

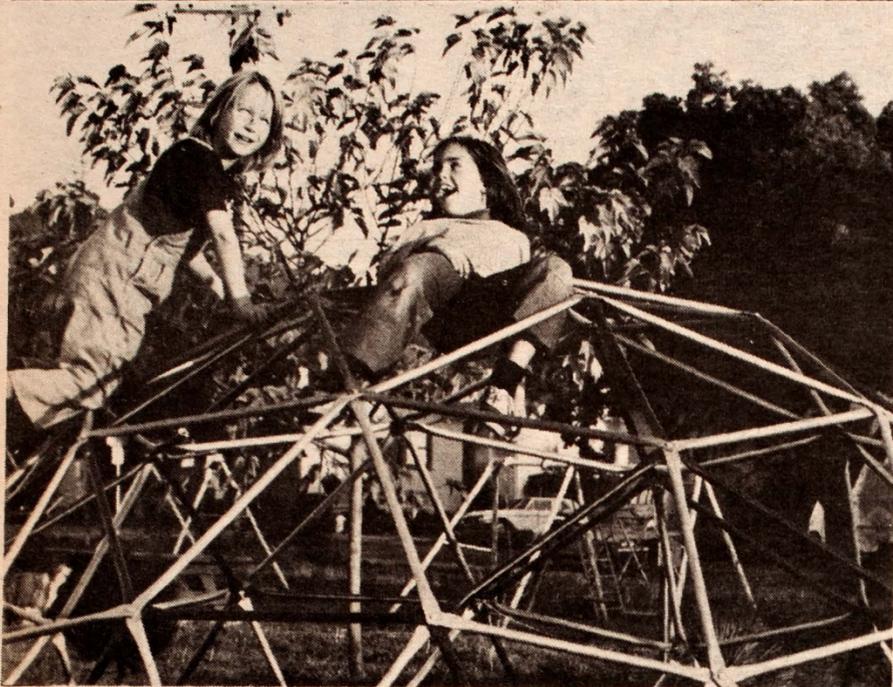
GRASSROOTS

A BERKELEY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

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NOVEMBER 21 - DECEMBER 4, 1973 VOL. 2, NO. 7

25¢



Play structures on Bart Strip

photo by Ruth Morgan

bart strip blooms despite city sloth

Residents of North Berkeley like their neighborhood, and few would trade it for any other. If you don't believe it, ask anyone who has tried to rent or buy a house recently in this area. But as comfortable as we are, we have long been aware of at least one major deficiency in our neighborhood: the lack of open park space.

In the area bounded by Shattuck and Sacramento, University and Cedar, there is but one city-maintained park, a tot lot one-third of an acre in size. In fact, the only other park in Berkeley west of Shattuck between University and Cedar is James Kenney Park at Eighth and Delaware.

In the North Berkeley Neighborhood there are over 3,500 children under the age of 15, and the population density is 45.4 persons per acre. Compare this to the situation in the Berkeley Hills north of Cedar, where the density is only 19.1 persons per acre, yet the 4,000 children there have 35 acres, or more than 100 times as much city-maintained park land. And that figure does not include Tilden Regional Park, which is less than a mile from most Hills neighborhoods.

BUILD PARKS ON BART STRIP

It can't be argued that there is no room for parks in North Berkeley. The Hearst Street BART Strip is one of the largest pieces of vacant land in the city. As early as 1967, the Whittier Neighborhood Council asked the city to build parks on BART land (see Berkeley Gazette, 6/3/69). And in fact, on August 20, 1968, the Berkeley City Council unanimously adopted a resolution by the City Planning Commission recommending that "a system of parks and recreation facilities should be developed for the area consistent with its planned future development and population." The resolution further stated that "portions of the Hearst Strip should be acquired for park or mini-park purposes; particular attention is directed to the area (a) between Grove and Milvia Streets and (b) between Grant and McGee." (City Council Resolution 42,638)

A year after this resolution was adopted, neighborhood residents took matters into their own hands,

demonstrating the urgency of their need for more park space in North Berkeley. The BART Board of Directors, apparently recognizing the legitimacy of the neighborhood action, grudgingly agreed that "People's Park Annex may keep going for a while, but only in the daylight, proper and neat." (San Francisco Chronicle, June 1969)

In the four-and-a-half years since the park was born, it has been anything but easy to keep it "proper and neat." City recognition and support have been literally non-existent since that resolution five years ago. PPA continues to be a user-developed park, existing only as long as unpaid volunteers are willing to keep it up.

Water is the major expense in the park. Since park people collected the \$50 necessary to plug into city water mains in 1969, it has been a long uphill struggle to keep the park green and growing. George Garvin, a 52-year-old rubber worker and sometimes tennis player, has been active in the park since it began, and for the past couple of years has been the person primarily responsible for seeing that the grass gets watered and the bill gets paid. He says, "The water bill averages about \$25 a month during the six dry months. It's paid largely from the money collected in the two coin boxes in the park. I only wish more people knew why those boxes are there."

Organic gardening has always been a major activity in the park. Even now there are winter gardens growing on the north side of the park. If you stop by, you may find pumpkins, radishes, turnips, lettuce and chard. Jane Easton, a park gardener and Ecology Center worker, envisions agricultural expansion on the Hearst Strip which might include such city contributions as compost and distribution of the produce grown. She says, "I'd like to see a large-scale community-wide agricultural project on the Strip. There's no reason urban land can't be farmed. Besides, it's a practical community solution to rising food prices."

Last spring a Hearst Street resident, Dvora Jonas, taught a section of a U.C.

Continued on page 8

COUNCIL - INSPECTION, MESSAGE; DECLINES JUNKET

Amidst significant confusion and community opposition, the Berkeley City Council is going forward with a far-reaching program for the inspection of all rental housing units in the city.

The program was developed by the Inspection Services Department at the urging of Councilman Henry Ramsey. It contemplates the hiring of 10 new housing inspectors with a total cost of approximately \$200,000, the bulk of which will be paid for by charging inspection fees.

Under the program, the beefed-up inspection force would search for housing code violations in all rental housing units. In many, if not most rental units, especially older buildings, there will be code violations. Owners will be required to correct all violations, or else their permit to rent the building will be revoked.

MASSAGE

The current status of the Council's attempt to pass a massage parlor ordinance is mired in confusion. Because the Council last dealt with the issue at 3:00 a.m., no one could remember what they did or meant to do. The City Attorney was asked to try again to draft an ordinance satisfactory to the Council.

The Council wants an ordinance that would require massage parlors to obtain a use permit in the same way restaurants do. The Board of Adjustments would hold public hearings on the applications. Massage parlors would be limited to the commercially zoned areas of the city. Massage parlor permits could be suspended or revoked for criminal violations of various kinds.

MUTUAL AID PACT

In other action, the Council accepted the recommendations of the Police Review Commission to set a new deadline of March 15, 1974, for the expiration of all mutual-aid pacts. A public hearing on mutual-aid pacts was set for February 19, 1974, and the Police Review Commission is to have its report and recommendations

on the pacts completed by January 31.

STREET VENDORS

The Council also passed the second reading of the ordinance banning certain street vendors and setting new regulations. Councilman Kallgren refused to consider any amendments at that time. Councilwomen Hancock and Kelley voted against the ordinance and indicated that further attempts would be made to remove the more objectionable parts. The ordinance requires vendors to swear under penalty of perjury that they created or supervised the creation of the items they sell. Perjury is a felony, and a conviction for perjury could send a vendor to prison.

SECURITY NATIONAL

The Council set a public hearing for December 4 on the application by Security National Bank for a branch on Fulton Street between Bancroft and Durant. The Board of Adjustments granted the permit and allowed the bank two drive-in teller windows. A large number of neighborhood groups and ecology groups appealed the decision to allow the drive-in windows, claiming they would encourage automobile traffic and congestion. The City Council will now hear the dispute at a December 4th public hearing.

COUNCIL JUNKET

A proposal to release funds to allow councilmembers to attend the National League of Cities convention in Puerto Rico was defeated. Voting for funding the Puerto Rico trip were Councilmembers Ramsey, Rumford, Simmons, and Widener. Voting No were Councilmembers Hancock, Hone, Kelley, and Sweeney. Kallgren abstained. Councilmembers wishing to attend will now have to use their own funds or the regular monthly allocation for Council expenses.

* * *

The next City Council meeting will be November 27 at 7:30 p.m.

NO RADICALS NEED APPLY

Working for the April Coalition and working for the city just do not go together—ask Cynthia George.

George, a black woman and former legislative assistant to City Manager Paul Williamson, lost a job at a TV station last June because of comments made about her Coalition work by a staff member of the city manager's office. Her attorney will now file suit and attempt to raise the issue in the courts. After working the April Coalition and the Black Caucus during the City Council campaign, George landed a job with KPBS television in San Diego and resigned her position in the city manager's office. Four days before the required Columbia University training program for the job, the TV station abruptly canceled the job offer. A faculty advisor for the Columbia training program explained that information from Margaret Ann Watson, assistant to the city manager, had made them decide that hiring George had been a mistake.

RADICAL POLITICS

Gloria Penner, Director of Program Development at KPBS in San Diego, called Margaret Watson on May 31st to ask about Cynthia George. According to a memo that Ms. Penner wrote, when asked

if George had any particular political affiliation Ms. Watson said that she had heard that Cynthia had been "the campaign manager for a city council" continued on p. 8



Cynthia George

GRASSROOTS

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MARCH TO IMPEACH DEC. 1

Nixon's impeachment can't be left to Congress or the Courts. History has proven that, at best, these institutions are incapable, by themselves, of producing meaningful change. In fact, Congress is already backpedalling quickly on the impeachment question. Only a strong independent grassroots movement can produce meaningful change—impeach Nixon, establish democratic control over the presidency, congress and all of our political and economic institutions. The movement to impeach Nixon is another step in the battle progressive forces in this country have been waging for a just and honorable society.

For this reason the GRASSROOTS collective urges all of its readers to participate in the demonstration called by BACIN—Bay Area Coalition to Impeach Nixon—(see article on this page) for Dec. 1 in San Francisco. People will gather at 10 A.M. at Embarcadero Plaza and march to Civic Center for a Noon rally. The demonstration is part of an ongoing program of activities which include petitions, "impeach-ins" and other demonstrations. For further information call 548-3231.

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

Dear Grassroots:

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums' behavior in recent weeks has been very peculiar. He unexpectedly voted against the motion to override Nixon's veto on the presidential war powers limitation bill; and he has been uncharacteristically restrained during the nationwide demands for Nixon's resignation or impeachment.

Then I read that he and his wife purchased a house in Washington, D.C., for \$150,000. I wonder what's happening? I would welcome the usual excellent investigative reporting by Grassroots, and a comment from our congressman.

Sincerely, Raymond Okamura

Editors Note: Congressman Dellums discusses his vote on the war powers limitation bill in this issue.

Dear Friends—

On November 23, Friday night, Yenani is sponsoring a benefit for the Vietnamese Student Union and the U.S. Committee to defray the costs of the demonstration. It will be at the Starry Plough Pub (Shattuck and Prince) all night until 12. There will be music, poetry, and a film.

BACIN: 'dump nixon'

The need for intensified popular pressure for Richard Nixon's impeachment has increased with the unleashing of Nixon's "honesty offensive." Only continued demonstrations of massive support for impeachment can counter Nixon's offensive and force the Congress to move. This was the basis for the organization of the Bay Area Coalition to Impeach Nixon (BACIN). BACIN was organized in the period following the infamous "Saturday Night Massacre," and is the result of the merger of the Citizens Committee to Impeach Nixon—the ad hoc group that called the Civic Center rally for impeachment on October 27—and a coalition largely organized by the Berkeley-Oakland chapter of the New American Movement. BACIN is quickly becoming a broad-based coalition that includes a range of political perspectives—from liberal to socialist—and organizations—labor, feminist, community, third world and political.

BACIN is approaching its impeachment campaign in the context of a political recall of the President. It sees impeachment as a way to mount an attack on the policies of the Nixon administration, as well as the only constitutional way to uncover the truth about the Watergate affair and to punish Nixon. Its first activity was participation in the NAM/MCHR demonstration against social service cutbacks at HEW

Perhaps you might mention the benefit also. It should be fun.

Thanks again and keep up the good work,

Tom Fergoda
Yenan Collective

Editor, GRASSROOTS

West Berkeley, re-named, will create a new, autonomous city west of Grove Street. We can and will ignore the useless Charter Revision Committee created by an anti-social city council directed by organizations based in the hills. We already have written the preliminary draft of our Charter, developed a provisional municipal government, and organized for induction a unit of the California National Guard.

Plebiscites will be held soon in every census tract that desires such a vote. We need money right now. Rid of the University and other non-taxable institutions, with the industry and tax resources here, we will build here by the Bay the New Jerusalem—the Beautiful City of God.

—Walter J. Morelos

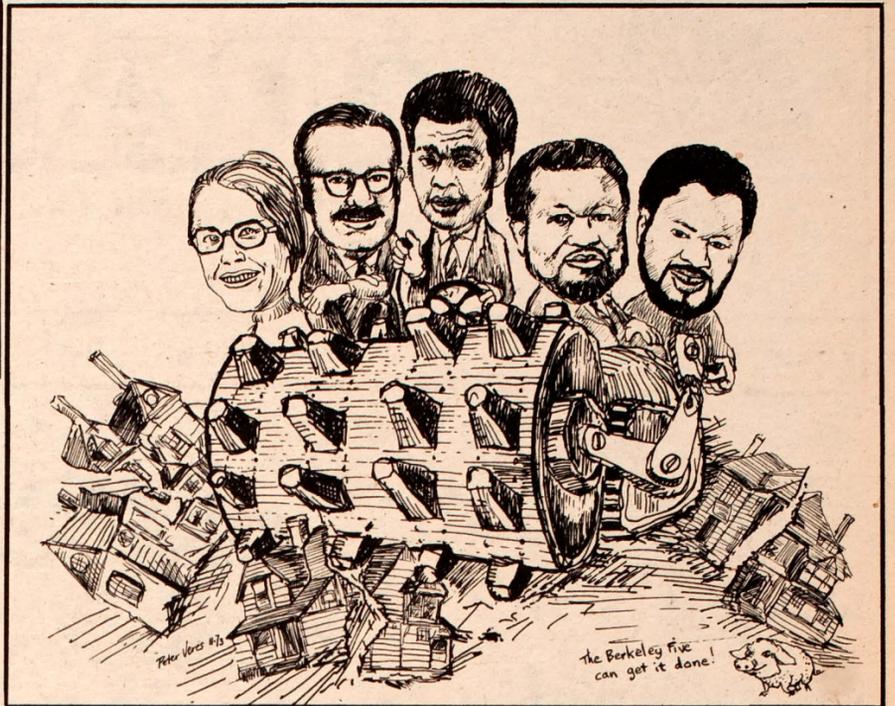
Secretary Caspar Weinberger's speech to the recent American Public Health Association convention in San Francisco.

BACIN is now organizing for a major Bay Area demonstration for impeachment on Saturday, December 1. It hopes for a turnout of about 10,000 people. Demonstrators will gather at the Embarcadero Plaza at 10 a.m. and march to Civic Center Plaza for a noon rally. It is anticipated that a keynote address will be delivered by Daniel Ellsberg. Child care will be provided at locations in the East Bay and San Francisco for people who would be unable to attend with their children. (Call the BACIN office for more information on child care: 548-3231.)

BACIN's work will not stop with the December demonstration. It will expand and intensify its outreach campaign in the following weeks through petitioning, leafletting and a speaker's bureau. It intends to sponsor more actions along the lines of the Weinberger demonstration around such issues as the energy crisis, welfare and child-care cutbacks, and administration complicity with the giant corporation.

People who are interested in joining BACIN should call the Berkeley office for further information at 548-3231. DONATIONS ARE BADLY NEEDED. PLEASE SEND CHECKS TO BACIN, 2022 BLAKE ST., BERKELEY 94704.

—Nick Rabkin



dellums explains veto vote

60 days.

What this legislation provides is a permanent "Gulf of Tonkin Resolution" under which any and all Presidents can flex America's military muscle in the farthest corners of the world under the most untenable of circumstances.

When the question of overriding the President's veto of this legislation was brought to the floor of the House of Representatives, I was approached by many of my liberal colleagues, who were urging me to vote to override the veto. I rejected then, and I still reject, the argument that it was important to override the veto because this was the first time it appeared that the House of Representatives would vote to override the veto.

I have voted to override every other veto the President has brought down, and have supported and will continue to support all efforts to impeach the President because of his illegal usurpation of power and various other high crimes and misdemeanors.

What I cannot understand is the expedient supposition that simply because it was Mr. Nixon that I should vote to override the veto of, and thus vote to implement into law, a bill that I believe is dangerous and unconstitutional.

I voted for, worked for and will continue to advance the ideas presented in the legislation introduced by my colleague from Texas, Mr. Eckhardt, that would prohibit the introduction of American troops into a combat situation without either a declaration of war or the specific and expressed consent of the Congress.

This would be a true, legal and constitutional limitation on the President's authority to engage in military adventurism. Nothing short of such legislation will ever thwart the efforts of a President bent on engaging American troops in a police action.

by Ron Dellums

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I would like to take this opportunity to explain my position with respect to my recent vote on the question of overriding the President's veto of the supposed war powers limitation bill.

It should be noted that not only did I not vote to override the veto, but I did not vote at any time in favor of this particular piece of legislation.

My principal objection to the content of this bill is that it invests in the office of the President a war-making authority not contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

In anticipating the possibility of an emergency situation in which the United States were being attacked, the framers of the Constitution specifically provided for action by the President, as commander-in-chief. This bill goes beyond that, and in all practicality established procedures whereby the President, exercising only his discretion, can introduce American troops into any situation for a period of 60 days.

Many have pointed out, and accurately, that previous Presidents have engaged American troops in costly and unjustified wars at great expense in lives and material. The facts that previous Congresses have illegally allowed Presidents to institute various adventurisms should not be used to give the President these powers now.

What we need are stronger Congressional controls over the war-making.

It is my firm belief that the passage of this legislation into law freezes into our legal codes the notion that a President does have the power to introduce American troops into combat without the consultation of Congress. As a practical political matter, I do not believe that any Congress that we might envision in the near future would be willing to limit a President's ability to respond in combat by terminating the conflict at the end of

COUNCIL NOT ALWAYS RULED BY UPPER MIDDLE CLASS

The city of Berkeley began in 1878 when the area called Oceanview combined with the area now called central Berkeley and elected one board of five trustees. The trustees were elected at large and served for two years. Since the population of Berkeley was fairly evenly divided between working class Oceanview and the more middle class downtown, representation was normally divided between the two sections. In 1880 there were 350 voters and by 1890 Berkeley had grown to 850 voters. By 1892 Berkeley had grown from two voting precincts to seven and central Berkeley grew to have twice the voting population of Oceanview.

In 1895 Berkeleyans, understanding the need to guarantee representative government to different economic areas of the city, adopted a ward system. Seven wards were established. It is interesting to note that two trustees running in their home districts were badly defeated in the first ward election. Obviously, under the ward system neighborhood interests were guaranteed representation.

The ward system was voted out in a special election in February 1909. The Oceanview districts voted against the change. All other sections of the city voted in favor. Berkeley returned to at large elections, a mayor and four commissioners. Except for the expansion to eight councilors plus a mayor in 1923 to go along with the institution of the city manager system, there have been no major changes since 1909. It is interesting to note however, that what was recently called Measure M was in effect between 1909 and 1923. Run off elections were common and strongly supported candidates were often defeated in the runoff elections in spite of their plurality votes in the primary.

It can be seen from the map (councilors 1909 to present) that some councilors lived in the flatlands. This was true in the early years of this period as the hills were not yet developed and the upper middle class areas of Berkeley were mainly around the campus and downtown. So at any given time, nearly all at large councilors lived in upper middle class areas.

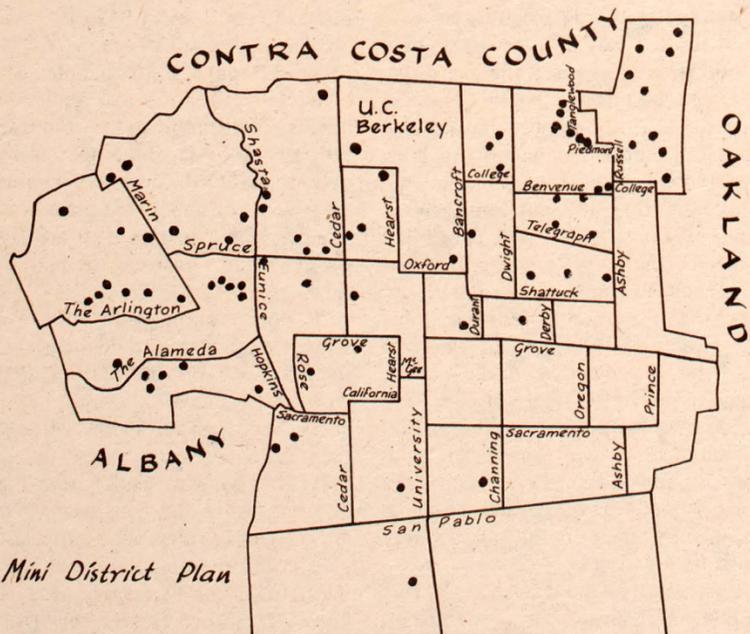
In contrast, the councilors elected under the ward system (1895 to 1909) not only represented the city geographically but also the diverse economic classes in the city. Before 1895 this was also true in spite of the at large election system in effect. With less than 1,000 voters, campaign expenses were minimal, the media played a small role, and personal contact was the most important campaign factor.

By Joel Rubenzahl

AT LARGE ELECTIONS 1878 to 1895 (all terms two years)

a=appointed e=elected

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION	NOTES
Charles Schnelle	10th nr University	farmer	e 1878
A.H. Broad	Center nr Oxford	carpenter	e 1878
James McGee	Higgin's Road nr Shattuck	farmer	e 1878 1 yr term
Abel Whitten	Oxford n. of College	Supt. of Univ. Printing Office	e 1878 1 yr term, e 1879
C.W. Davis	5th nr Cedar	carpenter	e 1878 3 yr term, e 1881,83
Ira M. Wentworth	9th nr Gilman	Pres. Wentworth Boot	e 1879
John Brennan	University E. of San Pablo	farmer	e 1880
J.M. Antisell	Oxford nr Vine	T.M. Antisell & Co.	e 1880
Wm. Poinsett	Shattuck nr Bancroft	farmer	e 1881 1 yr term
Thomas Hann	Henry at Berkeley Way	butcher	e 1881
Elisha McKinstry	Durant nr Shattuck	prof. UC law	e 1881
W.C. Wright	5th at University	grocer	e 1882, 1885, 1887
Sam Heywood	Deleware nr 6th	capitalist	e 1882, 1890, Heywood family owned mill & lumber co.
A.F. Gunn	Channing nr Ellsworth	school book agent	e 1883
Geo. F. Parker	Walnut nr Cedar		e 1883
J.M. Creed	Rose at Grant	custom house S.F.	e 1884 1 yr term
J.B. Henley	Walnut nr Cedar	agent insurance co.	e 1884
F.K. Shattuck	Shattuck nr Bancroft	Pres. Commercial Bank	e 1884, original owner of downtown
H.L. Whitney	Haste nr Dana	brick & plaster contractor	e 1885, 87, 92
Joseph Chappie	Bancroft at Ellsworth	grain co. employee	e 1886
J.G. Brackett	Sacramento at Virginia	farmer	e 1886
A.L.W. Kschieschang	Arch nr Cedar	carpenter	e 1887
W.M. Heywood	5th nr Cedar	collector & estate trustee	e 1888
J.T. Morrison	Addison nr Oxford	real estate	e 1888
Thomas Landrefan	San Pablo nr Addison	owner of Hofburg brewery	e 1889
Carlos R. Lord	Vine nr Spruce	contractor	e 1889
Joseph Scotchler	Atheron nr Allston	real estate	e 1889
Reuben Rickard	Bancroft nr College	mining engineer	e 1890
Richard Lloyd	Dwight nr Dwinelle	painter	e 1891
Edward Niehaus	7th nr Channing	lumber store owner	e 1891
W. K. Weir	Vine at Oxford	pattern maker	e 1891
Byron Underwood	University nr San Pablo	plumber	e 1892
V. Stubenrauch	King nr Hamon	bookkeeper	e 1893
M.J. Acton	Virginia nr Sacramento	laborer	e 1893
C.S. Preble	Arch nr Cedar	plasterer	e 1893
H.T. Whiting	Bancroft nr Dana	asst. prof. of physics	e 1894
Charles Hadlen	10th nr Channing	clerk	e 1894



councilors 1909-present

DISTRICT ELECTIONS 1895-1909 (all terms four years)

John Gage	Arch nr Vine	master mariner	1st ward e 1895, resigned 1897
Reuben Rickard	2720 Bancroft Way	mining engineer	2nd ward e 1895, resigned 10/1895
J.W. Richards	2031 Haste	coopers supplies S.F.	3rd ward e 1895
H.T. Cripps	2914 Fulton	clerk	4th ward e 1895
John Martin	1643 Prince	real estate office emp. (broker)	5th ward e 1895, resigned 1897
Geo. G. Durrell	2028 - 8th	stair builder	6th ward e 1895
Christian Hoff	832 Hearst	shoemaker	7th ward e 1895, 99, 1903
Wm. Carey Jones	2211 Ellsworth	prof. UC	2nd ward a Oct. 1895
Wm. H. Marston	1500 Arch	master mariner	1st ward e 1897, 99
Louis J. LeConte	2501 Piedmont	civil engineer	2nd ward e 1897
Archibald R. Frame	2158 Ashby	clerk	4th ward e 1897
Cornelius D. Maloney	939 Addison	clerk	6th ward e 1897
Reginald T. Guard	1507 Prince	clerk	5th ward a 1897
James H. Bennett	Prince nr Calais	inspector S.F.	5th ward a 1898
E.Q. Turner	1947 Bancroft	grocery store owner	3rd ward e 1899
Redmond C. Staats	1525 Alcatraz	S.P. Co. employee	5th ward e 1899, 1903
Thomas Rickard	2720 Bancroft	machinery	2nd ward e 1901, 05
Morgan L. Ryder	2619 Shattuck	clerk S.P. Co.	4th ward e 1901
Thomas F. Dowd	2105 5th	frameworker	6th ward e 1901
Fredrick F. Connor	2014 Cedar	agent, O, R & N Co.	1st ward e 1903, 07
Francis Ferrier	2322 Fulton	employee real estate co.	3rd ward e 1903, 07
Elbert L. Favor	1835 Prince	insurance, S.F.	a 1905, e 1907
Albert F. Schad	2125 Essex	candy maker	4th ward e 1905
Nels Olsen	2415 7th	small, indep. contractor	6th ward e 1905
Wm. J. Schmidt	San Pablo nr Jones	small, indep. contractor	7th ward e 1907

AT LARGE ELECTIONS FOR COMMISSIONERS (4 years) AND MAYOR (2 years) 1909-1923

Wilbur McClure	1409 Spring	pres. Chiapas Rubber plantation co.	e 1909 2 yr term
R.A. Berry	2700 Benvenue	real estate & insurance	e 1909 2 yr term
E.B. Norton	2810 Benvenue	Baker Hygienic Health Food Co.	e 1909
Christian Hoff	838 Hearst	shoemaker	e 1909, 1913
Beverly L. Hodghead	2421 Piedmont	attorney	e 1909 mayor
J. Stitt Wilson	Top of Ridge Rd.	lecturer	e 1909 mayor
John A. Wilson	2219 Ashby	garage owner	e 1911
E.Q. Turner	1947 Bancroft	deputy sherriff	e 1911
Charles D. Heywood	2932 Lincoln	Heywood Lumber & Supply Co.	e 1913 mayor, e 1917, 21
Edward T. Harms	3131 College	pres. Harms & Morse Inc.	e 1913, 17, 21
Walter Gompertz	155 Alvarado	hardware store owner	e 1915 resigned 1917
Fred T. Robson	2430 Bancroft	civil engineer	e 1915 resigned 1917
Sam Irving	1335 Shattuck	manager	e 1915, mayor 1917
Claude C. Newkirk	934 Shattuck	gen. supt. Peet Bros. Mfg.	a 1917, resigned 1917
George Baxter	250 Tunnel Rd.	inventor	a 1917
Charles Boynton	1009 Mariposa	V.P. Kawneer Mfg. Co.	a 1917, e 1919 (3 mo.)
Louis Bartlett	2434 Warring	instructor UC	e 1919, mayor 1921
Geo. W. Schmitt	2230 Blake # A	driver	e 1919
Carleton Tripp Bartlett	2412 Stuart	pres. Alpine Wood & Supply Co.	e 1919

CITY MANAGER PLAN 1923 to PRESENT MAYOR & 8 COUNCILORS (4 year terms)

Frank Stringham	21 Tanglewood	attorney	e 1923 mayor
Thomas Caldecott	2962 Piedmont	druggist	e 1923 short term, 25, 29 appointed mayor 31
Samuel May	2330 Vine	prof. UC	e 1923
M.B. Driver	2445 Derby	storage house owner	e 1923, e 1927 mayor
Carrie Hoyt	2025 Lincoln	clubwoman	e 1923, 27, 31, 35, 39, 43,
Walter Mork	1275 Hearst	manufactuter	e 1923, 25, 29, 33, 37, 41,
Elmer Nichols	2509 Milvia	attorney	e 1923 45
Agnes Moody	2826 Garber	lecturer Mills College	e 1923, 27, 31
Frank Wentworth	1864 Yosemite	businessman	e 1923
John Atthowe	942 The Alameda	marine transportation	e 1925
Fred Koerber	2647 Ashby	businessman	e 1925
Neil Cornwall	2230 Chapel	banker	a 1925
Frank Berg	1821 Francisco	funeral parlor director	a 1926 e 1927, 31, 35, 39
Richard French	2927 Derby	supt. of blind school	e 1927, 31, 35, 39
Blake Van Leer	871 Indian Rock	prof. UC	e 1927
E.J. Hardy	821 San Diego Rd.	optician	a 1927
John Rahill	1127 Spruce	manufacturer	a 1928, e 1929
Reese Clark	981 Creston Rd.	attorney	e 1929
William James	670 San Luis Rd.	manufacturer	a 1930, e 1931
William Porter	1408 Arch	real estate broker	a 1930 e 1931, 33, 37
Edward Ament	965 Cragmont	furniture store owner	a 1932, e 1933, mayor 1935
Benita Herrick	1836 Capistrano	clubwoman	a 1932, e 1933, 37, 41
Edward Martin	1177 Euclid	attorney	a 1933, e 1933, 35, 39, 43, 47, 51
John Bomberger	150 Southhampton	seed co. owner	a 1933, e 1933
Frank Gaines	1108 Shattuck	manufacturer	a 1936, e 1937, mayor 1939
Donald Parce	1805 Monterey	businessman	a 1939, e 1941, 49, 53
Arthur Harris	2333 Rose	attorney	e 1941, 45, 51, 55, 59, 63
Fitch Robertson	16 Hillcrest	engineer	e 1943 mayor
Joseph McKee	1440 Ordway	manufacturer	3 1943
Redmand Staats Jr.	64 The Uplands	attorney	e 1943
Arthur Beckley	2929 Piedmont	businessman	e 1945, 53, 57, 61
James H. Corley	1 Rosemont		e 1943, 45
Lawrence Cross	2064 Los Angeles	minister	e 1947, mayor 1951
Kent Pursel	50 Alvarado	drugstore owner	a 1944, e 1945, 47, 51
Lilly Whitaker	800 Contra Costa	housewife	e 1947
George Pettitt	2422 Cedar	prof. UC	e 1949, 53, 57
Weldon Richards	2441 Haste	civil engineer	e 1949, 53, 57
Helen Cunningham	2 Eucalyptus Rd.	clubwoman	e 1951
Arthur Hinton	1421 Hearst	business executive	a 1951, e 1953
Lee Thomas	2724 Haste	clubwoman	a 1952, e 1953, 55, 59
Jeffery Cohelan	1733 Vine	union executive	e 1955
John Debonis	1840 Capistrano	accountant	e 1955, 59, 63, 67
T. Jack Kent	84 Tamalpais	prof. UC	e 1957, 61
Claude B. Hutchinson	140 Montrose	dean UC agriculture	e 1955, mayor 1959
Bernice May	16 Roble Rd.	UC Extension executive	e 1959, 63, 67 wife of Sam May
Hurford Stone	1694 Euclid	Dean of Students UC	e 1959 short term
Wilmont Sweeney	1845 Neilson	attorney	e 1961, 65, 69, 73 first black ever on council
Joseph Bort	615 San Luis Rd.	attorney	e 1963, 67
Wm. "Zack" Brown	1047 Mariposa	credit union manager	e 1961, 65
Dan Dewey	2940 Piedmont	principle Anna Head Sch.	e 1965
Wallace Johnson	2 Wilson Circle	industrialist	e 1963, mayor 1967
Margaret Gordon	984 Creston Rd.	economist	e 1965
Ron Dellums	1880 San Pedro	psychologist	e 1967
John Swingle	748 The Alameda	bookseller	e 1969
Tom McLaren	80 Plaza	businessman	e 1969
Borden Price	698 Hilldale	attorney	e 1969
Warren Widener	2309 Browning	attorney	e 1969, e mayor 1971
Ed Kallgren	28 Hillcrest	attorney	e 1971
D'Army Bailey	1204 Spruce	attorney	e 1971, recalled 1973
Loni Hancock	2225 Ward	housewife	e 1971
Ira Simmons	2687 Shasta Road	attorney	e 1971
Sue Hone	3 Tanglewood	housewife	a 1971, e 1973
Ying Lee Kelley	862 Euclid	teacher	e 1973
Henry Ramsey	2367 Woolsey	attorney, prof. UC	e 1973

NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS — WHO DRAWS THE LINES?

There are two ways of establishing Neighborhood Councils and the boundaries of their areas:

1. Self-initiating: A proposal being considered by Charter Review Committee would set up a mechanism whereby neighborhoods define themselves and then, through the initiative process, incorporate themselves. Here's how it works:

An informal petition proposing boundary lines is circulated by people in a neighborhood. It is then presented to City Council, which holds a public hearing to settle any boundary disputes between adjoining neighborhoods. The City Council then ratifies the petition. The second formal petition is then circulated with final boundary lines. It needs to be signed by 15 percent of the registered voters in a neighborhood in order to get on the ballot. If it passes by a simple majority of voters in the area, the Neighborhood is created and its Neighborhood Councilors are chosen in the same election.

Provisions are made for boundary changes through the initiative process. Maximum and minimum size for Neighborhoods would be set up in the Charter (8-11,000?). Once a Neighborhood has defined its boundaries and elected its Council by this process, it automatically has power over local matters (as described in the last issue of Grassroots).

The self-initiating process is flexible and fits well with the type of political organizing now happening in Berkeley. Of course, there will be boundary disputes—that is why the proposal provides for the City Council to mediate before final petitions are circulated.

2. Districts in Charter: If the new City Charter provides for the election of City Council from Districts of around 10,000 each, those District lines could be the same as Neighborhoods. This plan has the beauty of simplicity. In any area of the city there would be (1) a Neighborhood Council with authority over local matters, and (2) a District representative on the City Council.

The big problem with any District system of election is—who draws the lines? Gerrymandering is a powerful political tool that can be used by those in power to perpetuate their rule indefinitely. With that in mind, members of the Charter Review Committee are

working with a computer expert to develop a program which would yield fair District lines. Within one or two weeks we should know whether this is possible.

If the City Council is elected by small Districts of around 4,000 each, the problem of gerrymandering diminishes. Smaller Districts are harder to manipulate, although the possibility still exists. But there is confusion as to how small Districts would fit with true neighborhood government. If neighborhood government means decentralization of local decisions to a local level—and I think that's the only real meaning it can have—the areas of Neighborhood Councils must be large enough to administer local programs and services, and large enough to make meaningful land-use decisions and to set budget priorities. Districts of 4,000 each are too small. Perhaps there could be a system of overlapping Districts, with Neighborhood Areas and Council Districts that don't conform. But that seems very complex.

It's a question of what we want, but also, with an issue as complex as this one is, it's a question of what we will settle for. We need to get rid of at-large elections. If we can solve the problem of drawing fair District lines, I think the Districts should conform to the needs of Neighborhood Government—so that we can also establish true democratic decentralization.

CHARTER REVIEW COMMITTEE
PUBLIC HEARING ON
NEIGHBORHOOD GOVERNMENT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29
CITY COUNCIL

—Sandra Martin



nursing home rules need consumer input

The regulation of nursing homes and related facilities has long been entrusted to government bureaucracies. These agencies are responsible for developing standards for nursing home operation and enforcing these regulations.

QUALITY OF CARE

Last winter, the Joint Committee on Aging (a bipartisan committee of the California Legislature) held a series of hearings on nursing homes throughout the State of California. These hearings indicated that there was a crisis of confidence among the public regarding the care being given in nursing homes. People widely believed that some nursing homes were providing inferior patient care. There was also feeling that the state agency charged with policing nursing homes, the State Department of Health, was not doing an adequate job in assuring that nursing homes met applicable legal standards.

CITATION SYSTEM

Last month, the legislature passed legislation that deals directly with the problems of nursing home regulation and consumer input. This legislation, the Long Term Care Health, Safety, and Security Act, establishes a citation system whereby civil penalties may be swiftly

imposed on nursing homes which are in violation of applicable regulations. This means that nursing homes may be fined for each deficiency. This will provide nursing home inspectors with a much-needed alternative to their previous "all or nothing" option to revoke a license or not.

This legislation also provides a foothold for individuals and groups seeking involvement in nursing home reform. The citation system inspection process may be set in motion by any member of the general public who has a specific complaint about a facility. The name of the person making the complaint may, at their option, be withheld. There is also a provision for the complaining party or a representative to accompany the inspector handling the complaint on the investigation of the facility. Additionally, any type of retaliatory action against a patient, employee, etc., who takes part in the citation process is specifically prohibited by law.

DEVELOPMENT OF REGULATIONS

The actual regulations implementing this Act are in the process of being written. It is particularly important that concerned consumers have an input into

continued on p. 7



Councilperson Ed Kallgren was the first . . . engineer to hop off the Midnight Special. After being quoted as supporting the long, early morning meetings he abruptly reversed himself and the Special derailed.

The Council was adjourned by one a.m. last week. It just goes to show that a little protest can pay off. But what neither Kallgren nor his four colleagues are willing to admit is that council business is going to be chaotic and slow as long as meetings are held fortnightly rather than weekly.

* * *

The new trend toward the presence of city police in public schools is indeed a dangerous direction for America. In a violent society there is bound to be violence in schools and there may be some justification for more assistant deans. But no police, under any euphemism!

While we're on the subject, there's a move afoot by the police to discredit minority police recruits. The Gazette, the cops' mouthpiece, ran an editorial accusing the Affirmative Action program of undermining the police department. It's obvious that the Gazette was being prompted. This little salvo is part of a concerted police effort to keep their department lily white and alienated from the community.

The Council majority claimed to be surprised (they always are) to find out that "the tapes ran out" during discussion of Henry Ramsey's controversial housing inspection and code enforcement proposal in the wee hours of the morning of October 16. The problem is that the Council disagrees on whether it "passed an ordinance" or "adopted a resolution." Ramsey claimed an ordinance was passed. Hancock and Kelley remembered it was a resolution.

But, unlike the Nixon tapes, there is a happy ending. Unbeknownst to the bureaucrats, L. W. Francis, a Model Cities director, Housing Committee member, and intrepid insomniac, taped the whole discussion on his little portable recorder. And guess what, folks? Hancock and Kelley were right! John Dean should be so lucky.

* * *

Warren Widener is off and running! Never mind for what. Ambitious politicians are always looking for a ladder.

On the basis of rumors and a silly legal brief filed by Widener, Ramsey and Sweeney supporting the redistricting plan for John Miller's Assembly district, it appears that Widener plans to run against guess who. And the sudden Widener "testimonial dinner" this past Sunday with old Miller foe Willie Brown as master of ceremonies is a sure give-away.



PCP is a really bad trip. As if the bad psychological effects it has on some people weren't enough, it turns out that it really messes up chromosomes in cells. When blood samples from people who have used PCP are examined, some samples have 5-6 percent abnormal white cells. The abnormalities apparently occur not only in the white cells but in the sex cells too.

PCP is an anesthetic called phencyclidine. People who have used phencyclidine have trouble getting pregnant and have more spontaneous abortions than normal. Sometimes when they succeed in having a baby they wish they hadn't. PCP is worse than thalidomide, which caused the malformation of thousands of babies born in Europe (luckily it was never licensed in the U.S.). Thalidomide babies are born with abnormally shortened arms and legs; PCP not only does this but causes spinal deformities too—some of the babies are so deformed that they only live for a few hours or days. One was born with no external sex organs and no kidneys.

The effects of PCP seem to wear off with time, probably because the genetically damaged cells die and are replaced by healthy ones. Presumably, after some unknown period of time (perhaps several years), there is no risk in conceiving a child. Unfortunately, there is not enough information yet to know how long this time period is.

PCP is sometimes sold as LSD or THC, so people don't always know when they have been exposed to it. The reason PCP is still available is that, although it is no longer licensed for human use because it causes "uncontrolled maniacal behavior" in one-sixth of the people it is given to, it is still licensed as a veterinary anesthetic.

As there are other anesthetics which can be used on animals, why not just stop making PCP for any use? Then there wouldn't be any around to cause problems for people.

CYCLAMATES

Interestingly enough, phencyclidine is chemically related to cyclamates. In the case of cyclamates it is known that people differ genetically in their ability to convert cyclamate into cyclohexylamine, the genetically active chemical which is probably responsible for the effects which caused cyclamates to be taken off the market. Some people do not seem to show effects from PCP, so the same may be true for this substance.

The frequency of people who can convert cyclamate into cyclohexylamine differs in different ethnic groups. While 90 percent of Japanese are "converters" of cyclamate into cyclohexylamine, only 14 percent of Caucasians are converters. I wonder if the people who are trying to get cyclamates back on the market know this?

I don't know which is worse—to suggest that they are deliberately trying to put back on the market something which will have a worse effect on non-whites than on whites, or to say that they know so little about the product they are trying to profit from that they do not realize the hazards involved and are oblivious to the social implications.

The information above on PCP is not in the scientific literature yet, so far as I know. It was presented by Dr. Frank Walker of the University of Western Ontario, London, Canada, at the recent First International Conference on Environmental Mutagens.

by Selina Bendix

KPFA WOMEN'S GROUP PRESENTS VIEWS

Grassroots is featuring a series of articles on community radio station KPFA. The two previous articles dealt with the perspectives of the Third World media collective and KPFA's management. This article presents the point of view of one of the three women's groups working at the station, "Unlearning to Not Speak."

The "Unlearning to Not Speak" collective produces three programs every week for KPFA. Their broadcasts are directed to the thousands of women in Northern California interested in feminism-related problems and information. I spoke to Kathy McAnally and Ellen Dubrowin, two members of "Unlearning to Not Speak," the collective. They work in the subscription department in addition to producing women's programs.

The possibilities for change at KPFA toward dynamic and unusual programming are limited because management, the staff and volunteers have no agreed-upon framework in which to operate. The union contract negotiated under Bill Northwood, the previous station manager, was never signed and is considered unacceptable by the new station manager. Last time there was a union meeting, the staff was so demoralized that a quorum didn't show up.

Factions and interest groups representing the various departments and collectives jealously guard their air time and budget allotments. There is scarcely enough time to do the work of the subscription department and produce three programs each week, let alone the time and energy to deal with all the hangups and paranoia which exist around the station.

DISCRIMINATION

There is a subtle discrimination against

women at KPFA. McAnally and Dubrowin point to the fact that most of all the so-called "clerical" or shitwork is done by women, mainly volunteers. Most "important jobs" in production, and in particular paid program production, is done by straight, white men.

Volunteers at KPFA do much of the work that keeps the station going, but they have little to say about policy, programming, and operations. The union, when it did exist, represented only paid staff. There is no volunteer organization and conquer-and-divide tactics are used to keep the volunteers at odds with each other and with the staff. Management considers volunteers in the collectives' "special interest groups" and refuses to see their ideas and needs as legitimate.

Unlearning to Not Speak believes that the bulk of KPFA's programming is mediocre and boring. Good classical music, drama and literature are important to broadcasting at Pacifica, but if the station is to become important to the community, then emphasis must be placed on political and community affairs, special interest news and programs, and the expansion of programs directed to more audiences. Instead KPFA tends toward traditional programs which appeal to an established white liberal listenership.

WOMEN OR OPERA?

The collective wants programming for women and other interest groups to have regular scheduled broadcast times. They are trying to develop a relationship to the community. They want regular time slots and a chance to develop their audiences. The collective receives mail from all over Northern California, from women who support the program. It is difficult to continue to produce the program when the Public Affairs Director makes it known that she is against separate

women's programming.

The collective argues that people who like opera or classical music are encouraged to tune in at specific and regular times during the week. When these programs are late or re-scheduled, KPFA learns about it through phone calls and mail it receives. People have listening habits and they will listen to good programs if they are regularly scheduled.

When KPFA had a chance to hire a third world person for Public Affairs Director, management balked because his politics were radical and he encouraged a departure from the traditional KPFA approach to programming. "As long as the station is fearful of losing its middle-class audience, it can't change," said McAnally. "Poor white and third world people don't or can't support the station financially. That's used as an excuse to deny important programs dealing with the needs of the poor communities."

Unlearning to Not Speak says the myth that Pacifica is a tight-knit group of dedicated people fighting against the financial giants of broadcasting will explode to reveal a situation where paranoia, egotism and individualism are the motivating forces and where the prospects for an improved work situation are very dim.

You can hear programming by the three women's collectives on KPFA, 94 FM, on the following dates and times:

Unlearning to Not Speak

Friday, November 23, 12:45 p.m.

Monday, November 26, 12:45 p.m.

Tuesday, November 27, 10:00 p.m.

Friday, November 30, 12:45 p.m.

Women's News

Thursday, November 29, 7:15 p.m.

Lesbian Air Collective, Sunday,

November 25, 8:45 p.m.

-Doug Brown

BOOK REVIEW

Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail '72. By Hunter S. Thompson. Straight Arrow Books, 505 pp., \$7.95.

The line between truth and fiction is drawn by madmen and walked by fools. In journalism, it exists in the mind of the traditional reporter as that nebulous middle ground which should never be crossed.

Unfortunately, however, the "objective" journalist traverses it whenever he decides not only to record the "Facts" which present themselves on the surface of any situation, but to interpret them as well. Interpretation is distortion, and any attempt to draw conclusions or elaborate implications leads the interpreter from the solid ground of fact to the unsteady ground of fiction.

"The only thing I ever saw that came close to objective journalism was a closed-circuit TV setup that watched shoplifters in the General Store at Woody Creek, Colorado," remarks Hunter Thompson in a book which makes no pretense of being truthful. "Objective Journalism... the phrase itself is a pompous contradiction in terms."

NEW JOURNALISM

Thompson, along with other practitioners of the "New Journalism," has realized that journalism is subject to its own form of the Heisenberg uncertainty principle. In physics, the uncertainty principle explains that it is impossible to conduct a completely objective experiment because the experimenter will always have some effect on the results. Applied to journalism, the principle means that a journalist, by his mere presence, affects the news. Steno pads and tape recorders influence what people say and frequently lead to the most important "facts" being revealed "off the record." Also, the press often creates the news and makes history (witness

Continued on page 7

Recipes for a Rainy Day

Peanut Butter Play dough

Mix peanut butter, honey and powdered milk together to play dough consistency. Kids can eat their creations!

Indoor Sandbox

Go down to the lumberyard and get some free sawdust. Fill a cardboard box a couple inches deep with sawdust, add a few small cars, trucks, blocks, dolls & exit smiling!

Soap Crayons

Great for kids who like to paint their bodies!

Mix 1 cup water with a little less than 1 cup Ivory flakes. Stir till forms a thick smooth paste. Add enough food coloring to make a strong color (1 color per batch). Press mixture firmly into ice trays or popsicle molds. Let dry in a warm place till paste is dry (1-2 days). Remove from trays. Kids can use these in the bath tub, for Halloween, etc. Color washes right off with water! make some for Christmas presents!

Children's Day at the Berkeley Womens Center

Saturday*
December 8, 12-4
2134 Allston Way
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Non-Sexist stories,
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sheila daar and marymillman

...keep on truckin'



Question from L.S., Berkeley:
We think we need new tires on our car. The last set came with our Volvo when we bought it new in 1970. They are not yet bald but are noticeably worn after more than 33,000 miles. We have two questions. First, how worn can tires get before they must be replaced? Second, what kind of tires do you recommend?

Answer:
California law says it's illegal to drive on tires whose tread measures less than 1/32 of an inch. Although many folks pay no attention to that regulation, it is dangerous to drive with balding tires, particularly in wet weather.

Part of the problem in answering the second part of your question is that I don't know how much you want to spend for tires. I'm going to assume that if you had enough money to buy a new car a few years back, you now have enough to put good tires on your car. If that assumption is wrong you can pick up cheapies at Macys or Capwells for about \$11.00 each (plus federal tax). They aren't real good in quality but, in a pinch, they'll get you through 14-16,000 miles.

If you have the dough, I recommend radials. They are quite expensive (\$48

each including tax) but I think they improve the way Volvos handle and in the long run they are cheaper tires. A friend of mine has about 50,000 miles on a set of Sears radials on a GT Volvo sedan and they still look good.

In the October 1973 Consumer Reports they no longer rate Sears' Radials tops. Instead they give their highest rating to a brand called Bridgestone. (I'm pretty sure they're made in Japan.) According to Consumers Union, Bridgestone RD 170 V radials were way above average and sold for nearly \$50 per set less than another similarly rated tire, the Firestone Steel 500. So if I had \$190 for tires I'd go check out the Bridgestones. Make sure that the people you get them from include mounting and balancing the tires in the price they quote you. Also, if you haven't had it done lately have the front end aligned soon after you mount the new tires. Oh yeah, I almost forgot—you shouldn't replace non-radial tires one at a time with radials. It's best to replace all the tires at once. *Radials and non-radials do not mix*, particularly on the same axle. Consumer Reports even recommends replacing the spare tire with a radial.

SCHOOL BOARD REPORT

resource fuzz program pared

At its November 13th meeting, the Berkeley Board of Education voted unanimously to take School Resource Officers off campus in the Berkeley Public Schools.

Monheimer, who had previously wanted the cops off campus, or had objected to their guns, said he would abide by the student vote which went overwhelmingly against the program. He also said he favors more student input into the decision-making process.

Roh, a probation officer, had been in favor of having School Resource Officers (cops) on campus, but went along with the Board, as did Superintendent Foster, under whom the program was originally adopted. Stohl, Johnson and Williams have been against the program from the beginning.

The student vote was one of the main factors in defeating the program. There was more student response to this issue than is usual in student government affairs, and we hope student interest will continue to engage students on other issues.

Rowena Jackson commented that the "anti-police-on-campus" movement should not stop at Berkeley, but should go on to the state and national levels.

—Avis Worthington

Black, White, Chicano and we spoke with one voice: cops off campus.

One of the more interesting aspects of the meeting was an interchange between Board member Mark Monheimer and a student. Monheimer, vaulting onto the anti-police bandwagon, made it clear that he "couldn't take a position contrary to that of the students." (This was in reference to the fact that a large majority of students had voted not to have police on the BHS campus.) When questioned as to the extent to which he was willing to uphold democratic principles ("Would you support student decisions on hiring and firing of teachers and administration? Would you support student decisions regarding suspensions?") Monheimer side-stepped the issue by indicating that this line of questioning did not deal directly with the police issue, that being the official and only allowable topic. But the point had been made.

Later in the evening, another speaker said that the "momentum put together over this issue must not be lost." Parents, concerned staff, teachers and students were urged to continue to work together for there are many issues that need to be dealt with. It was suggested that people attend PTA meetings which take place in the Board of Control (student government) building on alternate Thursdays at 7:30 p.m. The next PTA meeting is January 3, 1974.

Another student, Jimmy Harold, said that it was well and good for the Board to take a position against police on campus. However, he indicated that he couldn't go home until they expressed their sentiments in a vote. (Cheers from audience.)

There are presently no police on the campus of Berkeley High School. However, what if the days ahead see a dramatic rise in the level of violence at BHS? If such a scenario were to unfold would we chalk it up to the ever-increasing decay rate in this society? Or would part of such a hypocritical increase be accounted for by "dirty tricks"? Just how badly do the police want to get into the schools? To what ends are their bosses willing to go to further establish their toehold in education in order to build fascist ideology in the schools and intimidate autonomous and highly conscious students and teachers? —Mac the Finger

working together

Students, concerned teachers, other staff members and parents achieved a victory Tuesday evening, November 13, when the Berkeley Board of Education voted unanimously to keep the cops off campus. It was announced at the same meeting that the San Francisco Unified School District also cancelled its police on campus program, the Coordination Project. On the following day it was announced that the Oakland Schools had discontinued the practice of requiring photo-I.D.s for public school students.

The people of Berkeley, Oakland and S.F. are quite aware of their oppression. 1414 Walnut Street was packed with just plain folks Tuesday evening: young, old,



MOVIES

Some of the very best upcoming entertainment, all of it in the "almost movies" category, appears to be on Channel 9. First, there is a 15-hour 9-part dramatization of Tolstoy's "War and Peace." "War and Peace" is a new BBC production which was made specifically for television. U.C. professor and sometime KQED "critic at large" David Littlejohn gave this BBC production strong praise in an article in this month's "Focus," the KQED program guide.

Your last chance to catch the first episode is Saturday, November 25, at 9 p.m. Subsequent episodes will be shown Tuesdays at 8 and rebroadcast Saturdays at 9.

Another KQED series worth watching is "The Men Who Made the Movies," eight 90-minute programs examining the work of directors Frank Capra, George Cukor, Howard Hawks, Alfred Hitchcock, Vincente Minnelli, King Vidor, Raoul Walsh and William Wellman. I saw the first two programs in this series, on Raoul Walsh and Frank Capra, and enjoyed them thoroughly. The programs consisted of old film clips, the directors speaking directly to the camera, and occasional questions from undergraduate film students. There was also a voice-over narration by actor Cliff Robertson.

Most of Walsh's comments were anecdotes about movie-making, including several very funny ones about Bogart. Capra's comments were in large part an attempt to explain and justify his ultra optimistic rather populist political philosophy. The film clips from "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "Meet John Doe" and "It's a Wonderful Life" overcame the

rather feeble resistance offered by my rational faculty and sometimes brought tears to my eyes.

The series can be seen either Sundays at 7:30 or Thursdays at 9:00. Your last chance at Howard Hawks is Thanksgiving evening. The original second broadcasts of the Walsh and Capra programs were pre-empted by political events and have been re-scheduled for later this fall. So it is still possible to see the whole series.

FREE FILMS

November 22: "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" (1969) and "Will Penny" (1968), two fine Westerns; 7 p.m. at the Merritt College Student Center. November 27: "Le Bonheur" (1965), brilliant look at life and love by the French woman director Agnes Varda; 7:30 p.m. in Building F of the College of Alameda. November 28: "Dial M for Murder" (1954), one of Hitchcock's very best; 7:30 p.m. at Live Oak Center (25 cent donation). Two on November 29: (1) "Jack Johnson" (1970), a documentary biography reported to be a good deal better than "The Great White Hope"; 6:45 and 9 p.m. at the Laney College Forum; and (2) children's films ("Rusty and the Falcon" and "African Animals"); 7:30 p.m. at the main branch of the Berkeley Public Library. November 30: "Funnyman" (1967) and "Riverrun" (1970), two excellent feature films by the Bay Area's own independent film maker John Korty (most famous for "Crazy Quilt"); 7 p.m. in the Gallery Lounge of San Francisco State University. And save the date of December 6 for a free showing of "Bonnie and Clyde" at Laney.

—Mike Fullerton



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—book review—

Continued from page 5

Watergate) by determining the relative importance of events. This alone makes objectivity impossible.

Thompson's response to this dilemma is an unrestricted and freewheeling journalistic style which allows him to record events while amplifying personal impressions. In his latest book, this results in an informative account of the 1972 presidential campaign interlarded with scathing subjective analyses.

Thompson spent a year covering the campaign for Rolling Stone magazine. He traveled with McGovern and Humphrey, and with Muskie until he was kicked off the Muskie train. Following the candidates from one primary state to another, Thompson gained a personal as well as a political understanding of the contenders. He also came to describe them as he saw them, with little concern for objective reporting and other journalistic ground rules.

His description of Humphrey, for instance, provides an excellent example of this unfettered style.

Hubert Humphrey is a treacherous, gutless old ward-heeler who should be put in a goddamn bottle and sent out with the Japanese Current... He was

a swine in '68 and he's worse now. If the Democratic Party nominates Humphrey again in '72, the Party will get exactly what it deserves.

Thompson goes on to characterize Edmund Muskie as paranoid, uncontrollable, and doped up on an exotic African drug while "running one of the stupidest and most incompetent campaigns since Tom Dewey took his dive and elected Truman in 1948."

One advantage to this form of straightforward impressionism lies in its explicitly exposing Thompson's biases. He hates Humphrey, thinks Muskie is a buffoon and supports McGovern.

Thompson's journalism is slanted (whose journalism isn't?), but at least we know which direction the slant points. So-called "objective journalists," on the other hand, often disguise their prejudices with subtle wording and quotes taken out of context.

This is not to say that Thompson's brand of journalism provides the final solution to the dilemma of objectivity, but rather that it presents an alternate and often entertaining means of dealing with the problem.

—Ray Riegert

—nursing homes—

Continued from page 4

what is included in the two classes of violations subject to civil penalties. This may be done by contacting Mr. Merle Shield, State Department of Health, O.B. 9, Room 440, 774 P Street, Sacramento 95814, telephone (916) 445-2070. Anyone wishing to read this Act may write to the Legislative Bill Room, Capitol Building, Sacramento 95814 and ask for up to two free copies of A.B. 1600.

This legislation is a first in the country and its effectiveness in achieving quality care in nursing homes is uncertain. However, it does provide a formal means to legitimize and vocalize concern for the thousands of people who exist in nursing homes. One may legitimately question whether efforts would be more effectively directed toward abolishing nursing homes and developing alternative means of providing support so that older people could remain in the community. It is impossible to predict where the efforts of a group organized around the effective consumer utilization of this new legislation would lead. It would be interesting to see if existing regulations, when actually followed, meet the needs of the people who live in nursing homes, and if nursing homes can continue to

operate as profit-making ventures when forced to follow existing regulations.

It appears that an initial step in utilizing this new legislation would be to develop criteria by which lay persons could evaluate conditions in nursing homes. Many of us have knowledge about problems that exist within community homes. I would be interested in working with others with the objective of exploring the "nursing home experience" and, hopefully, developing such criteria. Other cities have done this type of thing with a high degree of success—why not Berkeley?

I can be contacted through Grassroots, Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701.

—Bonnie Fainberg

JOB AVAILABLE

Significant opportunity for experienced legal secretary. Need sensitive, competent person for general typing and major responsibility in general paralegal work and wills/trusts. Work with nonprofit legal service for middle/low income clients. For office balance, male and minority applicants encouraged. Send resume to Consumer's Group Legal Services, 1414 University Ave., Berkeley 94702, or call 549-1800 and speak to Sherry Goodin.

community announcements

STARRY PLOUGH IRISH PUB

(a non-profit community pub)
Sponsors Rugby Team

A community rugby football team, which will compete in the Northern California Rugby Football Union, has been formed. The team comes complete with eleven (count 'em, 11) games. The first game is December 15. The team is open to all interested persons. If you are such an interested person, please call John at 841-9809.

HELP CHICANA STRIKERS DON'T BUY FARAH PANTS

Four thousand Mexican and Chicano workers, 85 percent of them women, have been on strike now for over one-and-a-half years. They are on strike against Farah Manufacturing Company in El Paso, Texas, for union recognition. At Farah the workers start at \$1.70 an hour and may only make \$2.20 an hour after 20 years of work for Farah. They have no seniority, no sick leave, no real retirement plan and no maternity leave. Along with all this, Farah has kept raising production quotas.

RUNAWAY SHOPS

The fight against runaway shops has become increasingly important. Many companies close their plants in strong union areas and move them to the Southwest, the South, and to places around the world where there are no unions, low wages and many workers competing for jobs. This means that thousands of workers become unemployed while others are forced to work under the worst of conditions and the cheapest pay. The runaway shop has hit home in Berkeley. Recently Cutters Laboratory plant in Berkeley has decreased production in their plan to move the plant elsewhere, perhaps Colorado. Corporations such as Cutters would have no place to run to if Farah workers and the other workers of the South and Southwest were unionized.

WORLDWIDE BOYCOTT

Support for the Farah strikers has come from people around the world. Internationally, there is a boycott of Farah pants, and workers in the Farah Hong Kong plant have refused to do work on any unfinished products sent from the striking U.S. plants.

DEMONSTRATE TO IMPEACH NIXON!

Saturday, December 1

Gather at Embarcadero Plaza at 10 a.m. March to Civic Center Plaza for a noon rally. Tentative speakers include Daniel Ellsberg, labor, Third World, and community activists.

GRASSROOTS PLANT CONSPIRACY

Grassroots Plant Conspiracy still needs new people. We are growing and selling plants to raise money for *Grassroots*. We need plants, cuttings, pots, greenhouse space, potting soil, etc. etc. If you can't reach us drop off contributions at 1500

Blake St. on the front stoop. Volunteers and contributors send a postcard to *Grassroots*, Box 274, Berkeley 94701. We especially need someone to organize this project.

CRASH PADS

The Switchboard Collective of the Berkeley Free Clinic is in search of persons who can offer space to people needing a place to CRASH for a night. The streets are getting colder these days and it's wet. Right now, there are no crash pads in Berkeley for couples or straight men. If you can help, drop by the Clinic at 2339 Durant Avenue or call 548-2570 between 9 a.m. and midnight. Thanks much.

"FALSE PROMISES"

On Tuesday, November 27, at 8 p.m., Stanley Aronowitz, labor activist and author of the recent book "False Promises," will speak on the labor movement and working-class conscious-

ness at 2022 Blake Street. Sponsored by NAM. Donation \$5.00.

MASTER PLAN

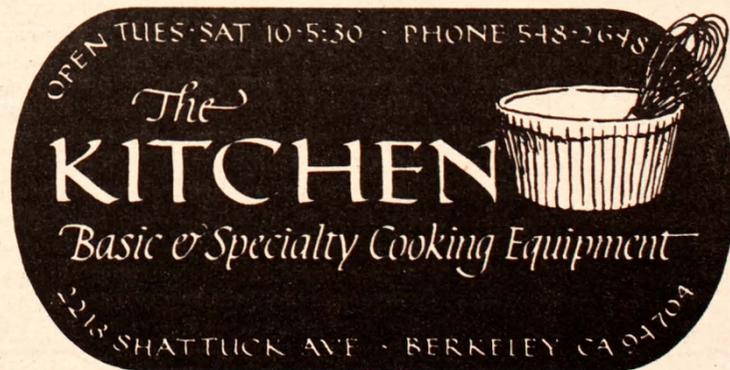
People and groups interested in discussing proposals, contributing suggestions and developing programs for the revision of Master Plan - contact Lloyd Morgan, 841-4362.

FEMINISTS ON TRIAL

Trial of six Berkeley feminists continues in Courtroom 3, Milvia and Center Streets, Berkeley, 9:30-4:30 daily, except Thursdays 1:30-4:30. Come and hear Widener, Bailey and other city officials testify. For more information, phone 843-8074.

PATRONS NEEDED

Grassroots needs people who can loan us \$18, which will be used to purchase news racks. Patrons will be paid back from the receipts of the news rack fund (takes about 3 months). Send checks to *Grassroots*, Box 274, Berkeley, 94701.



BOYCOTT GALLO WINES
Don't shop at Jay-Vee Liquors
BOYCOTT FRANZIA WINE
BOYCOTT COORS BEER
Support the
Brewery and Soft Drink Workers
Joint Council 7—
International Brotherhood of Teamsters
Local 888
BOYCOTT SEARS
Don't shop at any Sears stores
Support Retail Clerks Local 1100
BOYCOTT SAFEWAY
Support the United Farmworkers
Union!

GIVE GRASSROOTS for Christmas
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Grassroots is a community-oriented newspaper; relies on subscriptions, on the participation and contributions of the community, and not on street sales, vendors, or ads.

I know Grassroots needs help, so I want to:

Pledge \$..... per month to see Grassroots grow & expand
 Subscribe: enclosed is my check for \$..... for..... sub-
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SEND TO: GRASSROOTS, P.O. Box 274,
BERKELEY, CALIF 94701 or PHONE 524-1203

FREE CLINIC KEEPS FAITH, LOSES \$



Free Clinic switchboard volunteer

photo by Fern

The Berkeley Community Health Project (better known as the Berkeley Free Clinic and RAP Center) has turned down \$27,000 in Alameda County Revenue-Sharing Funds rather than go along with county requirements that could lead to a serious breach of clinic-patient confidentiality through the possibility of county

investigation of individual patients. This decision was not made hastily. It was the culmination of several months of negotiations with the Alameda County Board of Supervisors and administrative staff.

Early in the summer the Alameda County Board of Supervisors granted the

clinic emergency funds for which we had applied. However, the contract for those funds required that we establish fee-for-service, a process requiring that we bill people on a sliding scale based on their income; if their income fell under a certain level then the county would pay the bill. We weren't prepared to establish such a drastic change in the clinic; although these funds were sorely needed, we did not accept them.

Maybe we should have had more foresight when we presented our full proposal to the Board, but we needed the money and that was our focus. We had increased our budget for this year to allow us to increase and improve our services. We felt that public funds should be made available to fund community projects such as ours; our proposal was for \$27,000 to cover one year's funding.

PROPOSAL GRANTED

The Board of Supervisors approved this second proposal, and we started to work with the county administrative staff on a contract. A contract sets out the terms under which the funds would be allocated, how the services would be provided, and how fiscal responsibility would be guaranteed. We have worked out several contracts in the past, with the City of Berkeley and the State of California. They have never questioned our ability to provide vital services to many people in need. Also, we have never had any problems with those agencies trusting us with large amounts of money, a trust that has been justified. Yet these issues became insurmountable problems in our dealings with the county.

In the beginning of the negotiations the county staff once again said we would have to establish a fee-for-service process. We presented counter-proposals and eventually this requirement was dropped. Then we were informed that we would have to have eligibility forms for patients. The county wanted to be sure patients really couldn't afford medical care elsewhere. An eligibility form is a statement of income and number of dependents. Patients would have to sign under the threat of two hassles: the first, that a sample number of patients would get investigated by the county staff (auditors) to see if they were really eligible, and the second, that they could be prosecuted for perjury if they lied. The county stated that they would hold the clinic responsible for repayment. For example, if the county investigated ten patients and found one liar, we would be expected to pay back 10 percent of the money they gave us. At this time the county staff also informed us that they (and federal auditors) would have "limited" access to medical records (to "prove that patients actually get services").

We later learned that we had been operating under a misconception. We had understood that the county was requiring the eligibility forms and access to medical records because of Federal Guidelines for the Dispensation of Revenue-Sharing Funds. Then we learned, from a member of the Board of Supervisors—not from the county staff, with whom we had been in contact for over two months—that the contract terms we objected to existed because of State Guidelines prohibiting the granting of funds to people who have money.

We were aware that these were federal funds, but they were being dispensed by the county. We now know that this arrangement takes a lot of heat off the federal government and shifts it to the state, county, and local governments.

The federal government has been cutting funds to "poverty" programs, community programs, and any type of grass-roots service providers. The feds say that revenue-sharing will take up the slack. Well, it's not enough money. After leaving our pockets, it gets administered through three levels—federal, state, and county—and in most cases the regulations concerning its use are overly restricted and much more antiquated than federal guidelines. So the county gets the heat, as well as control of the cash. In our case the county was totally uncooperative: they held back information, said one thing one week and something different the next week, and even questioned whether we and our patients are trustworthy people.

The straw that broke our backs came when the county staff informed us that county eligibility forms would have to include not only names, but addresses and phone numbers, that the county administrators would have to have complete access to medical records of patients paid for with county funds, and that they would want personal contact with patients served.

We realize that we have built a trust within our community as a result of our providing all services without any eligibility hassles and maintaining confidentiality of the records we do keep. Obviously, if we were to have accepted the full terms that the county was demanding we would have been endangering this trust, if not destroying it altogether. We could not sign a contract with any agency or government that would lead us to endanger the confidence of the community we serve. Breaking this trust is not worth any amount of money, even if we have to close. Therefore, we have informed the county that we cannot accept these funds.

—Berkeley Community Health Project
(Berkeley Free Clinic & Rap Center)

—bart strip—

Continued from page 1

class on "Man and His Environment" in the park. Ten students met twice a week to "improve the environment of the park."

FREE STORE CAUSES PROBLEMS

The most controversial aspect of the park during its first four years of existence has been the so-called Free Store. In this area of the park, one might have found a good pair of used Levis, an old Beatles record, a slightly cracked bathtub, a flea-infested sofa, or an old pair of ice skates. Unfortunately, a great deal of the stuff left at the Free Store was simply unusable. Occasionally someone would find it cheaper and easier to just leave their junk in the park rather than take it to the dump. The problem became especially severe during the wet winter months when even good usable clothing quickly became mildewed and muddy, and just so much wet garbage that someone would have to haul to the dump.

Following complaints last winter from the City Department of Health, a group of park people began talking to residents in the immediate vicinity of the Hearst Strip about the Free Store. Some felt that the clothing operation served the community, but most immediate neighbors were alienated and indignant about its unsightliness.

This summer, residents of McGee and Delaware took action. A man who lives immediately adjacent to the park and

owns a one-ton truck explains, "A couple guys approached me about using my truck to clean up the Free Store. Seven of us, women and men, met in the park at 6 a.m. on a Saturday morning and worked til 2 in the afternoon hauling out old clothes and plain household garbage that had accumulated in the park." After making two runs to the dump at \$5.50 per load, several residents of Hearst Street across from the park came out and offered to help pay for the four subsequent trips to the dump. "We were just fed up," he continued. "The thing was an eyesore and caught on fire several times. It was always a mess, and nobody maintained it. The worse it looked, the more useless garbage it seemed to attract."

The Free Store is but one problem in the park that neighbors have met head on. Now it's time we put pressure on the city to make good its five-year-old promise to put parks on the Hearst Strip. The need is obvious, and user-developed parks are the solution. We should take it upon ourselves in the neighborhood to design and plan our parks to meet the needs of the community. We need materials for play structures and a minimal amount of funding for water, lighting and garbage services would be helpful.

If you are an architect or just someone interested in playground design, please call 843-1750. We need you.

—by Dana Cole

—no radicals—

Continued from page 1

candidate, a Black woman who was the candidate for the April Coalition... a radical group." Imagine the reaction to this in the conservative political climate of San Diego and to the staff of a TV station with no Third World people.

Obvious concerns about city personnel policy regarding the political activities of employees are raised by Watson's actions. To jeopardize the job security of city employees who express their political beliefs outside their work is not only an effective way to maintain a muzzled and intimidated staff bureaucracy, it's also an unethical professional practice. In this case, the outcome was to prevent employment outside the city government almost 600 miles from Berkeley.

On October 16, the claim filed by Cynthia George against the City of Berkeley appeared on the Council consent calendar and was denied. At least two members of the Council knew about

the precipitating situation, but neither raised questions about the city's personnel policy regarding information about employees' political affiliations.

PUNISHED

George is being punished for having radical political beliefs and for exercising her right to express them. Her legal suit against the City of Berkeley acquires special relevance as more Berkeley residents, Third World people and women become city employees under the Affirmative Action program. One of the ways to make our city bureaucracy more responsive to the needs of all the people in Berkeley is to make sure that employees can continue to speak out for progressive change without fear of reprisal of any kind. Cynthia George's claim is aimed at exposing the city's actions in this case and compelling a change in the city's practices.

—by Bill Sokol

