

GRASSROOTS

A BERKELEY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

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Alejandro Stuart, a naturalized U.S. citizen from Chile who has lived in this country for 13 years, was in Santiago, Chile, at the time of the military coup and witnessed firsthand the terror which accompanied the overthrow of the constitutionally elected Marxist government and the murder of its popular leader, President Salvador Allende.

A student and teacher of photography and media arts at Berkeley's University Without Walls, Stuart returned to his native land in mid-August to assist with a film on the left revolutionary movement (MIR) and also to provide still photographs for the government publishing company. He had not yet started work when the coup struck on September 11. Before he was allowed to leave the country, he was able to see the worst excesses of military oppression and document what everybody knows but none admits: U.S. complicity in the rape of democracy in Chile.

Alejandro has few pictures, unfortunately, as photography was very risky, given the shoot-to-kill mentality of the junta troops. "I keep the pictures in my head," he says.

SAW THE BOMBING

He was living only about 9 blocks from the Presidential Palace, so he could easily hear the bombs of the junta attack which resulted in the death of Allende and the usurpation of the government by the military *gorilas*. The bombs wrecked the palace and also hit the House of Parliament and other apparently random targets around the city including,

appropriately, the law school. There was also a lot of gunfire, some from snipers, but mostly from the junta soldiers, who seemed to be leveling down on everything that moved. I saw the slug which Alejandro dug out of a windowsill only inches from where his head had been as he tried to take pictures of the street; that was *after* lifting of the curfew.

The curfew lasted for two days and was so strict that the streets were a sort of free-fire zone. During those two days the troops did the worst of their bloody work, massacring workers and their families, rounding up and executing Chilean leftists and their foreign-born supporters. Writers have described some of the atrocities in various publications, from *Newsweek* to *Rolling Stone*. Alejandro saw it happening and he saw enough bodies himself to make absurd the tiny death figures officially put out by the junta.

SEIZED AND BEATEN

He was arrested twice. The first time he aroused suspicion because he wore an American sport jacket cut on vaguely military lines. He was only held for a couple of hours. The second arrest was much worse. He was seized because he happened to be in the area when some other arrests were taking place. He was charged with conspiracy against the authorities and with being a foreign terrorist. With a number of other detainees, he was pushed to the floor of a small cell and kicked from one position to another for several hours at the whim

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STUDENTS PROTEST BPD

At the beginning of the school year, Police Chief Bruce Baker, Superintendent of Schools Richard Foster and Berkeley High School Principal Beverly Maimoni, entered into a secret agreement to have plainclothes police on the Berkeley High School campus. Up until September 18 of this year two plainclothes police patrolled Berkeley High School. One of them was Martin "Marty" Moran, co-author of the "School Resource Officer Proposal" (SROP). [The other individual was a policewoman, whose name this reporter, unfortunately, failed to get.] This program to police the schools was begun entirely without the knowledge of students or their parents and without the formal approval of the School Board. The Board, belatedly acknowledging anger from the community, manipulated by bureaucrats and gangsters in the service of Big Business and the State, ordered the withdrawal of the police until it could reach some formal decision on the situation.

Administration wheels within Berkeley High School were still spinning, however. Principal Maimoni sent a memo to Superintendent Foster dated October 11, 1973. The subject was the "School Resource Officer, BHS."

She indicated that the "program is primarily designed to serve the students and staff of Berkeley High School" and

that this is done by mutual agreement."

We are forced to ask: *who are the parties to this "mutual agreement"?* Are they the students of Berkeley High School, are they the parents? Maimoni presumes quite a lot in her memo. She says of SROP: "It is still a subject of discussion with the staff and possibilities for refining the program have been suggested by many sources." Programs are generally *refined* when it is certain that they are going to be instituted. As of October 11 and as of the present this is not the case with "SROP." What does Maimoni have in mind? Her position is further clarified by the following: "The real issue involved does not appear to be the existence of Juvenile Officers on campus, but rather the existence of guns on campus." Well, fellow parents, students and workers of Berkeley, is that the real issue? Or are we talking about the police intimidation and surveillance of students and eventually, teachers, secretaries, and custodians.

In a society where "dirty tricks" is a commonplace term to what ends will the ruling class go to preserve its power? A police state and the ordering of fascist ideology in the schools is today not an unrealistic possibility.

-Mac the Finger

For more information about police on campus see back page.

council risks \$ 1/2 million on industrial park scheme

At approximately 1 a.m. in the morning at its October 16th meeting, the Council majority pledged \$500,000 of city money to guarantee the sale of bonds for the West Berkeley Industrial Park. Due to the lateness of the hour and the nearly total absence of reporters, this action has gone unmentioned in the regular press.

The Berkeley Redevelopment Agency [BRA] assured the Council that there was no financial risk involved, that the bonds would sell, and that the Council guarantee merely fulfilled the Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirement. However, should the BRA's plans fall through and the tax allocation bonds not sell by March 1, 1974, the city and its taxpayers will have to pay \$509,456.

Voting to make the financial commitment were Mayor Widener plus Councilmembers Rumford, Kallgren, Ramsey and Hone. Councilwomen Kelley and Hancock refused to support the proposal and called instead for a public hearing on the issue. They were voted down by the majority.

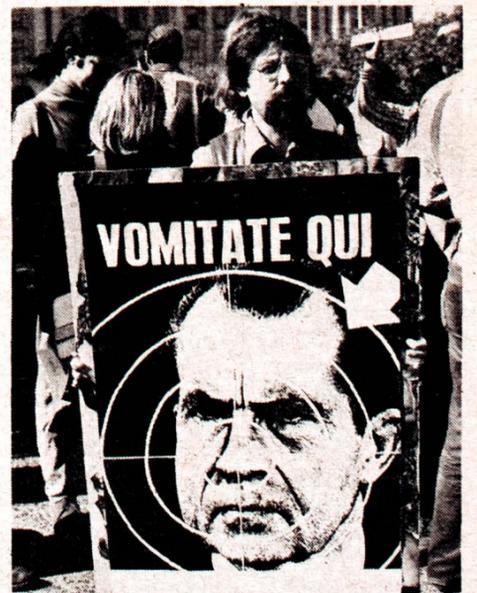
The West Berkeley Industrial Park, a creation of the Chamber of Commerce and former mayor Wallace Johnson, has been opposed by the Ocean View Committee and other community groups for several years. Opponents of the plan contend that it is unworkable, will destroy low-cost housing, evict poor people from their homes, and result in a windfall for land speculators. The Ocean View Committee has called for the industrial park's boundaries to be re-drawn to leave out the blocks that now contain housing.

With Councilman Sweeney absent, the deciding vote for the half million dollar

industrial park pledge was cast by Mayor Warren Widener. In his 1971 race for mayor, Widener campaigned as an opponent of the West Berkeley Industrial Park. A typical piece of Widener campaign literature from 1971 states, "We must insure that the Ocean View people are not forced from their homes to provide an industrial park that they and I believe will never materialize."

The Ocean View Committee intends to continue its fight to save the homes from destruction. The entire project is now under a federal court injunction while an environmental impact statement is prepared and filed. Further legal action is likely should the injunction be lifted.

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Several of the 1500 demonstrators who gathered Oct. 27 for a Civic Center rally to impeach Nixon. Photo by Fern

GRASSROOTS

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COUNCIL MARATHONS HIT

In a quiet and bureaucratic way, the majority on the city council has voted to subvert democratic government and make secret dealings a way of life in Berkeley. Simply, they have decided to meet only twice a month.

Because of the new infrequency of meetings, there is an even greater log-jam of agenda items. Last week's meeting ran from 7:30 PM Tuesday until 5 AM Wednesday. Weekly council business has always been heavy and this new schedule acutely aggravates the problem and guarantees long early morning meetings.

This new scheme means that much important local decision-making is now unavailable to almost all Berkeley citizens. Nearly everyone except staff goes home after midnight (working people can rarely stay that long). Members of the press go home and KPFA goes off the air at 1 AM. This means that Berkeley is now playing host to a *de facto* backroom government.

In recent weeks far-reaching decisions on code enforcement, street vending, and zoning have been made in the small hours of the morning. And it is not as though there isn't any alternative. Each meeting at 5 minutes of 12, a motion is made and seconded to extend the meetings past midnight (unless otherwise specified, council meetings terminate at 12 PM). Councilmember Kelley makes a substitute motion to adjourn until the next evening. She points out that the number of hours spent are the same — but spent at a time when councilmembers are rested and when the press and the public can attend. Her motion fails.

Several months ago, in defiance of the Brown Act, the council majority held meetings in the backroom after minor disruptions. This latest meeting arrangement defies the spirit of the California and U.S. Constitutions and is a subversion of the democratic form of government. And it was obviously very carefully planned to do just that.

Berkeley must act quickly if it is to avoid being heated out of an open, available city government. Immense public pressure must be placed on the council, A citizen's law suit demanding that public meetings be held when the public can attend should be considered. An initiative on the order of Kelley's motion (the council adjourns at midnight and reconvenes the following evening if the agenda is not completed) needs to be organized. Those interested in working on such an initiative should write to *Grassroots*. In the meantime, bombard City Hall with written missiles. Protest Now!

board undermines grove street

North Peralta Community College, better known as Grove Street College (and previously called Merritt College) was the first college in the country to begin many progressive educational programs. Among these were Ethnic Studies and Environmental Studies classes which began there before other colleges would even consider them. The Child Care Center was another first at any community college as were book-loans, meals for poor students, and educational programs for prisoners.

The current situation at the Grove Street College is an example of attempts to stop growth in innovational and community-oriented education. For example, millions of dollars have been and are being spent on the other Peralta Colleges while at the Grove Street College, buildings are left unpainted and the earthquake-condemned main building remains boarded up as the campus centerpiece, even after \$200,000 has been allocated for demolition and renovation. Dr. Young Park, the college president, assured faculty and students last Spring that the renovation would be made by Fall Semester 1973. But now the President's reports state that the demolition should commence in Spring Semester 1974.

Part of the difficulty in improving the college comes from the activities of the few already educated Berkeley residents like Curtis Aller, Chairman of the Peralta Board of Trustees. He considers the Grove Street College third rate because of its community location and size (9 acres). However before Aller took office, the Grove Street Campus was called Merritt College and it had the second highest academic rating of all the Jr. Colleges in the country, and it was attended by over 10,000 students per quarter.

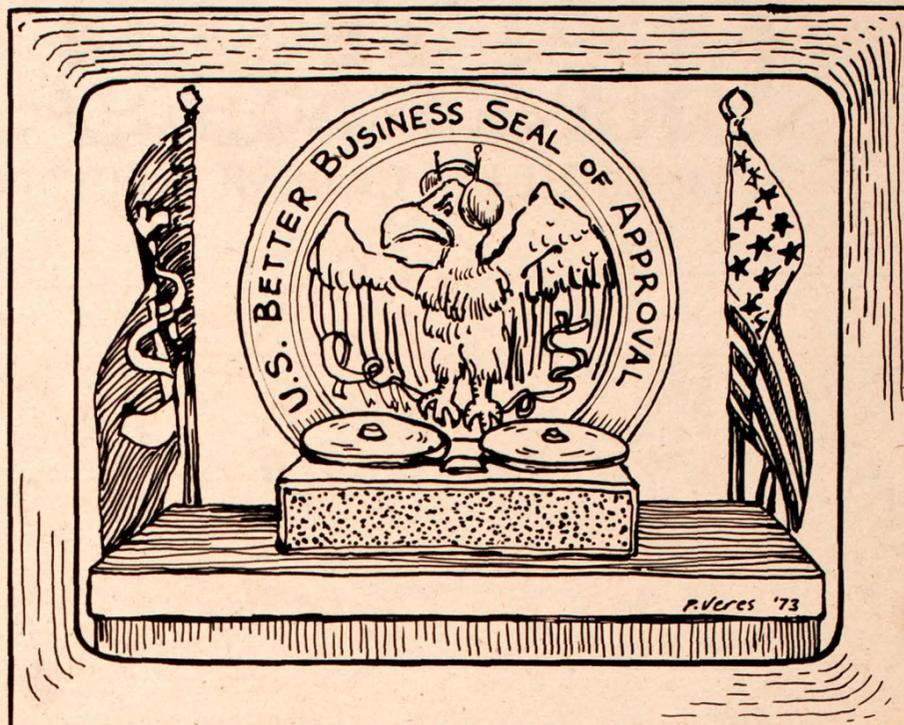
Since then, various waylaying tactics have been used by District Administrators whenever demands are made for equal

standard facilities at the Grove Street College. "Greener pastures" arguments ensue with talk of a beautiful campus anywhere but at the present site: on the Berkeley Marina (but this is very expensive sinking bay-fill and contrary to the Berkeley Master Plan) at the School for the Blind (but this is on top of the Hayward Fault, too close to U.C., too expensive, too inaccessible), in Albany (but no land is available there); in Emeryville (but valuable land offered to the college last Spring WAS REFUSED by the Peralta District); in Berkeley (but land is too expensive, unavailable in large pieces).

A current development, called a "Berkeley site," was approved by the Peralta Board of Trustees on October 1. Located on the second floor of a building at 200 Hearst Ave., the arrangement is for six classrooms which can be used only after 4 p.m. because the building is earthquake unsafe by the Field Act. Meanwhile, at Grove Street site, 12 portable classrooms have been closed as being earthquake unsafe by the Field Act.

Some students have been told by Peralta Administrators that this new facility is a foot in the door for a Berkeley College. The arrangement was passed several days following a Berkeley City Council hearing about the Grove Street College site. The hearing concluded with Mayor Widener saying he would arrange a public meeting between the City Council and the Peralta Trustees at the earliest possible convenience in order to confer on construction of the new college. The meeting had not yet been arranged on October 31, and we are wondering if the Berkeley Council can "get it done" as they say. We urge the citizens of Berkeley to visit North Peralta (Grove Street) College and to force the Peralta administrators to get on their job.

Students at Grove Street College



"MY FELLOW AMERICANS... THE FOLLOWING OFFICIAL LIES HAVE BEEN PRE-RECORDED..."

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

Dear Collective

The last issue carried an article I wrote on the Bateman Neighborhood Association's fight against the expansion of Alta Bates Hospital and other medical developments. The Grassroots staff needed to shorten the article, and in the process several points were left unclear. I would appreciate the chance to clarify two of those items.

The unbearable volume of traffic generated in the neighborhood by the hospital, etc., has been further exacerbated by the city's refusal to grant our requests for street barriers to force medical-related traffic to use the arterial streets (Ashby and Telegraph) rather than those in our neighborhood. In a fine show of Kafkaesque logic the city traffic department finally agreed to close Colby Street at Prince, but allowed the hospital to construct a parking area which exists onto the very part of the street that was supposed to be closed. Figure that one out, folks.

But more important to be mentioned is our clear realization (after our seven-year battle with Alta Bates) that no matter how well-organized, clever, persistent or even inspired a neighborhood group is, control over the use of land in Berkeley will never belong to the neighborhoods (i.e., people who value quality housing at varying range prices over speculative high-density commercial developments) until the city belongs to and is run by people who share at minimum those values.

Our neighborhood is only one of many who have suffered at the hands of developers and their quixotic allies at city hall. The success at the polls of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance is testament to the frustrations faced by neighborhoods in trying to maintain their integrities by going through conventional channels. But the NPO is only as strong as its supporters on the city's Planning Commission and Board of Adjustments. And a look at the method by which the Berkeley Five made its new appointments to these Boards does not augur well for the NPO. In its apparent haste to undermine the community which originated the NPO, the Berkeley Five (Hone, Kallgren, Widener, Sweeney and Ramsey) refused to appoint a single nominee from the April Coalition, even going so far as to commit the unprecedented move of denying reappointment to incumbent Planning Commissioner Neil Mayer—by all accounts one of the hardest working

members of the commission and a staunch advocate of the NPO.

Neighborhoods beware!

Sheila Daar

POLITICS & GARDENING

Dear Collective

Now is the time to recycle our leaders and also the very best time to plant a fall garden. Swiss chard, onions, garlic, carrots, parsnips and anything in the cabbage family can be grown effectively now. Snow peas or chinese peas will grow most of the winter and be ready to really produce in the spring. Another frost-proof item is FAVA beans or horse beans, if you are desperate for any kind of roughage. Personally I'd rather have six ordinary garden peas than a train load of fava beans, but they DO ripen early in the spring. If you have never raised shallots the tops are good in soup or salad and the bulbs are great in stew and casserole dishes.

Flowers, sweet peas and snap dragons do fine in cold weather, and NOW you should also start a lavender bush.

By all means plant now for food and fragrance during the winter and spring, because you can be damn sure that a national shortage in both items is not so very far away.

Yours for love and vegetables,
Worden McDonald

To the Collective:
Your coverage of KPFA:

KPFA is a prominent figure in the affairs of the Berkeley community. It has had internal struggles from its beginnings, and the outcome of these often affects the programming. Yet its paying listeners have had no opportunity for input, if only because they are completely unaware of events, persons, purposes. I wrote about 2 years ago to KPFA to air some of their laundry and to the old MONITOR to do it FOR them, but received replies from neither. And so I am very happy to see GRASSROOTS starting to take in interest in KPFA's affairs, and to apparently be open to input from various sides of the issue.

Perhaps some investigative journalism would also be in order. You could find out for us listeners something about the who-does-what of the organization, the who-and-how of programming, time allocation, personnel, station policy, and generally what the hell is going on inside that black box into which we have put much \$ and emotional investment and over which we have so little control.

Again, thanks for a good start on an important issue.

—Buzz Vanderschoot

council: rent control, vendors

continued from p. 1

CHARLES DORR PARK

At 4:10 a.m., Wednesday morning, October 31, the Berkeley City Council approved the naming of the Acton Street mini-park in honor of Charles Dorr.

Dorr's outspoken efforts to obtain a park for the S.U.D.S. neighborhood surrounding the lawn bowling greens (bounded by Sacramento, University, Dwight, and San Pablo) were instrumental in the creation of the park.

One month ago the Council had turned down the Recreation Commission's recommendation that the park's official name be Charles Dorr Park. The Council majority's refusal to name the park for Charlie Dorr had met with numerous protests from neighborhood and community groups.

The neighborhood has already posted the "Charles Dorr Park" sign at the park. Now the Council has caught up with the neighborhood. The vote was 8-0 with Sweeney absent.

JOB RESTRUCTURING

On October 16, the Council held a public hearing on job restructuring. Job restructuring is an optional program that allows city employees the alternative of working less than full-time if they wish. The part-time alternatives under job restructuring include working 20 hours a week for the whole year, working 40 hours a week for half a year, or taking a three month leave of absence during the summer.

The program is totally voluntary. People would be paid according to the amount of time they worked.

At the public hearing, a long list of speakers described the benefits of job restructuring for all employees, but especially for women, students, senior citizens, and anyone else who doesn't want the 40-hour week, 50-week a year grind.

The City Council was already familiar with job restructuring, Councilwoman Loni Hancock having introduced it two years ago. When Councilwoman Hancock had moved adoption of job restructuring in 1972, her motion died for lack of a second.

This time the Council majority again indicated their refusal to promptly pass and implement the program. Instead, the Council took a small step forward by passing a motion expressing the Council's intent to set up a program of job restructuring to include job sharing and part-time work.

The matter of setting up a specific program was referred to the Personnel Board and its Affirmative Action Subcommittee. The Subcommittee was asked to hold at least one public hearing and report back with details of a proposal by February 1.

Discussions would also be held with labor unions representing the city's employees about implementation procedures. (Two unions wrote letters in support of job restructuring to the Council.)

RENT CONTROL

Rent Control went down for the last time at the Council in the early hours of October 31. Councilwoman Hancock moved adoption of the compromise rent control ordinance proposed by the Rent Control Board.

That ordinance had already been defeated in September with Mayor Widener casting the deciding "NO" vote. The issue was kept alive in the hope that the Mayor might actually present the Council with some kind of alternative rent control plan. While the Mayor continued to make vague references to a rent control formula, he never revealed his secret rent control plan. He refused to write down any proposal and failed to return the phone calls of persons who offered to help him develop a plan.

Mayor Widener maintained to the end that if someone would only read his mind and write down his plan, he would consider it. But he would not write it down himself.

The final vote on rent control was 4-4. Voting YES were Councilmembers Kallgren, Hone, and Rumford. Sweeney was absent.

In 1971, Warren Widener campaigned for Mayor as a supporter of rent control. He took no position on the 1972 rent control charter amendment which was approved by the voters. Although he did vote for a 45-day rent freeze on the second reading, he has opposed every rent control plan to come before the Council.

For the immediate future, the fate of rent control rests in the courts, where Judge Bostick's decision outlawing the 1972 charter amendment is being appealed.

VENDORS

The Council also passed an anti-street vendor ordinance at its October 30 meeting. This ordinance is a compromise between those persons who want to merely harass the vendors and those who wish to kick them all off the street.

The ordinance bans all vendors who do not make the things they sell. It will eliminate those vendors, including food vendors, who buy their goods from someone else or whose goods are made by machine.

The ordinance was the result of pressure from the Chamber of Commerce and other businessmen who objected to the competition from street vendors. One strong advocate of removing vendors was Ovie Wittstock, owner of Layton's Shoes. Mr. Wittstock was also treasurer of the Berkeley Four campaign.

Wittstock, along with other merchants and some vendors, was appointed by Mayor Widener to the Mayor's Committee on Street Vending. This committee recommended many of the proposals passed by the Council.

A large group of vendors, organized as Street Vendors United, presented the Council with alternative proposals they felt would not be punitive. Street Vendors United argued for the right of vendors to make a living and sell goods the customers wanted to buy. They attacked the Mayor's Committee as being unrepresentative of vendors and dominated by anti-street vendor merchants.

The Council majority rejected nearly all the proposals of Street Vendors United and voted for the ordinance recommended by Mayor Widener as modified by the City Attorney. Voting for the ordinance were Councilmembers Ramsey, Widener, Hone, Kallgren, and Rumford. Voting against the ordinance were Councilmembers Hancock, Kelley, and Simmons.

COUNCIL SCHEDULE

The Council will be meeting every other Tuesday in November and December. Council meetings will all be in the evening, starting at approximately 7:30 p.m. Meetings are now scheduled for November 13, November 27, December 11, and December 18.



Endangered species

photo by Fern

The Free Clinic Drug News

CITY	SOLD AS	DESCRIPTION	PRICE	REALLY IS
Berkeley	cocaine	white powder	\$65/gram	cocaine
Berkeley	cocaine	white powder	\$900/oz	71% cocaine
Berkeley	cocaine	white powder	\$1130/oz	58% cocaine
Berkeley	psilocybin	brown powder/ white capsule	\$3/each	no drug detected
Berkeley	cocaine	white granular powder	\$800/oz	no drug detected
Berkeley	Seconal ("reds")	white powder/ orange cap- Lilly F40	?	seconal-cut ¹
Berkeley	LSD	grey-green tab- broken	\$1/each	80 meg LSD
Berkeley	LSD	spot on yellow blotter	80¢/each	no drug detected
Berkeley	cocaine	white powder	\$850/oz	86% cocaine
Oakland	cocaine	white powder	\$1000/oz	11% cocaine
Oakland	cocaine	pale yellow crystal solid	\$1025/oz	71% cocaine
East Bay	psilocybin	mushroom piece	\$15/oz	trace of LSD
Bay Area	LSD	clear amber gel 3/32" square	\$3/each	LSD

1. Seconal (Secobroital Reds) in Lilly F40 caps should be 100 mgm of seconal — this stuff ain't!

strike averted: settlement mixed

There was no school strike in Oakland, but both the Oakland Federation of Teachers (OFT) and the Oakland Education Association (OEA) are calling the agreement between the Board of Education and certificated employees that was ratified Monday, October 15, a victory for teachers. A 9% raise, though less than employees were asking, is nonetheless substantial. Teachers also got increases in numbers of sabbaticals granted, continuation of fringe benefits during maternity leave, a \$22,000 pool to reimburse for property damage, more funds for supplies, and a number of other improvements in benefits and working conditions.

BREAKTHROUGHS

Even more important, in the Union's view, are breakthroughs on class size maximums, grievance procedure, and an elementary preparation period. In the past, class size maximums have been based on average class size, so that some very large classes could be offset by some small ones to achieve the average. Starting in Fall 1974, Oakland will be one of the few districts in California to provide that no class may exceed a set maximum number of students. The actual number will be negotiated this month, subject to binding arbitration if teachers and the district cannot agree.

The new grievance policy will allow any teacher to declare herself aggrieved and thereupon terminate any conference with a principal; she can also call in a representative of her organization to assist her. In the past, only the administrator could decide whether a grievance existed, and the teacher could be represented at her school only by another teacher from the same school.

Teachers won \$400,000 for an elementary preparation period, enough to give them two 50-minute periods a week for lesson planning, making teaching devices, talking to parents, and other non-teaching chores.

The preparation period will probably be staffed by teachers offering special subjects, and can prove helpful to students as well as teachers. A short-lived experimental program at Lockwood Elementary School several years ago gave teachers preparation time while students got daily dance, singing, or P.E. instruction from specially trained teachers. The number of fights on the

playground decreased markedly while the program lasted.

ASSISTANTS REJECT OFFER

Although teachers gained substantially, administration maneuvers have so far blocked adequate progress for instructional assistants. Assistants are "classified," not certificated employees, and are largely unorganized. But about 200 of them have become union members and wanted the OFT, which had developed a comprehensive set of demands for assistants, to represent them in mediation. After a series of agreements, reversals, new agreements, new denials, and bureaucratic paper shuffling worthy of the Nixon regime, the administration finally agreed to let the Union represent assistants — after mediation was over.

Assistants, however, rejected the mediation package offered them, and are considering a strike if further negotiations produce nothing better. While they did get a 23% increase in their poverty-level wages — starting pay is now \$2.90/hour instead of \$2.35 — and wage increases for education, like teachers get, they are still grossly underpaid. And they still lack job security, a grievance policy, overtime pay, and seniority rights.

CHILDREN'S CENTERS

Children's center employees are also on the verge of strike. Teachers there did get the same 9% raise as other teachers, and 5 more days vacation time, but they still must have equivalent qualifications, must teach as well as serve as substitute parents, must work in shifts from 6:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m., and must work 50 more days than regular school teachers for the same pay.

What now? It's clear that teachers showed enough unity and determination to convince the administration to grant a lot of their demands. The OEA is calling for all teachers to "pull together under the OEA-CTA-NEA banner," but thinks assistants should form their own organization and reject affiliation with organized labor. The OFT is calling for merger talks with OEA, but sees labor affiliation as one of its strongest points. And the union remains committed to organizing and negotiating for instructional assistants, the worst-paid, most exploited employees of the school district.

—Sue Goheen

COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHARTER REVIEW

Charter Review Committee public hearing, Thursday, November 29, 7:30 p.m. at the City Hall Council Chambers.

Topic: decentralization and neighborhood councils.

WOMEN FOR PEACE

BACH AND MOZART will be featured Saturday, November 17, at 8:00 p.m. at the home of Diane and David Bohn, 618 San Luis Road, Berkeley, in another concert in the *Women for Peace* Benefit Concert Series. Margaret Fabrizio, Harpischord, and Leslie Retallick, Voice, are soloists, in this special Saturday concert.

A donation of \$2.50 is requested, \$1.50 for students. Refreshments are served following the concert.

BERKELEY WOMEN'S CENTER

November 6 at 7:30 p.m. will be an open discussion on "How to Choose a Therapist" at Berkeley Women's Center, 2134 Allston Way, Berkeley. FREE.

November 7 at 7:30 p.m. will be an open discussion "Types of Therapy" at the Berkeley Women's Center.

Beginning November 13, 1973—a gay women's open rap group at the Berkeley Women's Center, Tuesday evenings, 8-10 p.m. FREE.

November 14 another open discussion on "How to Choose a Therapist" at Berkeley Women's Center—7:30 p.m.

November 28 an open discussion on "What is Feminist Therapy?" at the Berkeley Women's Center, 7:30 p.m.

NAM

The New American Movement (NAM), the San Francisco Socialist Coalition, and the Education Liberation Front are inviting interested groups and individuals to join with them in the Bay Area Coalition to Impeach Nixon (BACIN—yes, it is pronounced "bacon"). What is BACIN, and how did it come about?

At the end of September the Berkeley-Oakland chapter of NAM decided to begin organizing an impeachment drive. The chapter began to circulate petitions calling for the impeachment of Nixon on four grounds: his foreign policy, particularly the war in Indochina; his economic policy; his domestic repression; and the electoral manipulation symbolized by Watergate. NAM members thought in terms of building for a demonstration in January. As a consequence of Nixon's firing of Cox and the resignation of Richardson and Ruckelhaus, impeachment became a much more immediate issue. Several other groups have started organizing toward a mass impeachment movement. BACIN is interested in participating in a broad political coalition, as long as a representation for socialist and radical politics be guaranteed.

At the moment BACIN has begun to build for a large impeachment demonstration sometime in late November or early December. Any groups or individuals interested in working with us should call Nick or John at 548-8619, Toby at 548-2743, or the Berkeley-Oakland NAM office at 548-3231.

Berkeley-Oakland Chapter of NAM

CONVOCATION CO-OPTED

The first convocation on the UC campus since Spring 1970, when Nixon invaded Cambodia took place Thursday, October 25. 12,000 people, mostly students gathered in the Hearst Greek Theatre to hear speakers ranging from Nixon bureaucrat William Ruckelhaus to local radical Bob Scheer. Few of the spectators realized the complexity of the planning of the convocation in which a few bureaucrats from California Hall and the ASUC presidents took over the convocation and destroyed the event's potential as an organizing tool.

Mike Aguirre, student body copresident, was chiefly responsible for the coup, which began after he attended a meeting of a broad-based committee of people who discussed plans to hold a convocation as a means of getting students into a grassroots movement to build public pressure for impeachment. Aguirre and Jeff Rudolph of the committee went to Chancellor Bowker to get his support for the convocation. What resulted was that Bowker approved an "ASUC sponsored event," giving Aguirre responsibility. What resulted was an incredible series of misunderstandings in which Aguirre promised to the committee (officially The Citizens' Committee to Impeach President Nixon) that they were working together while in fact he went about the planning with California Hall people. At one point (Tuesday night Oct. 23) he met with the committee and together they hammered out what was agreed upon as a "final list" of speakers. Those chosen to speak were contacted and confirmed. The next morning their names appeared as the speakers list in the Gazette. But by the time the paper had

reached the stands Aguirre had met again with representatives from Bowker's office and from that meeting emerged a totally new list of speakers. Among those removed from the list were Ken Meade, Bob Scheer, Victor Van Bourg, and a third world speaker. The new list included William Ruckelhaus, Jerome Waldie, and a moderate-liberal Poli Sci professor.

AGUIRRE BESIEGED

Aguirre was then besieged by many student groups who suddenly found themselves out in the cold. Radical groups such as ELF and RSU were the first to see Aguirre and after their tongue-lashing (up to that point Waldie, a moderate-liberal, was the most left speaker on the list), Scheer was put back on the list. (Originally Aguirre approved Scheer after turning down the radicals' choices of Dan Siegel and Tony Platt. Aguirre approved Scheer, because he had never heard of him.

Next, other student groups saw Aguirre and got him to put back Ken Meade. Aguirre had promised Jeff Rudolph that he could pick a speaker to represent the left viewpoint. But when Rudolph chose Ying Kelley, Aguirre turned her down because "she was too partisan." Nevertheless Kelley did speak after other groups including AFSCME, complained to Aguirre that there were no women, no third world, and no labor speakers. Kelley is an Asian, a woman, and a member of a union.

In the end the speakers list was pretty well-balanced with the left groups getting representation, but the four days of frantic planning revealed an ASUC official who co-opted an event in the name of "not offending the chancellor," and in the end offended everyone including the chancellor, who was angered when news got back to him that Aguirre was blaming him for the removal of leftist speakers. According to the Daily Cal and others who attended the convocation, the worst speakers were Ruckelhaus (who was paid \$2000 to make it perfectly clear that he had nothing to say) and Waldie who gave a canned speech. Clearly the best speakers were Meade, who got the biggest ovation of the day, and Scheer. The final note of the event occurred when Victor Van Bourg's office called up AFSCME (Van Bourg is a widely-respected labor attorney) an hour before the event was to begin to find out when he should arrive to speak. It seemed that Aguirre, who the day before had promised several people including Rudolph and a representative of AFSCME that he would personally call Van Bourg and tell him that he had taken him off the speakers list never called his office and never informed Van Bourg.

—J. Dixon

council night train keeps people in dark

by Berkeley Councilwoman Ying Kelley

I'm tired and I'm angry. It's Wednesday; I've had practically no sleep and I've just finished teaching my classes.

Tuesday night's City Council meeting went until 5 a.m. Wednesday morning.

At 1:40 a.m. the Council majority passed an anti-street vendor ordinance, as requested by the Chamber of Commerce.

At 2:15 a.m. the Council majority defeated Rent Control, as requested by the Berkeley Board of Realtors.

At 2:30 a.m. and 4:00 a.m. the Council majority defeated motions to schedule public hearings on important issues.

At 5:00 a.m. the Council majority made a set of exclusionary and unrepresentative appointments to the Waterfront Advisory Board.

I walked out.

And this is how I feel today—

ATTENTION: BERKELEY RESIDENTS

You may not have realized it, but for the last several months, you have been taken for a ride, a train ride on the Midnight Special.

What is the Midnight Special?

It's your own local government, the Berkeley City Council, which under the direction of the current Council majority, conducts important business after midnight when there are few if any witnesses.

The Midnight Special is a relatively new line, having made its maiden run in May of this year under the direction of engineers Ramsey, Widener, Kallgren, Hone, and Sweeney. Since then, engineer Rumford has also come on board.

Until the Midnight Special started making its regular Tuesday night-Wednesday morning run, most Berkeleyans found it possible to follow the activities of the City Council. Interested citizens could attend Council meetings, listen to them live over KPFB (89.3 FM) or read about the Council's actions in local newspapers.

Now the Council majority insists that vital but non-emergency city business be conducted between the hours of midnight and five a.m.

Such meetings hide the Council from

the public because ordinary citizens, especially working people, cannot compete with the Council in an endurance contest. After midnight the Council chambers empty; the public goes home; people turn off their radios; finally the radio station turns itself off.

Reporters are no exception. Nearly all the reporters also leave the Council meeting after midnight to write their stories and get some sleep. Actions of the Council between midnight and 5 a.m. are for the most part not reported.

With both the public and the press effectively outlasted, the prolonged Council meeting continues in near secrecy. Word of the Council's actions may leak out through the one or two reporters who remain (the Daily Cal is NOT one of them), but for all intents and purposes, the public and the press have been excluded from the meeting.

For example, at its meeting of October 16, the Council majority committed one half-million dollars in city funds to guarantee the sale of bonds for the West Berkeley Industrial Park, a controversial project originally sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce over strong opposition from the neighborhood people who wished to save their homes. This action was taken at approximately 1 a.m. in the morning. To the best of my knowledge, it has never been reported in the press.

On June 12, at 2 a.m. in the morning, the Council majority suddenly attempted to convene an executive session to secretly hear a complaint against the acting city manager. This shoddy creation of a 2 a.m. kangaroo court totally denied any semblance of due process to the acting city manager. The action received no coverage in the press.

Numerous other examples may be cited of Council actions, good and bad, taken in the early morning at a time when they are hidden from the public. Council meetings have lasted as late as 5 a.m. in the morning. Such procedure is now routine. The meeting drags on, dealing with important items from dogs to rent control, and there is no one to listen, no one to know what has happened.

As the hour gets late, many Councilmembers no longer really know what they are doing. Words get jumbled, attention lags, memory fails, yet it goes on and on, as if in a dense fog.

Since the Midnight Special first began its run, I have contended that this practice must stop. There are alternative methods for conducting city business. Additional meetings can be held when necessary, or late night meetings can be recessed to the next morning. There is no reason to conduct business between midnight and 5 a.m. other than a desire to shield the actions of the Council from the public.

My proposal to eliminate Council meetings held after midnight, unless there was a specified emergency, was defeated by the Council majority who preferred no interference with their Midnight Special.

Now the Council majority has voted that the Council, instead of meeting every week, will now meet only once every two weeks in November and December. Thus, two weeks of agenda items will now have to be handled at a single meeting. Such meetings will almost certainly run later than ever into the early hours of the morning.

The Midnight Special, more firmly entrenched than ever, will now be making its runs every second Tuesday. I shall continue to oppose it, not only because it is hard on me, but because it is unfair to you, the public. If the Council meeting goes until 5 a.m., I will still be there. I will have cast my votes and I will generally know what actions were taken. It is you, the concerned public, who will have been absent, who will not be able to read about the Council's actions because the reporters were also absent.

As the Midnight Special completes its run at 3 a.m., 4 a.m. or 5 a.m. in the morning, you will have been deprived of your basic right to know what actions were taken by your local government.

And that is just the way the Council majority wants it to be. An informed citizenry is an aroused citizenry. They prefer to keep you in the dark.

Let me know how you feel by phoning my office at 549-0816 or 841-0370.

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Scenes from the "Impeach Nixon" rally. photo by Fern

no rent control protection ; tenants organize to win one

Last year as Berkeley tenants we found our living conditions being exploited by a landlord and his managing company, Mason McDuffie. M. B. Thruston, our landlord at 2715 Channing Way, refused to make repairs on our deteriorating building, increased the already inflated rents, and forced tenants to sign leases depriving them of children, dogs, stereos and bikes. The little money spent on repairs seemed to go to renovating the basement storage-laundry area into apartments. These new apartments violated the health code in dozens of ways — including the fact that they were built below the water table and flooded during the rainy season.

We organized a tenants union, The Joys of Closet Living Tenants Union, to fight the rip-offs and attempted controls of our living situation. (Our name stems from the use of large closets for extra roommates so we could afford our apartments' exorbitant rents). Our first action was a complaint-demand letter to Mason McDuffie about rent control violations and complaints on repair.

However, Mason McDuffie, as part of a city-wide landlord attempt to destroy the rent control law, hired lawyers to attempt to beat the law. The law firms retained by Mason McDuffie included Turner and Franzoia of Oakland and Ed Kallgren's San Francisco law firm of Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison.

INSTANT CO-OP

These legal guns found a clause in the rent control law, which exempted "non-profit cooperatives" from rent control. Overnight we had a new landlord, "Bayside Cooperative." This clause was designed to protect student cooperatives which govern themselves.

Mason McDuffie, other large corporate landlords, and the Berkeley Board of Realtors hoped this test case would provide a loophole for all landlords to beat rent control.

We refused to yield to threats of evictions and lawsuits, and refused to pay the rent increases. Bayside Cooperative sued us claiming it was exempt from the law. Now in court our lawyers from B.T.O.C., Jeff Carter, Barbara Dudley, Larry Duga, and Al Karlin are proving the fraud of Bayside. The old landlord, Thruston, is chairman of the Board of Directors, President, and 90% owner of the shares of Bayside. His mother owns the remaining 10%.

We are winning the suit, to such a degree that Thruston-Bayside has offered a settlement in our favor, yet we must put this victory in perspective. Now, tenants in Berkeley do not even have rent control. Yet tenants are continuing to fight, such as the BTU No. 7, and we will continue to struggle until housing in our city is controlled through human needs rather than by landlord exploitation and profits.

—Petros Lagarias

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NEIGHBORHOODS BIG IN RESTRUCTURE THRUST

The problem that Charter Review Committee is now facing is how to create a city government which is responsive, open and democratic. I believe that the best way to do this is by decentralization of decision-making power to neighborhoods. If we are serious about neighborhood government, we must give them some real power, and that means writing it into the new Charter.

A proposal written by the Neighborhood Government Subcommittee, and now being considered by the Charter Review Committee, is a step in the right direction. It provides that elected Neighborhood Councils would have authority over local programs and services, and would have some part in land-use decisions.

LAND USE

Neighborhood Councils would have the power to make some decisions about land-use in their areas, within the framework of the new Master Plan (which will set over-all zoning policy for the entire city). Appeals would go to the Planning Commission, and then, if they disagreed with the Neighborhood Council, would go on to the City Council.

We tried to strike a balance between the needs of the neighborhood for real participation and the necessity of protecting minorities and the rights of individuals. Neighborhoods need to have a part in land-use policy. As things stand now, the economic pressures that make for the destruction of neighborhoods are totally outside their control. But decisions also must be made for the good of the whole city, and some of those decisions may not be acceptable to neighborhoods. The recycling center has to go someplace, as does the teen center and the laundromat. In order to prevent the misuse of neighborhood power it is necessary to have two things: (1) land-use decisions within the framework of the Master Plan, and (2) an appeal process.

BUDGET

Neighborhood Councils would develop a yearly budget which reflects the needs and priorities of their community. Representatives from neighborhoods would also participate with the various City Departments in developing their budgets ... to assure that those budgets reflect local needs.

For example, a particular neighborhood sets its own budget, with top priority for a teen program in their local park. They would send a representative to the Department of Parks & Recreation to work with them on drawing their budget (along with representatives from any other neighborhoods who were especially

interested in Parks and Recreation). Of course, there would have to be horse-trading and setting of city-wide priorities, which is the important part of any budget process. The point is, local people should be involved in this process. There should be a regular sharing of decision-making between the Neighborhood Councils and the City Departments. When the final Parks and Recreation budget is presented to the City Council, it would reflect neighborhood desires.

PROGRAMS

Neighborhood Councils could take over the administration of programs in their area by making special arrangements with the City Council. They would also be involved in evaluation of local programs and personnel.

SERVICES

The possibility is left open for Neighborhood Councils to be allocated a portion of the City Budget or of Revenue Sharing Funds, and to be delegated authority to provide certain services in their area. In the future, if neighborhoods are well-organized, they will probably develop the ability to administer local services.

MINIMUM SIZE

One thing to remember. This particular plan for elected Neighborhood Councils with formalized powers will only work if we set a *minimum* size for neighborhoods. If they are to take over programs, services, and make decisions about land-use, they must have a big enough base. The number we talked about in Neighborhood Government Subcommittee was 8,000 to 12,000. That would give Berkeley 10 to 15 organized neighborhoods.

There are different approaches to decentralization. This one seeks to strengthen the wealth of ad-hoc neighborhood organizations that Berkeley already has, and to give them a place in the governmental order of things. It seeks to put local decisions back in the hands of local people, and yet with enough checks and balances to prevent its misuse.

—Sandra Martin

For copies of proposal on Powers of Neighborhood Councils, call Sandra Martin, 841-5170.

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KPFA MANAGEMENT \$ NO. 1 PROBLEM

Grassroots is featuring articles on community radio station KPFA. This issue of Grassroots discusses KPFA's obligation to management for programming and direction.

Since January of this year, 50% of KPFA's paid staff members have quit, mostly victims of the disease known around the station as Pacifica burnout, and more than half of the local advisory board has resigned. When the station management offered staff positions to qualified third world people, the offers were turned down.

According to Roger Pritchard, station manager, and Fran Watkins, program director, the root of the problem is money. KPFA cannot expect to do high quality programming on a cut-rate budget without running roughshod over the staff and volunteers who make the whole thing possible. Base pay for a full-time staff person, when the station has money for paychecks, is \$600 per month. That goes for everybody from station manager to bookkeeper. You get \$20 a month extra for each year of seniority, but that doesn't cut much ice with the third world people KPFA's management has been trying to recruit. With media experience they can start at commercial stations for two or three times the salary.

HANDS FULL

The people responsible for keeping KPFA afloat have their hands full resisting attempts by sections of the staff and various community groups to turn KPFA into interest group radio. Watkins points to KPFA's sister station in New York, WBAI, now undergoing a major financial crisis. Staff people there haven't been paid for about ten weeks. WBAI began programming blocks of time for various interest groups: an hour for gay radio, the next for women's groups, an hour for third world news, etc. The result was disastrous. There was no overall plan. People tuned in and if the program wasn't directed at them, tuned back out. At any one point in the broadcast day a listener

was more likely than not to tune in to a program directed at someone else. WBAI lost more than eight thousand subscribers with that format. So it's up to KPFA's management to provide direction and leadership toward a more interesting and successful format.

Although Berkeleyans like to think of KPFA as their station, only about two thousand of Berkeley's citizens subscribe. Demands on KPFA for more air time for local politics, third world struggles, and women's broadcasting are not realistic given the station's budget and its responsibilities to a large audience. Eighty-six thousand people from all over the northern part of the State tune in to KPFA during a given week. Only about 12% of those who listen are subscribers, and only 20% of the subscribers live in Berkeley.

LOCK IN

While the third world collective and other volunteers have legitimate grievances with Pacifica, real solutions will not be forthcoming until KPFA's budget allows for more people to be hired. The third world media collective people once locked themselves and the station manager into his office and presented him with a list of demands. They told him he would be released when he met their demands. His plea that his wife was about to deliver a baby and that he was not at the moment ready for hours of confrontation politics didn't impress the volunteers. They demanded five full-time staff positions be filled by third world people. That's nearly one third of the funds available for staff salaries.

If the Berkeley left community can't support the station, who can? Pritchard believes that the large listenership will respond to high quality programming in public affairs, music and drama. "The recruitment of Larry Josephson, program producer and Paul Fischer, news director, both experienced media people from WBAI is a big step in the right direction. Fischer paid his own salary in new subscriptions the very first night he was on the air," said Watkins.

—Doug Brown

put a pumpkin in your bread

Pumpkins play an honored role in the ritual of our country. They symbolize fall and harvest, one last burst of color before the coming of winter. While in the Bay Area, of course, this symbolism is one step removed; the frost is not going to be on the pumpkin, the ground is not soon to be snow covered, and there will be no sugaring-off in the early spring. Nevertheless, pumpkins still hold their appeal, and few homes in Berkeley were without one this Halloween. In most homes, the pumpkin makes only two brief, but important, appearances a year: at Halloween as a jack o'lantern, and again at Thanksgiving as a pie. Perhaps you are satisfied with this arrangement, but if you would like to allow the pumpkin a larger role in your life (or have an uncarved pumpkin left over from Halloween and don't know what to do with it), read on. . . .

Fresh pumpkin has more flavor than canned, and although it takes more effort than opening a can, is really not difficult to use. Pumpkin is also a good source of vitamin A. Pumpkins can be used in a variety of ways, from pumpkin flan to beef stew in a pumpkin shell, but most recipes call for pureed pumpkin. Here is how you do it:

Cut the pumpkin open, and remove seed and fibers. Cut into pieces and boil in salted water until soft, about 30 minutes. Allow pumpkin to cool and

drain, then peel. Either put the pieces in a blender, or mash smooth. The pumpkin is now ready for use. One possibility is pumpkin bread.

PUMPKIN BREAD

3-1/3 cups flour (I use half white, half stone ground whole wheat)
2 tsp. baking soda
1/2 tsp. baking powder
1 1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. ginger
1/2 tsp. cloves
2 cups pumpkin
2/3 cup water
2/3 cup soft shortening
2-1/3 cups sugar (I use half white, half dark brown)
2 eggs
1/2 cup raisins
1/2 cup sunflower seeds

Sift first seven ingredients together. Combine shortening, sugar and eggs and beat thoroughly. Add flour mixture and pumpkin and water alternately to the sugar mixture, beating after each addition until batter is smooth. Add raisins and sunflower seeds (shelled!).

Bake in two greased 9x5x3 inch loaf pans for 45 min. at 350 degrees. Take loaves from pans and cool on rack.

—Marilyn Power



Allende supporters one month before the coup.

Photo by Alejandro Stuart



So you don't get out to the movies very often. Take heart, Channel 44 is now showing unedited movies. This does not mean no commercials, although Channel 44 claims to have the fewest commercials of any prime time movie programming. What it does mean is that no one has taken scissors to a film in order to cut it down to fill some arbitrary time slot.

Not all movies shown on 44 are unedited. At present only Movie 44 on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evening is guaranteed unedited. But the program director assured me that of the weekend prime time movies, only one or two per month are edited and then only slightly.

Among the better films coming up on Channel 44: (1) two of director John Ford's best westerns: *The Searchers* on Thursday, November 8 at 9 p.m. and *Rio Grande* on Saturday, November 10 at 9 p.m. Both star John Wayne, so if you positively can't stand him (You really should be able to divorce an actor from his politics), don't watch. (2) Two of the four films Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall made together: *To Have and Have Not* (a very loose adaptation of the Hemingway novel) on Tuesday, November 13 at 8:30 p.m. and *The Big Sleep* (from the Raymond Chandler novel) on Wednesday, November 14 at 8:30 p.m.

Let Channel 44 know how much you like their new policy by dropping them a line at 420 Taylor St. in San Francisco.

RECOMMENDED

INTERVIEW WITH SALVADOR ALLENDE (1973): November 13, 6 p.m., Wheeler Auditorium. Part of a continuing series called "The Films of Roberto Rossellini." Would seem to be a must for anyone interested in Chile.

IT HAPPENED ONE NIGHT (1934), TWENTIETH CENTURY (1934) & HIS GIRL FRIDAY (1940): November 12-14; Studio-Guild; \$1 all night Monday, \$1.75 otherwise. The last two films are famous screwball comedies by director Howard Hawks and the whole program is billed as "the great Hollywood farces." John Barrymore, Carole Lombard, Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell, Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert all in one evening.

FREE FILMS

U.C.

November 12, *Cheyenne Autumn* (1964). John Ford's attempts to make a western which would be fair to the Indians. November 19, *Trader Horn* (1931). This story of a sixteen-year-old white girl who rules cannibals with a lash in her hand was the first film made by Hollywood on location in Africa. The making of this film was followed so closely in America that the director's log was published weekly in the *New York Times*. I haven't seen it, but it sounds like high camp. Both at 7:30 in 155 Dwinelle Hall.

This series is presented by the Afro-American Studies Department in conjunction with a course which is examining movie treatment of minorities. The film showings are open to the public.

LANEY COLLEGE

November 8, *Ikiru*; November 15, *Rashomon*. Two masterpieces by Akira Kurosawa. Both at 6:45 and 9:00 p.m. in the Laney College Forum. Strongly recommended.

LANEY COLLEGE ASIAN SERIES

November 16, *Aparahito*; 7:30. Laney College Forum. The second film in Director Satyajit Ray's famous Apu trilogy.

more on junta oppression

of the guards. (He demonstrated against a desk the force of the kicks: they were hard.) He was interrogated several times and, at one point in the early morning, taken to a basement room and placed against a bullet-pocked wall. The guns were leveled at him and he felt the relaxing numbness of the certainty of death, but they did not fire. Instead there was more interrogation. His demands to see the U.S. Consul got him nowhere. Only after 13 hours of terror was he released, with a warning: "Next time we won't let you go!"

NO HELP FROM THE U.S.

The American Consulate claimed to be unable to help him return to this country because the U.S. government had not yet recognized the junta. Alejandro noted, however, that some Americans received safe conduct with no difficulty at all. These were, he remarks, "mostly military-looking types in civilian clothes or others who told me they were in Chile on a special mission; they wouldn't say what that mission was." He was only able to leave after applying for permission from junta officials, filling out innumerable forms and threading his way through a bureaucratic maze designed to trap foreigners sympathetic to the Allende government. He was only able to get through with the help of officials who were themselves UP sympathizers—*Upelentos* in junta jargon, left in office either because their views were unknown or because they were necessary for continued functioning of the bureaucracy.

LEFT LIES LOW

What will happen now is unclear. It is, of course, out of the question for the military to murder everybody on the left; the *Upelentos* made up over half of the pre-coup population. But apparently they feel that a combination of massacre and

intimidation will keep the population, even the workers, in line. Chileans who spoke with Alejandro look for a reorganization of the left and the beginning of organized resistance before too long. But for now the left is lying low.

Leftists and rightists alike are fully aware of the role of the United States in the coup. The left, as in Uruguay, now recognizes that the enemy is viciously stubborn and that the struggle will be longer and harder than anticipated. The right is certain that U.S. aid will be forthcoming when economic problems crop up. The same will happen, they are sure, in the event of left resistance; military aid will come through Brazil including, if necessary, Brazilian troops. The United States will, of course, foot the bill.

—Bruce Haldane

NEW TRAFFIC STUDY: OLD PROBLEMS, NO ACTION

The first phase of the \$140,000 Berkeley Neighborhood Traffic Study, a survey of citizens' perceptions of transportation issues, is a study in frustrations. The surprise of the 186-page-fat "Issues Report" is that people in neighborhoods throughout Berkeley ALL complain about the same traffic problems.

The "Issues Report" contains many imaginative suggestions from neighborhood groups for traffic improvements—including the diversion of through-traffic from Fulton and Ellsworth Streets, proposed by the LeConte Neighborhood association, and closing the Tunnel Road entrance to the Warren Freeway, proposed by the Claremont-Elmwood Neighborhood Association.

Some of the citizen proposals in the "Issues Report" have languished unheeded in City Hall bureaucracies. In fact, the "Issues Report" itself points to "a significant backlog of pent-up desire for action on these problems."

The "Issues Report" does briefly suggest experimental implementation of SOME programs, with attention to "projects of only local impact." However, implementation, if it comes, will be proposed by traffic engineers in the next phase of the Traffic Study.

The next phase of the Neighborhood Traffic study begins this month, to be announced by a November city-wide mailing. Neighborhood-area meetings in November and December will consider a traffic plan proposed by traffic engineers, DeLeuw, Cather & Co. of San Francisco, based upon the citizen proposals in the "Issues Report." In its final report, the Neighborhood Traffic Study will present two alternative traffic plans for each neighborhood area to the City Council, which will make final choices. The Council has set aside \$200,000 in its 1973-74 budget for implementation of Traffic Study proposals. Implementation of SOME proposals might be a way off, however, in light of "Issues Report" comments that complex traffic problems will need further "development of procedures ... study of plans and recommendations..."

—Merry Blodgett

attend these meetings

Phase 2 of the Neighborhood Traffic Study is beginning. THESE ARE THE NEIGHBORHOOD-AREA MEETINGS TO CONSIDER ACTUAL TRAFFIC PLANS (Tell your friends...)

1. Cragmont School, 830 Regal Rd., Mon. Nov. 12, 7 p.m.
2. Columbus School, 2211 7th St., Tues. Nov. 13, 7 p.m.
3. Franklin School, 1150 Virginia St., Thurs. Nov. 15, 7 p.m.
4. King Jr. High, 1781 Rose St., Mon. Nov. 26, 7 p.m.
5. Hillside School, 1581 LeRoy Ave., Weds. Nov. 14, 7 p.m.
6. Washington School, 2300 Grove St., Tues. Nov. 20, 7 p.m.

7. Malcolm X School, 1731 Prince St., Mon. Nov. 19, 7 p.m.

8. LeConte School, 2241 Russell St., Mon. Dec. 3, 7 p.m.

9. Willard Jr. High, Telegraph & Stuart, Thurs. Nov. 29, 7 p.m.

10. John Muir, 2955 Claremont Ave., Weds. Nov. 28, 7 p.m.

COPIES OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD TRAFFIC STUDY "ISSUES REPORT" HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO NEIGHBORHOOD GROUP AND INTEREST GROUP CONTACTS AND TO THE BERKELEY PUBLIC LIBRARIES. For further information call the Neighborhood Traffic Study, 644-6504.

The new 1974 Marijuana Initiative needs over 350,000 signatures before Christmas! In Berkeley call Rob at 841-3101 — otherwheres Amorphia — 563-5858 — to find out how you can help! If you're a marijuana smoker, it's your initiative too!

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...WELL, TODAY I LEARNED THAT SHAKESPEARE WROTE 'HAMLET' AND 'MACBETH' AND THAT A .357 MAGNUM CAN KILL A MAN AT A HUNDRED YARDS, AND THAT ROOSEVELT WAS A COMMUNIST, AND THAT YOU AND DAD COULD GET TWO TO TEN YEARS FOR WHAT YOU SAID ABOUT NIXON LAST NIGHT...

cops on campus

This leaflet was distributed by Berkeley High School students in response to the presence of city police on campus.

POLICE AT B.H.S. COMMUNITY CONTROL OF THE POLICE OR POLICE CONTROL OF THE COMMUNITY?

"It's not up to you or your parents whether or not we come on this campus."

—Martin Moran, Juvenile Officer of the Berkeley Police Dept., assigned to Berkeley High

Students of Berkeley High have collected 800 signatures (as of Friday) from fellow students and teachers opposed to having armed police on campus. As of today 3 members of the school board have denounced the police dept.'s "school resource officer" proposal. Rev. Haziah Williams, a member of the school board said at a recent board meeting:

"MY CHILD COULD BE EXECUTED AT ANY MOMENT WITHOUT A TRIAL!" only the chief of police, the principal and the superintendent of schools agreed to this program. The student body, our parents, the faculty and the school board were notified weeks after the decision was made. Even though this program affects the daily lives of B.H.S. students and teachers we were not a part of this decision.

This is the forerunner of a nationwide effort to police the public schools. Oakland California is the guinea pig city for criminal prevention programs starting in elementary schools.

The Berkeley student community has been betrayed by the principal, the superintendent and the police department...

WE ARE FORCED TO FIGHT BACK!

*THIS ISSUE IS COMING BEFORE THE BERKELEY SCHOOL BOARD NEXT TUESDAY (Oct. 30).

We urge all students, teachers, parents and interested citizens to attend this meeting and make your views known (1414 Walnut St. EDUCATION BUILDING 8:00)

*THERE WILL BE A B.H.S. VOTE ON THE ISSUE MONDAY SECOND PERIOD

*THERE IS A RALLY IN THE COURTYARD OF BERKELEY HI SCHOOL TODAY (Tuesday Oct. 23) 11:30

police board hears shooting complaints

On June 16, in the early morning, Berkeley police sergeant James Rutledge died after being shot with his own gun, presumably by Jondee Silas, a Black man whom Rutledge was trying to arrest as a suspected prowler.

Two other area residents were injured while scuffling with Silas after Rutledge was shot. Silas ran to a nearby house where he remained for some 3½ hours, holding as hostages the three residents of the home, Diane Linkus, Richard Priddy and Priddy's 4-year-old daughter, Magic Wolff.

Dozens of police blockaded the house until finally, after Silas' wife tried unsuccessfully to talk with him, he shot and killed Magic and ran out of the house where he was himself killed by police gunfire.

The incident was the subject of the Police Review Commission's first "petition" hearing which took place in the City Council chambers on October 23. Residents of the Russell-Fulton Street area where it happened, highly critical of police handling of the situation, petitioned for the hearing. Norman Fogel, Lorna Gross, Jim Hare, Terry DuSoleil, Martha Williams and Marge Curry criticized police actions and suggested different procedures.

ANGER AND CONCERN

Police Chief Baker defended the BPD, assisted by Captain Johnson who was in charge of police forces during the

incident.

The neighborhood people charged that a less massive show of police force, more intelligent negotiating techniques using persons other than police, availability of psychological expertise, and use of something less than deadly force would have resulted in fewer deaths and should be part of standard procedure in such situations. Baker stated that some of the points mentioned are covered in a new procedure which the BPD put together as a result of the Russell Street events. Though he had been directed to make all relevant materials available to the Commission, Baker said he could not produce copies of that procedure because the City Manager had not yet seen it, but he promised to send it to the PRC later.

SHOOT TO KILL

In response to a charge by Hare, Johnson denied making sarcastic and contemptuous comments during his negotiations with Silas. He also denied that "shoot to kill" order had been given, though the daily press reported that such orders had been given and Johnson admits that it was he who spoke to reporters.

At one point Baker injected a political note, charging that Rutledge had been without a walkie-talkie to call for help because the City Council had eliminated several such radios from a BPD grant request. That statement was false, but the Commission moved on without

school board waffles

Students returning to Berkeley schools on Sept. 5 found new faces on the secondary campuses. They were called "School Resource Officers" by some, by others, "Cops on the Campus."

The school community reacted with mixed responses. People believing police to be a threat with overtones of a police state brought it to the School Board which in one of its rare unanimous acts agreed that the police be removed. The program was not submitted in advance to the Board.

Superintendent Richard Foster said it had been accepted and put into practice as a routine administrative procedure.

Withdrawal of the program also met with mixed reactions. By the time of the next meeting on Oct. 15 the Board members' packets were bulging with material on the "re-establishment of the SRO Program."

JUVENILE JUSTICE

Coincidentally, a national conference on Juvenile Justice co-sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the National District Attorney's Association, was held in San Francisco Oct. 7 through 11. Continual reference was made at this conference to the necessity, in the opinion of the National Commission on Criminal Justice standards and goals to "assign police officers full time as instructors and counselors at all junior and senior high schools." "They tend to mitigate delinquency," it was claimed.

No decision was made on the 15th awaiting further discussion by Berkeley High students and the return of Board member Haziah Williams.

QUEASY FEELING

President Mary Jane Johnson expressed alarm at a recommendation from the Grand Jury to place police in each city and suburb, on each junior and senior high.

"I have a queasy feeling," Johnson said, "when we get interrelating bodies like the educational institution of this city, the law enforcement agency, and the

questioning him about it.

Gene Turitz took the floor to recount a similar incident which occurred a few weeks earlier but which ended less tragically. He argued that BPD racism underlies both incidents, each of which involved police contact with black men in arrest situations where the arrestees seem to have freaked out as a result of police behavior.

He suggested that such situations and the attitudes which create them would be less of a problem if Berkeley policemen were residents of that city. Turitz went on to criticize the format of the hearing, noting that in order to be heard the citizens who had spent their time and energy looking into this problem had to stand at a microphone below and opposite the Commissioners who were sitting in the raised Councilmembers' seats, and across from BPD representatives sitting at a table.

Police spokesmen were allowed to answer the various points brought up but, for the most part, it was complainants who were questioned at length about their statements, often in an apparently adversary manner. He pointed out that the procedure served to intimidate the citizens while providing a public relations forum for the BPD.

Presumably the Commission will announce findings or proposals resulting from information gained in this hearing at a future meeting. —Bruce Haldane

City Council..."

"Who is the right person to tell a young person about his rights," Board member Louise Stoll asked. "I'm not convinced that the individual whose job it is to enforce the law necessarily is the person..."

No one present could define the function allotted to the police officers on campus.

"The information you get from the kids unsolicited is amazing," parent Diane Schoerluke quoted from a recent police recruit school.

Lt. Henry Sanders called her paranoid.

Board member Gene Roh said he thought the community speakers over-reacted and he generally supported the proposal.

Board member Marc Monheimer said the carrying of a weapon by police might be an "unsurmountable issue" to their presence, but pointed out a long-time lack of relationship between the schools and the Juvenile Bureau.

Stoll called his position naive and the proposal "a thinly veiled public relations job for the Police Department."

—Anne Deirup

Avis Worthington

board of adjustments

On Wednesday, October 24, people of the Fulton-Ellsworth neighborhood got a chance to see the new, Berkeley Four-controlled Board of Adjustments in action. They came to the Board meeting to oppose granting of a variance and use permit to allow Security National Bank to build a drive-through bank branch on Fulton between Bancroft Way and Durant.

People from this neighborhood have been working for a long time, most recently with the Traffic Study, to reduce traffic on Fulton and Ellsworth, and they are afraid the proposed bank would bring in still more cars. The Board of Adjustments, however, approved the application by a 3 to 1 vote with the aid of two new Berkeley Four appointees. One of them, Sandra Cox, remarked that drive-in banks work very well in L.A.

The permit now requires some landscaping, one less car lane, and a bicycle teller station. But there are no bike lanes on the streets serving the proposed bank. An appeal to the City Council is being organized, and will probably be made November 13.

The present Board of Adjustments is chaired by realtor Arnold Cohn, who could sometimes be persuaded to vote progressively when the composition of the board was progressive, but who seems much more comfortable in his present company. Other members are Shirley Dean, a Berkeley Four campaign worker who has nonetheless been good on many issues (including a vote against the bank); David Alexander, a strongly progressive Bailey appointee who seems to have given up in despair and abandoned the board; and the two new Berkeley Four appointees, Sandra Cox and Richard Clayberg, who appear thoroughly devoted to property rights and progress.

Note well: The Board of Adjustments is charged with enforcement of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance!

Persons who want to help with the appeal, or circulate petitions against the bank can call 843-9632. If you have an account at Security National, or even if you don't, you might write and tell them what they can do with their drive-in bank — send it to L.A., maybe?

—Sue Goheen