader had to make some changes. I suggested a council committee on nominations, to be composed of members who would reflect the political make-up of the council, as determined every two years after the voters had expressed themselves. This was done, and I was the first minority member appointed to the committee. However, I was unable to persuade my conservative colleagues that the new system supposedly meant that each side should be able to select, and to have appointed,

its strongest candidates. Thus, our side still had no appointments available to us.

When Bernice May was elected in 1959, one of her first assignments was to serve as the minority member on the committee on nominations. Thus she learned directly how frustrating the monopoly policy of the majority was, and how unhealthy it was for the civic life of Berkeley.

1961 LIBERAL MAJORITY

After the sweeping liberal victory in 1961, when Wilmont Sweeney and Zack Brown were elected and I was reelected, we took control of the council with a five-person majority. Bernice May became chairperson of the committee on nominations and proceeded to make the most of this new instrument of community political life.

The liberals showed the conservative minority members that they had meant what they had been saying for the past four years. Thus, the conservatives knew that they would continue to be able to make a certain number of important appointments. As a consequence they were able to maintain themselves as a challenging political force, which was good for the community and for the dominant liberal majority. It meant that all major segments of the community, with the important exception of the radical groups which had not yet begun to form themselves into what was later to become the Coalition, knew what was going on because their most active leaders were directly involved in the work of the city's boards and commissions and advisory committees.

The composition of the 1961-63 Citizens' Advisory Committee on Discrimination in Housing, which drafted the pioneering Berkeley Fair Housing Ordinance, illustrates the above point. Its 18 members were selected by the now openly partisan committee on nominations and confirmed by the full council. Twelve were liberal, including some who were to become radical, and six were conservatives chosen by the conservative council minority. The committee members worked extremely well together, and their remarkable final report received almost unanimous approval. Despite the nullification of the adopted ordinance by the close referendum vote of 1963, Berkeley has continued to move steadfastly forward ever since toward full racial integration in every field. The bipartisan (perhaps by then it was already tri-partisan) educational effort that was required by the 18 committee members affected every segment of the community in a lasting way. No one escaped the radiating impact of the learning experiences that the committee members individually went through. They were able to speak

Continued on page 5

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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

EVENTS OF THE WEEK



The right to vote, or equal civil rights, may be good demands, but true emancipation begins neither at the polls nor in courts. It begins **in woman's soul**. History tells us that every oppressed class gained true liberation from its masters through its own efforts. It is necessary that woman learn that lesson, that she realize that her freedom will reach as far as her power to achieve her freedom reaches.

Emma Goldman, 1911

march 8 historic day for women

New York (LNS) — International Women's Day will be celebrated across the country this year on March 8 and 9 with marches, demonstrations, fairs and presentations.

On March 8, 1857, women garment and textile workers demonstrated on the Lower East Side of New York City against their oppressive working conditions. The steam-powered sewing machine, developed in the 1850s, had moved clothing manufacture from the home to the factory. Sweatshops proliferated. Women, men and children, easily intimidated and isolated because they didn't know English, worked long hours under unsafe conditions in dark crowded tenements. And of course, women and children were paid less than men.

The women decided to march toward a wealthy neighborhood nearby, to "shame the rich." However, when the procession got out of the slums they lived and worked in, the march was violently dispersed by the police. Some women were trampled and others arrested. Three years later, in March 1860, these women formed their own union.

In the years 1890-1910, the number of women workers in the U.S. doubled from 4 million to 8 million.

ORGANIZATION GROWS

On March 8, 1908, thousands of women garment workers marched again from the Lower East Side, with almost the same demands as 61 years before. They marched for an eight-hour day, better working conditions, and an end to child labor. They also wanted the right to vote.

In 1910 Clara Zetkin, a German socialist, proposed at an International Socialist Congress in Denmark that an International Working Women's Day be organized, to be held each year.

According to *International Women's Day*, a pamphlet written by Alexandra Kollontai in 1920, "The first International Women's Day took place in 1911. Its success exceeded all expectation. Germany and Austria on Working

Women's Day was one seething, trembling sea of women. Meetings were organized everywhere — in the small towns and even in the village halls were packed full . . .

"This was certainly the first show of militancy by the working women. Men stayed home with their children for a change and their wives, the captive housewife, went to meetings." Thirty thousand took part in the largest street demonstrations.

RUSSIAN STRIKE

On International Women's Day in 1917 in Russia, women marched in St. Petersburg demanding lower prices and bread against the advice of all organized political groups. The women had decided to go on strike.

According to Sheila Rowbothan in *Woman, Resistance and Revolution*: "When the women sent delegations to the factories, thousands came out and were joined by working-class and middle-class housewives who were affected by the shortage of food and high prices. The Army was called out but did not fire on the women. Encouraged by their success, workers came out onto the streets in great numbers the following day."

The women's demonstration began the February Revolution (March 8 was February 23 on the old Russian calendar) which overthrew the Czarist government and led to the Bolshevik Revolution eight months later.

In 1970 on International Women's Day, 13 Tupamaro women in Uruguay escaped from the prison in which they were being held.

International Women's Day has been observed over the years mostly by socialist countries. In 1969, however, feminists in the United States rediscovered International Women's Day. It has been celebrated every year since then with events around the country.

[Thanks to *Women: A Journal of Liberation*, the Kollontai pamphlet is available from the International Socialist Publishing Co., 14131 Woodward Ave., Highland Park, Mich. 48203.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 8

KPFA PROGRAMMING:

9-9:15

Calendar of International Women's Day Events

Programming throughout the day will cover:

Women in Chile:

Malvina Reynolds, Kay Cole, Isabel Agrilla, Nancy Stevens

Vietnamese Women:

Two Vietnamese women from the Union of Vietnamese will speak, read poetry, play music

Women in History

Vignettes on Famous Women

Reflecciones de la Raza

Live coverage on

International Women's Day

events throughout the country

7:30-8

Women's News

9-12

Live Benefit Concert

(at Wally Heider Studios, S.F.):

possibly Rosalie Sorrels

Holly Tannin (guitar & dulcimer) and

Susie Rothsfield (fiddle)

NEWMAN HALL (Dwight & College)

7:30 p.m.

Film: "Lucia" —

The Cuban Epic of Love & Revolution

Speaker, Marianna Hernandez

Topic: women before and after

the revolution in Cuba

\$2.00

SATURDAY, MARCH 9

PAULEY BALLROOM

(U.C. STUDENT UNION):

10-4:30

Workshops on Women:

Health care, education, self-defense, prostitution, rape, affirmative action, older women, gay women, Third World women

4:30

Film: "How to Make a Woman"

7:30

Discussion on abortion

SUNDAY, MARCH 10

PAULEY BALLROOM

(U.C. STUDENT UNION)

12-5 p.m.

Female artists

Craftspersons

Poetry readings

Women's films

Women's bands

(Lower Sproul Plaza)

THIRD WORLD WOMEN'S

COLLECTIVE

2-6 p.m.

Women's Day Celebration

The Community Learning Center

(Son of Man Temple)

61st Ave. & East 14th St., Oakland

cultural performances

speakers

photo displays

food

skits

songs

(childcare provided)



Suzanne Dahlquist

women face work discrimination

These days, according to popular wit, if you want to get a job you'd better be a black woman. What with the black movement, and more recently the women's movement, everyone wants to hire these previously exploited groups. If you're a white male, you're just out of luck.

True? I'm afraid not. Despite seeming efforts at affirmative action hiring ("We interviewed several women, but they just weren't qualified, so we hired the man"), women still suffer from higher unemployment rates than men, are hired overwhelmingly for jobs at the bottom of the pay scale, and receive less pay than men even when they perform the same work.

The California State Commission on the Status of Women discovered that the earnings gap between men and women actually increased during 1973. Women in California earn less than half the income men earn, receiving less pay than men in virtually every occupational category, including the mainstay of women

workers, clerical work ("So you want a job. Can you type?").

Refuting the traditional image of women as merely working for "pin money," the Commission points out that two-thirds of the working women in California are either single, divorced or widowed, or have husbands earning less than \$7,000 a year.

In Berkeley, according to the 1970 census, fully half of all women are in the labor force. Many of these women carry heavy financial burdens: one-fifth of all families in Berkeley are headed by women. That women are at a disadvantage in the Berkeley economy is indicated by the fact that nearly half of the families below the poverty line have women heads.

Women face economic discrimination and poverty in this city and this state. As the Commission figures indicate, despite much talk there has been little or no improvement in the economic position of women.

-Marilyn Power



China, Bolivia. From LNS Women's Graphics.

POLICE REVIEW COMMISSIONER BILL WALKER WORKS FOR COMMUNITY CONTROL OF POLICE AND HOUSING

If we had the police department that Police Review Commissioner Bill Walker would like to see in Berkeley, the recent police shooting of a black man would not have happened. In Bill's view, "The police department must be able to relate to the community without provoking." He sees the need for some powerful changes, though, before we have such a department, changes in the thinking and behavior of a majority of the officers on the force.

"There must be change and it must begin at the top," he says, in his slightly hesitant manner. "We'll never be able to do it from the bottom. Only if the command structure is dedicated to making ours a police force which truly serves the community, one which relates positively to citizens of all racial or ethnic backgrounds, all socioeconomic levels and all different life-styles, can we start moving toward a meaningful and productive relationship between the police and the community."

That relationship is Bill's central concern with the police.

FAMILY, INTERESTS

Bill Walker today is quite different from the Bill Walker who first came to Berkeley in 1959, attracted to the city because a friend happened to find him an apartment here. He had been living in Oakland since 1955, dividing his time between regular work at the Naval Supply Center (NSC) and a professional boxing career. Bill came to the Coast from his home town of St. Louis, Missouri. Soon after moving to Berkeley, he bought the West Berkeley house where he and his family still live.

Bill met and married his wife, Takae, in 1951, when he was in Japan with the Air Force. They now have a daughter, 12, and four sons, ranging from 15 to 20 years of age. (It was almost an Air Force family. With six years behind him — two in the Marines — Bill thought about staying in the service, but he found the senior sergeants too much to deal with.)

Bill's only regret about his numerous community activities is the time they take from the family pursuits he likes, mainly camping, picnicking and hiking. He does find time to get out now and then, however, usually for a cookout at one of the parks in the area. His other main personal interest, traditional jazz music, he enjoys while working at home.

His boxing — he was a lightweight — took him up and down the Coast, to Mexico, the Philippines, Japan, and other parts of Asia. However, as fights became less frequent after a while, he hung up his gloves in 1963 with a 33-5 record. Though he had dropped out of school at 15, he retained a strong interest in education, so he signed up at Merritt College, continuing to support himself at the NSC.

SCHOOL DAYS

It was an interesting time. Bobby Seale was at Merritt then, as was a large group of Black Muslims. Consciousness and pride of race were in the air, along with a realization of the possibilities of political activism. Bill was too busy with work and family in addition to school to become directly involved in the struggles that were going on then, but he watched what was happening and learned a lot that isn't in books. In fact, he found that the books were often wrong, particularly those in the black history courses, which had only become part of the curriculum after a hard struggle. Their perspective neither recognized the historical accomplishments of black people nor related to what Bill saw around him.

After receiving his A.A. from Merritt, Bill started on a B.A. in political science at Hayward State. He was working swing shift as a marine cargo clerk at NSC, so his schedule kept him away from home from early morning until well after midnight. That routine eased considerably just before he got his degree, in 1970, so he was able to become involved

in community affairs. Since then the community has benefited from much of his time, though he has also been studying for an M.A. in public administration (to be awarded next month) and working half-time as a program developer for the Southern Alameda County Equal Opportunities Commission.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

When Bill turned to active political involvement, in 1970, the city of Berkeley was planning to clear part of West Berkeley to establish an industrial park. As Bill's home was one of those under the hammer, he naturally joined his neighbors, who were concerned about the neighborhood, and began working against that project.

As far back as 1964, neighborhood people had gotten together to petition the city for residential instead of "special

low-income people. He also serves as a director of Urban Care, an organization that attacks land-use problems and works to preserve buildings with some architectural or historical significance. In addition, he helps with the organizing efforts of the Berkeley Tenants' Organizing Committee.

POLICE BOARD

Though he wasn't part of the group which wrote and campaigned for last year's police initiatives, Bill did consult occasionally with people who were. When the initiative establishing the PRC passed, Bill expected that a seat would probably go to somebody from the Caucus; he was surprised and pleased when D'Army Bailey named him to the board, but he worried a bit that he might be considered too anti-police to be objective, because of a run-in his son had with the BPD. (That incident involved

the police lose all meaning as the self-protecting agency closes ranks around an offending officer. In his view, if the PRC doesn't put together an effective, visible system for dealing with complaints, the board will not gain enough community acceptance to be able to do its job. He feels that the Commission is already getting into too many problems, more than it can adequately handle; the complaint procedure deserves the highest priority, and the board should move on to other matters only when that procedure is perfected and operating.

He sees the role of the investigator as crucial. Whoever occupies that position must be able, efficiently and even-handedly, to gather sufficient facts on which to base decisions. Only if the investigator does his job properly, he feels, will the Commission be able to make sensible recommendations to the city council; only by means of those recommendations will the PRC gain community confidence and acceptance, without which it might as well fold up.

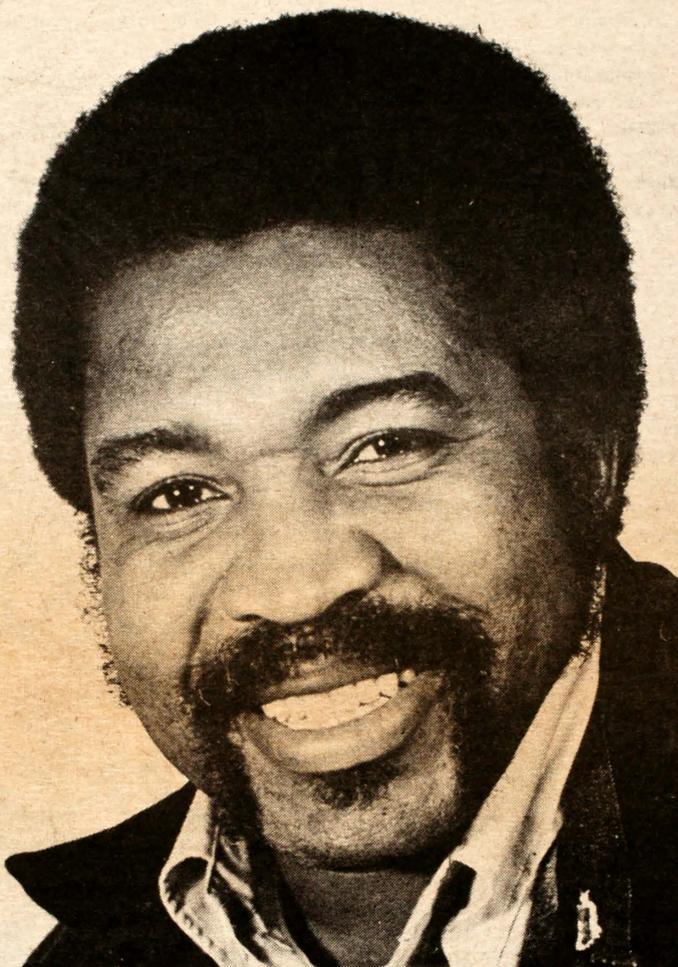
COMMUNITY OUTLOOK

This concern for the community underscores everything Bill has to say about his job as Commissioner. He is convinced, on the basis of what he knows and what he has experienced, that if people are to control their own lives, they must express their community will in any decision which affects them. That idea is coming into general acceptance in Berkeley, in spite of the last-ditch resistance of those who consider elected representatives to have some superior endowment for making decisions which affect others, and those who see representative government as an end in itself.

The PRC will not be able to solve all the problems we have with the police, according to Bill, but it can work for an atmosphere in which city officials deal justly with complaints about the police. It can publicize the inability of the BPD to relate to the community it serves, and suggest possible remedies for that problem. Most important, it can let the community know that there is some recourse when a police officer abuses his authority, that there is an official body, established by community initiative, which is working to bring the police around to a view of themselves as serving rather than controlling the community. To do that the PRC must ensure that the community is constantly aware of what is going on with the police, using the press and any other medium to maximum advantage.

Says Bill, "The Commission must take advantage of every possible public forum to let people know what is happening, to encourage people to meet with them and to bring the people into deliberations concerning police matters." The PRC cannot fail if it keeps that community perspective before it.

—Bruce Haldane



industrial" zoning. Of course they got nowhere. After that, People's Architecture, a group which works for proper land usage and preservation of neighborhoods against commercial encroachment, joined with them to provide technical expertise and some energy.

The organizing continued and Bill started ringing doorbells to solicit community views about the industrial park and about preserving the residential character of at least part of the area. In August of that year he helped organize a public meeting at James Kenney Park which launched the Ocean View Committee; the group elected him chairman. The Committee sponsored a visible public protest in 1971, when the city smashed down five dwellings, and has been able to hold off the bulldozers by legal means since then; however, time may be running out for Ocean View.

Bill's Ocean View work brought him into frequent contact with the Berkeley Black Caucus, which was, of course, interested in the outcome of the West Berkeley struggle. He joined the Caucus in 1971 to work for the election of D'Army Bailey, Ira Simmons, Loni Hancock and Rick Brown. (He worked for a time for Warren Widener also, but Widener's opportunism soon turned him off.) His efforts were effective: the precincts in his area went solidly for the radical slate.

At about the same time, Bill's neighbors elected him to a seat on the board of directors of Neighborhood Legal Services, a federally funded project which provides legal assistance to

the drawing of a gun by a police officer and the unjustified dispatch of juveniles to Juvenile Hall, both blatant violations of established BPD procedures. The police chief announced a minor punishment for the officers involved, which the rubber-stamp personnel board seconded, in spite of the acting city manager's proposal of more severe measures. To date there has been no action at all.)

One result of that hassle is Bill's overriding concern with the complaint mechanism of the PRC. He sees the establishment of a workable, efficient arrangement for resolution of complaints as the chief task of the Commission. He knows from experience how frustrating it is to see a legitimate complaint against

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"In order to have a real grasp of Marxism — one must learn it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants." — Mao Tse Tung

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QUASIMODO



I sat in front of the TV set and watched the thin gruel of the Roy Campanella story dribble toward me. This American mini-tragedy, played against the background of the national pastime, fit perfectly with the 15-inch bounds of the picture tube. The story of the famed Dodger catcher's struggle to put together a new life after suffering a crippling auto accident may have thrilled and inspired some, but not me. I found it to be a boring piece of sentimental claptrap.

Items like "It's Good to Be Alive" — such was the title of this TV movie — are a phoenix all too frequent among the media. Everyone loves a good crip story. It's the essence of the American way. One gets cut down in his prime, but he struggles to succeed again. Even though success means riding out onto the floor of the Los Angeles Coliseum in your electric wheelchair to the cheers of 100,000 people while tough ballplayers break into tears at the sight of you.

DISTORTED PICTURE

There's only one thing wrong with all this: it gives almost a totally distorted picture of the disabled. Campanella was portrayed as a hero worthy of respect from his ballplaying peers and fans merely because he decided to get off his back and start living again. This takes courage, of course, but it doesn't entitle you to a gold-plated pedestal.

As I watched the flickering images from the screen and felt the anger rising up inside me, I kept wishing someone would make a decent movie about disabled people. Something that would get inside someone's head and show the mental attitudes of rehabilitation.

This was one of the things that was so

frustrating about the Roy Campanella story. Not once did we see old Roy talking to another disabled person. Yet this can be a critical aspect of a person's rehabilitation.

DISABLED, UNITE

Peter Leech knows about this. Leech is a clinical social worker practicing in Berkeley. He is also a polio victim. Disabled almost 18 years ago just after getting out of the service, Leech spent the first months of his rehabilitation fantasizing about his future. He would dream about walking down the hospital corridor under his own power. When this proved not to be possible, he would dream about walking down the corridor in braces and with crutches. Not possible. He would dream about rolling himself along the corridor in a wheelchair. This still wasn't possible. Suddenly dream and reality merged. Leech woke up one morning, looked in a mirror and was amazed to recognize the image reflected back at him.

This was the first step. Leech met a fourth-year medical student who happened to be a quadriplegic. In talking to him Leech discovered the fellow had many of the problems he had. Here was an invaluable source of aid and comfort. And it was from an expert.

Leech met other disabled persons and began noticing how they all helped each other out. He even ran into two paraplegics who had taken a quadriplegic on a six-month tour of Europe. They all got along quite well.

I thought of all this as I watched Paul Winfield — playing Roy Campanella — exercising his brains out in time to polyphonic music. "Exercise alone won't do it," I sneered, "and Roy knows it."

SUDS COMMUNITY MEETS CITY MANAGER TAYLOR

The SUDS community met recently with City Manager John Taylor in an informal gathering at the Charley Dorr Totlot. The meeting was called to acquaint Taylor with some of the issues confronting the neighborhood community and to provide the neighborhood with an opportunity to meet the new city manager.

Taylor, while not making a formal statement, talked casually with small groups of neighbors about such city issues as charter review, police racism and the Police Review Commission.

NONCOMMITTAL CITY MANAGER

Taylor was rather noncommittal on many matters of city concern, stating that he simply was not yet well enough informed to discuss controversial questions. It's difficult at present to determine how responsive Taylor will be to community needs. He has failed to take a clearly defined position on most issues, but has demonstrated a willingness to get out and meet the community, both at the NOBBS neighborhood Fair and at the recent SUDS meeting.

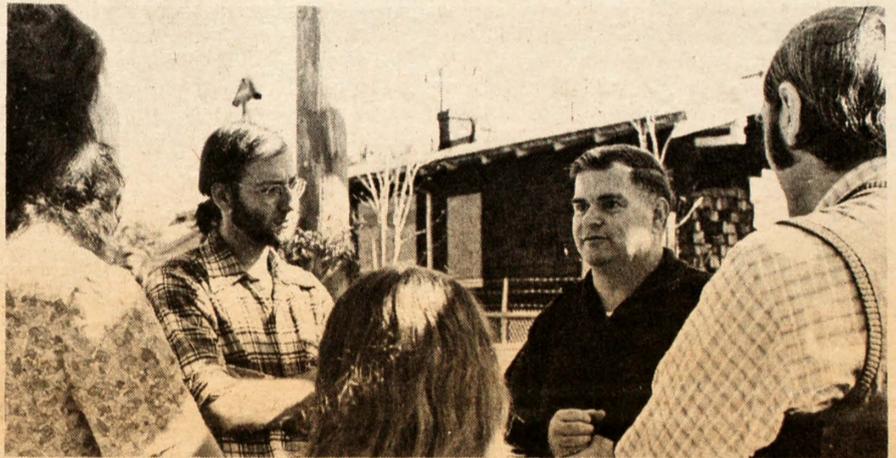
Asked about the possibility of providing the Berkeley Police Department with a helicopter, Taylor stated that

helicopters were very effective in Kansas City when he was city manager there. He did add, though, that they would not be as efficient in Berkeley since the city is much more densely populated than the sprawling metropolis of Kansas City. Again, however, he refused to say whether he actually favored or opposed the use of helicopters in Berkeley.

POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION

In reference to the Police Review Commission, Taylor claimed he would aid the PRC whenever possible, but would refuse to turn over personnel reports of minority police officers to the Commission for its investigation of racism within the BPD.

Also discussed at the meeting was the house recently acquired by SUDS. The house is adjacent to the Charley Dorr Totlot, and will be used for various SUDS functions. The community (which includes the area bounded by Sacramento, University, Dwight and San Pablo) also selected new officers for its neighborhood organization. Dawn Girard became chairperson, Susan Felix was selected vice-chairperson, and Jim Chanin became secretary-treasurer.



City Manager John Taylor meeting members of the SUDS neighborhood. The house in the background was recently acquired by SUDS. Photo by Margaret Copeland.

-fair rep.-

continued from p. 2

to, and to be heard by, all segments of the community because they came from every segment of the community.

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Wilmont Sweeney served with Bernice May on the council committee on nominations for several years and played a major role in making it work. Between 1961 and 1971 it was one of the key committees of the council.

The difference between honest, open and constructive partisanship and deceitful non-partisanship is immense. This painfully learned lesson seems to have been forgotten by the present council majority.

When the liberals lost control of the city government in 1971 and the council had to find a way to operate without an effective majority, appointments to the Charter Review Committee were made by each council member, thus assuring roughly fair representation, despite some difficulties. The Police Review Commission and the Citizens' Master Plan Review Committee have followed this precedent. The proposed Fair Representation Ordinance would simply establish this precedent as official city policy for all regular boards and commissions.

In 1961, after decades of leadership supported by a majority of Berkeleyans, the conservatives lost political control when they ignored the rights of political minorities. They hurt the community and themselves badly by ignoring reality. Today, the best way to make certain that this kind of blindness won't afflict Berkeley again is to work hard for the passage of the Fair Representation Ordinance at the June 1974 election.

—T. J. Kent, Jr.

BERKELEY SEEKS SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT

Berkeley is looking for a new school superintendent. Dr. Richard Foster, who has held this position since the spring of 1969, leaves in April this year.

Many changes have taken place in Berkeley's schools in the last ten years. These changes have been accompanied by pain, strain and struggle and are not completed. The current Board views the selection of the new superintendent as critical to completing the job started and reaching goals established.

This Board, keenly aware of its own internal differences, agreed on a course of action. Criteria reflecting community needs must first be established. To this end, public meetings were held at each of the 4th-6th grade schools (Columbus, Franklin, Longfellow and MacIcolm X). These four meetings, held on the same night in October 1973, were each chaired by a different Board member. Attendance varied from 20 to 50. In addition, various groups such as the PTA submitted criteria in writing to the Board.

These criteria were consolidated and summed up and presented at a regular Board meeting. The Board adopted them at the next regular meeting, allowing for changes from the public. A simple recruiting brochure was prepared summarizing the criteria and giving other pertinent information.

QUALIFICATIONS

The five basic qualifications listed are: urban school experience with a multiracial community; management skills and financial expertise; commitment to integrated educational excellence; willingness to involve community and staff in school-centered decision-making; and consideration will be given to applicants with extensive adminis-

trative experience as well as those with advanced degrees.

Expectations of the new superintendent are expanded in three critical areas. The new superintendent will be expected to be committed to supporting and perfecting integration in all respects: affirmative action hiring policies; elimination of tracking in the classroom; curriculum depicting the history and life-styles of Berkeley's diverse student body; training staff to meet the needs of youngsters whom the public schools have historically failed.

The new superintendent must be dedicated to the maintenance of educational excellence for all children, especially in the following areas: experience with, and support of, integrated educational alternatives; evaluation of Berkeley's experimental programs; commitment to the development of early childhood and elementary programs; support of educational research and commitment to using the resources of the University of California in collaborative enterprises.

LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT

In the area of organization and management the new superintendent is expected to provide leadership and sound management toward better use of our resources, including: reallocation of responsibility for basic financial and educational decision-making to those closest to the classroom; ability to generate Federal funding for educational sound programs; renovation of school buildings and playgrounds.

In November the Board selected three consultants to aid them in the task of recruiting and selecting applicants and to

lend objectivity to this process. The Board agreed to pay up to \$200 for this service. The three were Dr. Michael Kirst, Stanford University; Dr. Bernard Watson, Temple University; and Dr. Staten Webster, UC Berkeley.

Eighty-two applications were received and narrowed down to 14. Further selection reduced this to 11 finalists.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE SELECTED

On February 19 the Board announced a 23-member advisory committee made up of six classroom teachers, two classified personnel (a custodian and a bus driver), one pupil personnel service person, one principal, one other administrator, one parent representative, and two Board member choices apiece from the community. These 23 have representation from Black, Chicano and Asian groups, the Women's Task Force, and teacher organizations. There are 13 men and 10 women. The chairperson is Louis Zlokevich, administrative assistant to the superintendent.

The committee has met twice, but the charge to the committee was not available at the time of this writing. It is expected that charge will include the option of rejecting all applicants if the committee finds them unacceptable or even mediocre.

This process is to be completed by March 15. It will be interesting to see if this careful procedure will work.

—Anne Deirup

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Photo by Wakean Maclean

BTU WINS FIRST COURT ROUND

Tuesday we went to court. First we went to the courthouse at Center and Milvia, but that was the wrong place, so we all walked to the courthouse at Center and Grove but that was the wrong place too, so we walked back to Center and Milvia which was the right place this time but the judge was sick so they told us to come back on Thursday.

On Thursday the courtroom we were supposed to be in was full. There was an 11-year-old judge, an 11-year-old jury, 11-year-old lawyers, 11-year-old plaintiffs, and 11-year-old defendants and there was no order in court. So we waited in the hall for our lawyers, the judge and the opposition. Outside, we saw a lot of men handcuffed together being led into court by some guards. They saw us, and through the glass and two stories of building we tried to give support. Not everyone's day in court is a circus.

Judge Holmstrom was still sick. Judge Sherman was to hear the motions. Once inside the courtroom — "The judge is coming, don't stand," said the clerk. Nobody stood.

The first thing Judge Sherman did was to deny Bachenheimer's motion to strike our affirmative defenses. The affirmative defenses are our arguments why we should not only not be sued by Bachenheimer, but why we should never have paid rent in the first place. Our jaws dropped, and Koenig, Bachenheimer's lawyer, jumped up. The point was definitely ours.

WIN SOME, LOSE SOME

The next thing the judge did was to consolidate our 14 individual suits into one. Bachenheimer originally sued each of our houses individually, but it was too much work to keep on fighting 14 cases. We tried to argue against having them all put into one case because some of the people who are being sued no longer live where they're being sued, although some of them do live in other collective places and are being sued in two places at once. That didn't seem quite right so we tried to argue through the confusion, but the judge wasn't having it. That was their point.

Then, the rent money we've been withholding since September. Koenig wanted us to pay all retroactive rent into court. Judge Sherman decided that he had no authority to do that. Instead, we are to begin paying rent into court on the next rent date. There was disagreement about how much rent to pay and when we should pay it, but that was settled. The judge said that the defendants should pay no less than what they themselves admitted they should pay and should pay it no later than when they thought they should be paying it. Our very big point.

Trial date was set for March 25, clearly not as soon as Bachenheimer had hoped. Collective members sat and grinned. The landlord muttered under his breath.

THE FUTURE

Although it went well for the tenants in this preliminary hearing, things are pretty much stacked against us as far as the actual trial is concerned. It's dubious what positive results we can expect from it. Our main hope still lies in trying to persuade Bachenheimer to negotiate a new contract. There have been some negotiations, but in terms so astronomical the collective could never afford them. The proposal Bachenheimer gave us was to buy the collective houses on Parker Street for \$12,000 down, lease the seven Hearst/Delaware houses with a \$15,000 security deposit, and pay \$20,000 back rent. The contract would have no provisions for repairs to be made by Bachenheimer. That's \$47,000 and preposterous. Nobody's got that kind of money.

The power of our strike lies in the amount of support we can muster from the community. And we have learned a lot about how tenants can protect themselves and neighborhoods can organize themselves. So there will be a mass tenants' meeting at Willard Junior High School on March 6 at 8 p.m. All are invited. For information, call 548-8195.

—Jeannie and Debbie
BTU No. 7

CHANGES AT FREE CLINIC

This is a brief report on some changes at the BCHP (better known as the Berkeley Free Clinic and Rap Center).

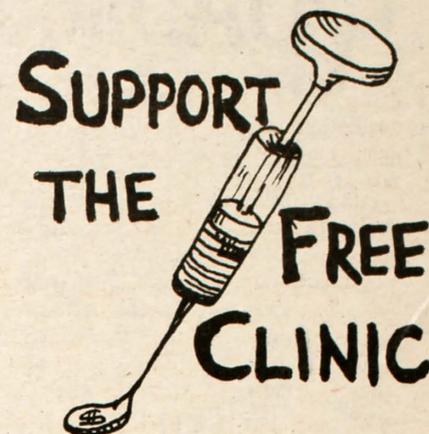
The BCHP Board of Directors meets every other Monday at 7:30. We now have a participatory democracy, where every worker has a vote on all clinic issues. We are discussing setting up regular meetings with clinic users from the community to fulfill our needs for more community input and involvement in the services, politics and goals of the health project.

We have decided to accept MediCal stickers from patients. This will be done on a trial basis and under the condition that political education about the realities and problems concerning Medi-Cal take place.

We renegotiated a contract for \$25,000 in Alameda County revenue-sharing funds. The original contract was turned down by us due to oppressive and potentially threatening auditing and administrative demands from the county. The negative publicity the county got due to this action led them to offer us a different method of funding. In the process, however, we have found ourselves deluged by extensive administrative and fiscal accountability requirements that we are finding it hard to keep up with.

We are establishing a coordinated speakers bureau. Clinic workers are available to talk to any interested group or association about the health project and related issues. We are also starting monthly orientation meetings for trainees and interested people. The next orientation will be announced soon.

In-clinic training has been reorganized and tightened up. We are asking for more



commitment from trainees to make the training more worthwhile to them and to the clinic.

On the whole, things are looking good here. We are still working hard to provide basic medical, dental, drug, counseling, and informational referral services. Switchboard and Psych Emergency services are available 24 hours a day, all week. Dental and Rap Center services are available at different times and by appointment — call first. The Medical section is open from noon to midnight. We hope to be making more information available about health and mental care issues, both on a local and broader level, for instance: Medi-Cal, National Health Insurance, local services, etc. We are looking for people who want to write this kind of article.

If you need any of our services, are interested in the Clinic orientation or in-clinic training, want someone from the speakers bureau to talk to your group, or have any feedback or questions, please drop by the health project at 2339 Durant Avenue or call 548-2570.



MOVIES

The Pacific Film Archive recently instituted two new money-saving policies. Occasional late-afternoon matinees are only 75 cents to all comers. And double features are no longer twice the normal admission price (\$1.00 for UC students and PFA regular members/\$1.50 general), but only 50 cents more.

The Archive has also completely redesigned its program notes. Previously there was a monthly calendar which listed only film titles and weekly or bi-weekly program notes. Now both have been combined into a beautiful 11 by 17-inch poster with the monthly calendar and several stills on one side and program notes for the entire month on the other. Both aesthetically and practically, this is a considerable improvement.

Included in this month's offerings are continuations of the series on Kurosawa and Ray; two adaptations of novels by Dashiell Hammett, "The Thin Man" (1934) and "The Glass Key" (1942), on March 8; "A Streetcar Named Desire" (1951) on March 15; and a weekend of films by women on March 16 and 17. Pick up a copy of the new program notes for complete details.

FREE FILMS

Fortunately, much of what is really good this month is also free. Laney College offers "Duck Soup," generally considered the Marx Brothers' funniest film, on March 7th. And better yet, in the coming weeks Laney will show all four of the films starring Humphrey Bogart which were directed by John Huston. These include three of my five favorite Bogart films: "The Maltese Falcon" (1941) on March 14th; "The Treasure of the Sierra Madre" (1948) on March 21st; and "The African Queen" (1952) on March 28th. In case you're interested, my

other two favorites are "The Petrified Forest" and "Casablanca." All Laney showings are at 6:45 and 9:00 p.m. in the Laney College Forum.

The Laney College Blacks in the Cinema Series offers Leroi Jones' "Dutchman" on March 6th and 7th, "Porgy and Bess" (1959) on March 13th and 14th; and Lorraine Hansberry's "A Raisin in the Sun" (1961) on March 20th and 21st. Wednesday showings are at 12 noon and 7 p.m. in the Laney College Forum and Thursday showings are at 7 p.m. in the Learning Temple, 6118 E. 14th St.

Merritt College has two very attractive programs: on March 7th, W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby in "Mississippi" (1935) and W. C. Fields and Mae West in "My Little Chickadee" (1940); on March 14th two Italian comedies, "Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" (1964) and "Casanova '70" (1965), both with Marcello Mastroianni. Each program plays only once, at 7 p.m., in the Merritt College Cafeteria.

Almost free (25-cent donation) and a fun film for children is "When Dinosaurs Ruled the World," on March 20th at 7 p.m. in the Live Oak Park Recreation Center.

TELEVISION

KQED's Humanities Film Forum offers Rossellini's "The Rise of Louis XIV" on March 7th and 9th; Eisenstein's "Potemkin" on March 8th; and "The Andersonville Trial" on March 14th and 16th. "The Rise of Louis XIV" is supposed to be by far and away the best of Rossellini's historical films. So it's probably worth a try even if, like me, you've heard many bad things about the other Rossellini historical films recently shown at the Archive.

—Mike Fullerton

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nakadegawa reports

Since the State of California did not come up with any air quality regulations, the courts have empowered the Federal Government to develop a set of regulations which would raise the air quality of various air basins in California so as to meet the U.S. clean air requirement. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), after long deliberation, developed a set of regulations late last fall which were to take effect in December 1973. Since then so much political opposition has been built up by pro-highway interests, developers and people who support the status quo that now both the State and Federal governments are in violation of the law. Congress has since relaxed some portions of the Clean Air Law and the state delayed other portions but there still remains one portion which is to be enforced and is to start this May. This remaining portion requires the various governments in the region to have 45 miles of exclusive bus-carpool lanes by May 1974 and progressively more in successive years. All highways with four or more lanes in one direction are to have one lane for exclusive bus-carpool use, and all highways with three or more lanes in the same direction are to have one lane for exclusive bus-carpool use during peak hours. The primary intent of these

regulations is to reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) through the use of incentives and disincentives for mass transit and private auto travel, respectively.

BUS LANES

For the most part, one-direction highways of three or more lanes are under the State-Federal Highway System. Most city streets which fall into this category are local in nature with many intersections and traffic signals. It would be difficult to create exclusive lanes which would markedly benefit buses and carpools. Therefore, the most feasible plan would be to institute exclusive bus-carpool lanes on the freeways. The State report recommends less than half the required miles and about a quarter of these are already in existence. The state's inventory adds the mileage of one direction on these two-way multi-laned freeways, so it can be said that the state's 20 miles are really 10 miles. Furthermore, half of this isn't exclusive lane use, but rather ramp metering.

Ramp metering will control the number of vehicles entering the freeway to allow the traffic on the freeway to flow smoothly and at high volume rather than at congested levels with stop-and-go driving and higher accident frequency. This seemingly rational approach is a specious argument which will promote more VMT because it will give preference to drivers already on the freeways, the ones living out in the suburbs. It is also claimed that less air pollution will result because of smoother flow on the freeway. This is true on the freeway, but backup on the ramps and the additional load on local streets could result in the pollution merely being transferred rather than eliminated.

BUSES AND CARPOOLS

Buses and carpools are to be given preference where physical space will allow by providing a bypass lane. This is good as far as it goes, but it means buses will still have to compete with autos and maintain slightly slower than pace speed, which is 30-40 mph. Optimum vehicle capacity speed is 35-45 mph, and autos darting in and out at this speed in front of heavy vehicles will slow the heavy vehicles down.

If the incentives are to be promoted for mass transit, operational economics should be considered. The basic fact is that mass transit requires subsidization. As more riders use mass transit, more subsidies will be required unless the load factor during off-peak hours increases, operational speed decreases and dead-head (returning the bus empty to start a new trip) time decreases.

PEOPLE, NOT CARS

If ramp and freeway metering is carried out as proposed by the state, there may be a slight improvement in operational costs because the buses will be able to compete with the autos while on the freeway. But if an exclusive-lane option is exercised, there could very well be a marked improvement in operational costs, and AC could transport much of the increased ridership without increasing the amount of subsidy. The exclusive bus-carpool lane could increase operating speed but when the combined bus-carpool volume builds up and the operating speeds drop, the exclusive lane could be changed to buses only with higher operating speeds, more trips can be made, operating efficiency will increase and people will notice the faster service and in turn be encouraged to utilize it.

The conventional traffic engineering practice of using streets to effectively carry vehicles needs to be changed to emphasize people rather than cars. Existing public highways can carry more people and EPA's exclusive-lane requirement for buses and carpools is a way to do this.

energy crisis—fact or fantasy

A workshop on "Recreation and the Energy Crisis" was arranged by the Ethnic Minority Association of California in cooperation with the Merritt College Recreation Department on January 23. The Ethnic Minorities Association is an action oriented organization to promote political awareness of legislation affecting recreation, with a focus on concerns of minorities. The Workshop's purpose was to seek solutions to the energy crisis and its concomitant effects on leisure services, minorities and the economically disadvantaged, unemployment, transportation and program budgets. It was attended by approximately 200 people directly or indirectly involved in the area of recreation.

WE ARE VICTIMS

Whether the "energy crisis" is fact or fantasy was not debated at a workshop. As James Peterson, from the office of Congressman Ron Dellums, put it, "We have an energy crisis because we have an Office of Energy developing rules and regulations!" Differing opinions as to the nature and extent of the "crisis" came from a panel of speakers ranging from aides to Dellums and John Miller (Demo., 17th Ass'y. Dist.) to representatives of Standard Oil and PG&E.

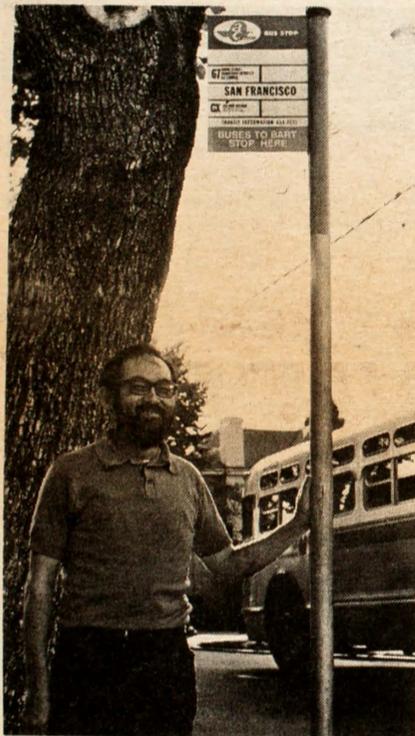
Laurence Bolling, keynote speaker, ably expressed the confusion of the situation. (Grassroots readers will remember that Bolling figured in the Red Cross story of the Feb. 6 issue). Chairman of the Budget Committee of the United Bay Area Crusade, Bolling said, "There are charges and counter charges of unfair or excessive profits being piled up by the oil monopolists... There are few believable voices to answer our concerns and quiet our confusion... We are victims of weak leadership."

"The crisis is in production priorities," said Elihu Harris from John Miller's office. "Our economy is based on the theory that some must have less so that others can have more. We have to change priorities." Mr. Miller suggests, said Harris, that we put the oil companies under the Public Utilities Commission. "Better yet," Harris quotes Miller, "Nationalize the oil companies!" The least we can do is to urge professional people to educate the legislature, he added.

Frank Barich, representing Standard Oil of California, pleaded, "We don't have to apologize. Our industry has provided the means for helping the standard of living throughout the world... We are not running out of oil. The demand has outstripped our ability to supply it." He credited the Federal Power Commission's anti-monopoly regulations and restrictions for Standard Oil's inability to meet the demand.

"Now this is the day of 1984 in 1974," said PG&E's Mr. Ed Wong in answer to Mr. Bolling's charge that PG&E was creating stool pigeons of citizens by urging them to inform on violators of mandatory curtailments. "The PG&E doesn't create stool pigeons — the PUC does," Wong told the conference. "Someone on the PUC staff recommended that people tattle on everybody else... I am convinced that there is an army of little old men and little old ladies just waiting to tell."

Gerald Gross, from the Recreation
continued on p. 11



AC Transit Director Roy Nakadegawa.
Photo by Margaret Copeland.

YWCA LECTURES

Beginning March 14, the North Peralta Community College Office of Community Services, in cooperation with the University YWCA, will commence its 1974 Spring Lecture Series entitled AS THE WORLD TURNS — LEARN TO COPE.

"Family Living and Adjusting" is the theme of the series and problems affecting family life from Welfare to Watergate will be discussed.

The first lecture, "The Family: A New Perspective," will be held March 14. "Economic Oppression Creates Depression: Know Your Benefits" (March 21) will discuss many ways to aid and assure financial security. March 28, the lecture will be "Disorder vs. Education." A special lecture by Donald Freed, author of *Executive Action*, will be presented as part of the series on April 4.

Audience participation is encouraged at all the lectures, which will be held at the University YWCA, located at 2600 Bancroft Way in Berkeley. Starting time for all lectures is 7:30 pm.

For further information regarding lectures and registration, please call the Office of Community Services at North Peralta Community College at 653-4640, Monday-Friday from 8:00 am until 5:30 pm.

fair slated

To Brothers and Sisters of the Movement:

The First Annual Counterculture and Freak Fair will be a cultural, rather than a political, event. We feel that the movement people should not be divided by political alignments, but united by a common belief in cultural and social change. We are not professional promoters, but are a small group of people who want to form The Institute for the Study of Alternative Lifestyles to aid all who wish to learn to live free of the system that has been established for us. The Institute further holds that Berkeley should be established as the Counter Culture Center of California.

The People of the Institute

The First Annual Counter-Culture Convention and Freak Fair

To be held in Berkeley, July 4-7, 1974
If you want to be a part of this nation's Cultural Revolution and share your movement experience with all brothers and sisters then let's bring it all together on this date and make it grow into a better and bigger event each year.

Register Now

\$1.00 Registration fee per person for both convention + fair. Check all necessary squares for information on all booths + displays.

MAIL TO: CCC & FF
P.O. Box 424
BERKELEY, CA. 94701

Name: _____ Individual registration
Address: _____ Crafts booth
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 Public Interest Display
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CAZADERO PAYOLA—A PIECE FOR SIX PLAYERS

On February 19, the same Berkeley Six that could not afford \$9,000 for city playground supervision, voted for a four-year contract for Robert Lutt, Director of Cazadero Summer Music Camp. Lutt's annual pay from the city jumped from \$5,000 to \$17,750. Not a bad raise, even for times of runaway inflation.

THE FEB. 19TH MEETING

In one of the more bizarre Council sessions, Councilmember Loni Hancock asked Walter Toney, Director of Recreation and Parks, whether he supported the contract. In many words he said no, he did not.

The effect was electric.

Widener was first to gain the floor when Hancock finished. He was flapping and flailing in his fury with Toney. But the more he tried to cut Toney down with questions, the more information he elicited about the irregular city procedures that were followed in developing the contract. It emerged that Toney had expressed his opposition to the contract a half-year earlier when he had first been approached. Since that time, he indicated that he had been by-passed by the City Manager.

Kelley had the floor next. She insisted on knowing where the idea for the contract originated. Toney demurred. Sweeney jumped in. As if he were unsure whether Kelley had asked that question because she knew or because she didn't know the answer, Sweeney provided a description of a meeting between himself, Hone, top-level city staff members, including the City Manager, the City Attorney, Director of Recreation and Parks, and some deans from San Francisco State University (other parties to the contract). He casually mentioned, somewhere in the middle of the list, that former Councilman McLaren also attended. This was where Toney was instructed on the contract. Not by Sweeney himself, of course. The City Manager gave Toney his instructions. But, as Sweeney added, magnanimously, differences of opinion do occur.

4 MORE YEARS

In his best inquisitorial style, Ramsey now attacked Toney's objections to the contract. The thrust of his argument was that the contract wouldn't be harmful to the city. Just because the Director of Recreation and Parks would have to consult with San Francisco State about Lutt's work assignments, and just because the contract locked Lutt into his position for four years, that should not mean that Toney would have less control over his staff.

Kelley disagreed. She wondered what it means for the city to appoint minorities to important city positions and then erode the power of those positions.

Ramsey almost leaped out of his chair. He demanded that Toney as a Black department head deny that his authority was being undermined by the contract.

Yet Ramsey and his five colleagues voted down Hancock's motion to assure that the Camp Director be answerable to the Director of Recreation and Parks.

NO BENEFITS TO CITY

At no point did the Council focus on whether the contract provided any benefits to the City. Ramsey's rage, supplemented by Sweeney's understanding and Kallgren's reasonableness, was directed to the argument that the city would not be worse off for approving the \$12,750 contract. The question of whether the city would gain from its expenditure slipped between the cracks.

This was not the only puzzle that evening. The discussion generated more questions than it retired.

PUZZLING QUESTIONS

Why did any of the Six find the contract acceptable? According to the contract, the City will pay Lutt \$12,750 in salary and fringe benefits for nine months. This will be matched by another \$8,000 in salary from San Francisco State University. In addition, the city will continue to pay Lutt his salary as Camp Director — approximately \$5,000 for the camp sessions during the summer.

The services that Lutt is supposed to provide to Cazadero during non-summer months are not only vague, but are not any different from those he was already responsible for as Camp Director. Prior to the contract, Lutt was reimbursed for these off-season services on an hourly basis.

In any case, since the Camp is not even in session during the nine months covered by the contract, the \$12,750 must be considered additional administrative overhead expense. Even the Berkeley Six should have found it ludicrous to pay an administrator \$12,750 to *prepare* to do \$5,000 of productive work.

Why was the Council majority in such a hurry to approve the contract? They were unwilling to hold it over until the next meeting, when it could be discussed together with a report of long-range camps policy. The contract flies in the face of the city's traditional camps policy — that camps are to be economically self-sufficient, that is, that their operating expenses be covered by the fees they charge rather than by property tax money. Council approval of Lutt's contract now means that the taxpayers of Berkeley are subsidizing Cazadero Music Camp, even though 52% of the campers are not Berkeley residents.

Why were black councilmembers Ramsey, Sweeney, Widener and Rumford so determined to subsidize the man responsible for a camp with a shocking racial distribution of its campers? Cazadero campers are 75% white, 11% black, 13% Asian and 1% Mexican-American.

Why was this contract so important to Hone and Sweeney that they set up the meeting with top-level city staff members? And why was former

Councilman McLaren present at this meeting, which took place in autumn 1973, six months after he had finished his term of office?

We might speculate that this relatively minor contract is an example of the way the Berkeley Six pressure city staff and distribute city funds to pay political debts to conservatives in general, and to McLaren in particular.

THE POLITICAL CONTEXT

The "moderate" candidates' success in Berkeley has required cooperation from Republican honchos. They can win city elections only if conservative candidates do not run. In 1971 three out of four radicals were elected because the non-radical vote was split between liberals and conservatives. In 1973, on the other hand, McLaren's agreement not to run resulted in the moderates winning three of the four available seats.

In this political context, the locomotive-like action of the Berkeley Six to provide Lutt with his contract begins to make sense. Lutt needed the contract because his salary from San Francisco State had been cut back.

This contract is important to McLaren because of his long personal involvement with Lutt. The contract is important to Hone, Sweeney, Widener, Kallgren and Rumford because it is important to

McLaren.

Still one gap remains in the scenario. Even with the cooperation of one former and six current councilmembers, money had to be found in the city budget before Lutt's contract could come to life. A strange letter-writing campaign that occurred last summer seems to provide the link needed now.

Last August, when the 1973-74 budget was in the final stages of preparation, letters and phone calls from parents of Cazadero campers flooded the City Council, urging that Cazadero not be closed. At the time, the letters seemed strange since no changes in the city's commitment to Cazadero had been contemplated. Then as before, Cazadero's funding level was determined by its revenues (in campers' fees). Why, then, were parents suddenly so alarmed that the very existence of Cazadero was in question? Who initiated that letter-writing campaign, which was based on misunderstanding and false information?

That has never been answered. However, Widener's city budget proposed to allocate \$15,000 to Cazadero Camp, but with no mention of how that money would be spent.

Councilmembers who were not privy to Widener's budget had very little time

continued on p. 11



Question from P.B., Berkeley: I recently asked you for the name of a mechanic — I've received your reply and I thank you. I've got a problem now though that I hope you can help me with — regarding work I'd like to do myself.

I have a '71 Karman Ghia. All the VW books I have (Muir, Chilton, Clymer, Elfrink) say that to adjust the valves I should start by lining up the distributor rotor with the notch on the distributor rim and simultaneously the notch on the crankshaft pulley will line up with the crankcase split. But it does not happen like that on my car — when my rotor is pointed at the notch on the rim, the pulley notch still has about 25° or 33mm to go before it reaches the split. I realize that my firing timing is supposed to be for 5° after top dead center, but this is way beyond 5°. What can you recommend re: valve adjustment? And can you explain the discrepancy? Also, do you think .006" is a good clearance for mostly freeway driving (probably 80%)?

Much thanks for any enlightenment.

Answer: Always rely on the position of the crankshaft pulley when adjusting tappet (valve) clearances. The position of the rotor only indicates which of the cylinders is to be adjusted and is approximate. VW recommends that the motor be dead cold before valve lash adjustment, preferably after sitting overnight. Line up the crankshaft pulley mark with the case split, with the rotor pointing *near* the mark on the distributor housing. Number one cylinder will be approximately top dead center and can be adjusted. Rotate the crank pulley 180° counterclockwise and adjust Number two. Again rotate the crank pulley 180° c.c. (the mark on the pulley will again be in line with the split on the case) and adjust Number three. Rotate it another 180° c.c. and adjust Number four. (If you rotate the pulley clockwise the order of

adjustment is 1-4-3-2.)

If the mark on the crank pulley (5° [hereafter 5 deg.] ATDC) doesn't give you a good enough idea what's lining up with what, here are a couple of suggestions. You can buy a marked crank pulley or timing degree wheel at BAP or another partsstore which can be attached to the pulley. Then you know exactly where you are when you adjust the valve lash.

Another method is to turn the crank pulley to the approximate position for No. 1 top dead center and while watching the rocker arms on the opposing cylinder (No. 3) move the pulley back and forth until the arms "rock." That is the point at which No. 3 valves are right between closing and opening. As you move the crank pulley back and forth the arms will rock. That position is correct for adjusting No. 1 (No. 1 is at TDC). When No. 2 is at TDC No. 4 will "rock." When No. 3 is at TDC No. 1 will "rock." No. 2 rocks when No. 4 is at TDC.

I don't know if I can account for 25 deg. of misalignment between the distributor rotor and the matching mark on the crank pulley with the case split but you should note that the crank pulley must turn twice for each revolution of the distributor shaft. So 5 deg. rotation of the rotor equals 10 deg. on the crank pulley.

VW recommends .004" clearance for "normal" driving. I see no advantage to setting the valve lash at .006". On your VW the clearances actually increase as the motor warms up. Excessive clearance only makes more noise and more wear on the valve train, but I don't consider .006" "excessive" because it's only .002" over specs, and I guess if there was to be .002" error in adjustment it's better to have too much clearance than too little. I would advise adjusting the valves so that a .004" feeler gauge slips in with no resistance while a .006" feeler does not enter at all except under great pressure. That should give satisfactory results.



—WALKER STREET PLUS NEIGHBORHOOD—



Walker St. Plus children wait for their nursery school bus. Photo by Louise Gross. continued from p. 1

Zoning ordinances, housing codes, and social services are enacted to meet the needs of the people, not to control the makeup of the population. We object to the city controlling the population to meet its needs, rather than the people controlling city services to meet their needs."

IDEAL POPULATION?

The manipulation of population concerns us for a number of reasons. Who decides what constitutes the ideal

population? Are the city planners competent to decide for us? Should a majority of the voters say who shall live in Berkeley? Any process that is chosen for making this decision is open to racism, sexism, corruption and folly.

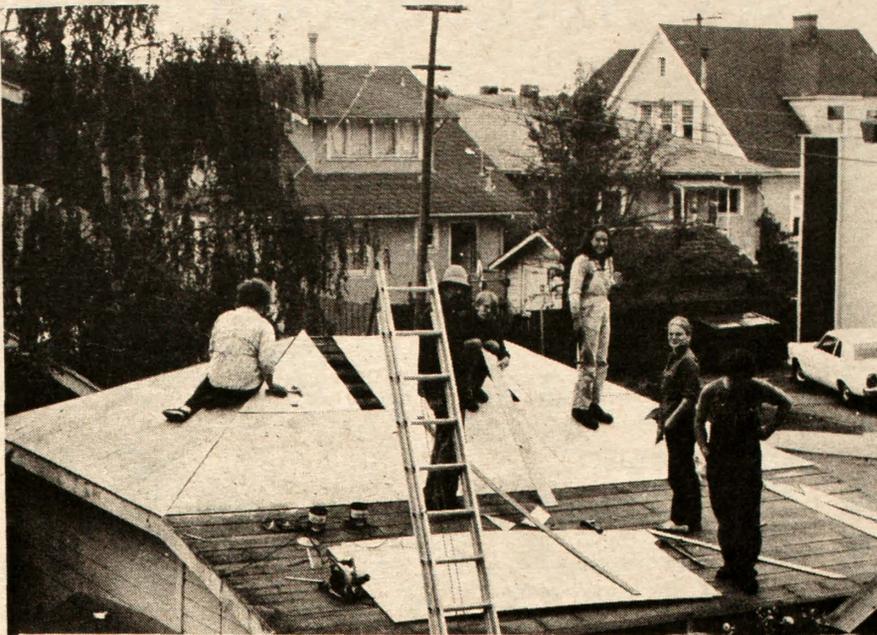
Whose ideal population are you after? The landlords', or the tenants'? The students', or the workers'? The merchants', or the consumers'? Each group has its own ideal population. No group can decide on the existence of another group.

Aside from questions of legality, we have no desire to see Berkeley manipulate its population. To consciously exclude or attract whole segments of a population based on our preconceived notions of what they can or cannot contribute to the city is absurd. It is class and race prejudice in the extreme.

We support protective legislation such as rent control and building repair ordinances. These types of ordinances protect the existing population and open it to more diverse groups. We deplore restrictive policies that limit the number of single parents, young adults or any other group in Berkeley.

MODEL CITIES

Recently the president and vice



A new roof is laid on the garage-community center at rear of apartment house owned by neighborhood. Photo by Gail Brown.

president of the South Berkeley Model Cities board of directors attempted to remove the Walker Street Plus representative, Gene Turitz, from the board for his part in releasing minutes of a "secret" Model Cities meeting on police malpractice to the public. The neighborhood responded with a strong statement and showed up at the hearing. The statement said, in part:

"Because: We support community control — We oppose secrecy in government and believe in the full public disclosure of critical community issues — We oppose secret and closed meetings which weaken the community's trust in the Model Cities Board of Directors —

After a great deal of shouting and arm-waving, the board itself voted 13-1 to retain Turitz. When asked why it was so important to keep Turitz on the board, one Walker Street Plus member laughed: "Gene gives all his Model Cities stipend [\$25 for each meeting attended] to the neighborhood account and we might want to have a party soon."

FARMWORKERS' SUPPORT

Walker Street Plus doesn't just use funds for parties. At its last regular meeting it voted \$50 to support the United Farm Workers. Previously the

neighborhood responded to a UFW call for help against Safeway by organizing a picket line around the Safeway store at Oregon and Shattuck. The boycott took place each Saturday from September through Christmas. D.B.



A lesson in strength in unity. Many hands easily set a shed on a new foundation. Photo by Gail Brown.



Walker St. Plus neighbors picket the local Safeway during a United Farm Workers boycott. Photo by Louis Gross.

Community announcements

WOMEN'S CENTER CALENDAR

Thursday, March 7

7:30 p.m.: "Women is Social Change—How do we NOT get Burnt Out?" For women working towards social change—a supportive discussion to keep ourselves going, our energies high.

Tuesday, March 12

7-9 p.m. Rap, Counseling & Referral. This is a time when women can come to talk with someone about counseling — prices, therapists, groups.

8-10 p.m. Gay Women's open rap groups

Wednesday, March 13

7:30 p.m. "What is Feminist Therapy?" an open discussion on issues such as What makes a woman a feminist therapist? How are psychotherapy and feminism related?

Thursday, March 14

8 p.m. "Ying Lee Kelley — Experiences in Vietnam." Co-sponsored with Women for Peace, this program will be at Whittier School, 1645 Milvia, Berkeley and is open to the public.

Tuesday, March 19

7-9 p.m. Rap, Counseling & Referral. This is a time when women can come to talk with someone about counseling — types, therapists, groups, prices.

8-10 p.m. Drop-in gay women's rap groups

Wednesday, March 20

7:30 p.m. "Ageism and Older Women." An open discussion sharing experiences, feelings, and support about the process of growing older and how people regard that.

A WOMEN IN MEDIA FESTIVAL, initiated by women involved in media who work at the University Art Museum, will be held in the Museum on March 16-17, 1974.

This Festival will be an excellent occasion for creative thinking about the new images of ourselves that we want to project. We see it also as an opportunity to exchange information about the current employment situation for women in media professions in the Bay Area. Workshop coordinators have agreed to be on-going resources for this kind of information.

Out of this weekend will come a *Directory of Women in Media*, a permanent file available to everyone. If you have informational brochures that you would like displayed at the Festival, please bring this material to the Special Events office in the Museum after March 13.

Admission is by advance registration only. Please inform other women working in media about this Festival.

SLIDE SHOW

Torben and Anne Deirup will show slides and discuss education in China on March 22 at 1810 - 10th Street, 8 p.m. Refreshments will be served. \$1 benefit People's World.

MERRITT PROGRAMS

The Merritt College Office of Community Services presents:

Wednesday, March 13: "Education for a World Perspective," a free lecture by Bennet Skewes-Cox, President, Academy of World Studies, 7:30 pm, Merritt College Student Center, 12500 Campus Drive, Oakland. Presented in the series, "Toward Century 21: Getting It Together."

Saturday, March 16: Native American Pow Wow. Performing groups, dance contest, exhibits, sale of Native American crafts and foods, 7 pm until midnight, Merritt College Gym and Student Center, 12500 Campus Drive, Oakland. Free, public invited. Program coordination by Merritt College Native American Student Assn.

BART, REDEVELOPMENT

Citizens with questions about BART, Redevelopment and other agencies serving the public can find answers at the fourth annual Information Exchange Day to be held on Friday, March 8, at the East Oakland Development Center, 8709 East 14th Street, between 9:30 a.m. and 3 p.m. Information on the event is available at EODC, 632-5432.

DELLUMS OFFICE HOURS

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums will hold office hours in his Oakland District Office on Saturday, March 9, 1974, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 p.m. Persons interested in meeting with Mr. Dellums may make an appointment by calling Ms. Roberta Brooks at 763-0370.

TURNING POINT, PEOPLE'S RADICAL PSYCHIATRY COLLECTIVE, now offering free drop-in groups 7:30-9:30 pm Tuesday, Wednesday at 2244 McKinley.

We do ongoing problem-solving groups and use transactional analysis, gestalt, body work. We're concerned with creative solutions. We're into teaching people skills to take care of themselves. We're aware of the part political oppression plays in keeping people apart and lonely.

If you're interested in the possibility of child care during groups, call 843-1385 before 5 pm.

ECOLOGY TRIPS

March 9 — 9:30 am — BIKE TRIP from Danville to Pleasanton, a 35 miler. Meet at Bank of America in Danville.

March 10 — 9 am — BIKE TRIP through Palomares Canyon with stop at winery and cheese factory en route. Info from Sierra Club, 658-7470.

March 10 — FAIR! All day environmental fair at Live Oak Park with skits, exhibits, food and good times. Sponsored by the Conservation of Natural Resources Dept. at UCB.

The following hikes are planned by the San Francisco Bay Chapter of the Sierra Club. Call 658-7470 for full information.

For information on rock climbing expeditions, river touring, snowshoeing, ski touring and knapsack trips planned by the Sierra Club, call 658-7470.

school board

BACK TO CLASSROOM MOVE UNANIMOUS



Left to right: School Board members Monheimer, Roh, Assistant Superintendent Dr. H. Maves, and board member Stoll. Photo by Margaret Copeland.

Notices of possible reassignment of duties will be sent to all Berkeley Unified School District teachers who are not now assigned to a classroom. By a rare unanimous decision of February 19, the Berkeley Board of Education ended months of debate over how to meet the March deadline for next year's assignment of certificated personnel. Now the Board is faced with making budget cuts behind a commitment of no firings. This is possible through a combination of normal attrition and moving non-teaching teachers (administrators and support persons) "back" into the classroom, or other lower-paid positions.

Any cutbacks might jeopardize the District's policy of protecting the advances made under its affirmative action hiring program. Some Board members expressed fear that notices sent indiscriminately would undermine those positions the Board has no intention of abolishing or changing. Principals fall into this category.

"I think we need to see where people are in terms of all the students. There are several school sites where there are only two certificated minority teachers on the entire staff," Board President Mary Jane Johnson pointed out.

The proposal to cut from a 7-period to a 6-period day at the secondary schools was not on the agenda. This proposal had been the subject of many hours of public protest recently. Board Vice President Louise Stoll explained, "The reduction of options was not acceptable to the Board, so the 7-period day will remain. We will have to find another way to make cuts."

RATIO PAY

The Board voted down a motion to utilize non-classroom personnel as classroom substitutes. Introduced on February 5 by Stoll, the motion was prompted by a \$250,000 deficit in the substitute category and by the need to reverse District priorities. "If you want more money and more status you walk out of the classroom," she said.

"If we are talking about ratio pay, let's say so and address ourselves to that issue, but we are talking about people," was Johnson's response.

Ratio pay is the formula that the District uses to establish the pay schedules for teachers out of the classroom. These positions are managerial and support in function. Teachers in direct contact with children are the most important, Stoll argues, and therefore should, with few exceptions, have top pay.

The union points to the fact that an average school district spends 6% for management and the B.U.S.D. spends 10%. "A reduction of only 3% would free nearly a million dollars," the Berkeley Federation of Teachers says.

This challenge to the long-established system of ratio pay comes at the moment in Berkeley's history when minorities are successfully moving into non-classroom positions. The catch is that there is not only more money and prestige but some

of these positions are critical in the decision-making process.

DECENTRALIZATION?

A parallel contradiction was referred to by Mrs. Obie Cooper. An active Black parent and the president of the Berkeley High PTA, she spoke to the Board about decentralization. "It is strange that this thrust [decentralization] comes at a time when the District... has substantially increased the number of minority administrators..."

The Board voted 3-2 to launch a legal battle for the reestablishment of Casa de la Raza and Black House. These two alternative schools were closed when Federal funding was withdrawn. Officials in the Department of Health, Education & Welfare said these schools did not meet the requirements of the Civil Rights Act because they were racially segregated. Mr. Eduardo Quevedo spoke for the Task Force on Bilingual Education. He said that the B.U.S.D. should have challenged this ruling and was in violation of the Office of Civil Rights ruling that requires community consent.

These programs "meet the needs only after desegregation," said Board member Hazaiah Williams, indicating that Berkeley is different.

Racial isolation is segregation and therefore basically unsound, said Directors Stoll and Monheimer.

The establishment of whether due process was protected "is more important to me than either Black House or Casa," said Johnson. The 3-2 vote was to instruct the Superintendent to spend up to \$3,000 for legal research.

PARENTS SILENCED

A group of parents from Columbus School was denied permission to address the Board. Their grievance concerned the problems around the reassignment and lack of replacement of a teacher; therefore, said Williams, the matter could not be discussed in public.

Mr. Peters, one of the parents, said he would be able to discuss only the procedural aspect, but found only little support.

"I think it's outrageous that parents can't come to discuss the process of parent participation," said Stoll. But the vote was 3-2 to refer the matter to a personnel session.

President Johnson announced the names of the staff/citizen advisory committee for the selection of the replacement for retiring Superintendent Foster.

The Board finally voted to reallocate the bus driver position nine steps up on the wage scale. This was promised as part of the settlement of last fall's bus driver strike.

The Superintendent reported the breakdown of negotiations with the Certificated Employees Council. He said that the Berkeley Teachers Association wants a non-Berkeley employee to represent them and the Berkeley Federation of Teachers is objecting. "None of the cleavage is with us," Foster said.

"The BFT objects to the changing of negotiators in the middle of negotiations," BFT Vice President Terry Doran told Grassroots. "We also object to the BTA's unilateral plan to present a new set of demands independent of the union." He referred to the 29 demands that the two organizations had already worked out jointly and had submitted to negotiations.

—Anne Deirup



Many Grassroots readers have stereos or wish they did. I'd like to share my knowledge of stereos with Grassroots readers. For the last two years I have worked as a stereo repairman and from this angle have been privileged to learn a great deal about the quality of much of the name brand merchandise being sold today. I've also picked up lots of ideas which I'd like to pass along about what problems can be treated at home and how to improve the sound of what you have with minimal expense or perhaps just rearranging your listening room. Money can also be saved in the purchase of new and used equipment and in the repair of what you have.

Because music is an important part of the American culture, companies have been able to excessively exploit the market for home equipment with shoddy merchandise. Many companies rely on the familiarity of their name (name recognition) built up through intensive advertising campaigns and others on a reputation deservedly earned years ago. However, in their search for high profits they sometimes hit upon an idea or process which can increase quality and decrease consumer cost. It isn't possible to "beat" the system but it is possible to

pick and choose so that you get the best for the least. The same as in hunting for a car, etc. It is also nice to know whether what you have, whether purchased 10 years ago or yesterday is worth the money necessary to repair it. There is 10-year-old equipment which can compete today in quality with new stuff and there is, of course, stuff on the shelves today which is worse than the comparative model produced five years ago.

Salesmen tend to mystify the product in order to lure the customer into a profitable purchase. I'd like to help explain audio terminology in lay language and smash the mystification. Hopefully we together can fight elitist attitudes prevalent in music circles. Stereos may look complicated but all stereos have the same basic sections which perform the same functions, some manufacturers just do the jobs better than others. Knowing what they are and how they work is valuable for choosing a stereo and also for locating problems in your set. I won't be afraid to name brands and retailers in the hope of "keeping them honest."

Next time I'll discuss some basic terminology and explain the functions of the various parts of any stereo system.

PRC decision —

continued from p. 1

Plummer by Commissioner Stan Friedman brought out the fact that it is not at all certain that the officers involved even knew of those crimes or of other information to the effect that the Nation of Islam is a suspect group. Plummer said he gets such information from time to time from other police chiefs. In fact, it came out that the BPD really knows almost nothing about the Nation, not even the fact, important in this context, that a number of groups which differ from one another consider themselves to be Muslims. Berkeley police were not even aware, according to Plummer, that the Nation has been using their van in that area of Berkeley for quite some time. Commissioner Jim Chanin suggested that an officer familiar with the neighborhood would have known more about the Nation and their activities and might not have found it necessary to stop the van.

INFORMATION PROBLEM

A major problem throughout the hearing was the reluctance of Plummer, City Manager John Taylor, City Attorney Donald McCullum and Personnel Director Larry Williams to divulge any but the scantiest information to the Commission. Plummer held back most official material concerning the shooting on the grounds that the district attorney would not allow its release because of upcoming trials.

The board directed McCullum to determine why information previously made public was not available to the PRC. City officials also refused to allow the board access to the personnel files of officer Cooper and the other men involved, officers Bounds and Byron. The board felt those files to be necessary to a determination of what the officers might have been thinking in stopping the van. Chanin pointed out that Byron was at one time forced to resign because of his use of excessive force against a black arrestee, and was later rehired. Such incidents, he felt, might indicate a generally racist orientation.

RACISM CHARGES

The information blackout was especially important in regard to the board's racism inquiry. Time after time, the police chief denied information to the commission for one reason or another and was backed in his denial by the other officials. Commissioners Chanin, Friedman and Peter Gabel all insisted that the information, as well as access to individual police officers, was essential to their inquiry, but the four officials steadfastly refused to cooperate, citing problems of pending litigation and invasion of privacy as justification. As a result, the board saw no purpose in taking up most of the specific topics involved in the racism inquiry.

They did, however, attempt to look into the incident involving the beating of a black prisoner by Sgt. Randy Berry. Though McCullum would not even allow Plummer to describe the incident, as it might affect criminal and civil complaints pending against Berry (Berry was indicted recently, and will stand trial), the board was able to ascertain that Berry had received a 15-day suspension without pay as punishment for his behavior. Berry is now on "detached" duty, which means that he reports in each morning, receives an assignment which he completes at home, and reports in again in the evening. He will continue in that status, according to Plummer, until acquitted or convicted. Commissioners expressed some dissatisfaction with that arrangement; Friedman pointed out that if the prisoner had beaten Berry he would no doubt have remained in jail. He also wondered why, if minority officers are fired for problems with report-writing, a sergeant is retained after violently assaulting a prisoner. Finally, Walker brought out that police investigation of the incident only got under way after Councilman Sweeney brought pressure from outside the department.

—Bruce Haldane

city council

5% initiative, mutual aid pacts discussed

On February 25th, the Berkeley City Council held a public hearing on proposed charter amendments submitted by the Charter Review Committee. Following the hearing, little action was taken, and all of the important decisions concerning what type of charter amendments will be placed on the June ballot are yet to be made by the Council.

The main feature of the public hearing concerned debate over the merits of the existing charter provision under which a petition signed by 5% of the voters is placed on the general municipal election ballot in April of odd-numbered years. Recent 5% petitions passed by the voters have included the Police Review Commission Ordinance, the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, and the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative.

Many of the speakers attacked Councilman Henry Ramsey's proposal that the number of signatures required to place a measure on the ballot be doubled. The 5% petition was praised as a great democratic institution and a political safety valve. One speaker attacking the 5% initiative was a representative from the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce.

During the hearing, Ramsey indicated his opinion that the 5% provision made it too easy to get a petition on the ballot, thus encouraging the use of petitions as a normal method of passing legislation. Ramsey said that the number of signatures needed to get on the ballot ought to be high, that it ought to be much more difficult to qualify a petition.

Councilwoman Loni Hancock supported the recommendations of the Charter Review Committee that the 5% petition be kept in the charter, stating that its retention was essential.

At the end of the public hearing, Hancock moved that all three of the Charter Review Committee's proposed charter amendments be placed on the June 4th ballot. The first amendment eliminates dead wood from the charter; the second revises election laws and

includes prohibitions on summer elections; and the third transfers powers from the city manager to the City Council in such areas as the hiring and firing of department heads.

The Council began voting on placing the first amendment on the ballot (dead wood), and after voting to place parts of it on the ballot, the meeting automatically adjourned at midnight after no councilmember moved to extend it past midnight.

With all the major decisions yet to be made, action will have to be completed at the meetings of March 12th and possibly March 19th. The deadline for notifying Alameda County of measures to be placed on the June ballot is March 22nd.

It is still expected that an attempt will be made by certain councilmembers to place on the June ballot a charter amendment repealing the 5% petition. Other amendments may also be placed on the ballot by the Council majority that conflict with recommendations of the Charter Review Committee in the area of reducing the city manager's powers.

PG&E POSITION DELAYED

At its meeting of February 19, the Council delayed action on a resolution introduced by Hancock to officially oppose PG&E rate increases and to call for a restructuring of PG&E rates so as to end discrimination against the ordinary consumer. Both PG&E and consumer groups are now asked to provide the Council with written materials on the issues involved so that action can be taken at the March 12th meeting.

MUTUAL AID DELAYED

Also at its February 19th meeting, a public hearing was held on the city's mutual aid pacts, as required by the Mutual Aid Pacts Ordinance passed by the voters last April. All mutual aid pacts now require yearly City Council approval following a public hearing in order for the pacts to remain in effect.

The Council heard from Jim Chanin

and Peter Gabel of the Police Review Commission (PRC), who presented a lengthy PRC analysis and recommendations on the various mutual aid pacts. The PRC recommended that most of the pacts be renewed, with some pacts subject to further review and reevaluation during the upcoming year.

The PRC report focused on the relationship between the Berkeley Police Department and the University of California police and opposed the continued patrol of Berkeley streets by a U.C. police department that provides for totally inadequate citizen review of police actions.

The PRC called for the University to change its police practices to establish an effective citizen review procedure or else for the City Council to modify present arrangements between the Berkeley and U.C. police departments so as to allow greater authority by the City of Berkeley over U.C. Police Department members operating within Berkeley city limits.

Modifications in several other mutual aid pacts were also recommended by the PRC, including a policy of more restricted use of the Oakland Police helicopter in Berkeley, limiting its use to cases of natural disasters.

Several members of the public spoke about specific problems of harassment they have had from the U.C. police and about their opposition to use of the Oakland helicopter, and to the way in which the U.C. police patrol Berkeley.

The Council deferred all mutual aid pacts decisions to the meeting of March 12th.

COUNCIL SCHEDULE

The Council schedule has been changed, with the meeting of March 5th canceled. Regular meetings will now be held on March 12th and March 26th. A special meeting will be held on March 19th limited to the placement of measures on the June ballot, if such a meeting is necessary.

City Council meetings are broadcast live on KPFB-FM, 89.6 on your dial.



City Councilmember Loni Hancock.

—cazadero—

continued from p. 8

to discuss it. He had procrastinated until the eleventh hour. Many important issues competed for the few hours of discussion time available. The \$15,000 allocation to Cazadero slipped through without question.

No more was heard about that money until February 5th. At that time, then-City Manager Williamson sent the Lutt contract to the council for approval. The \$12,750 was to be paid for out of that Cazadero allocation.

The unfortunate legacy of the summer campaign to "save" Cazadero from nonexistent threats is the continued misunderstanding by many concerned Cazadero parents that disapproval of the \$12,750 contract for Lutt's off-season represents a threat to the continuation of Cazadero.

Ramsey attempted to separate the two issues, in response to Sweeney's statement that a vote against Lutt's contract would jeopardize Cazadero. He pointed out that no individual is indispensable. We can only agree. For a city employee to suggest that a program would collapse without him suggests extortion.

ON-GOING DRAMA

Despite the relatively small amount of money involved, the issues raised by Lutt's contract are of great importance. First, if the scenario is at all accurate in tracing the Berkeley Six's determination to give Lutt \$12,750 to pay their political debt to McLaren, we should not be overly shocked. So long as conservatives have the swing vote, they will wield their power in their own interests.

What is more significant is the extent to which the Berkeley Six political machine is able to direct the city's bureaucracy to pay its political debts. Events suggest that the City Manager's office and the City Attorney's office were cooperative in expediting this contract.

Although the contract is now approved, one aspect of the drama needs continued scrutiny. How vindictive are the Berkeley Six going to be toward Director of Parks and Recreation Walter Toney, the one city bureaucrat who balked? Will these liberals, given a taste of power, demand total loyalty, or can they allow for a principled difference of opinion?

—Eve Bach

—energy crisis: fact or fantasy?—

continued from p. 7

Vehicle's "Energy Conservation Commission," denied rumors that the industry was going out of business and that their main product, campers, are gas guzzling monsters. On the contrary, he claimed that credit goes to the industry for keeping families together by promoting family camping. "We as an industry believe camping is good sociologically for America. It helps to prevent unrest and discontent when people go camping instead of watching today's disturbing news."

In contrast to this picture of everybody on outdoor vacations, Mr. Bolling presented statistics stating that 80% of the people in the country have never been 200 miles from their homes. Bolling also said, "Whatever the inconveniences born by the average and middle income families, it is ten times worse for the disadvantaged. 48 million people in the country are counted as poor, and another 20 million as near poor."

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND THE ENERGY FREEZE

Calvin McGee from the State Department of Recreation, who said he managed the affirmative action program for that department, warned that the "Energy crisis seriously affects employment with minorities again being hit the hardest." He said his department was recommending building state recreation close to urban centers, and he urged full support of proposition 1, on the June ballot.

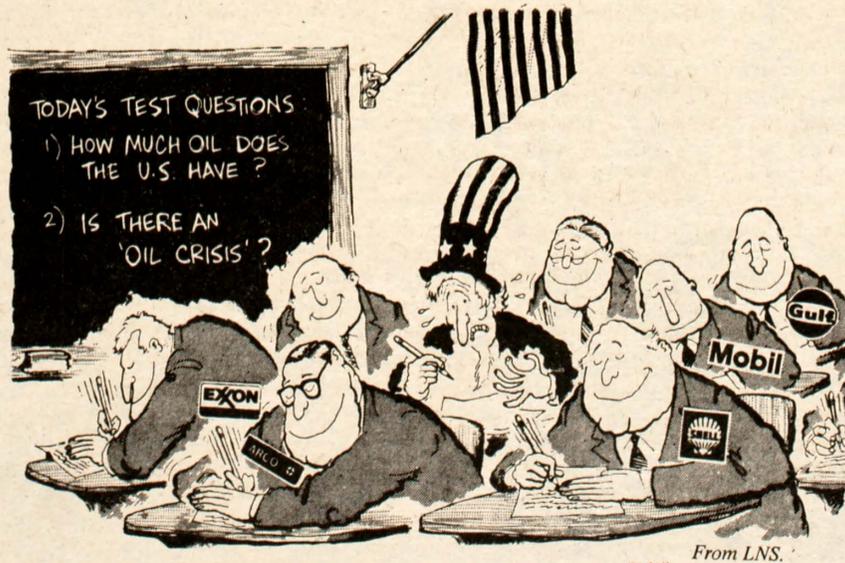
Another recreation person, Ray Murray, from the federal Bureau of

Outdoor Recreation, pointed out that the Public Parks and Recreation Areas should be viewed as a public birthright and of the American lifestyle. "Closure of parks," he said, "is negative and provides no incentive for economies in the use of fuel at home and on the job during the work week. . . . Closures should be a last resort. . . . The individual should have some choice in how he wants to use his income and gas ration." He submitted a long list of energy conservation measures.

The implications of the proceedings that stand out in this writer's mind are:

(1) that urban facilities, many now underdeveloped, will have extreme pressure put on them; (2) that there is a special need for development of regional parks, facilities and open spaces; (3) that there is a special need for the extension of public transportation, not only in the cities, but to regional parks and facilities for low income families; and (4) that there is a special need for well informed political action emerging from citizen groups acting in coalition locally, statewide, and nationally.

—Anne Deirup



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community supports KPFA marathon, but...

When Larry Bensky left KPFA last October he wrote:

"... The temptation on leaving work that has involved me as much as KPFA is to reminisce about some of the many high moments ... in the streets with people who had no other outlet for anger; in Berkeley, San Francisco, Miami Beach, trying to tell the event and something of the process, watching out for clubs, gas, 'rubber' bullets, rocks ...

"Moments of passing into 1973 from 1972 flying on Coltrane, producing 30 hours of sacred sound ... five hours of exclusive reports, background, interviews, music about the siege at Wounded Knee, working collectively on sound and information, getting behind the lies ... working on news stories, feeling freedom to compile accurate information and provide it for people to use ...

"All these moments were moments on the air or directly related to the end product — the program — but all these moments required endless other moments of wearying struggle in an organization whose practical and political foundation are chronically weak. Perhaps the greatest of these weaknesses — and one which is getting worse — is our inability to collectively energize and focus on healthy alternatives to the tradition of middle-class, white, male, egotistic intellectualism ... The many fine people who have flirted with working here but who have been turned off by the station's inadequacies are a powerful indictment ... for some time, disillusionment was not reflected in our air sound — in the past six months it has been and the situation does not seem to be getting better ..." (Excerpted from the November 1973 KPFA Folio)

Bensky's farewell observation that KPFA's inability to focus on alternatives to white middle-class male egotistical intellectualism was showing up in the station's air sound and programming echoed from several other directions recently.

MANDARIN BROADCAST

The Chinese Media Committee and Chinese Youth Voice responded to having their Mandarin broadcast terminated with a barrage of charges against KPFA's management. They conducted a protest and picket of the station on February 21. They passed out leaflets describing KPFA as racist, citing the station's employment record filed with the FCC 1971-1973:

48 full-time positions, no minority person hired

24 part-time positions, one minority person hired

KPFA pointed to the full-time hiring last November of Jahid Cinque, Public Affairs program producer and Third World program coordinator, and said the



"What KPFA really wants is to have liberal whites come into the Chinese community to produce a program that would fit into their molds and standards"—Henry Der, Director of Chinese Media Committee. Photo by Connie Hwang.

Chinese Youth Voice program was being broadcast on another station and KPFA had too few listeners who spoke Mandarin to warrant continuing the program. Station Manager Roger Pritchard was seen on the picket line discussing the situation with the protestors over a bullhorn.

Members of various community groups voiced dismay at the lack of broadcast time for community news and affairs by the station. The Ocean View Committee has been carrying on a lengthy battle with the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency (BRA). Requests for news coverage of meetings and public hearings between the BRA and the Ocean View Committee and other community organizations have gone unheeded.

When details of secret testimony of alleged Police Department malpractice

were released at a press conference, KPFA didn't cover the story, even though the documents and press release were delivered in person to the station.

25TH ANNIVERSARY

All this controversy takes place as KPFA prepares to celebrate its 25th anniversary. A quarter century of public broadcasting. Free community radio — with no advertisements and no commercial interests. This month KPFA launches its annual marathon drive for \$100,000. The station mailed out a brochure and bumper sticker to subscribers, describing the marathon. "This is the time we have committed to expanding our subscriber base, and to embark upon a renaissance in our regular programming. To do this we have hired a new program director, Craig Pyes, former editor and co-founder of *Sundance* magazine."

PYES REPLACES WATKINS

Pyes replaces Fran Watkins as program director. He will have his hands full, particularly if he is to be held responsible for the success or failure of the marathon.

It's one of the toughest jobs at the station, even without having to deal with the marathon. The various departments, program directors, commentators, broadcast collectives vie with one another for air space and prime time. The program director is responsible for working out the details.

Pyes will be facing the additional problem of finding another Public Affairs and News Director soon. Current news anchorman Paul Fischer, who was recruited from WBAI last October by Station Manager Roger Pritchard, and Jan Legnitto, Public Affairs person, are leaving KPFA at the end of this month for, it is rumored, jobs with one of the major networks. Legnitto, described in the Folio as "Pacifica's ping-pong ball," had returned to KPFA last September "... to fulfill her life-long ambition to become Public Affairs director, producer and secretary. Tomorrow the world!" Both Fischer and Legnitto were recruited to bring a more professional air quality to the station. KPFA is taking applications for both jobs. People who have been complaining about KPFA's coverage of local news and community affairs won't be sad to see them go.

KPFA MARATHON

Support for the marathon and the station's well-being continues despite the bad feeling which exists in the community toward KPFA's treatment of local events and news. One old-timer who has supported KPFA from the beginning said he had no intention of stopping now. "It's the only station we have and we'll do the best we can to influence KPFA's management to change its tune and come back to the people. Hell, every other station in the country is broadcasting the Hearst kidnaping. We don't need to give our money to duplicate what we can get on the AM stations."

—Scott Banks

—Doug Brown



Is this co-option and pasteurization of Asian-Americans into the melting pot? Photo by Connie Hwang.

court fight

VVAW CLAIMS FRAME-UP, HARRASSMENT

Bob Hood, sub-regional coordinator for the Northern California Vietnam Veterans Against the War/Winter Soldier Organization, will go before the Alameda County Superior Court for his arraignment on March 13. Hood is charged with attempting to stab an Oakland police officer with a Swiss army knife on the evening of February 6, 1974.

Hood says he only stopped to investigate the "harassment" of John Dolly, a friend, when Officer Ted Burrows pulled a gun on him, holstered the gun and then beat him.

Hood and the VVAW/WSO say Oakland police have been harassing VVAW/WSO members since it was

learned on January 10 that Joseph Remiro, arrested for the murder of Marcus Foster, was once an active member of the Northern California VVAW/WSO. Remiro is suspected of being a member of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

VVAW/WSO also says that Remiro was a founding member of the Oakland branch of VVAW/WSO (at 4919 Telegraph) in 1972, but that he never ran or staffed the office. He left the chapter in March of 1973.

At the preliminary examination in Oakland Municipal Court on February 21, at which 30 community people were present, three of the four police officers testifying said they did not see a knife.

The fourth, Ted Burrows, talked as if the VVAW/WSO and the SLA were one organization. Burrows said, "Violence is the means by which their political ends have been achieved."

After the preliminary examination, Bob Hood said, "I am outraged by this frame-up. They must really want me bad."

DISCREPANCY

Burrows' version of the incident on the stand differed from his written report. In his police report, Burrows said that Hood had simply advanced on him and attempted to stab him. To the people from various community organizations in the audience, it seemed very unlikely that anyone would attempt to stab a policeman in the presence of the more than seven other police officers.

VVAW/WSO says that since January 10 the home of Hood and that of another VVAW/WSO member have been searched by the police. The police have offered no reason for these searches and, in one case, the police investigation cost a VVAW/WSO member his job, and he was evicted from his home.

Hood is out on \$5,000 bail and the date of his trial will be set on March 13 at 9:15 a.m. in Dept. 5 of Superior Courthouse in Oakland.

DONATIONS ARE NEEDED FOR HIS DEFENSE and for the defense of VVAW/WSO. Checks made out to Dan Siegel or "Defense of VVAW/WSO" can be sent to the VVAW/WSO office at 4919 Telegraph Avenue, Oakland, Ca. 94609. A benefit for legal defense will be held the evening of March 10 at the Starry Plough Pub, Shattuck and Prince, Berkeley.



From left to right: Marsha Meyers, Dan Siegel, Bob Hood, Jeane Dolly and Barry Winograd. Hood is VVAW/WSO defendant represented by Meyers, Siegel and Winograd. Dolly is a VVAW/WSO member. Photo by Scott Banks.