

GRASSROOTS

A BERKELEY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

DAVID MUNDSTOCK
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25¢



Supporters of the UC School of Criminology demonstrated on campus for three days last week in protest to the possible elimination of the school. Demanding that Chancellor Albert Bowker agree to retain the school and grant tenure to Criminology professor Tony Platt, several thousand protestors gathered for the rallies.

On Wednesday night 150 demonstrators seized Haviland Hall, home of the Crim School, and held it until early Thursday morning when campus police forcibly removed them. This was the first takeover of a campus building since 1968.

Support for the Crim School has come from a number of local organizations. Speakers at the Sproul Plaza gatherings included representatives from the Committee to Save the Crim School, Committee to Save Grove Street College, Ethnic Studies Defense Committee and Bobby Seale of the Black Panther Party. Photo by Ray Pinkson.

council nixes spending limits, votes for p.g.&e. expansion

After weeks of delay, the City Council finally defeated an emergency ordinance to limit campaign spending on Berkeley ballot measures for the June 4th election.

The ordinance, which would have limited each campaign to spending no more than \$7,500 was drafted by City Attorney Don McCullum and Deputy City Attorney Michael Lawson. It was presented for Council passage by Councilmembers Kelley and Hancock.

As an emergency ordinance to take effect in time for the election, 7 votes were needed for passage.

The emergency ordinance was defeated on a 4-4 vote with Councilmembers Hancock, Kelley, Hone, and Kallgren voting YES; while Councilmembers Widener, Rumford, Ramsey, and Sweeney voted NO. Simmons was absent.

PG&E GRANTED PERMIT

After a two-week delay, PG&E received their permit to expand their office on Grove Street near city hall. The City Council majority granted the permit even though the expansion would increase the cost of purchasing PG&E and could assist the privately owned utility in its efforts to defeat the Electric Energy Control and Ownership Ordinance initiative now being circulated in Berkeley.

Voting to grant PG&E's permit were Councilmembers Hone, Kallgren, Ramsey, Rumford, Simmons, Sweeney, and Widener. Voting against the permit were Councilmembers Hancock and Kelley.

More on pp. 4 and 5

Women's Action and Kilpatrick's Bakery at a joint press conference on Wednesday, May 29 announced that the Oakland Bakery had hired its first woman sales driver.

Gloria Owens, a member of Women's Action, will start driving a bread delivery truck after completing a sales training program. The base pay is over \$5/hour. "This is the first job that pays me a decent wage to support myself and my three children," said Ms. Owens. "I'm glad Women's Action opened up Kilpatrick's jobs for women."

The hiring is the result of a historic agreement signed March 12, 1974 between Women's Action and Kilpatrick's. The bakery pledged to hire 40% women as drivers, bakery operatives, and managers. It was the first time in the country such an agreement was reached between a women's group and an employer without legal pressure. The agreement culminated a series of meetings in which Women's Action repeatedly pressured Kilpatrick's to upgrade its hiring and promotional policies towards women.

"Women's Action is delighted Kilpatrick's has made this first step," said Women's Action spokesperson Shirlee Pierce.

STRIKE LOOMS park mismanagement hit on jobs and spending

Most people who enjoy the beautiful Regional Parks of the East Bay assume that they are happily run by Smokey the Bear and his Jolly Crew. Well, the last time Smokey visited the Parks he got tangled in red tape, tripped, and spent 2 months convalescing. His Jolly Crew is about to go out on strike. If you found out the extent to which the Parks are mismanaged, and wasting taxpayers' money as a result, you'd spend 2 months recovering too.

The Park District, in violation of

city protests but ...

D.A. REFUSES TO PROSECUTE CRANE

The anger from the Black community has been intense. There have been marches and demonstrations demanding that the racist shootings of Black youth by police end and that the cops who have done it be brought to justice. But even in the face of this community concern and outrage, District Attorney Lowell Jensen refused last week to prosecute former Berkeley Police Inspector Charles Crane.

After Crane shot 12-year-old Byron Nelson on April 12, he was fired by Berkeley City Manager John Taylor for violating the Berkeley police gun use policy. On April 23, confronted with approximately 100 demonstrators, the Berkeley City Council passed a motion asking the Alameda County District Attorney to prosecute Crane for attempted murder. Yet on May 28 D.A. Jensen concluded that Crane "was not in violation of any state law," according to Deputy D.A. Donald Whyte.

FACTS OF THE CASE

The facts of this shooting case are simple. Crane was off-duty having dinner with his girlfriend. He had several drinks (the Berkeley police investigation concluded he was not drunk). Coming out of the restaurant he saw 3 Black youths apparently messing with his girlfriend's car in the parking lot. He

yelled for them to stop and all three ran off. Crane then leveled his gun and shot, hitting Byron Nelson in the shoulder.

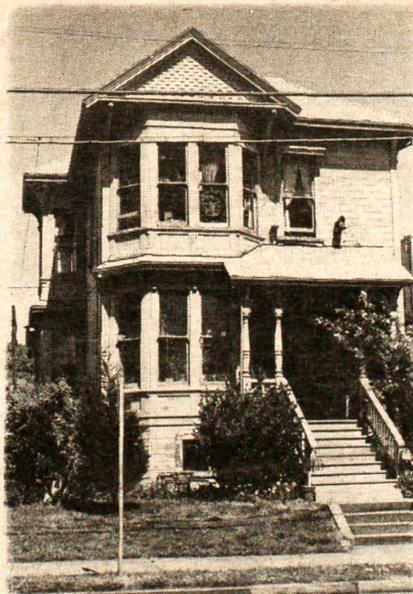
By his actions Crane clearly violated the Berkeley police department policy which prohibits cops from using guns except to protect life or to stop a fleeing felon known to be armed and a threat to life. There was never any claim that Byron or any of the other youths had a gun.

NO LAW BROKEN

Well, Crane should obviously be prosecuted for attempted murder, right? Wrong! At least under Lowell Jensen's interpretation of the law. The Berkeley police gun policy does not have the status of law, since the City Council has not seen fit to make it one. Jensen therefore fell back on his reading of state gun use laws which say a policeman can shoot in any felony case. Since these youth were allegedly committing burglary, they were felons and Crane therefore violated no state law.

But wait! Byron Nelson is only 12 years old! Jensen is treating him as though he's *not* a juvenile, notes Diane Schroerluke of Berkeley's Police Review Commission. She points out that California's Welfare and Institutions Code

continued on p. 8



Why is the price of housing in Berkeley so high? For answers to this and other questions see pages 4 and 5. Photo by Scott Banks.

school board challenges casa closure

In a unanimous vote at their meeting of May 21st, the Berkeley School Board allocated \$3,000 for research into the legal questions arising out of the closing of Casa de la Raza. The project is to be carried out in cooperation with the Chicano community. It is claimed that the decision to close Casa de la Raza followed a threat of withdrawal of all federal funds for the entire Experimental Schools Project (E.S.P.). Because this decision never reached the School Board, the charge is made that the civil rights of the students involved were violated.

A further question involved in the Casa de la Raza case is whether the role of the federal Office of Civil Rights should be purely administrative, or legislative as well: is the case strictly a legalistic matter or one of substance affecting the education of underachieving minority children.

Further business at the May 21st meeting dealt with the entire Experimental Schools Project, the district's Affirmative Action Committee and complaints on the part of site administrators (principals and vice principals) about the recently negotiated pay package dealing with pay and working conditions for all certificated personnel.

A progress report on Berkeley's Experimental Schools Project was made by its director, John Newton. The five

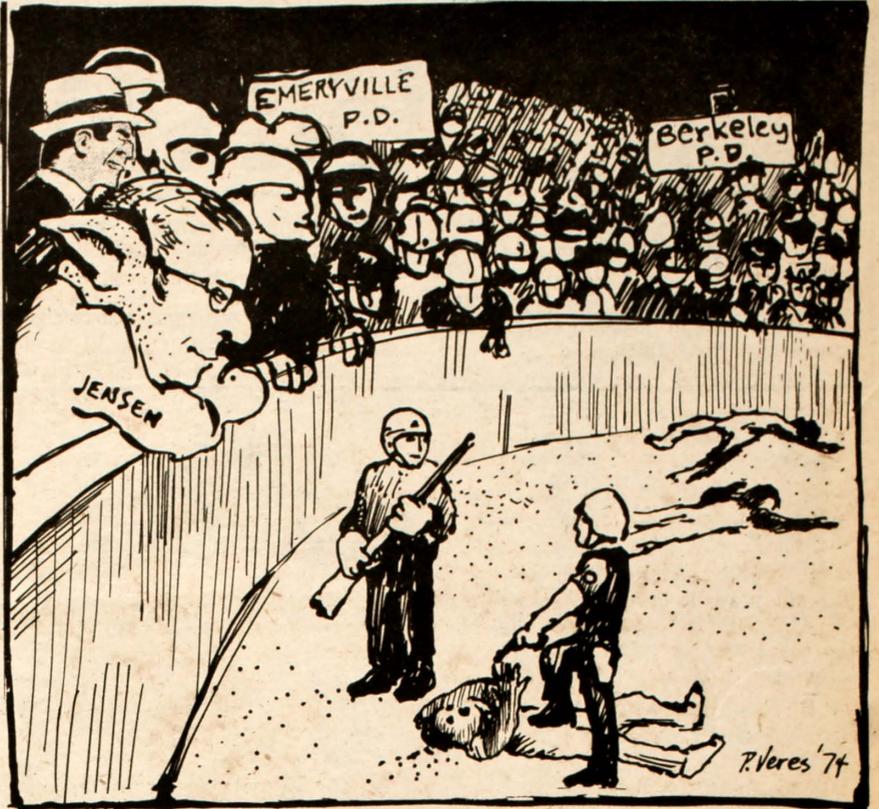
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GRASSROOTS

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People who worked on this issue: Scott Banks, Doug Brown, Gail Brown, Renato Camarda, Zippy Collins, Margaret Copeland, Stan Dewey, Jon Dixon, Ann Esposito, Fern, Mike Fullerton, Grace Gildersleeve, Sue Goheen, Lenny Goldberg, Bruce Haldane, Joe Hancock, Florence McDonald, David Mundstock, Piglet, Ray Pinkson, Marilyn Power, Red Bear, Ray Riegert, Andy Rodriguez, Peter Schatter, Don Sherman, Peter Veres, Ruth Veres.



CRIME IN D.A.'s OFFICE

Our local police must be delighted with District Attorney Lowell Jensen's refusal last week to indict B.P.D. Inspector Charles Crane for shooting an unarmed black 12-year-old. Not only does it get a fellow officer off the hook, it also reaffirms Jensen's previous indication — that is, his refusal to prosecute the police officers who murdered 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton in Emeryville — that it is open season on Black youth. Any racist cop — and there are a few around — is now assured that he can blow away a Black son whenever he feels the urge, and do so with complete impunity.

The reasoning behind this blatant subversion of justice is incredible: "Crane violated no state law," says Jensen. Of course anybody else who started throwing lead around would be on ice before he could load a second string, but the police, claims the D.A., are above the law. City Manager John Taylor did well to fire Crane, but this outrage cries out for stronger stuff. Crane's act was a crime. He should stand trial.

The Berkeley City Council did well too. A majority voted to urge Jensen to indict. "We never got the letter," says the D.A.'s office, most certainly a lie. And while we're on the subject, how did that vote go? Rumford, a cop, abstained. Sweeney and Ramsey voted no. (So did Hone, but what do you expect?). We wonder, do they have sons?

LETTERS

continued

quite incapable of clarifying any issues. His statement (as BRA attorney) that the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency's members could serve beyond the expiration date of their terms until the City Council appoints new members is quite unbelievable.

We would also like to suggest that as regular features you solicit reports from various neighborhood organizations such as NOBBS (we are NOBBS members), SUDS, Ocean View, North Berkeley, etc. so that we can keep abreast of various neighborhood issues. I'm sure that NOBBS would be glad to contribute.

Your close-ups on councilmembers (Kallgren, Hone, Rumford) have been really good. We need this kind of information on our "public" officials.

Diana Bigham

Editor:

Your "fly on the wall" article in the May 23 issue is false in that:

1. I do not recall ever having lunch with "a group of PG&E executives." On Friday, May 3, I lunched with several members of my firm, a client and the son and a friend of the client, none of whom is connected with PG&E.

2. PG&E is not a client of the office. As a matter of fact, we represent several clients in OPPOSING recent PG&E rate increases.

Paul Grabowicz's article on the so called "corporate connections" of my law firm wasn't any more accurate than your May 23 article.

Very truly yours,

Edward Kallgren.

Anyone who can spare two or three hours on Saturday, June 15, is fervently invited to drop by Ying Kelley's office (1711 University Ave.) between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., to help distribute Ying and Loni's first report to the community from the city council.

Coffee and homemade edibles will be available at the office, in a shameless attempt at bribing volunteers to participate in the doordrop. Since bulk rates for mailing the newsletter to even half of Berkeley's households amount to roughly \$1,200, hand distribution is the only way we can reach the public. Readers interested in helping out please call Linda Brubaker, evenings at 845-4559.

Ying and Loni hope that the newsletter will reach the thousands of Berkeley voters who fall somewhere between the *Gazette's* readership and the politically committed readers of *Grassroots*. The next issue is planned for the fall, and a third issue for winter.

Major stories in this first issue include an article by Ying on the City Council's irresponsible handling of federal poverty funds, and an article by Loni reviewing her three years on the council.

If your time is already over-committed, money would be a welcome substitute. Our funds are meager, printing costs are high, and the price of paper has soared in the last year. Checks should be made payable to the Ying Kelley/Loni Hancock Newsletter Fund, and sent to: Newsletter, 1747B Bancroft Way, Berkeley 94703.

—Linda Brubaker

Grassroots cherishes letters from the readers. Letters should be typewritten and double-spaced. Address them to: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94701.

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

Dear Friends,

This letter is to inform you that a bill, drafted by The Mental Patient Law Project and The Network Against Psychiatric Assault, has recently been introduced into the California State Senate and the California State Assembly (SB 2433, AB 4481). This bill gives psychiatric inmates the absolute right to refuse treatment, including psycho-surgery, insulin and electro-shock, and chemotherapy. We, at the Mental Patient Law Project, ask that you support this bill and that you include all information in this letter in the forthcoming issue of *Grassroots*.

From concerned citizens, we need letters to their legislators in support of the bill; from former mental patients, we need statements documenting their recent experience with forced treatment in California facilities; from mental health professionals we need statements in support of the right to refuse treatment. A copy of the bill, to aid in making these statements, may be obtained by writing to the Mental Patient Law Project, 2637 Fulton St., Suite B, Berkeley, CA 94704. The statements should also be sent to this address, as well as letters from all concerned citizens who wish to help organize support campaigns in other parts of California. We also want to form a

pool of mental health professionals to testify before the Senate and Assembly committees. All those interested in so doing, please contact the Mental Patient Law Project at the above address.

Sincerely,

Laura Ann Bickoff-McLeod

Dear *Grassroots*:

Good election issue!

Did you take in the meeting before the Thursday budget hearing, the May 21st meeting where the "junta" voted to allow an absentee landlord of a house on San Pablo to demolish the structure, in spite of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance and the fact that a city commission found that the structure could be brought up to code. . . Only one figure was submitted about how much the cost of bringing the house up to code would be and this was a figure the landlord gave, a landlord who submitted a purposely high figure to show how impossible the task would be. Councilmembers Kelley, Simmons, and Hancock wanted to defer the matter until they could get estimates from sources other than the landlord. . .

Clearly we need a new type of Council majority which will respect voters wishes. Also is there any way of making the City Attorney's office elective? We found him

TWO YEARS OLD IN JULY

It seems like only yesterday that GRASSROOTS was struggling on from month to month, never knowing where the money for our next issue was coming from. What a difference a year makes! Now we struggle on from two weeks to two weeks, never knowing where the money for our next issue is coming from. Somehow, we've always made it. Money always appears at the last minute to put us over the hump. (Bless you, FBI!) Now, however, as summer approaches, things are looking pretty grim. New subscriptions are way down, something that always happens this time of the year, but which is nonetheless threatening the incredible progress we've made so far. To put it bluntly, folks, we need more subscribers than we've been getting if we're going to be able to come out twice a month this summer. We're in no danger of folding, (so you can put down your heart pills) but there's going to be a lot of things going on this summer (the city budget hassles, riots, recall elections, etc.) that we won't be able to cover in the depth to which you are accustomed if some more of you people don't subscribe. Soon. (If you already subscribe, no need to feel left out; we will graciously accept any superfluous money that you might have cluttering up your wallet.) Remember: no money sent to GRASSROOTS is tax-deductible

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-regional park mess-

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exclusively by women. Even when it came to hiring the new Personnel Manager to implement the Affirmative Action Program, a man from outside the District was hired instead of the woman who had been the "acting" Personnel Manager for 2 years. The women who have been affected by the Park's discrimination in promotions are filing suit against the Park District.

At the time the present contract between the Park District and the American Federation of State, County, Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Local 2428 was drawn up in 1972, provision was made to study the inequities between the Park's pay scale and other public agencies of the East Bay. The intention of this study was to bring the Park District's pay scale up to or even with the other agencies.

\$5,000 was spent on the Gershenson Study, an independent study that recommended raises for the majority of District employees. The Park District, after paying the money for this study, refused to even discuss the report at the negotiating sessions with the union. This is the second year in a row that District employees have been cheated out of their inequities raises. Park employees are on the verge of a strike over this matter now, having already gained strike sanction from both Alameda and Contra Costa Central Labor Councils.

\$60,000 WASTED

The Park District has also wasted over \$60,000 of taxpayer's money on the Young Study. The purpose of this study was to recommend changes in the management of the Park District, because the present system doesn't work. The reason the Park District is managed so poorly at present is that all the decisions concerning the District's internal affairs are made by only one man - Jerry Kent, the Assistant General Manager. The study points out clearly that even simple, everyday problems are handled by Kent, instead of the people who should be responsible. They could have saved East Bay taxpayers the \$60,000 and just fired Kent, replacing him with someone capable of delegating authority to where it belongs and truly managing the Parks effectively.

At the recent Public Hearing on the Budget, no one except a handful of interested employees showed up. This is incredible for a public agency. A public agency is no longer public when there is no public input at meetings, and no public awareness that the meetings are even being held. At present, the Board of Directors of the Parks is totally controlled by Dick Trudeau, a P.R. man who is the Park District's General Manager. He spoonfeeds them information that suits his own purposes. Only East Bay citizens can reverse this trend by writing to the Board of Directors demanding explanations for their irresponsible actions.

MORE ISSUES

As well as asking the Board about Affirmative Action, the \$60,000 Young Study, the \$5000 Gershenson Report, and the impending strike, here are some more important questions that you need to ask, and the District needs to answer:

1. Why did the General Manager get 1.8 new employees for his 30 sq. ft. of office space, while the Parks Dept., which maintains over 30,000 acres of parks, got only one half-time (.5) employee this year?
2. Why is the District establishing a policy of contracting out work identical to that performed by their own employees, when they know that their own employees can do the same work for less than one-half the cost to the taxpayer?
3. Last year, Chief Olson promised that if the Park police force was given a helicopter, he wouldn't ask for another Ranger or squad car for 5 years. Why has the District budgeted over \$100,000 to buy 3 more helicopters this year, as well as give him another Ranger and four more squad cars?

It's up to you, the people of the East Bay, to make your feelings known about these issues. You can do this by mailing your opinions to this address:

Dr. Howard Cogswell, Chairman
of the Board
East Bay Regional Park District
11500 Skyline Blvd.
Oakland, Ca. 94619

The District is very sensitive to community pressure, so your letters will be given full consideration. It will be a real shock for them to receive letters from their constituents. Remember what Smokey says, "Parks are for People."

-Your Friend, Smokey



MOVIES

So far this has not been a good year for new films. My personal favorite was also the grand prize winner at the Cannes Film Festival: Francis Ford Coppola's quite compelling psychological thriller "The Conversation." Also good are Mel Brooks' anarchic destruction of the western, "Blazing Saddles," and "Claudine," a funny but moving comedy about a Black welfare mother with six children. With the exception of these, I'd advise spending money on what remains for price, quality and variety the best place to see films in Berkeley, the Pacific Film Archive.

Upcoming at the Archive are two special programs of films on Chile: "Chile with Poems and Guns" & "When the People Awake" at 5:00 p.m. on Friday, June 7 and "The Jackal of Nahueloro" & "Campamento Nueva Havana" at 2:00 p.m. on Saturday, June 8. For more information on these films and the Archive films and series listed below, pick up a copy of the new June program (unavailable at the GRASSROOTS press deadline).

For something more on the camp side, you might try the films of Steve Arnold: "Luminous Procuree" with the Cockettes, "Liberation of Mannique Mechanique" and "Various Incarnations of a Tibetan Seamstress"; all these plus the film-maker in person at the Archive on June 20 at 9:00 p.m.

Continuing series at the Archive include Warner Brothers in the Thirties (e.g. an early "Maltese Falcon" on June 18), The Films of Howard Hawks (e.g. Bogart in "The Big Sleep" on June

15), and Science Fiction in the Cinema (e.g. "The War of the Worlds" & "The Time Machine" on June 9).

FREE FILMS

Sad but true, the film series at Live Oak Park and Laney College are closing up shop for the summer. Only Merritt College continues with a new series entitled Classic Crime Thrillers. The first program, to be shown June 19 and 20, is "The Blue Dahlia" (1946) with Alan Ladd & Veronica Lake and "The President Vanishes" (1934). Programs in this series will be shown twice: 7 p.m. Wednesdays at the Oakland Ensemble Theater, 660 13th St.; and 7 p.m. Thursdays at the Merritt College Student Center. Call the Merritt Office of Public Information at 531-2535 for a complete list of all films.

The concluding programs of two other free series offer some fine films: the often revived and very, very funny "Bedazzled" on June 11 at the College of Alameda (7:30 p.m. in Building F); "The Graduate" & "I Never Sang for My Father" on June 6 and "G-Men" (1934 with James Cagney) & "Manhunt" on June 13 at Merritt College. Both Merritt programs are at 7:00 p.m. in the cafeteria.

-Mike Fullerton

chile support groups knock u.s. policy

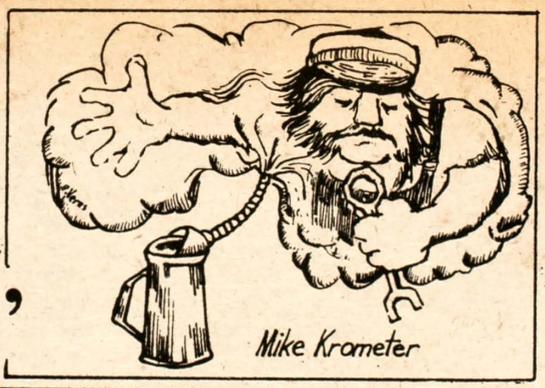
Chile solidarity work in the Bay Area has been coordinated mainly by Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH), a group formed after Jack Anderson released the "ITT Memos" linking ITT and the CIA in a plot against Allende. Since the coup, NICH has coordinated Chile work with other groups in this area and worked on the formation of a national network of Chile Solidarity Groups.

NICH is concerned with communicating the facts of the Chilean experiences to as large a range of audiences and community groups as possible. These facts include the new post-Vietnam, low-profile strategy of U.S. involvement there, military intervention and repression in the Chilean universities, and subversion of authentic trade union movements by such U.S. funded organizations as the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD).

NICH provides slide shows, literature, films, photo and poster exhibits, and speakers for use by community groups and schools. The Chile Newsletter, a NICH publication covers the current situation in Chile and the solidarity movement in the U.S. and elsewhere, and contains graphics and poetry from the Chilean struggle. The Chile Newsletter is published monthly and distributed nationally by subscription and through other Chile Solidarity Groups.

NICH has its office in the annex of UNITAS House, 2700 Bancroft St., Berkeley. They're open Monday-Friday, 10-5, phone 548-3221. The mailing address for NICH and the Chile Newsletter is P.O. Box 800, Berkeley, Calif. 94701.

...keep
on
truckin'



Question from D. M., Berkeley:

I took the heads and cylinders off my VW motor to do a valve job and check things out. A buddy said I should replace the rings as long as I have it all apart. Can I put it back together if the old rings look okay?

Answer: I don't recommend it. There's a chance it will burn oil if the rings don't re-seat. If you want to make sure, replace

the rings and have the barrels honed.

Question from M. F., Berkeley:

Why do foreign cars last so much longer than their American counterparts? Do U.S. companies build in obsolescence?

Answer: I'm not sure that foreign cars were ever built any better than American ones. If it was once true it sure as hell isn't true anymore. I'm sure auto manufacturers all over the world build their cars to last only a certain amount of time. On the other hand my neighbor has a 1951 Pontiac Straight 8 which he purchased new and drives to work every day.

Questions to Mike

Krometer should be sent c/o GRASSROOTS, Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701. If you want the name of a mechanic, please include a self-addressed stamped envelope.

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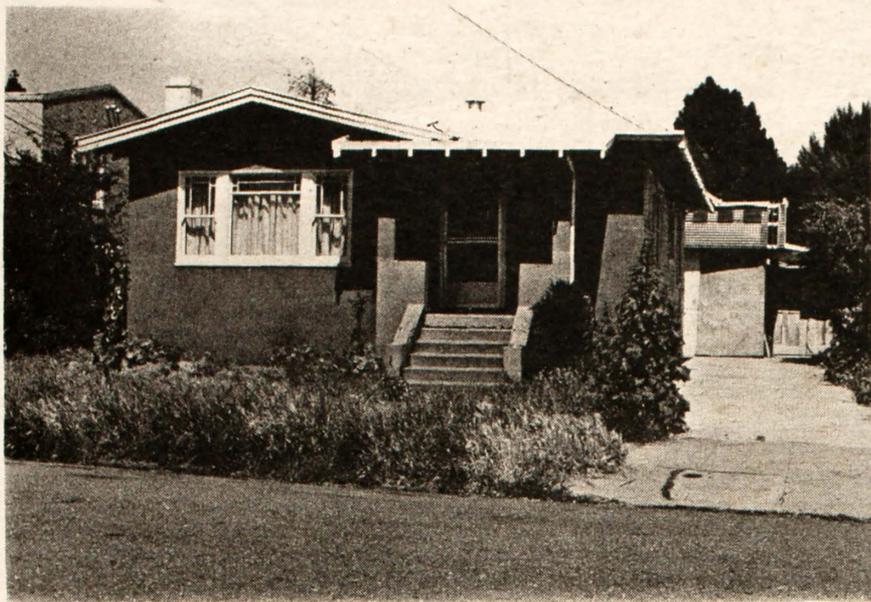
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NON-PROFIT HOUSING



"Housing, because it is so expensive, is always bought on credit, usually a 20- to 40-year mortgage." Photo by Scott Banks.

Why is the price of housing in Berkeley so high? Here, as elsewhere, low-to-moderate income people usually cannot find standard housing at prices they can afford (20-25% of their incomes).

Forget the popular mythology about the high cost of plumbers and lumber. Labor and material account for only a fraction of the usual housing bill. Housing is so expensive because 1) tax laws discriminate against the poor; 2) finance arrangements often include generous profits for lenders; and 3) speculation has greatly increased land values.

By reducing these three costs, housing prices for both new and rehabilitated housing can be cut in half. A study recently submitted to the Berkeley City Council shows how. Without any local or direct outside subsidy, a rehabilitated three-bedroom apartment could rent for as little as \$100 a month, when it would cost \$250 a month as a private rental unit. With subsidies, prices can be reduced even further.

STEP 1: TENANT CO-OPS

Because low-to-moderate income people are for the most part renters (more than 70% in Berkeley), tax laws that discriminate against renters hit them hard. A disproportionate share of their housing costs goes for taxes. As members of a non-profit housing cooperative, people who otherwise could not afford to buy their housing become homeowners, and thereby automatically eligible for the homeowner's property tax exemption (the first \$7,000 of the market value of the housing unit). In Berkeley this would mean an immediate \$30/month saving per household. Since the state reimburses the city for the exemption, the city budget

would suffer no loss.

In addition, homeowners are favored by income tax laws, since they can deduct payments for mortgage interest and property tax from their incomes. For low-to-moderate income people, however, this may not provide very dramatic savings, since they are in a low tax bracket.

The non-profit housing corporation proposed here would have one mortgage (or loan); members would pay their share of the loan plus expenses (for maintenance, administration, etc.) to the corporation, which would pay off the mortgage and also retain the equity (ownership) as it accumulates.

Because the cooperative would have a loan to cover 100% of the housing costs, members could join by purchasing a share for a nominal amount (such as first and last month's payments); if they move, they sell back their share to the cooperative for what it cost them, possibly adjusted for inflation. New members could then buy that share for the same amount.

A cooperative structured in this way would benefit members by eliminating all refinancing and property transfer costs, such as real estate fees and title insurance. The original loan would be carried until term — 30 years in this proposal.

STEP 2: LOANS, NOT USURY

Housing, because it is so expensive, is always bought on credit, usually a 20- to 40-year mortgage. Repayment of so large a loan, borrowed for such a long time, includes substantial interest charges.

The effect of interest payments on monthly housing costs can be reduced in two ways: 1) low-interest city loans to housing cooperatives; 2) index loans.

The city of Berkeley, by charging only the interest that it would have to pay to borrow the money or would earn by investing it elsewhere, could make loans to cooperative homeowners for approximately 5½% instead of the 8-10% they would pay to profit-making lenders.

FUND SOURCES

There are several possible sources for such a loan fund. The City can use its own savings — its remaining pension funds (the Council majority last year transferred most of these into the state's pension fund where the city has no access to them), accrual, and carryover funds.

It could borrow the money by issuing a revenue bond, or by borrowing from private lenders. The bond or loan would be repaid from the loan payments the city receives from the housing cooperative.

Cities can borrow money for less than market rates because lenders — banks and other financial institutions — do not have to pay income tax on the interest they receive in repayment. This proposal lets low-to-moderate income people benefit from a loophole usually available only to the wealthy.

The second way that city loans to housing cooperatives could reduce housing costs is to have them structured as index loans. Used in Sweden, index loans are repaid with very low payments at first, payments which increase only with the cost of living or some other indicator of people's ability to pay. Thus, loan payments could be permanently set at 10-15% of members' incomes.

STEP 3: PUBLIC CONTROL OF LAND

In Berkeley, as in the rest of California, speculation has sent land values skyrocketing. This has not only forced up the prices of inadequate and even unsafe housing, but has also caused the demolition of neighborhood housing and its replacement with higher rent ticky-tacky — at least prior to passage of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

Public ownership of the land can prevent such undesirable and costly development. The city can buy older housing, retain title to the land, but lease it and sell the buildings to a cooperative of residents for rehabilitation. The city could also lease out vacant land it owns for construction of new cooperatives.

The city could charge only nominal rent for the use of the land until the mortgage on the housing is paid off. Then, after the house loan has been repaid, the cooperatives' payments would go toward the purchase of the land. Because people would pay first for the house and then for the land, monthly housing payments would be reduced; and, due to the deferred land payments, the land would remain under public control for a longer period of time, safeguarded from the effects of real estate speculation.

The program described so far would provide for moderate-income housing at no cost to the city, and without any special federal or state programs. In order to reach a price that low-income people can afford, subsidized programs, such as rehabilitation grants, rent supplements, and tax increment district financing, must be added on.

By combining these more conventional methods with the program outlined above, each dollar of subsidy can go much further than it would when applied to market housing, because banks, landlords, and other predators do not get a cut.

The source of subsidies can be federal money (when and if available), the proceeds of a progressive tax (such as a capital gains tax on real estate transfer) or, preferably, the revenue of community-owned enterprises, such as a

public electrical distribution system.

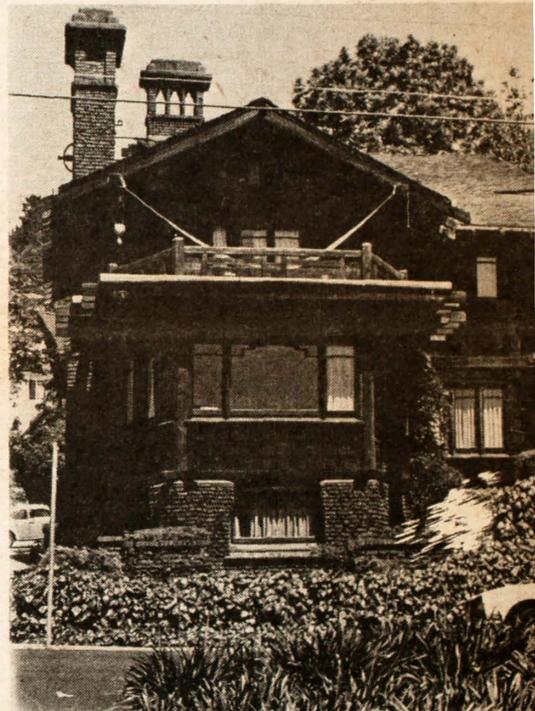
THE FUTURE

To quote from the study:

In the face of the failures of the market system and the fickleness of federal programs, we have attempted to design a local program that views decent housing more as a basic right, and less as a commodity to be sold to the highest bidder. The housing needs of low-to-moderate income people must be met as a matter of course.

If this suggests the ultimate conversion of housing from a speculative and private profit-oriented market item to some form of non-profit, resident and community controlled social resource, we are not displeased. . . . we conceive of our program as only one of many actions that are needed to attack the basic problem of our urban economy. . . . Broad and coordinated programs which aim at returning economic and political control of urban institutions and wealth to the people, in their communities, must be undertaken. In this way, the basic causes of the housing problem — concentration and maldistribution of wealth, power and income — may start to be addressed.

—Eve Bach & Edward Kirshner



"Homeowners are favored by income for mortgage interest and property tax fr"

council orders

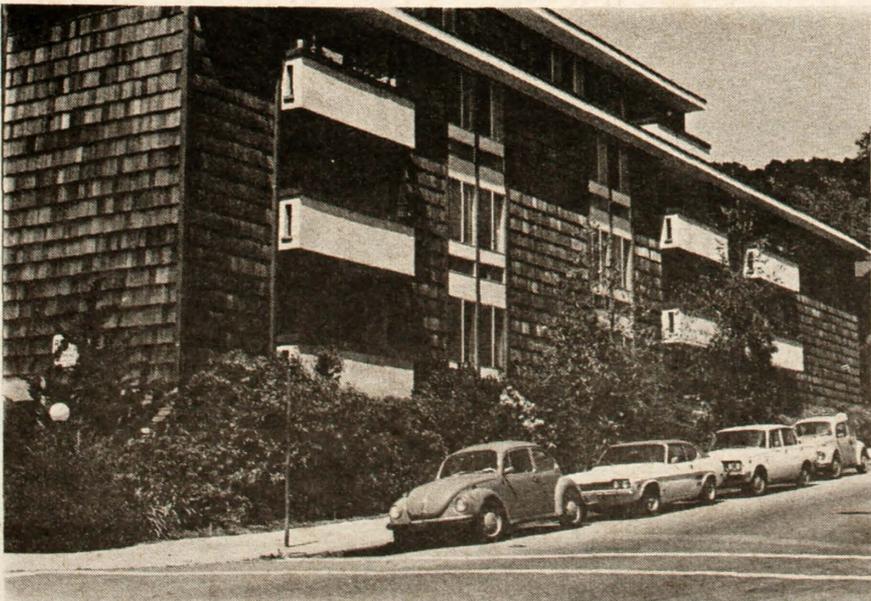
For the first time since it was passed by the voters in April 1973, the Berkeley City Council has voted to disregard the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

The case before the Council at its May 21st meeting was an appeal from a decision of the Housing Advisory and Appeals Board. The Board had declared that a small single family house at 1410 San Pablo could not be demolished as a hazard. The Board ordered the owner to either repair the house or seek a demolition permit through the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance process.

The owner of the house appealed the Housing Advisory and Appeals Board decision to the City Council, stating that his single desire was to demolish the house and use the land for commercial purposes. The owner declared that he would not rent the house to tenants and would not repair it, claiming the repairs were too expensive.

CASE REPORT

The report on the case sent to the



"Because low-to-moderate income people are for the most part renters (more than 70% in Berkeley, tax laws that discriminate against renters hit them hard." Photo by Scott Banks.

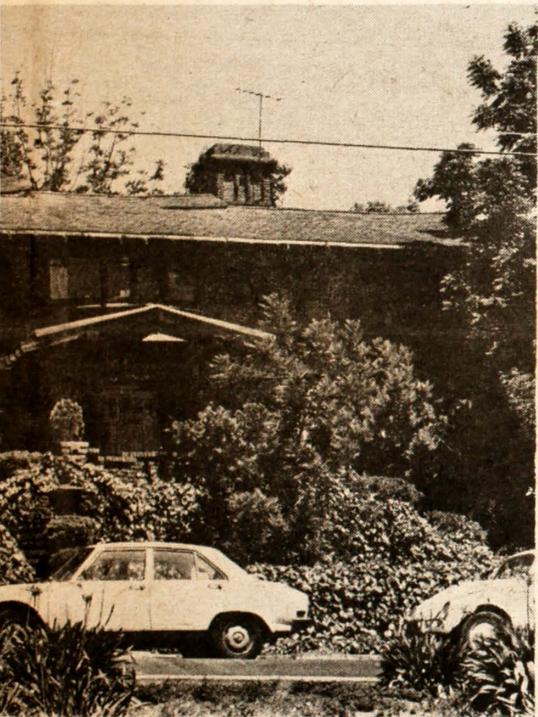
HOUSING CONFERENCE RECOMMENDS

The Housing Task Force of the Community Affairs Committee (CAC) sponsored a conference on housing for both community and university people on March 16, 1974. (CAC is a university-community committee set up last year by the University of California and the Berkeley City Council to examine means of improving relations between the Berkeley community and UC. Half of the members of CAC are appointed by the council and the other half by UC. CAC has a working budget of about \$50,000, about \$20,000 of which comes from the city.)

Since many of the disputes between the community and the university center around housing, workshops were organized during the conference to explore general areas of agreement between community (radicals, liberals, moderates, and conservatives) people and university people (students, faculty, and administrators). Following are some of the recommendations of the different workshops.

WORKSHOP I. Potential New Housing Sites for Students and Others

Several sites were discussed, i.e., BART Strip, Peoples Park, Savo Island,



tax laws, since they can deduct payments from their incomes." Photo by Scott Banks.

etc. It was a consensus of the group that the West Berkeley Industrial Park should be considered. However, it was decided that no planning should proceed on any of the sites discussed until the following policies are established:

1. The city and the university should replace housing lost by demolition or conversion and that there should be no further demolitions or conversions;
2. New housing should be available for students and nonstudents alike. All university facilities should be open for the use of the community, e.g., recreational uses;
3. Any new construction should be on scattered sites so that no single neighborhood is overwhelmed;
4. The university and the city should seek financing which would insure new housing availability for low income people;
5. Planning should be done in consultation with neighborhoods at the outset and that substantial control in final decision making should reside with the neighborhood, and that Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance controls should apply to any housing development.

This workshop also concluded that a definite policy should be established to keep low-income housing low priced. And finally, the workshop recommended that the People's Park site is inappropriate for housing.

WORKSHOP II. New Methods for Meeting Berkeley's Housing Demands

Much of the discussion and subsequent recommendations centered around stabilizing housing situations. For example, the workshop recommended that new construction should only be for replacement of existing housing and that there should be no new housing construction at all, except for low-income people. Emphasis should be on rehabilitation.

The workshop went on to further recommend that:

1. A housing corporation or other appropriate group should explore a housing program where the University would lease land, and the City or the University would provide loans to a non-profit cooperative housing corporation. The source of these funds might be pension funds, accrual funds or other investable public savings. These loans might be structured as index loans (tied to the cost of living);
2. The University should set up a training program, through their Extension School and through their Design and Regional Planning Schools to train people in forming cooperatives, in managing them, etc.
3. The University should make payments for municipal services rendered by the City of Berkeley. These payments could go into the general fund, and then be allocated for housing programs.

WORKSHOP III. Creative Solutions to Housing Problems

Several of the recommendations of this workshop were considered in the previous workshops. New recommendations included:

1. The overall housing policy should include maximum participation of formal City commissions and committees;



"The university and the city should seek financing which would insure new housing availability for low income people." Photo by Scott Banks.

2. The City should enforce codes to require repair of life-endangering hazards with limits on rent increases;
3. The City and University should explore joint financing methods for rehabilitation and new construction, such as, using University pension and endowment funds, tax exempt municipal bonds, restructuring loans, and tax allocation districts.

WORKSHOP IV. How to Improve Present Student Housing Facilities

This workshop recommended that the University take a more active role in developing off-campus housing for students, that some mechanism be developed to arbitrate landlord/student-tenant disputes and that an off-campus housing office be adapted to servicing student housing needs.

This was one of the more lively workshops with the inclusion of both community organizers and realtors as resource people. A majority of those in attendance voted for rent control though it was stressed in the minutes that this was not a consensus position. The recommendations made by this workshop were those areas where a consensus was reached and are as follows:

WORKSHOP V. The Landlord's Dilemma and Tenant's Rights and Responsibilities

1. The City and the University should develop a program to disseminate information on tenant and landlord rights and responsibilities.
2. Standards for 'safe and habitable' should be developed for rental housing; these standards should take

precedence over strict code enforcement. Low interest loans should be available to correct violations for those in need.

3. Vocational training programs which would provide a source of workers for rehabilitation work should be explored.

4. A municipal mediation board should be set up to adjudicate disputes between tenants and landlords. A primary concern should be the question of security deposits.

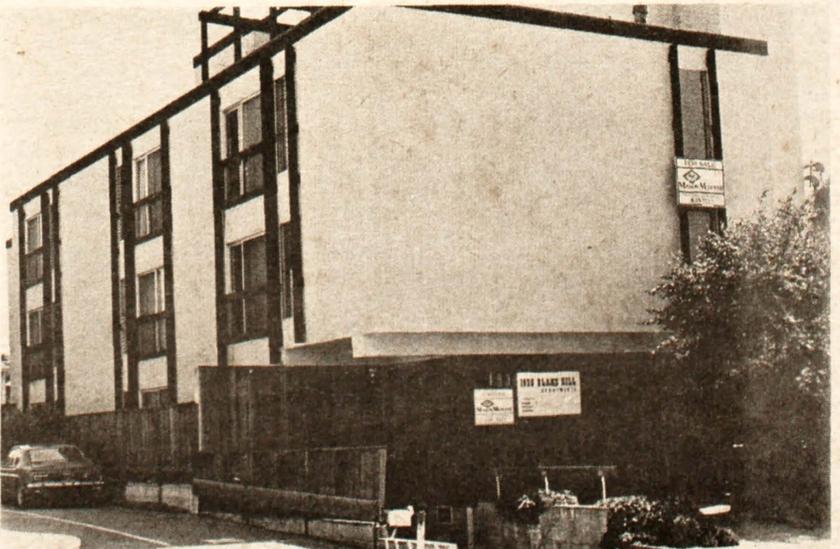
5. A model lease should be developed with people from all points of view participating in its development.

The remaining workshops were either directed toward specialized housing needs, such as the workshops on the elderly and disabled, or more toward general University/City housing policies, such as in the Master Plan Workshop.

The recommendations from the workshop on the elderly were particularly thoughtful, with the basic concern revolving around finding means for the elderly to live in their own homes, but provided with certain critical services by "juniors." There was also a great deal of interest in integrating housing for young and old and making special efforts to develop plans that would allow the elderly to remain in their own original neighborhood.

Joe Hancock

The next *Grassroots* deadline for receiving articles, ads and announcements is Wednesday, June 12. Send all copy to *Grassroots*, Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701, or drop it off at our office (clearly marked for *Grassroots*) at 2022 Blake St., Berkeley.



"The city and university should develop a program to disseminate information on tenant and landlord rights and responsibilities." Photo by Scott Banks.

house destroyed

Council by John Atkins, Director of the City Inspection Services Department stated:

"In summary, since it was the desire of the owner to demolish the building at the outset, it is our opinion that the appeal to the City Council is for the purpose of circumventing the requirements of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance and that the City Council should sustain the Board's decision in this case."

In spite of this strong statement by city staff, the City Council majority voted to declare the building a hazard and public nuisance and ordered it demolished. The move for demolition was led by Councilman Wilmont Sweeney and received his vote as well as those of Mayor Widener and Councilmembers Rumford, Kallgren, and Hone. Demolition was approved 5-4 with Councilmembers Hancock, Kelley, Ramsey, and Simmons opposing demolition and voting to uphold the decision of the Housing Advisory and Appeals Board.

community announcements

GROVE ST. COLLEGE

Despite continued attempts to close down the campus, Grove Street College is still alive. Summer session classes run from June 24-August 2; Registration is May 13-June 14. Call 655-6110 for more information. Grove Street College, 5714 Grove St., Oakland, is free, accredited, offers ethnic studies, child care, book loan, meal tickets, prisoner education, and health clinic care.

WOMEN & BROADCASTING

A legal information seminar will be held Saturday, June 8 from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., 1798 Scenic Drive. \$1 donation. Discussion will include the employment situation, how to get to the Federal

union women build local cluw chapters

Women who work work for the same reasons men do. We have to. Women who work earn the least, are the last to be hired, and the first squeezed out when an energy crisis or some other crisis hits.

These are the conditions that brought 3400 union women to Chicago on March 23-24 to the historic founding conference of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW). This new organization is "dedicated to understanding the common problems of working women and developing action programs within the framework of our unions to solve these problems." From hiring and promotion to child care legislation and maternity leave, from a livable minimum wage to the right to strike, CLUW stands for the equal rights of all women. One of the organization's main goals is to end discrimination along lines of sex, race, and age. With less than 13% of working women in unions, CLUW hopes to promote unionism and bring more women into unions "particularly in those areas where there are large numbers of unorganized and minority women."

Nearly twice as many women as expected came to the founding conference. Most of them were rank and file members. Coming from 48 states and representing 58 different national and international unions, they constituted a broad spectrum of working women in this country.

LOCAL ORGANIZING

Now that CLUW is formed those who went to the convention are starting to build local CLUW chapters around the country. We want to put the statement of purpose into action. CLUW is only as strong as the local chapters; it is on that level that we can make real changes in the lives of working women. We want to start fighting discrimination in hiring and on the job. We want to promote the Equal Rights Amendment and fight for more protective legislation for all workers. We want paid maternity leave and more child care facilities. We want to learn what legal rights we have and use them.

Through forums and workshops, a CLUW chapter can help women organized a union, and participate more fully in the unions we already have. CLUW will work for unity among the different unions and between men and women, and will work to support union struggles such as the farmworkers' right to organize their own union.

This is just the beginning of what an organization like CLUW can do. Please help us inform the women in your union about CLUW. We would like to come to your next union meeting and give a short report on the national CLUW conference and the local activities. Contact us at 5260 Shafter Ave., Oakland, CA. 94618; phone 536-9349.

—Barbara Bye, I.B.T.
Tita Sklar, I.B.E.W.

Members of National Coordinating
Committee of CLUW

Communications Commission, how we can effect broadcast license renewals coming up this summer, the public file — what's in it and how to use it, alternatives to control and ownership, as well as other legal topics and rights.

Attorneys and other media-informed people will give presentations in the morning in a discussion environment and will lead workshops in the afternoon. For more information contact

Joan Passalacqua (548-4256) or
Eddie De Vincenzi (654-7204).

BIRTH CENTER WORKSHOPS

The East Bay Birth Center collective is happy to announce a series of workshops on the *Cycle of Childbirth* beginning Tuesday, June 25 at 7:30 p.m. at the Health Maintenance Center at 2018 Blake St., Berkeley. There will be ten Tuesday evening meetings in the first series (7:30-9:30 p.m.).

The workshops will include: individualized nutrition counseling, prenatal exercises, relaxation, anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and birth, instruction in various methods of natural

childbirth, breastfeeding, newborn care, and several other topics.

There will also be open rap groups on pregnancy, birth, and parenting on Wednesdays from 12-3 p.m. Childcare will be provided at the open rap groups.

The cost for the workshop series will be determined at the first meeting. For further information call 658-2001.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15th the FIRST ANNUAL IMPEACHMENT BALL will be held at the Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarians, Cedar & Bonita at 8:30p.m. Secret tapes will spice up the undercover music. Political games with fantastic prizes . . . \$2.00 for everything including refreshments.

CHILE PHOTOS

An EXHIBITION of posters of the Popular Unity Program in Chile, and a photography exhibit of events before and after the military coup that brought the fall of the Popular Unity government, death to Allende and the massacre of thousands, will be held at Special Events

Gallery, University Art Museum on June 6, 7 and 8, from 11 a.m. — 9 p.m. The exhibit is being co-sponsored by Non-Intervention in Chile.

The photographs by Alejandro Stuart, Karen Kerschen, and John Clements, were taken while they were in Chile prior to, and immediately after the coup. The latter two are now associated with the PHOTOLAB on Alcatraz in Berkeley.

BISEXUAL WOMEN'S RAP

June 6 & 20 Thursdays 8 p.m.
open discussions & on-going groups form.

WOMEN'S OPEN POETRY READING

June 7, Friday 8 p.m.
Bring your own or a favorite
and share poems, wine & cheese

WOMEN as THERAPISTS: GETTING TOGETHER

June 12 Wednesday 7:30 p.m.

all at the WOMEN'S CENTER
2134 Allston Way (YWCA) 548-4343

HEALTH AND POLITICS

The Berkeley Community Health Project ("Free Clinic") will hold an on-going program on politics and health care issues which is open to all interested members from the community. Stu Kaufer, a psychiatric orderly, will speak on the involuntary Medication of Patients in Mental Health Institutions Thursday, June 6, 7:30 p.m., at the First Baptist Church, Haste and Dana Sts, Berkeley.

Future programs are planned concerning a variety of health issues. Phil Shapiro, a psychiatrist and member of the U.S.-China Friendship Association, will present a slide show and discussion of Health Care in the Peoples' Republic of China Thursday, June 20, 7:30 p.m., also at the First Baptist Church. David Kubrin and the Liberation School Health Pamphlet Group are planning a program on Peoples Health Resistance Movement and 19th Century Feminism for the following Thursday evening.

Other programs are scheduled and will be announced.

The Berkeley Community Health Project, 2339 Durant St., Berkeley, offers medical and dental care, counseling and information to people regardless of their ability to pay.

MERRITT CLASSES

Merritt College will offer a variety of academic, occupational, vocational and recreational courses in the June 24-August 2 summer session.

Registration for new students will take place June 17-21, between 8:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. in the college Student Personnel office, Bldg. C, 12500 Campus Drive, in East Oakland.

A wide variety of courses is available in day classes including Swahili, anthropology, ceramics, art and culture of Asia, introduction to marine biology, typing and shorthand, carpentry, contemporary women's literature, nutrition, beginning French, geology of California, U.S. history, ironworking, algebra, arithmetic review, oceanography, psychology, physical education, real estate and sociology.

Further information is available at Merritt College Student Personnel, 531-4911, ext. 381.

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Photo by Scott Banks.

POLICE ATROCITIES RALLY SLA SUPPORT

Last week's shootouts between the Symbionese Liberation Army and the Los Angeles Police Department shocked and aroused many in the Bay Area. The day after, at the May 18 Oakland rally demanding justice for Tyrone Guyton, attended by approximately 2000 people, there was applause when speakers mentioned the SLA and condemned police violence. At a packed Berkeley radical benefit the next night there was applause and "right-ons" when a woman called to the Red Star Singers to "sing one for the SLA." Berkeley's spray-painted walls now call to "Remember SLA Women," "Unite and Fight Back" and point to "SLA: Tip of the Iceberg."

Throughout the country memorial services and tributes for the 6 murdered SLA comrades took place or were planned. On May 20th a multi-racial crowd of over 300 people attended a hastily called memorial service in San Francisco's Kimball Park. The following are excerpts from that rally:

Arnold Townsend of the Western Addition Area Project (WAPAC) said, "The SLA is not an end, it's a beginning, a future. We hope certain things will be illustrated to people in this country, about needs and about the seriousness of people when they talk about those needs."

Popeye Jackson, head of the United Prisoners Union, said "The state agents showed their total disregard for people's lives in this atrocity. It's going to take many more SLAs to deal with the fascist elements in this racist country. These

comrades took the initiative to combat the fascist elements through armed struggle. Many more SLAs will come along until there is a change. We need to organize a multiracial resistance to fascism in this country."

Yvonne Golden, San Francisco militant teacher, said, "I am here to pay tribute to the SLA — people engaged in struggle for all oppressed people. These were our brothers and sisters. I mourn their deaths very deeply. I am committed to the struggle, this is what I'm going to be doing for the rest of my life."

The crowd repeated "Free the Land! Free the People! Save the Children!"

On Sunday, June 2, there was a memorial rally in solidarity with the goals of the SLA in Ho Chi Minh Park. Speakers included friends and family of SLA members, Popeye Jackson, and Roland Young.

The group calling the demonstration, "Friends of Angela Atwood," said in a statement, "The portrait of the SLA members, as shown in the capitalist media, is a distorted picture of our fallen comrades, and we wish to make it clear that the people are not fooled by the lies published in the oligarchies' press. In fact these people were not suicidal psychotics, but friends who had lives and friends and families who respected and cared for them. We feel that the best way to mark the passing of our friends is to pick up the struggle and continue organizing."

—Stan Dewey

QUASIMODO



I was recently part of a panel of disabled adults who spoke to a gathering of parents of disabled children at Whitton School in Oakland. Whitton is a modern, low-slung, physical plant built to educate people the rest of society has deemed unfit to attend regular public school. Whitton is part of the Oakland public school system. Its operation is paid for out of the public coffers; yet few people besides interested parents and friends know this situation exists.

When we rolled up to Whitton's door, I was immediately struck by a strong sense of *deja vu*. My mind went racing back almost twenty years to a similar school I'd attended in my formative years. Whitton had the same evenly lighted classrooms as mine did. It had the same green sight-saver chalk boards and the same notice-filled corkboards as mine.

But Whitton's center of operation, as was the center of operation of my school, was its therapy room. It was filled with mats, parallel bars, sets of wall pulleys with weights attached, a set of practice stairs to aid Mr. and Mrs. Smith's disabled darling in the art of climbing, and a practice ramp . . . ditto Mr. and Mrs. Smith's darling on an incline. In short, it had devices to exercise every muscle known to humankind.

And this was just the equipment that was visible. I'm sure that neatly tucked away in a drawer somewhere were button boards and one or two old shoes for the

practice of buttoning and bow-tying respectively.

Why do I spew out this catalog of medical equipment? Because this is one of the things that is wrong with so-called special education. Disabled children are almost always segregated from normal society, tucked away on an island of gleaming physical and occupational therapy aids. And while these disabled youths are given every opportunity to acquire the physical skills they need, they are given almost no opportunity to acquire the psychological skills they need.

These skills are of vital importance to any disabled person. They include obtaining a strong enough self-image and gaining enough self-confidence that a disabled child can go out and perform a simple task, such as ordering a coke, on his/her own. This may seem like a simple thing, but when you are disabled . . . especially with a speech defect . . . it can be a traumatic experience.

But the ultimate drawback of schools like Whitton is they segregate the normal society away from the disabled. As a result, the former has little sense of the latter. And this can only reinforce the notion that disabled persons are freaks and should be hidden from public view.

I liked my special school. I felt very comfortable in it. It made me feel "special." But it was almost a tragedy, because all my special education did for me was to teach me how to play poor cripple.



Photo El Maltrado/Taro Yamasaki

"We do the work, the growers get rich. That's not right. They're going to have to share with us from now on," from the Farmworkers' calendar.

UFW FORESEES VIOLENCE

The farmworkers are striking in the fields of California. In the Coachella Valley unpicked grapes are going to raisins at big losses for the growers. "Huelga en Fils" is the word along the border, and many Mexican workers are not crossing. Misery and death await them without a union. They recall last winter's bus tragedy and the mass funeral in Calexico where Cesar Chavez called for unity against the cruel exploiter of farm labor.

PEACHES, STRAWBERRIES

Around Selma the strike is in tree fruit. The union can't pay strike benefits, and the strikers need food. Many union workers must pick the fruit for their families to survive, and they have traditional ways to protest poor conditions from the "inside." There is more than one way to pick a peach.

Around Salinas and Oxnard in strawberries the workers have walked out and appealed to the union for support. The UFWA is picketing, but until strike benefits can be paid the position is precarious.

VIOLENCE EXPECTED

As the strike grows, violent attacks are expected. The Executive Board of the UFWA has decided it will strike and picket regardless. "We're not going to give up picketing this year. We're going to kick the teamsters out of the fields," says Chavez. "We expect violence. It will come from labor contractors, professional strikebreakers and their goons. This group is at this moment saying 'Let's arm ourselves as we did at Delano last year and shoot a couple of farmworkers, and that's going to be the end of the strike.' But we are not going to quit, and although we are worried about losing another life we are going to continue to strike because we have no place else to go."

SHOWDOWN

"The growers know they have to knock us out this year or we will win back our contracts and go on to organize all farm labor," said Dolores Huerta, first Vice-President of the UFWA in a May Day tour of the Bay Area. "They

couldn't kill us with Proposition 22, teamster goons, illegal injunctions, and mass jailings, so this year is the showdown."

COURT GANG-UP

Agribusiness, through Kern County D.A. Albert Leddy, has organized a statewide court gang-up against farmworkers. He held a spring conference for "law enforcement officials" which agreed on standardized anti-picketing injunctions and arrest procedures against the UFWA wherever it strikes.

Chavez says "Leddy's efforts are an open conspiracy to pervert justice. There's lots of talk about people going around with chains, clubs, and other weapons, but there is no cavalry of justice being formed to prevent violence, outlawry, and threat to life. Leddy is improving the means to jail the victims of oppression."

HOW TO HELP

Union caravans are weaving through the small valley towns. Crowds of 400 to 1,000 are coming to union rallies. Support money from other unions is hoped for but hasn't arrived yet. The strikers need our support.

DONATIONS of food — beans, flour, rice, lard, coffee, sugar and canned goods — and money are urgently needed, and can be brought or sent to the Oakland Boycott House, 1424 8th Avenue, Oakland 94606, 444-6008. The Boycott House is self-supporting, and all funds raised go directly to striking farmworkers.

TELEGRAMS and letters urging passage of AB 3370, the Farmworker Fair Elections Bill, should be sent to Assemblyman Leo McCarthy, chairman of the Labor Relations Committee of the State Assembly, before June 12. On June 12 a caravan will go to Sacramento to support this bill; call 444-6008 for details.

DELANO CARAVAN will leave June 15 to celebrate the opening of the Filipino Retirement Village

TELEPHONE TREE volunteers are needed. Call 444-6008 and talk to Carol about it.

(Adapted from THE PICKETLINE, newsletter of the Oakland UFWA Office.)



The music information is contained in the grooves of the record. Under a microscope one would see all sorts of bumps and ripples within the spacing of one groove. Each ripple corresponds to a sound when detected and is transformed into an electronic signal by the stylus and cartridge as the record travels around at the prescribed speed. The electronic signal is then amplified, adjusted, amplified again and then turned into sound by the speaker.

The stylus is made up of a diamond tip glued to a shaft which in turn fits into the cartridge. A stylus is usually good for about 1000 hours of record playing. The diamond wears slowly but the stylus must eventually be replaced. A replacement can usually be purchased and installed at home.

There are two kinds of cartridges: ceramic and magnetic. Ceramic cartridges are much cheaper to build but do an inferior job of transferring the ripples accurately into electrical impulses. Most compact stereos use ceramic cartridges. Some components come with ceramic ones. This is particularly true of equipment made by Radio Shack and other similar quality merchandise outlets. Ceramics take a much greater toll on records in terms of wear than magnetic cartridges. There are all sorts of magnetic cartridges, ranging in price from under \$10 to \$200. The difference is, of course, in the sound and how well they treat your records.

The electrical signal produced by the stylus/magnetic cartridge combination is fed through thin wires inside the tone arm and usually "out the back" of the

turntable. These then connect to the phono preamplifier in a receiver or preamplifier, which is necessary for a magnetic cartridge because the signal is weak (but accurate) whereas with a ceramic cartridge no preamplifier is necessary because the electrical signal is much stronger. Inexpensive systems take advantage of this fact. After the signal passes through one stage of amplification, it is fed through a tone control circuit which includes all the buttons and knobs on the front of your set. The signal from here goes to the power amplifier section, where it is again amplified, but this time with enough power to drive the speakers. The electronic signal can then be changed into air vibrations (sound) by the speaker. The process leading up to the power amplifier consumes almost no energy, probably less than 10 watts. The power amplifier consumes the most energy. It must supply the speakers with a signal powerful enough to move the air and re-create the music as originally played in a studio or at a concert.

In order to hear AM or FM, a tuner picks one signal out of the air by the antenna and processes it through amplifiers and detectors into a signal which can be processed by the tone controls, where the signal enters the amplification process described above. This is also true of a tape recorder.



The Tile Shop

1595 Solano Avenue, Berkeley
525-4312

We offer a complete selection of unusually beautiful ceramic tile from all over the world. They include glazed floor and wall tiles, quarry and paver tiles, glass and porcelain mosaics, and many others.

We have all the materials necessary for installation, maintenance, or repair as well as free professional advice and loan of tools. Please come by and browse.



Photos by M. Copeland.

pocket park packs 'em in

What's that — a park rolling down the street? Don't blink, you're not seeing things. Last week neighbors in the LeConte area, aided by children from LeConte School, moved a portable park from Deakin Street to Fulton Street south of Ashby Ave. Constructed by Ed Hazzard and a group of architecture students calling themselves People Rebuilding Berkeley, the park takes up the same space as a new Cadillac (or an old one, for that matter). It consists of three planter boxes abloom with flowers and two benches, one of them a rocking bench.

Before its present travels the park had been parked in a space on Webster Street. But the city's Public Works Department asked that it be moved. Seems that it was blocking a street, and that's against the law. So Ed and the neighborhood association had the idea of putting it on wheels, and away it went to Deakin Street for a block party and on to its current home under some plum trees. Anyone else want a park??

—Bob Feinbaum



—more on school board—

continued from p. 1

year program started three years ago with over \$6 million in federal money. The funding was to decrease as successful programs were phased into the regular school curriculum and the unsuccessful ones were phased out. This plan was to be accomplished by 1976-77.

The Experimental Schools Program now includes 3,767 students of all ages in 21 schools, some on regular school sites and some on separate sites. It encompasses teaching philosophies and styles covering the whole current educational spectrum. That the program is one of Berkeley's most difficult ones to administer was evidenced by the confusion during the discussion.

Directors Johnson and Roh tried to get clarity on the basic philosophy of the project. Is it, as the name suggests, experimenting to find new methods of teaching? Or is it, as Bill Collins, the Director of "Odyssey" claims, seeking to provide an alternative system of education for Berkeley's parents?

Although Newton's report lists four schools as "ready for phasing in" and three as reading for "phasing out," many questions were left unanswered. Monheimer asked for criteria by which programs were to be phased in. And with a deficit of a million dollars facing the district, where was the funding to come from for those programs that would continue to need it?

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Emma Dawley, Chairperson of the district's Affirmative Action Committee, told the Board with irony and some humor that "We appear to be dealing in multiplies of seven. It was fourteen years following the decision of Brown vs. the Board of Education that Berkeley integrated its schools. . . . Now, nearly seven years later, we [the Affirmative Action Committee] attest to the fact that the benefits of integration are not readily apparent to all students [or] throughout all categories of employment."

Dawley quoted Berkeley's current student and staff percentages. White students make up 44.7 percent of the student population, and Black students, 44.1 percent. Staff is 62.1 percent white and 27.1 Black.

The committee has "observed a lack of commitment to affirmative action by many," Dawley continued. The committee knows that it "may not be able to solve all the problems [of achievement, motivation, expectation, and behavior] completely, but [it] can certainly alter and minimize them considerably through the implementation of a vigorous affirmative action policy where it counts." It will persist in trying to completely desegregate all categories of employment.

SITE ADMINISTRATORS

Beverly Maimoni, president of the Berkeley School-Site Administrators Association, told the School Board that "Site administrators will receive proportionately less than their teaching colleagues and will also suffer a reduced ratio [on the ratio pay scale] for their administrative services," as a result of the

recently negotiated C.E.C. (Certificated Employees Council) package. The C.E.C. represents all certificated personnel (including administrators) in contract and other negotiations with the BUSD (Berkeley Unified School District). Maimoni charged that the reduced "ratio pay" would adversely affect site administrators' role as "curriculum leaders" and would run the risk of placing principals and vice principals in an adversary relationship to their staffs. ("Ratio pay" is a system which offers non-classroom certificated personnel more money than classroom teachers receive. Under the new package administrators will not receive lower salaries than teachers; the proportion of their salary increase has been reduced.)

"Why can't you use the C.E.C. to resolve these questions?" asked the board's new president Louise Stoll. She pointed out that the law specifies that although the C.E.C. can't bargain for administrative wages and benefits separate from other employee wages and benefits, the Certificated Employees Council can negotiate for the site administrators only on other items.

Director Gene Roh said he couldn't agree to negotiate with administrators separately. "I think this would lead normally to an adversary position on program," he said.

Director Mary Jane Johnson also was critical. "I'm surprised that after all these months . . . you've not come up with some hard facts," she scolded.

Director Marc Monheimer added, "It is disaster to negotiate with more than one group." But he admitted that the net effect of the negotiated package was to reduce the ratio. The concept of "Ratio Pay," Berkeley's long-standing system of rewarding administrators with more money for their work than classroom teachers get, has been questioned for the past three years as being against the interests of children.

Recognizing that there were some valid issues to be resolved, Stoll asked the BSAA (Berkeley School-Site Administrators Association) to present the board with a formalized procedure on educational issues.

Early in the evening the Board unanimously passed a resolution introduced by Stoll in opposition to the U.S. Senate's anti-busing action and critical of California's two senators for joining the move to curtail "the courts' efforts at redressing the profound injustice of this nation's educational practices."

To those who like to attend board meetings — it's the only way to find out what goes on — please note that one of the first official acts of the new board president was to move the convening time up to 7:00 PM on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays and the personnel meeting to the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays. —Anne Deinup

—jensen refuses to prosecute—

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does not consider juveniles as either felons or perpetrators of misdemeanors — they are special cases. Now, there might be some confusion if the juvenile in question is large, the size of an adult. But Tyrone Nelson is not large, he is a normal sized 12-year-old.

HARRASSMENT OF BLACKS

Jensen's decision not to prosecute fits in with the recent wave of stepped-up harrassments of Blacks, all of which have evoked loud community protests. There were the San Francisco "Zebra" manhunt, the April 16 raid on a Black Panther house, and the shooting of Muslims selling fish in Berkeley. There was the Crane incident and the continued harrassment of Berkeley Police Review Commissioner Bill Walker and his family. There was also the police murder of the 16-year-old, unarmed Carl Thompson in Oakland during a routine traffic stop.

GUYTON RALLY

All of these incidents were detailed and condemned at a rally attended by approximately 2,500 people in Oakland's Bobby Hutton Park on May 18. The rally was to support the call for "Justice for Tyrone Guyton," a 14-year-old Black youth killed by Emeryville police last November. Tyrone allegedly stole a car

and he was being chased by three cops. He fell to the ground and was shot in the back at point blank range. Twenty-nine witnesses say that he was unarmed. The charge against Tyrone would probably have been "car theft for joy riding," a misdemeanor offense. By Lowell Jensen's criteria for the Crane case, the officers should have been prosecuted. But Jensen refused to do so.

COP'S RACISM

Black Panther Party Chairman Bobby Seale, speaking at the May 18 Tyrone Guyton rally said, "When a white kid takes off in somebody else's car it's a misdemeanor. If it's a Black youth they shoot him down in cold blood." Also at the rally Tyrone's mother, Ms. Mattie Shepherd, said "It wasn't right for them to shoot Tyrone down like that. He had a right to live like any other child." Byron Nelson did not die from Inspector Crane's bullet, but community sentiment around his case is the same.

—Stan Dewey

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