

# WOOD QUILTS RACE, BACKS BAILEY

A month before the Bailey Recall election, the issue has finally become openly what it always was behind the scenes: one more in a series of efforts by conservatives to destroy the Left in Berkeley. The withdrawal of Ann Fagan Ginger Wood from the race has left voters with a single choice: do they want D'Army Bailey removed from office and replaced by a conservative?

Ms. Wood's withdrawal, after a week in the race, leaves only BART Security Chief Byron Rumford Jr. and former poverty director (and now a law student) Allen Wilson as ballot choices, in case the recall effort is successful.

Citing confusion as to her stand on the recall as the reason for her withdrawal, Ms. Wood asked her supporters to work hard against the recall, and to vote against it on August 21.

Ms. Wood is nationally known as a civil rights attorney, author and teacher; she is chairperson of the Berkeley-Albany ACLU and has been active in the National Lawyers' Guild, Union Women's Alliance to Gain Equality, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and the Berkeley PTA. Her withdrawal from the race leaves liberals with no philosophically acceptable alternative to Bailey.

"Since my position against the recall is said to be unclear because of my placing my name on a different part of the ballot, I am withdrawing my name and I urge other candidates to do the same, so the recall can be called off.

"And I urge everyone to vote against this divisive, racist recall," Ms. Wood said.

The August Recall ballot has two parts: 1) should D'Army Bailey be recalled (yes or no); 2) if D'Army Bailey IS recalled by over 50% of this vote, who shall fill the vacated Council Seat.

Although she had urged supporters to vote AGAINST the Bailey Recall (part 1 of the ballot), Ms. Wood had been a candidate opposing Rumford and Wilson in part 2 of the ballot.

"As I indicated when I filed in the August 21st election," Ms. Wood said in her withdrawal statement, "the recall of Councilman Bailey should be defeated. He was elected as a progressive black candidate and he has played that role. The recall is an effort to oust him because

of what he is, what he has done, and his style of politics. The recallers are trying to turn Berkeley into a one-kind-of-people town, with one kind of representatives."

**RUNNING TO OPPOSE RUMFORD**  
Ms. Wood said that she had initially decided to run to oppose Rumford on part 2 of the ballot, "on the theory that it was silly to waste the bottom of the ballot. Some people called it an insurance

policy," she explained, "so that in case Bailey were recalled, there would be a candidate who represented some of the things he represented." Both Rumford and Allen Wilson, the remaining recall candidates, are conservative candidates.

She had been asked to run, Ms. Wood said, "by people who are against the Bailey Recall. Black and white people with whom I had worked for a long time felt it was necessary to defeat Rumford,

and to bring out 'no' voters on the Recall." Rumford, a conservative Black who is one of the primary organizers of the Recall Campaign, Ms. Wood said, "would be opposed to the things the people of Berkeley have already voted for, such as rent control and an effective police review commission. He would pull the Council away from a fairly adequate representation of the various groups in

*continued on p. 2*

# GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper



Vol. 2 No. 1

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25¢

## city cable tv potential lost

### "OPEN MARKETPLACE"

To provide the individual with such services requires the creation of new industries — information industries — with new definitions of jobs, "markets" for services, and cost systems. The open market concept comes into play with cable because it is a technology of abundance wherein almost unlimited services are possible and many sources of service are needed to realize the full potential of cable.

Think for a moment about all of your own interests and informational needs — i.e.: hobbies, work, consumer services, environmental, health, political interests and educational needs.

Suppose you could get any information about any of these things when you wanted it for between \$.25 and \$1. How much time and effort would you save? Would it ease your problems of transportation or baby sitting or reduce your costs otherwise? It probably would.

Suppose you have information or skills or products which other people have need of. Artists, housewives, researchers, students, flea-marketeers, small businesses and services — all could give the public access to their skills, services and products in competition with the large corporations and mass advertisers. An open market of goods and services.

### LOWER COSTS

An interesting by-product of such an open market would be the reduction of costs to the consumer of goods and services as well as greater variety.

Presently, 40% to 80% of the consumer dollar pays for mass corporate advertising and marketing. Advertising is a service which justifies itself as being a means of informing the public about new products or educating them about the benefits of known products. If advertising were to be made available to us when we NEEDED information about products or services, we would be able to analyze, compare and choose from all of the sources available to us and not have to pay for mass advertising campaigns delivering information when we don't want or need it. Our dollars would easily go twice as far.

### GOVERNMENT USES

Access to information is especially important to us in order to participate in decisions affecting our lives, our community and our future. With cable, information on legal rights, live coverage of government planning and decision making, and electronic community voting

Perhaps the best way to approach cable television and its potential is to think of it as an open market for information and services. The tremendous technological capacity of cable is usually described in terms of services we have available from older technologies. This frequently causes confusion since the cost, scale, and delivery of services via cable may be radically different from what we've seen in the past. When we say that cable has the ability to offer the public forty or more television channels, data transmission services, telephone-television or phone-a-vision, home purchasing and burglar alarm systems, individually requested information or education for any subject — what we are really saying is that cable can provide INDIVIDUALIZED SERVICES, that is, information, education or entertainment available to the individual in the time and place of his or her convenience for a reasonable fee.

## OUR BODIES, OUR HEALTH



The first real glimpse I had of the degree to which women are ignorant of and alienated from our bodies occurred during the Fifties while growing up in the social straitjacket of teen culture in Vacaville, California.

Newly pubescent and aware of our developing sexuality, we parked at Cantaloupe Grade, grappling in the back

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seats of cars in a masochistic ritual of going "far enough" to whet our sexual appetites but not so far as to (god forbid) GET PREGNANT. Of course some of us occasionally fell off the sexual tightrope and missed our periods. And then the nightmare began. We knew so little about our bodies that a missed period automatically meant pregnancy. And if you were unmarried and pregnant, you might as well be dead.

A hasty marriage was the usual remedy, but some young women sought abortions. One desperate friend of mine paid \$600 to an abortionist operating out of a dingy hotel room in Sacramento. First he raped her, then, using no anesthetic, gave her what purported to be

on key issues would give us, the people, the control over government to create an open government, a functioning democracy where each individual holds equal participation. Interestingly enough, such a system would reduce the cost of government because services and information would be available electronically eliminating duplication of human effort and the costs of publication and dissemination of printed documents between agencies and to the public.

At its best, cable television technology could enable each citizen to live and work, study and create to the limits of his or her abilities. Or it could become yet another means of controlling the public, create artificial scarcities, and leave us yet

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# GRASSROOTS

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## LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To Grassroots Collective:

Great pressure was put on Ann Ginger Wood to withdraw as a candidate against D'Army Bailey. As this is written, we do not know if she is staying in the race.

If she runs, she will swing hundreds of votes, perhaps thousands, for the recall. She will give wavering white middle class people an excuse to say: "Oh, it's all right to recall Bailey because he will be replaced by that nice liberal What's-Her-Name. After all, she IS white, you know."

If she runs, she will be the principle candidate of the Kallgren Klatsch, because she can split the liberals and can split whites from blacks.

She will not have the support of any liberal organization. The Berkeley Coalition, the Black Caucus, the Peace & Freedom party, the neighborhood political organizations — none of them will support her.

She says she opposes the recall. But she can be elected only if Bailey is recalled. Which is her main interest: to get elected, or to defeat the recall? She can win only if the entire liberal-progressive-radical community is defeated.

She is running against a militant and effective Black council member who has a very good voting record. All her sophistry cannot erase that fact.

Her candidacy has aroused fury in the Black community, justified fury. She has strengthened the argument of those Blacks who say that Whites always betray Blacks. She has already done great damage to Black-White unity.

Her move has split the Berkeley Coalition, but the majority of active Coalition members oppose her candidacy.

Ms. Wood is undoubtedly sincere, and really wants to defeat the recall (some who talked her into running are not sincere; they hate militant Blacks). Granted that, she is still guilty of the old white liberal crime. She says, in effect: "I'm against the recall, BUT—" How many million times have we heard that before? "I'm for equality, BUT—"

Is unity possible in this crisis? Yes! On the basis of opposing the recall and campaigning against it. On the basis of

refusing to vote for anybody who tries to supplant Bailey. *On no other basis.*

Conservative Blacks are opposing the recall. There is a real shift in the Black community. While white liberals squabble and split, Blacks are uniting.

If liberal and radical whites will join the fight against the recall, it can be licked.

Lee Coe  
Peace & Freedom Party

To the Collective:

The article "Slate Sweeps Co-op" in the June 20-July 18 issue of GRASSROOTS raises some unfortunate, and I trust inaccurate, insinuations. The story implies that a slate of SUDS candidates felt compelled to run for the University Avenue Co-op Center Council in order to thwart some newly discovered Machiavellian plan to tear down housing and erect a new supermarket.

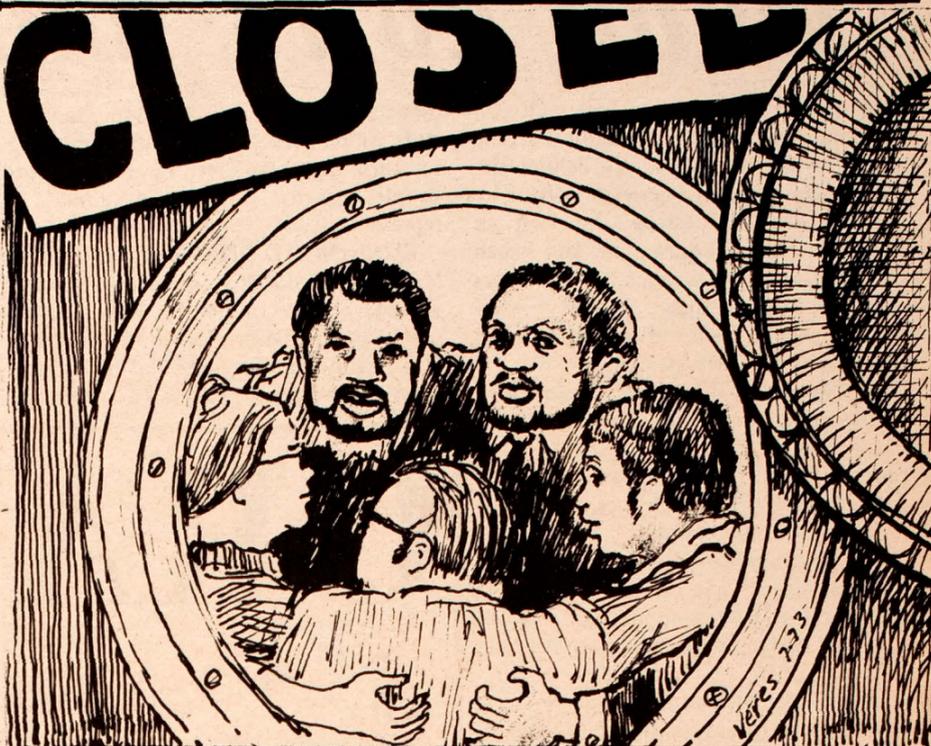
The election of the SUDS slate is welcomed. Center Councils (advisory bodies to the Board of Directors) are supposed to be representative of the Center's community. The addition of the SUDS group will further that aim.

For several years there has been pressure from Co-op members for the building of a new Center on University Avenue to replace the inadequate one now there.

The discussions now going on at the community level are a result of the Board's decision that any new structure or structures must be planned by and approved by the community that will use the facilities.

To that I will add that I, and my fellow radical Board members, (who currently comprise a majority of the Board) will not support any plan that decreases the available housing stock in Berkeley. Indeed, we hope that plans can be formulated which will provide added units of low- and moderate-income housing as part of any development at the University Avenue site.

Lawrence L. Duga



## COUNCIL COUPS

Since taking office several months ago, the "liberal" council majority has taken the first steps toward keeping the workings of city government a secret from the people of Berkeley. Under the guise of "getting things done," the Berkeley Five have carried council meetings into the small hours of the morning, long after most working people have gone to bed, and past the time when KPFB has gone off the air. The only source of immediate information of council doings for the majority of Berkeley citizens is the Richmond-based *Gazette* (a publication so lacking in credibility that even the Bailey Recall Committee refuses to acknowledge it as a bona fide Berkeley paper). If the "liberals" want to "get things done," they shouldn't do it at the expense of the public's right to know. They should hold meetings every night if necessary, but end them at a reasonable hour.

The Berkeley Five's penchant for moving meetings to secret "executive sessions" whenever they don't want to let the people see what they're doing is another example of their attitude towards the public's right to know. This denial of such a basic right forces Berkeley citizens to rely on the necessarily-biased accounts of one side or the other. Why are the liberals afraid to let us see for ourselves what goes on behind those closed doors?

## —wood backs bailey—

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Berkeley."

### CANDIDACY UNDER ATTACK

Prior to her withdrawal from the recall race, Ms. Wood's candidacy had been vehemently attacked, as undermining the anti-recall effort, by some opponents of the recall. Among those urging Wood to remove her name from the ballot were the Black Caucus, the Oceanview Committee, Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee, Peace & Freedom Party, and members of the Asian Alliance and Japanese American Citizens League.

They charged that Ms. Wood's name on the ballot would bring out 'yes' voters on the recall, would disperse anti-recall energy and money, and thus would damage future attempts of white liberals and radicals to work with progressive blacks and other minorities. Some noted that it was a futile effort, in any case, since, if conservatives had the strength to recall Bailey, they would be able to elect whomever they chose.

A number of Coalition supporters also saw Ms. Wood's candidacy as a threat to the Coalition, since it had taken a position against the recall and against fielding a candidate. Although Ms. Wood was never put forth as a Coalition candidate, she had many supporters from the Coalition. (Her ballot statement was signed by Louise Stoll, Dorothy Hill, Erna Harris, Lawrence Duga, Helen Meiklejohn, Charles Schwartz, Eleanore Salkind, Margo Peters, Phoebe Watts, Dr. Ephraim Kahn and others. Ms. Wood said that she had not been aware of the Coalition decisions before entering the race. It was also charged that Ms. Wood had not been chosen to run by an open process, but had instead been selected by a few persons just before the close of the filing period.

### OPPOSITION TO RECALL

In an interview just after her withdrawal was announced, and in her withdrawal statement Ms. Wood emphasized her opposition to the Bailey Recall, and urged a 'no' vote in the August 21

election. "A recall is a messy, unpalatable approach, anyhow," she said, "and in this case it is rigged, so that students won't be here, and a lot of people will be on vacation," she said.

"The forces behind the recall are making it impossible to achieve the common goals the people of Berkeley have already voted for in previous elections: rent control and an effective police review commission.

"We face many other problems that we cannot even discuss rationally until we agree that free debate is healthy—in City Council meetings and elsewhere—and that each part of the community has a right to representation by councilmen and women of various political opinions and races."

"This community is not homogeneous," Ms. Wood said, "it is absolutely heterogeneous. The right wing have got to be willing to hold open meetings of the Council and not to pull recalls if the democracy is going to work.

"Closed Council meetings—whether or not they are technically constitutional—cannot result in any progress for this City," Ms. Wood added, referring to meetings frequently adjourned to backrooms by Berkeley 5 Councilmembers. "We cannot have a city with a Council unable to meet to debate the significant issues.

"The Berkeley Council can be a place for debating new ideas of governing and how to face the really new problems of shortages of resources, crowding of cities, as well as timeworn problems like unemployment, massive discrimination against women workers, disregard of the elderly, and problems of racism and taxes," Ms. Wood stated.

"I do think that thoughtful people, working and arguing together and collecting facts and facing these basic questions can figure out some ways of lessening the impact of unemployment, pollution and crowding, and can identify the real culprits as enemies of the people, so that bigger answers than the Berkeley Council is capable of mounting can be envisaged."

Merry Blodgett,

### RECALL ELECTION

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21

BE SURE TO VOTE!

If you will be on vacation  
August 21,  
VOTE ABSENTEE:

- a) Vote at City Hall, after July 23 or
- b) Request an absentee ballot from the City Clerk, and return your completed ballot before the August 21 election. (Absentee ballot request forms available at Hancock/Kelley offices, 2490 Channing, 2054 University Ave., 841-0370.)

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# NEIGHBORHOOD FIGHTS CITY FOR PARK

by Sheila Many

At 2:00 in the afternoon on Sunday, July 22, the S.U.D.S. community (bounded by Sacramento Street, University Avenue, Dwight Way, and San Pablo Avenue) will celebrate a partial victory — the opening of a community-designed totlot on Acton Street between Bancroft Way and Allston Way. This small play space is the first part of a larger part for which we are still struggling.

Two years ago, almost to the day, the residents of S.U.D.S. area started fighting against a long standing, little publicized municipal evil — the giveaway of over an acre of scarce city-owned park land to a small, exclusive, virtually all-white private club devoted to an esoteric sport. Today that Club still has possession of our land.

## PRIVATE CLUB

In July of 1971 we were astounded to learn that the only grassy open park space in our otherwise park-less neighborhood was not only city-owned but also tax-maintained at a yearly cost of well over \$16,000 out of the Recreation and Parks Department budget. What many of us had assumed was a privately owned property consisting of two beautifully grassy, perfectly manicured, level areas set in a gracious landscape of shrubs and redwoods — and completely surrounded by padlocked gates and a high barbed wire fence — turned out to be land quietly reserved by City officials for the exclusive use of the Berkeley Lawn Bowling Club. The Club is a private association of fewer than 200 members of whom fewer than 100 are Berkeley residents. None of the Berkeley members live in the S.U.D.S. area surrounding the greens; most drive down from the hill and Claremont districts. Although our neighborhood is predominantly black, we found that the Club had only one non-white member, Byron Rumford Sr., who lived in an eastern state. Although the Club claimed to serve senior citizens, it actually serves only a very small and carefully selected group of the elderly.

While cutting out needed social services, including services to the aged, because of tight money, the City was (and still is) spending \$16,300 a year to compulsively mow and water perfect grass for 100 Berkeley residents in an area where over 4,000 people — including children and the elderly — had no public space!

## more berkeley 4 supporters

### 50 BEALE STREET

On the 13th floor of an office building at 50 Beale Street in San Francisco are the offices of the Pacific International Computing Corporation. Pacific International can't be found in any of the standard corporation directories, the Chamber of Commerce has no knowledge of it, and contacts with a dozen different people close to the San Francisco business scene failed to produce even one person who had ever heard of it. Two armed guards behind a desk on the main floor lobby of 50 Beale Street will stop anyone who attempts to take the elevator up to the offices of the firm. Pacific International Computing dumped nearly \$2,000 into the local Berkeley elections, including \$600 to the "No on 8 Committee," and \$700 to the Berkeley 4 slate. It has finally come to light that Pacific International is a subsidiary of Bechtel Corp., the world's largest construction firm, and the key force behind the push for development of the San Francisco Bay Area.

### GIFT FROM CITY

This gift of public land and money began 40 years earlier when Berkeley was a conservative Republican-dominated town with a conservative business-dominated city government. (As one Club official recently put it, the bowling greens are important because they give "retired executives" something to do.) Later "liberal" city officials continued to approve and even increase the giveaway which had become traditional with the passage of time and the passivity of the public. The Club itself often justified its tenure by saying that it was long-standing, ignoring Berkeley Master Plan strictures that park uses should change to reflect changing neighborhood needs and populations. Many neighborhood people had forgotten or simply never knew that the land was public; it certainly didn't look public. Others felt that it wouldn't do any good to protest the injustice to city officials who had themselves never questioned it. Non-neighborhood people, even after the issue came out into the open in 1971 and 1972, often looked the other way and viewed the matter as a strictly local community issue although their tax money was going to subsidize a private club.

### S.U.D.S. ORGANIZES

By 1971 there was finally a potentially responsive City Council and the neighborhood mobilized, forming the Neighborhood Committee for a Public Park and, later, the more broadly focused S.U.D.S. community organization. After months of organizing, publicizing, petitioning, and politicking in the fall and winter of 1971-72, the City Council (led by members Hancock, Bailey and Simmons) passed a compromise whereby one of the two lawn bowling greens was to be kept for lawn bowling and the other would be opened to the public as a neighborhood multi-use mini-park.

Our park was short-lived. Before it could be unlocked, the Lawn Bowling Club went to Court, arguing that compromise was intolerable and seeking an injunction against the City to prevent public use of any of the land. Club members referred to "unwritten" agreements with previous City officials and claimed that their leasing of a Clubhouse on a parcel of land near the greens somehow assured them continued use and control of the greens themselves. (Yet the greens were nowhere mentioned in the Clubhouse lease and were specifically excluded from the lease in other written City correspondence.) The legal issues were varied; the Judge himself

### THE WATERGATE CONNECTION

If you've been following the papers lately you've seen the name "C. Arnholt Smith" come up a few times. Smith is an old confidant and friend of Richard Nixon and a bag-man for the Republican Party. In Nixon's last two presidential campaigns, Smith contributed over \$450,000 and raised some \$2 million more. He has been involved in a variety of shady deals in Kansas City, L.A., and San Diego. Two weeks ago he was indicted by the Securities and Exchange Commission for stock manipulation and fraud. He has extensive connections with both the Teamsters and organized crime, and was a key figure in the San Diego city council scandals of a few years back. Veteran "Smith watchers" say it is only a matter of time before his role in the whole Watergate affair surfaces. In the April city Council campaign here in Berkeley, C. Arnholt Smith was a contributor to the Berkeley 4.

Paul Grabowicz



photo by Hal Rohlfing

chose not to deal with many of them — in particular those raised by our lawyers. (The Neighborhood Committee for a Public Park was an intervenor in the case on the side of the City and a participant in the hearing.)

### JUDGE RULES

The Judge eventually ruled that the Club did have a right to use both of the greens as an "implied" part of their Clubhouse lease and he issued an injunction against the City to prevent implementation of the City Council compromise.

In retrospect, the Court decision in the Club's favor is less surprising than it was at the time, for it can be viewed as one of a series of recent Alameda County trial court decisions in which judges have frustrated Berkeley's democratically elected and electoral majorities. In the lawn bowling case, the Judge was willing to countermand a legislative action on the use of public land in order to enforce an alleged unwritten agreement which our neighborhood lawyers maintain would be illegal if it were actually written down.

## revenue sharing?

Berkeley's own city budget is just a drop in the bucket compared to Alameda County's annual budget. At \$305 million it is roughly ten times the size of Berkeley's, yet, probably because the operations of the county are not as well understood, it receives very little attention in Berkeley. The county funds the welfare system, the county health department, social programs such as child care, and the court and detention system.

This year the county received a two year allotment of federal revenue sharing funds (\$24 million) which more than equalled a three million dollar loss in state and federal grant monies. This incredibly good opportunity to fund the many hundreds of social programs that are begging for money was practically lost because the Republican-Conservative majority of the Board of Supervisors voted to spend these funds largely on existing non-social programs. After they had whittled away the funds, only \$3.3 million was left for new programs. This compares with \$9 million proposed by Oakland supervisor Tom Bates, the most liberal of the supervisors.

Following is a summary of chairman Joe Bort's plan and Bates' plan for the revenue sharing funds.

According to Bates, "Bort sold us out" by using the money to fund programs that were amply funded in the county's regular budget. The capital improvements funds alone are for a five year \$58 million program to build administrative and court buildings throughout the county (including a \$3.3 million expansion of the court facilities in Berkeley's civic center). The Board already had allocated \$11 million to the CIP fund in the regular county budget, meaning that the \$14 million of revenue sharing funds were spent needlessly. Perhaps if the Board and

And so the private sanctuary of a handful of people was maintained.

### CITY INACTION

Since the injunction, the City Council and the Recreation and Parks Department have failed to make any changes at all, even those which are quite possibly allowable under the legal order, in the status quo. The City still does not publicize the lawn bowling greens, nor does it interfere at all with the Bowling Club's total control of the facility. S.U.D.S. has continued to pressure the City to schedule times for public lawn bowling, to provide public lawn bowling equipment and instruction, to do anything it can to make the greens serve more people. The City, however, seems unwilling to test what the actual limits of the rather vague injunction are; once again they find it easier to go along with "traditional" Club control.

In the meantime, the Court's injunction is being appealed both by the City of Berkeley and by the Neighborhood Committee, a slow and tedious process. Maybe next summer...

Bort had chosen to fund social programs with this money they would not have needed such a costly building program for the courts and jails.

Bates proposed to use the major surplus of the funds to meet the more than \$7 million in requests made by various public and private agencies in the county including health clinics and child care. Few people realize in Berkeley (which is one of the few cities in the state with its own Health Dept.), that they can use the county's health and social service facilities. Berkeley residents pay through their property taxes for both city and county facilities.

- JON DIXON

	Bort	Bates
	(millions)	
5 year capital improvement program	\$14.	0
Tax relief	3.	0
Existing program funding	3.1	3.1
<b>SOCIAL PROGRAMS</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>9.</b>
Reserve fund	1.	6.3*
Funds required to balance the county budget (included in Bort's plan under the above programs)		6
	\$24.4	24.4

\* The reserve fund is being held subject to the impact of S.B. 90 which would limit the county's ability to collect revenues.

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# -CITY CABLE TV POTENTIAL LOST-

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more helpless and divided in our decision making.

## CABLE IN BERKELEY

Cable operators are conservative businessmen. They want to make a profit as quickly as possible for as little effort as possible. City governments, the licensing or franchising authorities that permit cable companies to operate in their communities, are generally ignorant about cable's potential for human services and are more interested in the size of their annual franchising fee than in safe-guarding the rights of their citizens to have the fullest cable services available to them now and in the future.

Berkeley is a case in point. In 1968, the old City Council issued a franchise to BayCablevision, a subsidiary of Athena Communications in New York which is owned and controlled by Gulf and Western. BayCablevision began building their system only to have the then conservative city council decide that a one-way system was all that Berkeley needed. BayCablevision, which had been building a two-way system capable of all the services described above, re-arranged their cables lines at the City Council's request leaving the residents with an obsolete cable system. In 1972, the Federal Communications Commission required that by 1977 ALL cable system have two-way capabilities, but deferred to the local government for any modification. In 1977, Berkeley will have a totally obsolete system unless the present City Council overturns the earlier decision of the old City Council and orders BayCablevision to comply with the Federal rules by the 1977 deadline.

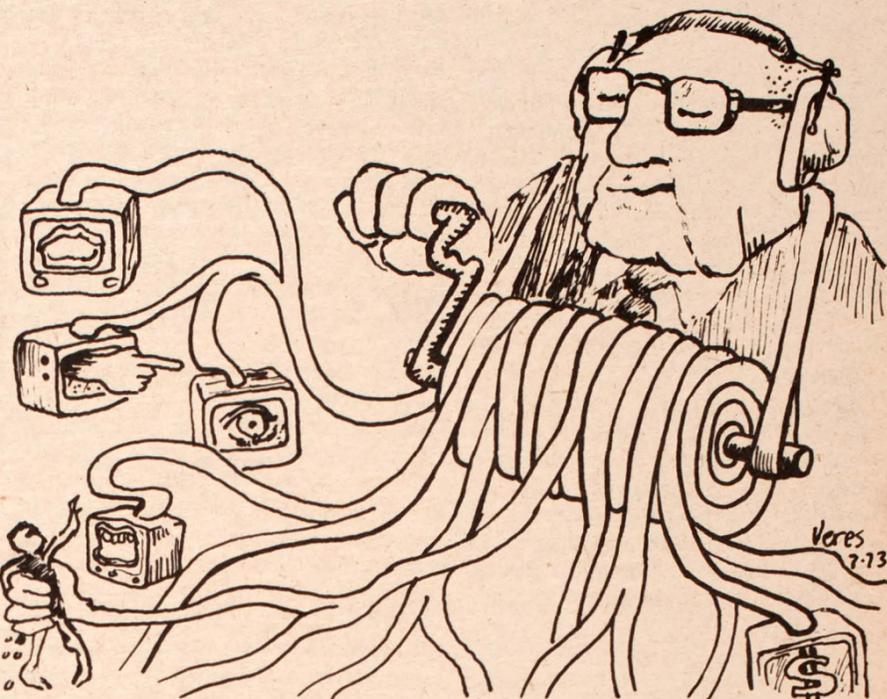
## CITY CHANNEL

In 1968, the BayCablevision franchise specified that the City have one channel available free for government use. The channel has never been used by the City because BayCablevision interprets the

franchise to mean that the city must pay for the equipment to put city programming on the cable. (We are not talking about production equipment which the city has available, we're referring to the modulator and line to bring the program to BayCablevision's origination source - the head-end). This would cost the city approximately \$3000.

BayCablevision has another advantage in not opening the government channel. It can make the City Council meetings available on its own commercial channel and receive advertising revenues from commercial sponsors. Since the City Council meetings frequently become the best show in town, the advertising revenues could be substantial in the long run. If, however, the government channel is activated, the city could receive funds from "sponsors" as direct income to the city (and a tax benefit to the sponsor) to defray the cost of making Council meetings and other city functions available to the public. The cost of cable communications between the government and the public could be financed without any additional tax burden on the residents.

There are still other reasons for a cable company to be reluctant about activating local access channels. It is not in the interest of any money-minded cable operator to encourage competition with his local origination (commercial) channel. Programming provided by the government, educators or as public access is in direct competition with the cable programs on the commercial channel. Yet, as part of the 1972 cable rules from the Federal Communications Commission, each cable system is required to have a government, educational and public access channel available by 1977. The public access channel must have equipment and facilities available as well on a first come, first served, non-discriminatory basis.



## PUBLIC ACCESS

In Berkeley, BayCablevision opened a Public Access channel (Channel K) in January of this year. Few people know when the Public Access channel has programming on or what kind of programs are available since BayCablevision does not list programs or times when they notify subscribers of their commercial channel programming. As far as we know, Public Access Channel "K" begins operating at 7:30 Wednesday nights with the Gloria Show - the only live, public access origination where the public is invited to call in or come down to the studio to participate. (If you're interested in coming down, the address is 600 Bancroft Way, across from Aquatic Park, come at 7:00 to get settled before the show starts.) Other public access programs are taped on Friday mornings at BayCablevision (an inconvenience to those who work), or are produced by individuals and groups within the community at their own expense and made available to BayCablevision on 1/2 inch or 1 inch video tape, Super 8 mm or

16 mm film. Since BayCablevision provides no listing of the access shows, you'll have to take your chances about what's on after the Gloria Show.

BayCablevision wants to lease channel space to other commercial developers. Who will have the channel space and what programs or services will be made available is hard to predict. Cable services depend on the local audience or market and Berkeley has an amazing range of interests and perspectives.

The present City Council is considering setting up a Cable Advisory Board to study the use of the government channel by the City. A greater scope and consideration is needed in order to plan future cable services in Berkeley. Citizen awareness and input can expand the scope of services available now and in the future. Support of the Cable Advisory Board and personal feedback to BayCablevision can guarantee the kinds of programming and services needed by the community.

by Joan McKenna

# ECOLOGISTICS

If you prefer old fashioned building materials, such as wood and glass, to the synthetic look of modern plastics, you may get a safer place to live. Some of those "fire-proof" plastics aren't so "fire-proof," according to the Federal Trade Commission (FTC).

The FTC has charged 26 major chemical companies with knowing about, but failing to disclose, the fire hazards created by two plastic materials used in construction and furniture. The plastics are cellular polyurethane and all forms of polystyrene. Between them, these two plastics account for 20% of the plastics industry's total annual production.

These plastics are all around you in insulation, upholstery, wall panels, furniture, plumbing and lighting fixtures, flooring, etc. In 1972, 1.5 billion board feet of rigid foam urethane was produced for use as insulation in commercial and institutional buildings. This constituted 10% of the total production of all types of building insulation materials.

Now we find out that these materials: spread flame rapidly and increase the likelihood of "flashover" in a fire; generate extreme heat; produce great amounts of dense smoke from their fire-retardant additives; and release toxic or flammable materials when they burn. The FTC says that the plastic manufacturers have misrepresented these plastics as "non-burning" and "self-extinguishing," although they have known at least since 1967 that they presented a serious fire hazard. How many hospitals have this "safe" insulation by now?

The FTC first became aware of the potential danger of polystyrene and

urethane foam three years ago, as the result of a house fire in which two children died. The house had been insulated with a spray-on polymer plastic material that had been advertised as "non-burning and self-extinguishing." Since then, polyurethane and polystyrene have been implicated in a number of serious building fires both in the U.S. and in Europe. Why did it have to take three years for the FTC to take action? How many people were hurt in fires while they debated action against the chemical companies?

The new Uniform Building Code due later this year is expected to contain changes to control fire hazards from these plastic materials. The city of Berkeley uses this code and will implement the changes as soon as they are officially made.

\* \* \*

While we're on the subject of fire hazards in the home environment, did you know that kids' flame resistant pajamas don't stay flame resistant if you don't wash them the right way? Flame resistant cottons aren't supposed to be washed with soaps and non-phosphate dry detergents. Non-phosphate, heavy-duty liquid laundry detergents which are citrate based are OK. Bleach and hot water also spoil this finish. Flame-resistant synthetic fabrics are not so sensitive as the cottons to the way in which they are washed. Read labels carefully, non-flame resistant children's sleepwear is still on the market. Everything in sizes 0 to 6X manufactured after July 29, 1973, will have to be made of flame resistant fabric.

By Selina Bendix

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# CLOCKWORK ORANGE RETURNS: PSYCHOSURGERY, CASTRATION DRUGS TO CONTROL BEHAVIOR



A potentially explosive project to study violent behavior is being quietly implemented by state and university officials in Los Angeles, despite mounting opposition in the community. The Center For The Study and Reduction of Violence, as its most recent title has it, is being funded through federal and state money, and set up at the University of California, Los Angeles, in conjunction with the Neuropsychiatric Institute there. It is requesting \$1 million for its first year and an additional million each year. The Center proposes to do research on identification, projection, prevention, control and treatment of individual violence, using schools, hospitals and prisons as its laboratories. Among the specific projects are experiments with brain waves, castration drugs, aggression in children, violence in women during menstruation, males with XYY chromosomes, groups identified as "violent subcultures" such as ethnic communities, and developing "correlates" to violent individuals such as age, race and biological makeup.

The Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence (CSRV) hopes to receive \$1 million this year, of which 75% is to come from the Justice Department's Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) to be channelled through the California Council on Criminal Justice (CCCJ). The remainder will be state money. However, the CSRV expects to obtain half of its annual million from the state by the third year, with the federal government's share decreasing.

The focus at the CSRV will be on IDENTIFICATION, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VIOLENT INDIVIDUALS, through a combination of biological and psychiatric techniques. The project does NOT deal with legal or

institutional violence (E.g. war, police brutality) or with the social and economic underpinnings of violence such as poverty and racism. Not only will the project be invading the physical and mental privacy of individuals who have been labeled as "villiant" by the state, but the focus of the research and its practical applications points mainly at Third World and poor people and at political dissenters. The CSRV plans close contact with state mental hospitals and prisons, all of which hold a disproportionate number of these groups, who will be used for experiments.

The specifics of the various research projects have only recently been made public, due to the determined efforts of individuals to obtain information. One project, "A Survey of Violence in California," will investigate "various violent phenomena" in the state; the nature of the study is made explicit in the statement that "the major known correlates of violence are sex (male), age (youthful), ethnicity (black), and URBANICITY (emphasis added), which leaves little doubt as to what kind of communities will be studied. A related task force on "Determinants of Violence" will attempt to "predict" what kinds of persons are "violence prone," with emphasis on "age, sex, ethnic background and urbanicity" along with "mental and physical status." The data used will be from the police, courts and prisons, although no control is planned for the well-documented bias of these agencies due to institutional racism. Another study on "Violence in Schools" will look at two schools only: one in a Chicano area and one in a Black area.

Research on "Biological Aspects of Violence in Females" will observe violence in women during their menstrual periods, and the findings will be used in possible drug treatment of incarcerated women and women in general. Previous

studies have come out with such recommendations as female prisoners with "violent" tendencies should be isolated and given sedative drugs during menstruation. Another biological study will compare hormone levels in aggressive and nonaggressive boys to discover "constitutional predisposition to violence." There will be a study of men with the XYY chromosome and its relation to violence, although previous studies have come out with questionable results. In yet another project, sex offenders will be given the drug cyproterone acetate, which effectively castrates by stopping the secretion of androgen. Dr. Richard Green, director of this study, has written works on "curing" effeminacy in boys, homosexuality as mental illness, and the effects of cyproterone acetate on castrated rats.

Possibly due to intense public opposition, several of the projects in the original proposal have been shelved, at least temporarily. One of these was a study of violence in hyper-kinetic (overactive) children to use the drug methyl-phenidate on them. It was estimated that 10% of all children suffered from "minimal brain dysfunction" (MBD) and that this might be a "precursor of alcoholism and sociopathy." Another discarded proposal was using animal violence as a model for human violence, to test reactions to morphine and its antagonist, naloxone, to discover which drugs enhance and reduce violent behavior.

But perhaps the most frightening project of all, and the one that has stirred up the most controversy, is the one dealing with violence and brain waves. The CSRV plans to do "Studies of abnormal electrical activities within the brain, involving various forms of brain disease and brain lesions, which will be carried out in the neurological and physiological laboratories to clarify their

relationship to various types of behavior," including as subjects hyper-kinetic children and individuals who have committed "aggressive or violent sex crimes." The CSRV will work with UCLA's Brain Information Service. Patients' brain waves can be monitored and altered electrically and surgically. "The terminal man," a fictitious patient with wires in his brain, is actually based on a patient of Dr. Frank Ervin, who is now at UCLA. Many professional and community people concerned about the impending Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence are speaking out against what appears to be a "Clockwork Orange" in California.

At a State Senate hearing held on the proposal last month in Sacramento at public demand, sponsors of the Center were evasive about their plans to do psychosurgery, which is brain surgery that alters behavior by removing or controlling parts of the brain. Psychosurgery was performed last year on three prisoners at Vacaville Medical Facility in California, before public outcries caused what may be only a temporary halt to the program. More recently, court action halted a proposed implantation of electrodes on a Michigan State Hospital patient who had been locked up for 18 years as a sex psychopath and consented to surgery as a condition of freedom. Although the CSRV admittedly will be researching electric activity in the brain, diseases and lesions, Dr. Louis ("Jolly") West, director of the Neuropsychiatric Institute and an expert on drugs and conditioning, denied that psychosurgery would be performed. He admitted, however, that it might depend on how you defined "psychosurgery," and said that there might be operations on "diseased" brains. He noted earlier that individuals have been

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## MANY YOUNG WOMEN HAVE BEEN OPERATED ON...DOCTORS



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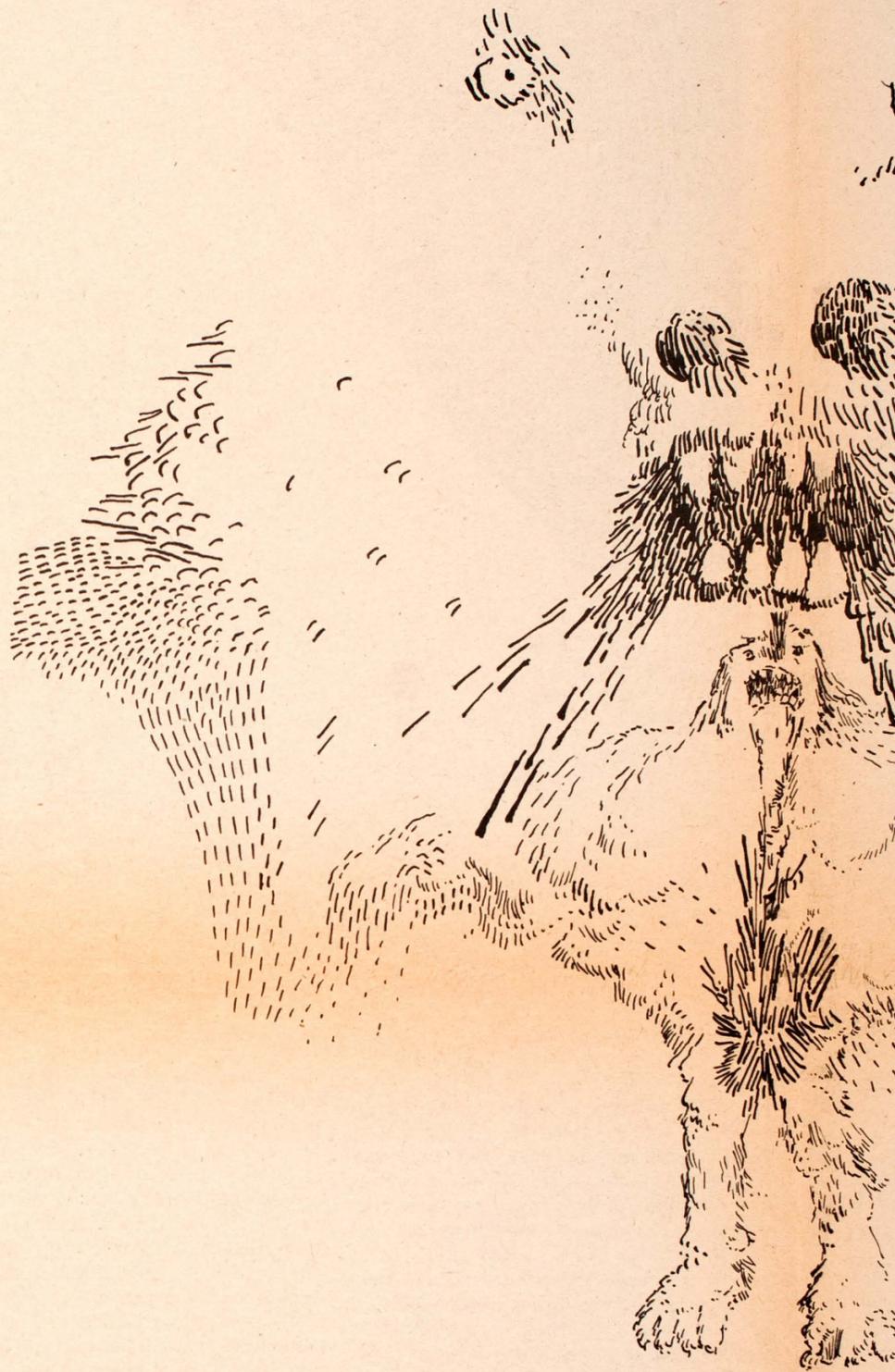
"cured" of aggression by removal of "the focus of abnormal brain wave activity." Dr. J.M. Stubblebine, State Director of Health and ANOTHER enthusiastic proponent of the CSRV, enthused that "we should not deny the benefits of medical science to those who need treatment," even if treatment meant psychosurgery.

Psychosurgery has a frightening history of abuse. The practice of lobotomy, or severing the frontal lobes of the brain (which control human emotion, creativity and abstract thinking), began in the 1930's and was used on patients diagnosed as "chronic" mental cases. The point was to eliminate anxiety, but it was discovered that lobotomy also relieved the patient permanently of his sensitivity, judgement, self awareness, independence and feeling. Nevertheless, Dr. Walter Freeman ("Father of the Lobotomy" in the United States) performed some 4000 operations personally before he was asked to leave the hospital, and at least 50,000 other operations were done in this country. The pace of lobotomies was slowed in the 1950's after the discovery of psychotropic (behavior altering) drugs and electroshock therapy. These techniques were used to make patients **MANAGEABLE** and were only secondarily considered as therapy. The second wave of psychosurgery began in the late 1960's, a period of social upheaval, and technological advances have made possible a host of methods far more sophisticated than lobotomy. These include amygdalotomy, the operation used at Vacaville by Dr. George Bach-Y-Rita and by his Boston colleague Dr. Frank Ervin (the same man now at UCLA), which removes an almond-shaped area deep in the brain thought to be the center of "violent" fits. Another technique has been the injection of olive oil into the brain to destroy selected tissue, practiced on hyperactive children in India. In Boston, Dr. Jose Delgado has pioneered the technique of "electrical stimulation of the brain" (ESB) which involves implantation of electrodes and remote control for diagnostic and treatment purposes.

Who are the victims of psychosurgery? One target has been women. Dr. Freeman advocates operating on women because lobotomy made housewives more content, and he cautioned against operating on men, because many had great difficulties concentrating on their jobs after the surgery. Dr. Lindstrom, a California neurosurgeon, estimated in 1964 that 72-80% of the patients being operated on were women. Santa Monica's Dr. Hunter Brown, "Father of the Cingulotomy" (which electrically destroys nerves in the limbic, or "feeling," part of the brain, supposedly to cure depression), an operation used in Philadelphia on drug addicts and

alcoholics, did 71% of his operations in 1968 on women. Dr. Freeman describes one patient as a 63 year old woman who was a "master at bitching and really led her husband a dog's life." She was somewhat calmer after surgery, but still "shrewish." Many young women have been operated on by Drs. Frank Ervin and Vernon Mark in Boston, who received almost \$1 million from the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) and the LEAA (which is funding the new Center) for studies on violence and the brain before a congressional investigation cut off the grant. One "depressed" woman submitted to an operation under pressure from the doctors and her mother; when it failed, a second was done. Becoming angry, she refused a third operation, which was taken as a "paranoid rage" by the doctors (and a hopeful sign of "good spirits"). Allowed to leave the hospital to shop, she committed suicide, but the doctors consider her a success, since the suicide represented a "recovery" from depression.

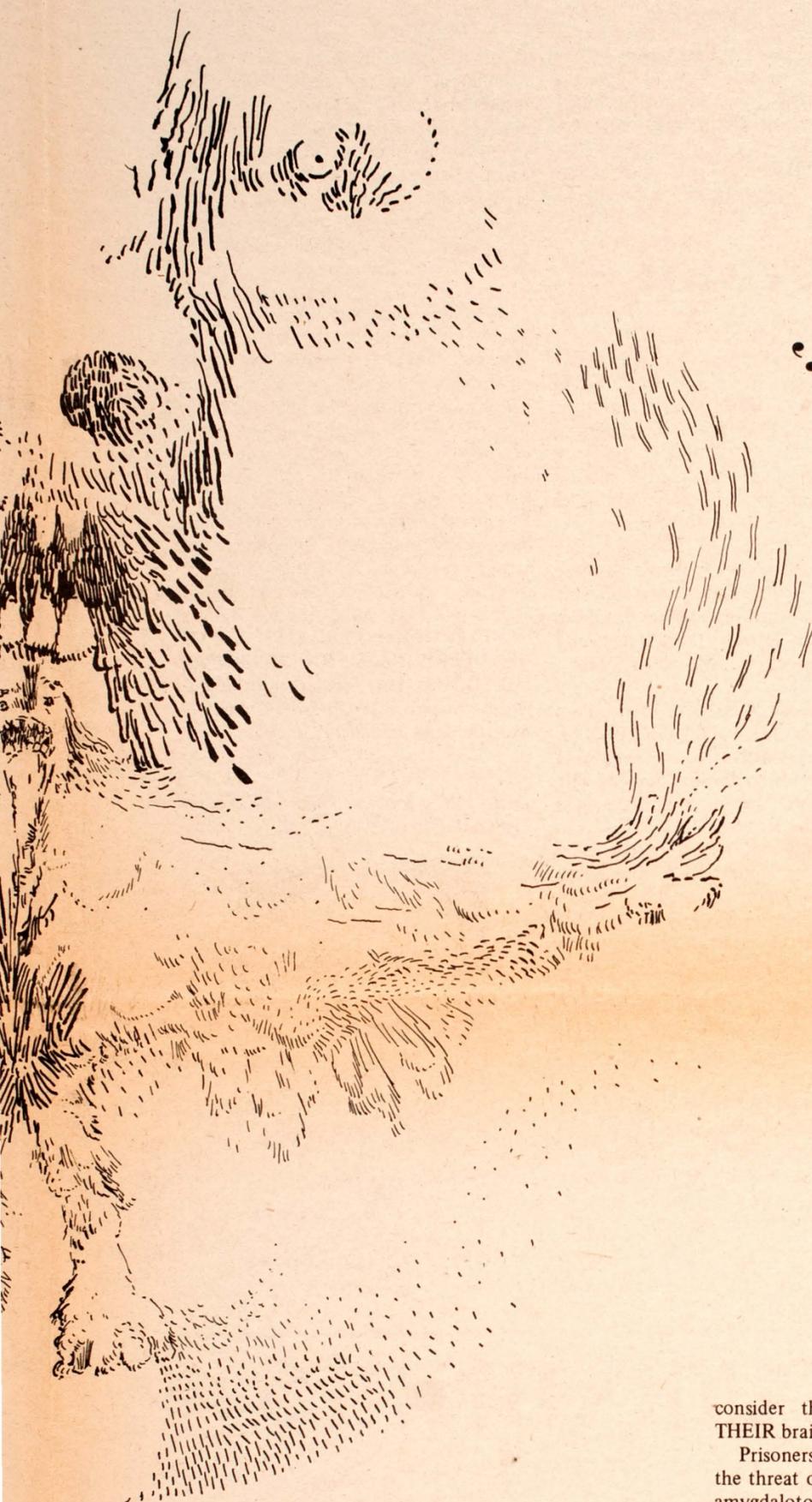
Another group of frequent victims is children. In Japan lobotomies were done on children suffering from "unsteadiness, hyperactive behavior disorders and poor concentration." At the University of Mississippi, Neurosurgery Director O.J. Andy had destroyed the thalamus (a center of judgement) of children as young as nine, many of whom are black.



Drawings by Peter Ve

Blacks and other members of minority ethnic groups are being increasingly seen as targets for psychosurgical experimentation, especially by researchers focusing on the lucrative issue of violence. Doctors such as Ervin explain aggressive behavior as the result of **BRAIN DYSFUNCTION** rather than social inequities. Ervin, Mark and Dr. William Sweet, doing government sponsored work on violence and brain disorder, wrote in 1967, "The proponents of urban disorders seem to be the people who are most likely to suffer from organic brain diseases," in the wake of Black uprisings across the country. Dr. Andy agreed, "I think that those who are involved in any uprising such as Watts or Detroit could have abnormal brains. Those people should undergo tests with whatever capacity we now have." In their book *Violence and the Brain*, Drs. Mark and Ervin urge that "violence prone" individuals be studied for **PREDICTION** and **TREATMENT**, emphasizing the "failure" of environmental attempts to

# TORS CONSIDER SUICIDE A 'RECOVERY' FROM DEPRESSION



ings by Peter Veres

control crime and defending the validity of medical approaches. They specify physical examinations, electroencephalographs (EEG's), IQ tests, chromosome checks, social histories, psychiatric evaluations ... in short, a proposal remarkably similar to that of the Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence at UCLA, Ervin's new home.

Dr. Alvin Poussaint, a Black professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, warns of the dangers of these studies of violence and the brain, including the Ervin brand of psychosurgery: "The study is racist. It assumes that Black people are genetically damaged — that they're so animal and savage that Whites have to carve on their brains to make them into human beings. The whole concept is vicious. When all these institutions around the country decide to study violence, who do they look at? The BLACK man. But who's committing all the violence? The WHITE man, White society, White policemen. They don't

consider that something's wrong with THEIR brains." (emphasis original)

Prisoners are particularly vulnerable to the threat of psychosurgery, as last year's amygdalotomies at Vacaville attest to. The program was stopped only after it accidentally leaked out and became a public issue. This year, however, new plans are being quietly formulated by the California Department of Corrections for a neuropsychiatric program at the California Men's Colony at San Luis Obispo, to include surgery on "violent" prisoners with epilepsy. The endangered convicts are often the political dissenters and others who refuse to "go quietly." These kinds of prisoners were forced to participate in the 1968 Vacaville experiment in which the drug anectine was injected to paralyze the lungs (causing a sensation of drowning, suffocation and death) and the inmate was told that the next time he engaged in "violent" behavior, he would recall that sensation. Dr. Poussaint remarks, "What parole board wouldn't listen if an unscrupulous doctor says that a prisoner has a lesion "associated" with violence? If a convict submits to an operation in order to gain his freedom, he has to pay for it with a piece of his brain. If he REFUSES to submit, he has to risk having more time tacked on his sentence." (emphasis original) This is the choice being offered many California prisoners. Furthermore, many doctors insist that the usual

standard of "informed consent" for such operations is irrelevant when dealing with a brain diseased person, for he is unqualified to decide, and a professional medical expert must decide for him!

The new technological advances are having widespread repercussions not only on prisoners, but in the control of people on parole and probation. In the future, electric monitoring and surveillance of a very intimate nature may be done on anyone perceived as a POTENTIAL lawbreaker. Drs. Ralph and Robert Schwitzgebel are developing and advocating the use of brain implants and radio telemetry to trace a person's whereabouts, activities and emotions, which they see as replacing the old need to

## '...The Focus Of The Research And Its Practical Applications Points At Third World, Poor People And Political Dissenters.'

institutionalize offenders. Computers monitoring these individuals would translate brain wave patterns and feed back signals through the implanted electrodes to avert certain actions. Dr. Jose Delgado, responsible for electronic stimulation of the brain, has used electrodes to block thought, speech and movement, to evoke pleasure, talk, sexual desire, hostility, rage, fear, memory and hallucinations in the human brain. This is, as Dr. Peter Breggin, a prominent critic of psychosurgery, has said, "the ultimate lobotomy." Dr. Delgado writes, "Leaving wires inside a thinking brain may appear unpleasant or dangerous, but actually the many patients who have undergone this experience have not been concerned about the fact of being wired, nor have they felt any discomfort due to the presence of conductors in their heads. Some women have shown their feminine adaptability to circumstances by wearing attractive hats or wigs to conceal their electrical headgear, and many people have been able to enjoy a normal life as outpatients, returning to the clinic periodically for examination and stimulation. In a few cases in which contacts were located in pleasurable areas, patients have had the opportunity to stimulate their own brains. . . ."

The larger implications of all this is one of the issues that has raised concern among psychiatrists, lawyers, social scientists and prisoners about just exactly what the Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence will be doing. Deeply implicated is the question of violations of privacy, liberty and human integrity. What ethical standards will be enforced for the research, particularly when it involves prisoners and mental patients in total institutions? Is "treatment" sometimes a guise for punishment and repression of behavior threatening to the State? Why, when the world is obviously beset by institutionalized violence conducted by government

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# VIOLENCE: INSTITUTIONAL OR INDIVIDUAL?

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officials, is the focus on INDIVIDUAL violence among the poorest classes of people? And in this study of individual violence, why are psych-biological factors being studied rather than socio-economic ones? Questioned about this, Dr. West said, "We understand that most of the violence in the world is NOT caused by sick people, but often by respectable institutions and their leaders. Much group violence stems from the social oppression,

racism and neglect. But we are primarily concerned with individual violence." (emphasis added) And Dr. Stubblebine defended the medical approach by saying that crime might have many causes, but they are "all mediated through the individual and our task is to look at the individual."

It is growing apparent to many people that the country is in the middle of a period of repressive law enforcement that relies on technological and medical weapons, such as electronic surveillance,

monitoring and urinalysis of "predelinquent" children, mass computerized information, sophisticated antiriot police gear (often straight from Vietnam), drugs to keep people manageable, group therapy techniques of behavior modification (now being used in prisons everywhere), and government-run control programs such as Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) that reaches into people's everyday lives by distributing methadone daily. Law enforcement agencies are concerned with PREDICT-

ING, CONTROLLING and TREATING violent behavior. The Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence seen in this context fills the government's need to "scientifically" research and apply programs that have political aims: maintaining law and order, controlling racial minorities and political rebels who challenge social institutions, expanding a repressive government machinery. It is easier and cheaper to put people out of action with drugs, psychosurgery and behavior therapy than to imprison them, and these new techniques can be "scientifically" legitimated.

## good flicks for little bread

With most East Bay theaters now charging \$2.50 and some \$3.00, now seems like a good time to review those theaters where celluloid is available at a bargain rate:

**PACIFIC FILM ARCHIVE:** If you don't know where this is, you probably shouldn't be reading this column. But in case you don't and you still are, the Archive is part of the University Art Museum and is located on Durant between Bowditch and College. The Archive shows a different program every night and has superb facilities. There is a very nice restaurant in the lobby, the fare being mostly sandwiches and deserts. After several price increases, on July 1 the Archive actually lowered its price to one dollar per film or \$1.50 for two films on the same night. The only catch is that you have to be a member; membership is free for U.C. students and costs 50 cents per year for others. Being a member permits you to buy two tickets. The programming, facilities, price and restaurant make the Archive by far and away the best place in Berkeley to see films. For listings consult the Chronicle pink sheet, San Francisco Bay Guardian or call 642-1124 for a recorded message. Monthly programs are available at the Archive.

**NORTHSIDE THEATER:** Although somewhat claustrophobic, these two theaters have the best commercial programming in the East Bay. Regular price is \$1.75, but for the serious movie goer books of five tickets are available for five dollars. Only one such ticket may be used per evening and tickets are good Sunday through Thursday only. This really doesn't matter as the theaters are

much less crowded and hence less claustrophobic during the week.

**CAL FILMS:** On campus this summer, presented by the Committee for Arts and Lectures, are some fine recent films you probably meant to see or wouldn't mind seeing again; among them: *The Emigrants*, *Marjoe*, *Cries and Whispers*, and *The Last Picture Show*. The price is right at \$1.25, but go early to make sure of getting a good seat. For listings consult the pink sheet, Bay Guardian or call 642-2561 for a complete program.

**CINE 7:** Located at 3814 MacArthur Blvd. (near Mills College), this theater is Oakland's lone contribution to bargain movie going. The price is a beautiful 75 cents. The Cine 7 advertises only in the Oakland Tribune or call 530-3382 for a recorded message.

**STUDIO GUILD:** Located at 2533 Telegraph where the old Telegraph Repertory 1 & 2 used to be. Regular admission is \$1.75 but drops to \$1 all day Thursday and before 6:30 on Friday and Saturday.

**DK:** Located on Telegraph between Channing and Haste and opening daily at noon. After what will no doubt be a long run of Marilyn "Ivory Snow" Chambers in the porn classic *Behind the Green Door* at \$3 general and \$2 students, it is to be hoped that the DK will return to its original price structure of \$1 before 5 p.m. and \$1.25 after.

**FREE FILMS:** Merritt College, Diablo Valley College and S.F. State University all have FREE film series - features not documentaries - for listings consult the pink sheet or Bay Guardian.

### MOVIES OF THE MONTH

**STATE OF SEIGE:** The new film I felt best about after paying \$2.50. From the director of *Z*, *State of Seige* deals with the assassination of American "adviser" Dan Mitrione by the Tupamaros urban guerrillas. Especially interesting in light of recent events in Uruguay. The fact that this film was attacked by Time and Newsweek for being onesided speaks for itself. If *State of Seige* is still playing at the Act One Theater, it is worth noting that it is quite easy to move between the Act One and Act Two without paying a second admission.

**THE GREAT MCGINTY:** Pacific Film Archive; July 22; 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. A wonderful comedy about machine politics directed by Preston Sturges. One of the morals: the smart political boss controls both parties.

**THE EMIGRANTS:** 155 Dwinelle; July 24; 7:00 and 9:30; \$1.25. Incredibly lush color photography and Liv Ullmann are the highlights of this very graphic film dealing with the hardship and happiness of mid-nineteenth century Swedish emigration to America. If seeing *The Emigrants* doesn't make you a little less conscious of your own problems and a little more appreciative of affluence, nothing will.

**SHADOW OF A DOUBT:** Pacific Film Archive; July 28th; 6:00 and 9:40. My favorite Hitchcock film; filmed on location in Santa Rosa. As a murderer of rich widows, Joseph Cotton manages to be both very menacing and strangely sympathetic.

by Mike Fullerton

With this understanding of what the Center for the Study and Reduction of Violence means, people in the community are working to stop it from being implemented. The next California Council on Criminal Justice public hearing on the Center is scheduled on July 23 in the East Bay. An East Bay group, The Committee Opposing Psychiatric Abuse of Prisoners (COPAP), has worked extensively to publicize the Center's activities. It is important that everyone understand and take action against what is going on, for THESE DEVELOPMENTS THREATEN ALL OF US, DEPRIVING US OF ESSENTIAL FREEDOMS. For further information, please contact COPAP, 5406 Claremont Ave., Oakland, 658-8971.

Dorie Klein for the Union of Radical Criminologists

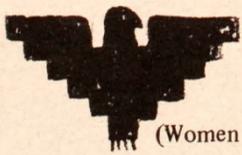
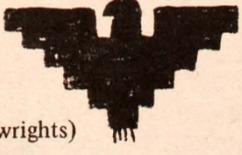


the man who wished for feathers -

# community announcements



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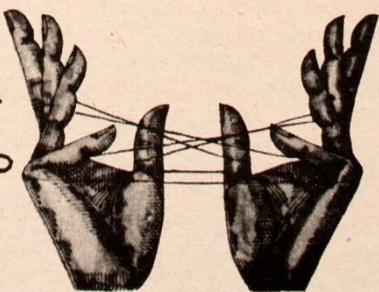
"THE TIGER"

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# LEFT MOSAIC

## nam: part two

The article on NAM in the last issue of GRASSROOTS outlined our general perspective. This article will discuss our local work and views on several immediate questions.

Prior to the last eight or nine months, the main emphasis of the Berkeley NAM chapter was on internal political development. We tried to develop an understanding of our political perspective among all of our members and to define what that perspective meant for work in Berkeley. We tried to devise methods of decision-making and discussion within the chapter. We feel good about much of what we accomplished, our emphasis was often too internal, and we were too cautious about forming a local organizational practice.

We have begun to develop a sustained working presence in the city. So far our work has concentrated on helping to build and work within community, student, and electoral organizations. Some women in the chapter have participated in the women's movement locally. Because of our limited numbers (about 20 people) and a desire to unite with other organizations and unaffiliated individuals, we have not yet started projects in our own name. We have decided to focus our energies on building organizations which are concerned with community issues, particularly around social services. We think that it is possible and very important for such organizations to become explicitly socialist, to put forward socialist approaches and solutions to the problems we face.

### COMMUNITY ORGANIZING

Our emphasis on community work and the social services is not intended to identify these areas as somehow "key" to the present political situation. We do believe that these areas have great possibilities for uniting different oppressed groups around programs, and for raising broad questions about the quality of social life. We mean to talk about the absence of real community for most people now, and our ability to create communities in the context of building a revolutionary movement. But our work on "community" questions is not meant to deprecate other forms of activity, particularly anti-imperialist and workplace organizing. We feel strongly the absence of coherent workplace organizing from our chapter's practice in Berkeley, and think that this is a problem for most of the left in this city.

How can an organization working on a given social service or community issue be socialist in more than a rhetorical way? There's no formula for this, but we have found the following criteria helpful: 1) a local socialist organization should attempt to unify oppressed groups around a program which identifies common sources of oppression and raises questions which point to new kinds of institutions; 2) a local socialist group should point out the limits of purely local reform at the same time as it struggles to win reforms (the forces which we have to fight in housing, health, education, etc., are organized regionally and nationally, and can't be defeated within a single city, no matter how advanced its politics); 3) a local socialist group should try to define community questions as broadly as possible, as questions relating to the whole of social life, rather than as narrowly economic or merely local problems; 4) a local socialist group should try to build new social relations, internally and externally, to start to replace the hierarchical, authoritarian relations which we experience in most of our lives.

### ELECTORAL WORK

In the last few years electoral work has been important for the left in Berkeley,

as well as in similar towns in other parts of the country. We feel that electoral work should be done: the political power located in the electoral process won't dissolve if we ignore it because we find electoral politics alienating, or because we know that state power won't be won by electing our candidates to public office.

We do think that electoral work ought to be subordinated to work on program and the development of working-class and popular organizations. Otherwise, electoral work becomes narrowly educational, detached from other struggles, and can encourage passivity and cynicism among the people we want to reach. We don't see much purpose in electoral campaigns which aren't explicitly socialist at this time. Such campaigns usually don't help to build a movement, and their educational value is limited.

In recent electoral campaigns in Berkeley, such as the rent control board election and the city council elections, the left has tended to focus too much on winning and on the number of votes gained. It has been argued that appearing 'responsible' and 'non-rhetorical,' that is, discarding the more radical elements of platform and general perspective, would permit a broadly successful appeal. As a result, in both elections it was often difficult to distinguish the left from the Gazette-sponsored liberals, leading to clumsy attempts to make distinctions by portraying Humphrey and McGovern Democrats as arch-reactionaries.

### OPPOSE RECALL

We worked for the radical rent control slate, and supported the April Coalition candidates, but were not substantially involved in the later stages of the city council campaign, because of its political direction. We strongly oppose the Bailey recall campaign, for its racism, its class basis, and its conscious attack on all progressive forces. However, we are critical of Bailey's practice on the council. In particular, we think that the left ought to demand that Bailey support anti-sexist measures which he has frequently opposed or avoided, before making a major commitment to fighting the recall.

In the next couple of years we want to contribute to the political and organizational development of the left in Berkeley, encouraging the growth of socialist community and electoral organizations. We think that people who share our general perspective should consider joining NAM, either through the existing chapter or through forming new collectives and chapters. But we don't identify NAM with the movement which we are trying to build. We look forward to a period in which a number of organizational forms will coexist, a process of exchange and cooperation leading to greater political and organizational unity and coherence.

### CLASSIFIED

The Desert Plant, rare cacti and succulents. 2519 Durant Ave. (Durant Center), 11-6:00 Tues-Sat.

Used redwood gutter for sale. Various lengths. 845-7509.

WANTED: GRASSROOTS needs photographers and political cartoonists. Write P.O. Box 274 or call 524-1203.

Free rabbit to any loving (not eating) home. Black, White, Tan. For further information call 845-0848.

For sale—Jaguar parts. 3.8 XKE heads, transmission, 3.4 blocks, carbs, oil pans, cranks, rods, etc. Some body parts — 845-6186.

Ads are \$1.00 for three lines. Send to GRASSROOTS, Box 274, Berkeley 94704.

## dellums on nixon list



Congressman Ronald V. Dellums (D-California) issued the following statement in Washington today, June 27, 1973:

In view of the testimony released today in the Ervin hearings, I was not surprised to find myself among the group of individuals designated by President Nixon as "enemies of the White House."

I came to Washington three years ago to deal with the serious issues that face this country, to make this government responsive to the desires of the American people and to represent the needs of my constituents. Many critics of my position have charged that my politics were not to be taken seriously; I can think of no better proof of just how seriously my views are taken than being named to this list, and I shudder to consider the politics of those who might be thought of as "White House friends."

Even before I came to Congress, Spiro Agnew saw fit to level personal attacks at me, and I am therefore forced to wonder about the degree to which Nixon and his

cohorts were futilely involved in my most recent campaign. It was a campaign characterized more by vicious attacks than political issues. My voting record was distorted, my attendance record lied about. I know the phones in my district office were being tapped.

I intend to discuss with other Members of Congress whose names appear on this list, the possibility of conducting a joint House-Senate investigation on how this list was developed and for what purposes it was, and is, being used. I think that is the very least we are compelled to do.

I hope that my colleagues will now have the courage to seriously challenge the President and that sufficient action will now be taken to bring Mr. Nixon before the elected representatives of the people. I think we must now seriously consider the possibilities of impeachment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors.

For further information, call James Peterson, 763-0370.

## Friday Paper Drug News

Free Clinic KSAN Pharm Chem for Friday 7/13

CITY	SOLD AS	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	REALLY IS
Berkeley	LSD (Speckled Lime)	pale yellow tab w/ black specks	10c/tab	LSD
Berkeley	LSD (Baby blue)	blue tab	10c/tab	LSD
Berkeley	LSD (Lime)	lime-green tablet	10c/tab	LSD
Berkeley	LSD (Windowpane)	gelatin square	\$25/100	NOTHING!
Berkeley	?	yellow-brown powder in clear cap	?	LSD
Berkeley	?	brown tablet	?	LSD
Berkeley	"bennie"	cross-scored white tab	\$50/100	Caffeine
Berkeley	THC (Goldenrod)	pale orange tablet	\$50/100	PCP <sup>1</sup>
San Francisco	Cocaine	white powder	\$950/oz.	59% cocaine
San Francisco	Cocaine	dark brown sticky powder	\$50/gram	17% cocaine 15% procaine 10% benzocaine 79% heroin <sup>2</sup>
San Francisco	Heroin	light brown powder	\$50/gram	79% heroin <sup>2</sup>
San Francisco	MDA	white crystalline powder	\$15/gram	MDA
San Francisco	MDA	white powder	\$15/gram	MDA & something <sup>3</sup>
San Francisco	Psilocybin	pale pink powder	?	LSD & PCP
Marin	Psilocybin (mushroom extract)	ochre powder	\$35/gram	weak LSD
Marin	Psilocybin	mushroom pieces	\$120/pound	LSD & PCP on grocery mushroom
Santa Cruz	"Kashmir hash"	dark brown soft fibrous solid	\$1100/pound	2.4% THC <sup>4</sup>
Palo Alto	Marijuana	green vege. matter	\$135/pound	.095% THC <sup>5</sup>
Eugene, Ore.	Amphetamine	cross-scored white tab	\$20/100	Caffeine
Eugene	Marijuana	green vege. matter	\$280/half-lb.	Potent weed
Eugene	THC	white powder	\$95/gram	PCP
Eugene	LSD	orange tablet	freebie	LSD

### FEETNOTES

Tablet dimensions have been omitted because tabs do not run "true-to-size." They're all small and round. If they're any other shape, or unusual, we'll let you know.

1. PCP is a BAAAAD drug to mess with — mixes with alcohol to produce comas, maybe death . . . nasty body trip, etc. Good idea to stay away from it alone or in combination.
2. SMACK FREAKS — WATCH OUT FOR THE LIGHT BROWN POWDER — this is second week in a row with SUPERPOTENT smack. This 79% stuff is about 26 times stronger than usual street shit.
3. The "something else" is not a known psychoactive drug. Best to stay away from this.
4. Hash usually runs around 15-20% THC. This is a burn.
5. This is about average THC content for marijuana.

San Francisco Examiner is carrying results on Fridays, in addition to KSAN News (at 5:45 or so), your local panhandler, the Daily Cal, Grassroots, Gazette and assorted other underground outlets. There's no reason to take something that you're not pretty sure is something you want to take.

Survey coming up next week to find out what kind of dent in drug problems our program is making. If you get a copy of our questionnaire, plz fill it out & turn it in to us. Sample information sheets from Free Clinic — 2339 Durant.

# DELLUMS FOR CONGRESSIONAL CUTS IN ARMED IMPERIALISM

From the office of Ronald Dellums

For years, the House of Representatives and its Armed Services Committee have approved, without question, the manpower requests of the Pentagon. As a result the size of the American military establishment, and its complement internationally, has grown to gargantuan proportions. In response to this bloated military presence around the world, I have been working to secure adoption of an amendment to the military authorization bill being considered by the Armed Services Committee. Although I

am confident that my particular amendment will not pass the Committee mark-up session, we will be presenting the amendment when it comes to the floor sometime this month.

From the information and contacts we have been developing, it seems that this year will be the first time in which the House will probably take some action to reduce our internationally based military commitments. This hopefully will be the first step in breaking down the sacrosanct position that the Pentagon has held with the House and the Armed Services Committee.

In testimony presented in the Manpower subcommittee I asserted that "We must be aware that manpower levels requested by the Department of Defense were not arrived at by Constitutional processes of Congressional control; in fact, they represent an abdication of our control — not only to the Executive, but to foreign countries." Instead of basing our international military presence on enacted treaties, we have allowed the Executive branch to determine, as a result of its political liaisons with foreign governments, the amounts and size of American military presence. Under this system, the Congress has obviously abandoned any role in allocating Federal resources within the military and between the military and civilian concerns.

I believe it is fair to surmise that the calculations which the Pentagon presents to the Congress to justify its troop requirements are not based on any sane

military policy, but rather on international political concerns. It is all too obvious that foreign troop commitments are either inadequate for their purpose or unnecessary in their design. They are simply a way of bolstering regimes, creating illusory threats, or a mechanism for giving us some leverage in the internal affairs of other governments. None of these reasons can continue to serve as justifications for the maintenance of a military presence of some 600,000 personnel in foreign ports or bases.

Although my amendment will not eliminate this presence entirely it will serve as the first major step to re-analyze the entire policy of maintaining American troops in foreign countries. If we succeed in reducing the troop levels at all, it will represent the House's first move away from the impotency with which it has approached the Pentagon.

**...keep  
on  
truckin'**



Question from D.R., Berkeley:

I have a 1971 Volkswagen Super Beetle. I recently changed the type of oil I have been using. I was using 30 weight. (This is the weight the V.W. dealers use). I changed to Co-op's 10-W-30. A friend of mine who is into things mechanical told me that this oil is too thin for the summer in this area. He advised me to use Castrol 10-40 weight. Since VW's use so little oil, price is no consideration. What weight do you advise?

Answer:

I personally don't think there is anything to be gained by using multi-grade oil in VW engines, although there are plenty of people who do, particularly people into dune buggies, modified engines and racing. Theoretically, 30 weight and 10-W-30 have the same viscosity at higher temperatures and the VW Factory recommends straight 30 weight even in the Sahara. Multi-grade

oils were designed primarily for year around use in places with extreme temperatures; like very cold in winter and very hot in the summer. That way people don't have to change to 10 weight oil in the winter and then back to 30 weight when it warms up. I don't think it gets hot or cold enough here on the west coast to worry about oil in a VW for ordinary street and freeway driving.

But if you do a lot of hot-rodding or racing, Castrol 10-40 is as good an oil as you can get. If you drive an Alfa or Jag or other overhead cam engine, the use of 10-40 or even 20-50 weight can make a big difference in oil pressure and cam and lifter lubrication.

Questions to Mike Krometer should be addressed P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94701. Please include a stamped self-addressed card or envelope if you want a prompt reply.

## CONO OPPOSES RECALL

The Council of Neighborhood Organizations (CONO) urges that people from all over Berkeley strongly oppose the attempt to recall Councilperson D'Army Bailey.

In 1964 many of the same people who are now attempting to recall Mr. Bailey were involved in another recall movement. At that time the recall was against school board members who were working to develop and implement integration in our schools. Fortunately the people of our community recognized what was important and rejected that attempt.

Again in the spring of 1972 there was much talk by these same people of taking action against our congressman, Ron Dellums. They did not feel that he was carrying out the job that he was supposed to do. Again there was obviously much opposition to this in the community and that attempt was dropped.

Shortly afterwards a move was made by the same people to recall Hancock, Bailey, Simmons and Widener. Each step of the way they were met with opposition. Finally they settled on the



BAILEY

recall of D'Army Bailey alone.

Although the CONO has differed with many of Mr. Bailey's public positions we recognize this recall as an attempt to destroy the community based politics that has created many vital programs and elected spokespeople such as Bailey, Simmons, Hancock, and Congressman Ron Dellums.

We now join with many other community organizations in our opposition to the recall of D'Army Bailey.

## —our bodies, ourselves, our medicine—

Continued from page 1

a D and C (Dilation and curettage of the uterus). She hemorrhaged for three hours, finally drug herself onto a bus back to Vacaville, and was comatose for several days. A month or so later, when her period had not resumed and her body continued to exhibit unfamiliar symptoms, she concluded that the D and C hadn't worked and used a coat hanger to try to abort herself. Her mother found her on the floor of her bedroom, bleeding to death. Though my friend recovered her life, she lost her uterus. She was sterile at 15.

I thought about that friend of long ago as I drove down to Oakland last week for a visit to the new Feminist Women's Health Center. I had heard that the Center was providing health services spanning the spectrum from abortions and midwifery, to self-help clinics, and was curious to see what role the center was playing in helping women to learn about and care for their bodies.

Opened two months ago, the Center is located on Oakland's "Pill Hill" and is housed in a modern two-story medical building at 2930 McClure Street. But any resemblance to male-dominated, mystified, Pill Hill Establishment medicine stops at the door to room 201. For once inside the Center, the exuberant cordiality of the staff along with their obvious pleasure in sharing medical knowledge and experiences with other women marks this health clinic as a very special place.

A non-profit corporation, the Center offers a series of free or low-cost health services including screening for venereal

disease, sickle cell anemia, pap smears, pregnancy, vaginal infections and birth control. Pediatric care is available for children, and there is a referral system for midwives and doctors sympathetic to the women's movement.

Abortions are available for a TOTAL cost of \$150 (the cheapest non-subsidized price in the Bay Area), and are performed in the supportive atmosphere of the clinic itself. (Clinic-based abortions were made possible by a U.S. Supreme Court ruling last January which stated that up to the 12th week, a woman's decision to terminate pregnancy is hers alone and cannot be legislated by the state.)

A woman seeking an abortion within that time period can call the 24-hour "hot line" at 653-2130 and make an initial appointment to fill out a medical history and take a blood test to insure that there is no incipient diabetes or anemia which would make a clinic-based (rather than hospital-based) abortion risky. The abortion procedure is explained in detail, and the woman returns the following Thursday for the abortion. On that day, each woman is accompanied through each step of the abortion procedure by a woman staffing the Center, and each stage of the procedure is again explained as it is about to occur.

The abortion itself takes approximately 5 minutes and is performed by a doctor in conjunction with a local anesthetic. A flexible plastic tube called a cannula is inserted into the opening in the uterus, and the tissue removed by a vacuum aspirator. Women are then offered the use of a cheerful, quiet room,

food and drink. Most women relax for 10 or 15 minutes, visit with other women and share experiences and feelings, arrange for their follow-up interview, and then leave the clinic.

An interesting sidelight to the cheerful, supportive, matter-of-fact ambience which pervades the experience of a woman at the abortion clinic is the converts to the women's movement it brings. As Laura Brown, one of the organizers of the clinic put it, "Many of the women who come here feel no affiliation with the women's movement. But by the time they are ready to leave, they are saying 'Is this what women's liberation means — sharing experiences, helping each other, teaching each other? If that's what it means, I'm all for it!'"

Perhaps the most innovative form of health care offered at the Feminist Women's Health Center are the self-help clinics currently offered the first Tuesday of every month. At the self-help clinics (offered free of charge), women share medical experiences, exchange information and learn to use a speculum. Made of plastic, the speculum allows a woman to examine her vaginal area on a weekly basis, noting any irregularities in their early stages and seeking treatment before infections, etc. have moved to advanced (i.e.: painful and expensive) levels. The self-help clinics seek to move women toward greater knowledge of and expertise in preventive health care as well as provide a forum for the demystification of medical knowledge and procedures.

One interesting example of the self-help approach is the way in which the

Center uses it to dispense birth control information. Women seeking contraception information are offered the option of meeting in small groups, learning to use the speculum and sharing experiences about healthcare and birth control. A doctor is present to insert IUD's, fit diaphragms or prescribe pills, while the women watch, learn and lend support to each other. This approach stands in stark contrast to the conventional form of dispensing birth control information wherein women are forced to make birth control decisions based on confusing lectures from medical authority figures which discuss birth control in isolation from considerations of a woman's total body.

The women at the Center in Oakland see self help clinics as the cutting edge in the efforts of women — and health consumers in general — to gain control over their bodies and their medical care. The Oakland center is an offshoot of the self-help concept developed in Los Angeles two years ago. There, the women who pioneered the concept have undergone repeated arrests for the "crime" of examining their own vaginas!

As I left the Feminist Women's Health Center, carrying my new speculum, I felt a tremendous sense of exhilaration. Not only had I been through a personally edifying experience, I had seen proof of the visionary role the women's movement is playing in the effort to replace the sacred medical cow with a humane, viable health care system available to all people. And as I walked to my car, I ached for the high school friend for whom this all had come too late.

—Sheila Daar

# a gazette profile: winning friends for fun and the boss

Some people get to be friends of famous people. Others do it for a living. Mark Trautwein, City Council reporter for the *Berkeley Daily Gazette*, is on friendly terms with people as different as Tom McLaren and Loni Hancock.

However, not even those people necessarily like Trautwein's news stories concerning the City Council. Many people believe *Gazette* news coverage, including Trautwein's, reflects a radical-baiting, conservative businessman's attitude. That attitude is often so transparent that on a given Wednesday you could possibly read Trautwein's front page story and know who the *Gazette* supports on the Council without turning the page.

The *Gazette's* distortions have led Councilwoman Ying Kelley to file suit for their gross misrepresentation of her pre-election interview and driven many of the rest of us from reading them at all.

The documentation of their distortions is a story in itself. And though understanding the bias of a newspaper and how it's expressed on the front page is important, it doesn't explain why a particular reporter writes a story in a particular way. For while newspapers are often viewed as institutions, they are made up of men, usually white men with women as their secretaries, who are responsible for the distortions we have come to expect from newspapers.

Now what makes a reporter, especially a young reporter, write news stories you already expect to read, with the age-old politics and prejudices popping out all over the page? In other words, why don't all the new, young reporters ever add up to anything besides a few stylistic changes and a couple of paragraphs that are sometimes better, sometimes worse, than the paragraphs the last reporter usually wrote?

Mark Trautwein is a case in point.

Trautwein has been working for the *Gazette* for two years, ever since he graduated UC as a journalism major. His assignments concern City Hall and related stories.

Having only been out of school for two years, Trautwein has already developed what he calls "professional instinct." Instinct, of course, usually refers to something innate, which "professional instinct" is not.

"Professional instinct," according to Trautwein, means a reporter doesn't have to sit down and think about his biases when he writes a story, he just sits down and writes. Trautwein says: "My effort is to be fair, to give everyone his due." He says he can be "fair" because: "I don't have a political line. . . . I try to check my perceptions with others and I go on my own best judgment."

In deciding what to write Trautwein has certain criteria he follows. Top news priorities to Trautwein are: "anytime the Council takes action; concentrating on local issues; anything concerning a large amount of money; and issues of general concern and interest." He says he tries to "minimize reporting of resolutions, such as Wounded Knee or Farmworkers."

Trautwein describes himself as "a political hermaphrodite," identifying with no group and feeling solidarity with no particular constituency. "I get complaints from both the (political) left and right about my stories and I feel good about that," he says.

From Trautwein's comments it is at first not necessarily evident that he is a *Gazette* reporter or that his stories contain the biases you would expect from the *Gazette*. But a moment's reflection will reveal how Trautwein, and thousands of reporters like him, can say they're "fair," speak in the most pleasing

platitudes and write the most biased stories, never noticing the inconsistencies.

In viewing himself as a "political hermaphrodite" (does that make him bi-political instead of apolitical?), as someone with no political peers, Trautwein has set himself up to be an excellent *Gazette* reporter. For the *Gazette*, in the person of Mike Culbert, has not only political peers, but an array of vested interests to advance and protect that run from the advertisers in his paper to the Bailey recall campaign.

Now what happens when a man who can go either way (or both ways at once) works for a man who's consistently

information." But when asked why he gives such low priorities to signs of solidarity with the Indians or Farmworkers, he says: "It would be betraying my responsibility to consciously give play or not give play to issues because of political sympathies I may or may not have for them. I make every effort to stay away from that," he added.

So while he admits every reporter is biased, he says he doesn't let his biases consciously surface. That leaves us only to conclude that his biases must surface unconsciously. Though it is difficult to believe that Trautwein sublimates all his opinions and feelings when he writes

## 'I Consider myself

## A Political Hermaphrodite.'

conservative? He develops "professional instincts"; he just incorporates what he knows to be acceptable to his boss into his own vision and sees everything within that spectrum.

So when Trautwein says "fair," it's just hot air. His "professional instinct" would no more allow him to report that supposedly anti-war Councilmembers Hone, Widener, and Ramsey invested Berkeley tax money in war industries than it would allow him to call Helena Dorsey (a black woman who protested when passed over for advancement by the City) heroic, rather than a "harasser" or "heckler."

When discussing news coverage and priorities Trautwein's bias becomes even clearer. For he says: "I don't believe in the concept of objectivity - the reporter as a cold uninvolved conduit of

(could you imagine the ulcers he'd have?), it is plausible that his biases surface as his "professional instinct" and "criteria for newsworthy." Those are the rationalizations he has concocted for his conservative bias, a bias he is as comfortable with as his boss is, as long as he doesn't think about it as such.

What Trautwein has done, and as reporters all over the country who may have at one time known better do, is to impose self-censorship. They know what is expected and accepted and they try not to exceed the limits. When they do, they are corrected and must avoid making the mistake again.

-Les Hoffman

**DE-MYSTIFY WORK:** Here are some places to take young people which are not only fun and free, but show working people at their jobs -



**Utility Pole Climbers**-watch outdoor classes at the East Bay Skills Center, San Pablo and 69th St. (in rear). Classes are held M-F 9-11 and 1-3. Students climb up and down the poles and learn to use repair equipment. Children should watch from the car.

A funky bait and tackle shop where fisherpeople gather. Picnic tables inside, food, drinks and nearby boardwalk has pin ball machines!

**Fishing Pier and Moby Dick's** - Walk out on the Berkeley Marina's pier to watch the fishing. Then go over to the big tent by the yacht harbor and visit Moby Dick's - boats with friendly skippers!

**A real working PIG FARM** just over the hills from Tilden. Feeding time around 3 p.m. daily. Children can watch it all from roadside.

\* Most of these activities show men at work. We searched without success for places where women work and children can watch or participate. Can anyone out there help on this? mm&sd.



**The Snake Lady**  
Two chances left to see this Berkeley Public Library summer special program:  
Claremont Branch July 17 - 2 p.m.  
West Branch July 24-2 p.m.  
**First annual RODENT RODEO**  
Wed., July 25-10-2 p.m.  
Josephine D. Randall Jr. Museum  
Roosevelt & Museum Way  
San Francisco  
9-14 yr. olds can enter pet rodents for fattest, smartest, etc. prizes  
Entries in by July 24.  
... but just go to watch!



# Lotsaluck

sheila daar and mary millman

# CITY COUNCIL CAROUSEL CONTINUES

A new game has emerged in the weekly spectacle of the Berkeley City Council, as the Berkeley 5 continue to develop their style of "getting it done." The new game is called "Procedural Hassle." In the name of efficiency, or organization, or determination, or whatever, the City Council has probably spent more time debating procedure in the months of the new council, than in the whole previous year.

One reason this game can be so successful with the arrival of the new

council is that there are two people now who love to play—Councilmen Ramsey and Bailey. Council watchers are learning a lot about *Robert's Rules of Order* as a result, and Councilmembers are seen with increasing regularity to be carrying their own copies. The Council reached what was hopefully the height of absurdity in the "Procedural Hassle" game at the meeting of June 19, when they held a 43 minute procedural debate over whether to allow the attorney for Helena Dorsey to speak for 5 minutes. Ms. Dorsey is a

black female city employee who claims she has been discriminated against for promotion.

The complexity of particular points in the debate is too overwhelming to account in detail—but the motion which came at the climax of the hassle is worth paraphrasing, whether it is fully understood or not; ready? Councilman Bailey moved to overrule Widener's decision not to allow Bailey to get the opinion of the City Attorney Donald McCullum on whether to overrule Widener's decision on the preceding two points of order.

### QUORUM PROBLEMS

Speaking of the Berkeley 5 getting it done, the iron-clad discipline of the first couple weeks of the new council has been inconsistent, to say the least. Though some meetings are still occasionally lasting to the wee hours of the mornings, there are now as many other times when the quorum gradually slips away, just as it always did. The Council seems to have a particular problem keepings its members present when the subject of rent control is coming up on the agenda. Several meetings have ended without finishing the entire agenda when rent control was coming up. Kallgren, Widener, Sweeney and Hone have all gone home more than once to leave Ramsey to deal with rent control. Let the record show, also, that when the Council does neglect finishing the agenda because it loses a quorum, it is the members of the Berkeley 5 leaving that stops the meeting, not the radicals.

Councilwomen Kelley and Hancock have never left a Council meeting before the end—though they have refused to participate in a couple meetings—which is another interesting matter. . . .

### WOMEN PICKET

The meeting of June 26 was disrupted by women picketing the Council regarding the matter of Helena Dorsey again. For the second time since April the Berkeley 5 adjourned to the office of the City Manager behind the Council Chambers. The 4 radicals refused to

participate, saying the meeting was in violation of the Brown Act which prohibits non-public Council meetings.

A picture of irony followed in which Councilwomen Hancock and Kelley, a few staff members and a couple members of the public sat in the Council chambers and listened over the radio to the Council meeting taking place in the next room. About 1:30 a.m. the reporter from KPFB got tired and went home taking the radio which was his, so that the small gathering in the Council chambers could not hear the rest of the meeting.

One note of optimism which can be gleaned from this experience is the realization that, while the radicals are not a majority on the Council, they do have a definite effect by "keeping the other members clean."

An example: in the backroom that night, the Berkeley 5 dealt with the issue of the expansion of the Claremont branch of the public library. The issue was over whether to remodel an existing brownshingle house next door to the library to accomodate the expansion, or to move the house and build a facility with a different design, with approximately the same amount of floor space, and costing much more money. (The home cannot be torn down because of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.) When it came time to vote, Warren Widener gave a righteous speech about how he was going to vote for the new building because the voters had shown when they passed the library bond issue that they wanted to expand the library. There was no one there to point out to Mr. Widener or anyone interested that that was a totally fallacious argument since the issue was not whether to expand the library, but *what kind of building to expand into*. Also, none of the Berkeley 5 saw fit to mention the difference in price of the two facilities, which could amount to over \$100,000, depending on the cost of moving the house.

While it was frustrating to anyone interested in the other side of the issue to have no way of pointing out what was going on, it was comforting to know that in most cases, win or lose the vote, at least the Berkeley 5 can't get away with pious arguments which totally misrepresent the issue.

### PUBLIC HEARINGS

A couple quick quotes of little importance from recent public hearings: at the meeting of July 10, a representative of the Marriott Inn was describing the ethnic and sexual breakdown of employees at his motel on the Berkeley Marina. Councilwoman Kelley asked him how many secretaries were employed at his establishment, and of those, how many were minority. "Eleven secretaries," he said, "with two of them being minority." "And what minorities are the two?" asked Ying. "One woman is Chinese, and one is a Hungarian immigrant," was the reply.

It is also of interest to note that one of the managerial positions held by a woman at the Marriott Inn is "executive housekeeper."

At the public hearing on Rent Control on July 10, one of the women whose name is in the landlord's suit against the Rent Control Charter Amendment spoke. She began by talking about how much money she was losing each month as a landlord and saying how many landlords are on the verge of bankruptcy. Among her further statements were, "In order to buy buildings, we landlords have had to sacrifice many good times," and "The only crime we've committed (i.e., landlords) is charity."



Mayor Widener's peculiar behavior as City Council chairman bears watching. Eyes widened when during a relatively low key disruption at the June 26 council meeting by Helena Dorsey and 'friends,' Widener popped out of his seat and shoved the gavel (and the problem) to a giggling Wilmont Sweeney. As he left he was heard muttering, "I'm getting out of here!". It may be an understandable reaction, but we wonder what the Mayor would do if he were faced with a REAL crisis.

\* \* \*

Hardeman-Markey Community Corporation, a now-defunct private organization created by the Model Cities Program, had its \$15,000 mismanagement debts picked up by the Berkeley 5 council majority during their June 26 backroom meeting. Using taxpayer's money to bail out a private corporation smells suspiciously like a mini-Lockheed operation. Has there been a reliable independent investigation of the smelly Hardeman-Markey debt? There are a lot

of rumors floating around the community about this outfit and they should be aired publicly.

\* \* \*

Concerning another gross case of incompetence, the city is now being asked to pick up the tab for fixing the leaky roof on the new parking structure built by F.P. Lathrop and Co. between Channing and Dana (near Telegraph). If our highly paid city bureaucrats had written a decent contract to begin with, the contractor could have been held responsible for his shoddy work. Incidentally, most of the city-run store space in that structure is still not rented.

\* \* \*

Who says there is no hope for morality in the land of Watergate? Why, 'a ridin' down Highway 99 we found a Fresno radio station had removed the 'crap' from Paul Simon's song 'Kodachrome.' Paul Simon now sings about "all the ----- we learned in high school." On second thought, maybe Fresno DJ's are shrewder than we think.

## neighborhoods organizing

The Council of Neighborhood Organizations (CONO) came together at the end of 1972. During the past few years many people have joined with neighbors to begin facing the problems of their communities. As there are differences throughout the city these have been reflected in the different groups. There is, however, the common understanding that many problems can only be dealt with by the people who live in the same area and who must confront the same problems.

Another understanding is that there are city-wide decisions that should be made with a more organized participation of the people who live in different parts of the city. When people from different neighborhood groups met there was obviously a need for people from the

diverse areas to work together on certain things that were common to all.

The Traffic Study is one such area. There is the basic necessity for each area to develop a plan that is most suitable for the people in that area. There is also the understanding that one area cannot improve its situation by creating a worse one in another. People from CONO have worked extensively to try to bring people from different areas together to work this out. There have also been talks with people working on the traffic study to bring city wide problems to their attention.

With the passage of Neighborhood Preservation, the primary place for making decisions under the ordinance is the neighborhood. But people in the different areas around the city realize

that the first steps will be taken only by working with one another. A meeting was held with people from the Planning Department to get an understanding from them about how they saw things developing. People from CONO presented to them ideas that many different neighborhoods have.

### NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

In the area of housing, people with CONO have begun the process of letting up a non-profit housing corporation that would be controlled by the different neighborhood organizations. Its purpose would be to attempt to obtain funds for high quality low and moderate income housing. People from all parts of the city have recognized the need for this kind of housing to maintain the city.

Many residents of Berkeley are seeing the distance that exists between the majority of the city council and themselves. This is magnified in terms of those who are employed by the city and do not even have enough concern to live here and face the problems that exist here, or more importantly share and understand the benefits of a city like Berkeley. The Council of Neighborhood Organizations is in a position to begin to change some of this.

### OPEN MEETINGS

People from all over the city should begin to meet with their neighbors and develop ideas and activities to make the city what they want it to be. There are open meetings of the Council of Neighborhood Organizations the first and third Thursday of each month, at 8:15, at 2022 Blake St.

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