

GRASSROOTS

A BERKELEY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

WALLER PRESS 192

OCTOBER 3-16, 1973 VOL. 2, NO. 4

25¢

CITY SNUBS SUDS, DITTO RENT CONTROL

The Berkeley City Council majority at the September 25th meeting refused to officially name the new mini-park on Acton Street in honor of neighborhood activist Charles Dorr.

The Berkeley Recreation Commission had recommended that the park be

named in honor of Charly Dorr who was instrumental in developing public pressure for the park to be built.

Residents of the SUDS neighborhood surrounding the lawn bowling greens next to the new park had already held a ceremony and placed a sign at Charles Dorr Park.

The outspoken Dorr, a member of the Commission on Aging, active in SUDS and the April Coalition, had few friends on the City Council.

Councilman Ed Kallgren and Henry Ramsey objected to the park being named after a living person. Sue Hone wondered why the park should be named after a man. They all wanted criteria for the naming of parks.

Loni Hancock made a motion that the Recreation Commission's recommendation for Charles Dorr Park be accepted. Councilwoman Hancock said that the other Councilmembers were being extraordinarily petty in objecting to the name. No Councilmembers had objected to naming a park at Dwight and Dana after William J. Davis of the YMCA, an earlier recommendation of the Recreation Commission passed unanimously by the Council a few months earlier.

Rejecting Hancock's motion to name the park after Mr. Dorr, the Council passed Henry Ramsey's motion to defer action until proper park-naming criteria have been adopted. Councilmembers Hone, Kallgren, Ramsey, Sweeney and Widener voted for the motion to take no action; Councilmembers Hancock and Rumford voted against it. Councilmembers Kelley and Simmons were absent.

At its meeting of September 18, the Council came within one vote of passing a compromise rent control ordinance proposed by the Rent Control Board.

The missing vote belonged to Mayor Warren Widener. Mayor Widener, who campaigned for election as a rent control supporter, cast the deciding vote to defeat the rent control ordinance.

The Mayor refused to publicly explain his vote, stating that his position was perfectly clear. He has proposed no amendments to the ordinance.

With all motions requiring 5 votes to pass, the rent control ordinance failed with Councilmembers Hancock, Kelley,

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UNITY IN BUSD CRISIS

Berkeley's schools are in a serious crisis. It is doubtful that we will have enough money to finish out the school year—even at the 40% reduced level we are operating at. All of the problems that the District has barely managed to solve during the last few years have erupted anew. Whenever a pressure group has approached the Board, it has usually been given a program—that is, it has been given a piece of the budget.

This year, however, the BUSD's income will be \$2,000,000 less than it was last year. Cuts have had to be made. Legally, many cuts can only be made before specified spring deadlines—and the District let these pass without acting. Other possible cuts involved the programs of the pressure groups. These the District basically avoided. As a result, most of the cuts were in areas that directly affected either employees or children.

BASE

Initially, the district employee organizations dealt mainly with the salary issue. Despite the soaring cost-of-living, and despite a 4% school tax increase, salaries were only increased 1%. The Berkeley Alliance of School Employees (BASE), a coalition of four organizations representing 98% of non-management personnel, was formed in an effort to reach a joint solution to the salary issue and to get the Board to negotiate in "good faith" with the employee

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Photo by Fern

CO-OP LOOKING BETTER; JAN. ELECTIONS CRUCIAL

After nine months of new Coop management (led by new Coop General Manager Roy Bryant), the Coop seems to have recovered its economic health while renewing its image as an aggressively pro-consumer alternative in the super-marketplace. One good sign is that this year there will be a (minimal) patronage refund, representing a dramatic turnaround from last year's whopping \$300,000 loss. All of the Coop food-stores are now paying for themselves, and only the automotive (beleaguered gas stations!), in-house bakery, and some of the four new wilderness stores will fall in the red.

Moreover, a Coop store in the ACORN project in West Oakland is now in the works once again, following a unanimous decision at the last Coop Board meeting. Conservatives on the Board were recently convinced that a Coop store in the low-income ACORN project will now be financially feasible.

If this picture sounds too rosy, then be warned that it is subject to end with the Coop Board elections in January. Progressives on the Coop Board, who campaigned for two years to bring in the new Coop management, must win all three seats in January's Board election to maintain their control of the Board. (Conservative candidates swept all three seats in the last Coop elections, so the progressives' margin is a bare 5-4. Terms ending in January are all progressives: Larry Duga, Ray Thompson and Jane Lundin; only Lundin is permitted by Board rules to run again. Cherie Gaines and Bob Arnold remain on the Board, as do Conservatives Dave Fleisig, Lou Samuels, Edna Haynes and Richard Mitchell.)

"What will be at stake in January's elections," says Board Member Lundin, "is whether the new management will continue to have a free hand to do imaginative things within the Coop. These

elections may also decide whether the Coop continues its support for the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee, by our refusal to sell non-union lettuce and grapes, since the Conservatives have opposed this policy in the past."

TRIAL BALLOON FOR RADICAL POLITICS

The upcoming Coop elections may also be a trial balloon for the nature of radical politics in Berkeley. *Over half of Berkeley families belong to the Coop*, and many will vote in the January Board elections. What will Berkeley's Coop voters say to the continuation of so-called "radical" management of the Coop stores?

"Please urge more people who are concerned about the future of the Coops to get involved," asks Board Member Lundin. The progressive caucus on the Board is actively seeking candidates for the Board seats in January, and urges greater participation by radical Coopers. For information, call Larry Duga at 848-4752.

Revival of the recently dormant Coop Center Councils is another radical priority. Members of the SUDS Neighborhood Group captured seats on the University Ave. Center Council in the last election, and there are radicals on the Shattuck Ave. Council, as well. In May, seats on Center Councils will be open again, and Coop activists urge other people concerned about the Coops to get involved.

EVERYONE LIKES NEW MANAGEMENT

Apparently, everyone in Coop politics likes the new management and new General Manager Roy Bryant. First, there is the patronage refund and the turnaround from a \$300,000 loss to a \$100,000-\$200,000 surplus in under a year. The Coop had been paying more than other markets for its goods and

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Co-ops Push Beef Ceiling Down!



The Oct. 1 Co op Newsletter reports wholesale beef down 5½% from the level they reached after the ceilings were removed 3 weeks ago. Which means they are still out of sight.

Photo by Fern

GRASSROOTS

Published twice a month; 2022 Blake Street, Berkeley, Ca. 94704; Subscription price \$5.00 per year. Send Subscription and address changes to: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701, or phone 524-1203. Second class postage paid at Berkeley, Ca.

People who worked on this issue are: Doug Brown, Margaret Copeland, Jon Dixon, Ruth Dunham, Ann Esposito, Bonny Fainberg, Mike Fullerton, Marjorie Garlin, Grace Gildersleeve, Mona Ginsberg, Sue Goheen, Lenny Goldberg, Bruce Haldane, Joe Hancock, Robert Landis, Florence McDonald, Red Bear, Ray Riegert, Andy Rodriquez, Hal Rohlfing, Ruth Veres.

GRASSROOTS is published on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 2022 Blake Street, Berkeley, Ca., 94704. Publisher: Grassroots Collective, 2022 Blake Street, Berkeley, Ca.; Co-editors Grace Gildersleeve, Joseph Hancock; Owner: Grassroots Collective. There are no bondholders, mortgagees, or other security holders.

Extent and Nature of Circulation:

| | Aver. # Copies each issue | Actual # last issue |
|--|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A. Total No. Copies printed | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| B. Paid Circulation: | | |
| 1. Sales through dealers, etc. | 500 | 400 |
| 2. Mail subscriptions | 1,500 | 1,457 |
| C. Total paid circulation | 2,000 | 1,857 |
| D. Free Distribution: | | |
| 1. Samples, etc. | 200 | 200 |
| 2. Copies distributed to agents, but not sold | 100 | 200 |
| E. Total distribution | 2,300 | 2,257 |
| F. Office use, left-over, etc. | 200 | 243 |
| G. Total | 2,500 | 2,500 |

left needs school perspective

Our May issue was devoted to the Berkeley Public Schools. Considering the magnitude of the problems in the school system, it hardly scratched the surface. We observed at that time that the Berkeley Left has remained aloof from school political activity and consequently does not have much leverage in effecting school policies. At that time we observed "that the only way to understand the ins and outs of the school system is to educate ourselves in a way that will give us some perspective and allow us to come up with a program." We called for a Coalition Convention, hoping to initiate a left public school movement. It didn't work.

Now with a school strike imminent and the district on the verge of bankruptcy, *Grassroots* is faced with an internal crisis: we don't have the personnel to adequately consider school issues. Because news coverage of the school system is essential if there is to be serious community involvement, we are forming an education committee — to cover meetings and develop ideas. Anyone interested in helping to form this committee is invited to a meeting Thursday, October 11, at 8 P.M. at 2022 Blake Street.

* * *

Believe it or not, we are publishing twice a month! This means that *Grassroots* takes twice as much work and twice as much money. If you haven't renewed your subscription (or would like to subscribe for the first time or make a donation) please rush your check to P.O. Box 274, Berkeley. *Grassroots* always needs help. We meet every Thursday at 2022 Blake Street at 8 P.M.

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Editor of *Grassroots*:

As a subscriber to and reader of GRASSROOTS, I deeply resent the suggestion of Grabowicz' article on Sue Hone that I judge her activities on the Council by her husband's business associations and accomplishments. The Coalition paper has *no business* resorting to the sexist tactics of presupposing that a woman will necessarily follow her husband's ideology no matter what the political persuasion of that woman is.

Report and report well on all of a Councilperson's proposals and votes so that I may judge a Councilmember that way.

Evelyn Dolven

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

I note where you have added the eminent and distinguished M. Fullerton to your staff in the form of a movie reviewer. This will be a decided improvement to your paper, and you are going to be congratulated for being able to talk Mr. Fullerton into setting aside the necessary hours from his extremely tight schedule.

Buzz Vanderschoot

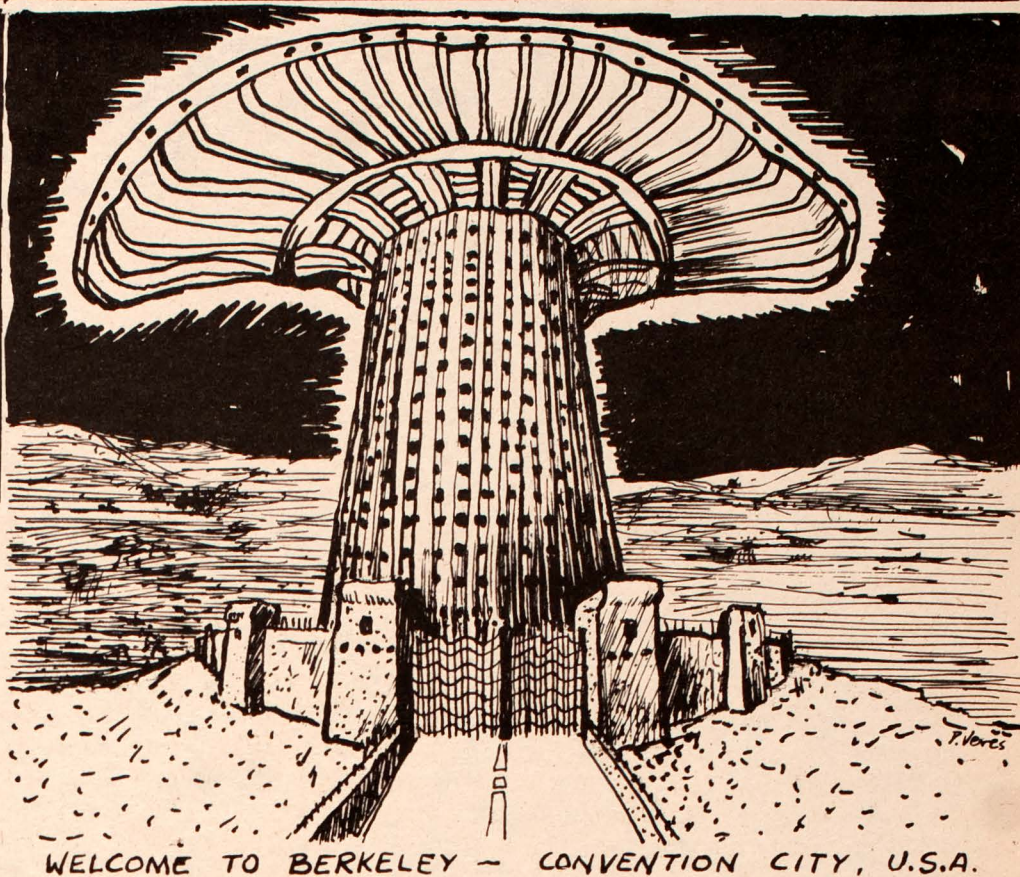
\$500,000 GAMBLE

The Berkeley City Council will within the next few weeks have before it a proposed *Cooperation Agreement* between HUD and the City of Berkeley. This agreement commits the City to put up \$500,000 by November 1st of this year if the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency (BRA) has not sold a note to finance the West Berkeley Industrial Park.

The City Council has not for many months dealt with any of the issues that surround this project. A growing number of independent studies point to its probable failure.

The Council has not officially

reviewed the 1½-year-old Payne-Maxie report (for which it paid \$5,000), or the recent HUD Environmental Impact Study. A state-required environmental impact study is due soon. Now it is proposed to gamble \$500,000 on an unpopular project, lacking public confidence for several years. This half-million will follow five million of federal and local money to tear down five homes, widen four blocks of a street, empty many other sound residential structures (forcing their occupants to compete for Berkeley's scarce housing, or leave town); all in the name of an



BIG \$\$ REPOSSESS CHILE

(Based on information from North American Congress on Latin America [NACLA].)

The bloody right-wing military coup that toppled Chile's democratically elected Popular Unity government on September 11 and claimed the lives of thousands of Chileans was the direct result of three years of U.S. intervention. Ever since the day Salvador Allende took power in October, 1970, the Chilean Right and certain elements in the Army, together with U.S. interests, have been scheming for an end to the popular government.

While the U.S. government denies its role in the coup, evidence mounts that the right-wing takeover was planned in Washington as well as in Santiago. "This is a business administration, and its business is to protect American business," Secretary of State Rogers told a meeting of U.S. businessmen with interests in Chile in October, 1971. American business in Chile involved \$1 billion in investments, \$700 million of it in the lucrative copper mines. Major investors included Anaconda, Kennecott and ITT. One of Socialist President Salvador Allende's first acts was to nationalize the U.S.-owned copper holdings (with the unanimous support of the Chilean Congress). Other U.S. investments were bought out. And there was more at stake than immediate dollar losses. The U.S. feared that Chile's actions would encourage similar nationalizations in neighboring countries.

MILITARY AID

On January 19, 1972, Nixon announced a hard-line policy to punish Chile for its nationalizations of U.S. companies and to warn other nations not to pursue similar policies. This included cutting Chile off from public and private credit sources, in order to prevent Chile from buying goods, many of which were available only from the U.S.—corn,

fertilizers, medical supplies, and parts for vehicles and machinery. At the same time the U.S. vastly increased military aid, which was designed to build up pro-American elements in the armed forces. Military aid climbed from \$800,000 a year before Allende to \$12 million now; in the same period, economic aid dropped from \$80 to \$8 million per year.

This policy was the result of top level meetings between members of the Nixon administration and businessmen, as the Senate hearings on ITT have shown. The plan was to cut Chile off from access to dollars, from needed imports, to produce shortages and an economic crisis in Chile, preparing the ground for takeover by the military rationalizing its act by blaming the Allende government for the "economic crisis." These plans were discussed in a secret memo from U.S. Ambassador to Chile, Nathaniel Davis, to Washington, according to a *Washington Post* article of March 28, 1972.

CIA MASTER PLAN

The economic blockade prepared the ground for the covert part of U.S. policy — CIA action in conjunction with right-wing Chileans and the Chilean military. In 1971, the *San Francisco Chronicle* ran an article disclosing a CIA "Master Plan" to topple 5 or 6 liberal or left-leaning Latin American governments; Chile was one. According to the Senate ITT hearings, the CIA in 1970 had been authorized to spend \$400,000 for "Covert propaganda action" against Allende. CIA agents in Chile worked out of the U.S. Embassy; of 16 people in the political section of the Embassy at least 7 were covert CIA agents according to *Who's Who in the CIA*. A report from NBC News indicates that agents served as intermediaries between right-wing Chileans and the Chilean military. The CIA was also implicated in recent acts of sabotage against the Allende government.

Immediate evidence of U.S. involvement in the September 11 coup includes: (1) reports of increased U.S. Air Force activity on the Chile-Argentina border, (2) reports of U.S. naval maneuvers off the Chilean coast around the time of the coup, and (3) the trip of U.S. Ambassador to Chile Nathaniel Davis from Santiago to Washington on September 7 to meet with Henry Kissinger and members of Nixon's "Chile Task Force." The Nixon Administration admits that it had foreknowledge of the coup.

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MINI DISTRICTS—A NEW CITY GOVERNMENT PLAN

The concept of mini-districting developed from an analysis of the history of at-large elections for the Berkeley City Council. The at-large election system is grossly discriminatory. Poor, working people, students, and women are effectively kept out of office because of the financial and media resources necessary to be elected and the money and time necessary to serve on the city council.*

For many years people in Berkeley have recognized that the city manager system is unresponsive to modern problems, and have discussed the need for elected representatives to have greater control over the city bureaucracy.

In the mini-district proposal one council member is elected from each of 29 mini-districts with a population of about 4000 each. Surprisingly, the boundaries of the districts can easily approximate natural boundaries such as

major streets, the Hearst Strip, and U.C. Berkeley. (The map accompanying this article is a tentative plan for the boundaries.)

29 DISTRICTS

The 29 district representatives, along with 6 elected at large, will make up the governing body of the city, the city council, elected every two years. The goal of mini-districting is not to isolate districts and have them fight one another for power and services, but to ensure the diverse neighborhoods in Berkeley of representation of their choice. A few councilors elected at large along with those elected by districts will give the necessary balance to the council.

Also, and equally important, is the fact that an at-large campaign will raise citywide issues that district candidates must then also consider.

At the first meeting of the council, elections will be held for the 7 person

executive committee. Members of the executive are full-time councilors with commensurate salary. All other councilors are part-time and are paid token amounts to defray any expenses incurred while serving on the council. Persons will be selected for the executive committee based on proportional strength in the council (by charter provision). Thus every minority caucus with a strength of 5 (or multiples of 5) will elect one (or more) of their members to the powerful executive.

COALITIONS

As an example of how this works, let's say that there is enough strength for a group to elect one member but not enough for 2 (6 to 9 votes). A compromise will need to be made with another faction having unused votes (from 1 to 4) in order to fill the second seat. Thus coalitions will be encouraged. This provision is specifically designed to bring about a stable majority coalition.

The full council is charged with all legislative functions and all ultimate city authority. The executive committee serves at the will of the council and can be thought of as taking much of the role of the present city manager. It is responsible for making recommendations to the council and carrying out the policies of the council. Department heads will report directly to the executive committee, which will coordinate administrative activity. It will also formulate the annual budget for presentation to the council.

The mini-district proposal has a strong committee structure which is coordinated by the executive committee. There are 3 standing committees: 1) Environment and physical planning, 2) General services such as police, fire, garbage, sewers, etc. and 3) Social services such as child care, health care planning, etc. These committees will monitor department activities, and, in coordination with city departments and citizens groups, will formulate programs, evaluate policies, and write the proposed annual budget. All recommendations will be forwarded to the executive committee for coordination with other committees' work before forwarding to the full council for final consideration and approval.

COMMITTEES

The general make up of the three standing committees will be spelled out in the charter. Two of the committees will have 9 council members each and the third 10 members from the council [9 + 9 + 10 = 28 + exec. comm. of 7 = 35]. Committees will not be limited to councilors but will include citizens as voting members, the number of citizens to be one less than the number of councilors. Thus we will end up with two committees of 17 and one of 19. Each

council member is expected to sit on one committee.

Appointments to the standing committees will follow the principle of proportional representation established in the selection of the executive. The executive committee will recommend the appointments to the council for final action.

The executive will recommend other appointments as it does for the standing committees. The positions of ceremonial mayor and council moderator will be filled after recommendation by the executive committee, with confirmation by a 2/3 vote of the council.

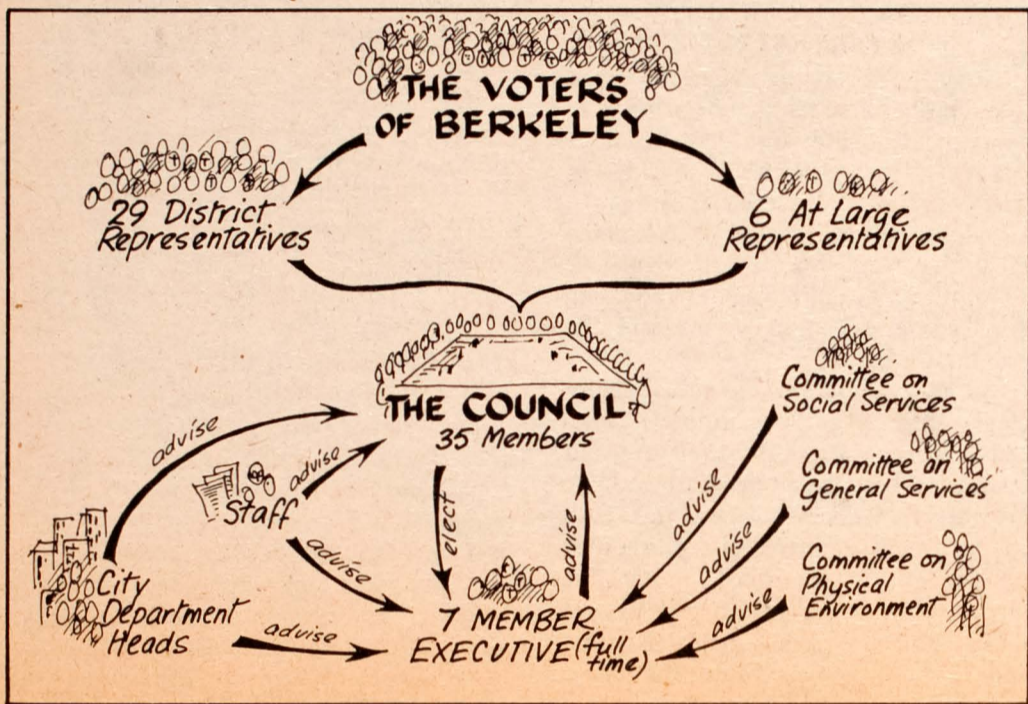
Only one more position will be spelled out in the charter, and that is chairperson of the executive committee, who must be a member of the executive. Consultations with councilors will of course be necessary here as with other appointments.

The basic structure outlined above is not meant to deal with all possible structural needs of the 35-person council. Special committees on tax reform, land use (or any other conceivable subject) are not prohibited but will be established as necessary through ordinance.

The relationship between the council and executive is purposely not rigidly defined. It is clear that the council has all ultimate authority and responsibility. The council may delegate authority as it sees fit to neighborhood councils, to special committees created by ordinance, to the executive, or to the standing committees. And conversely it may wish at times to strengthen its own role by assuming direct authority over certain matters.

Much time has been spent by the Charter Review Committee in exploring the concept of decentralization and neighborhood councils. The mini-district concept is totally compatible with strong neighborhood organizations and in fact would encourage their growth. Unfortunately a finished proposal on neighborhood councils is not yet available. It is being worked on, however, and will be incorporated into the mini-district proposal.

by Joel Rubenzahl
Member of Charter Review Committee



--CHILE: coup made in USA--

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The evidence of U.S. involvement was sufficient to convince many Americans with experience in Chile. "There has never been a clearer case of American involvement," stated Stanford University political science professor Richard Fagen. "The U.S. starved Chile into chaos, then supplied military support" for the coup. Prof. Fagen just returned from 18 months with the Ford Foundation in Chile.

Given the evidence of U.S. involvement, we as Americans have a particular responsibility to support the Chilean people against the new fascist government and its U.S. supporters.

WHAT CAN WE DO NOW?

- The Ad Hoc Coalition has been holding regular meetings in San Francisco. Committees set up to organize specific actions include Ongoing Education, Fundraising, Media, Mobilization, and Telegram-Petitions. Anyone interested in working with the Coalition should contact the NICH office.
- Current focus of telegram-letter campaign is the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
- 1. Telegram or write to Senator William Fulbright, Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"We ask you to urge the State Department to voice strong concern for the plight of

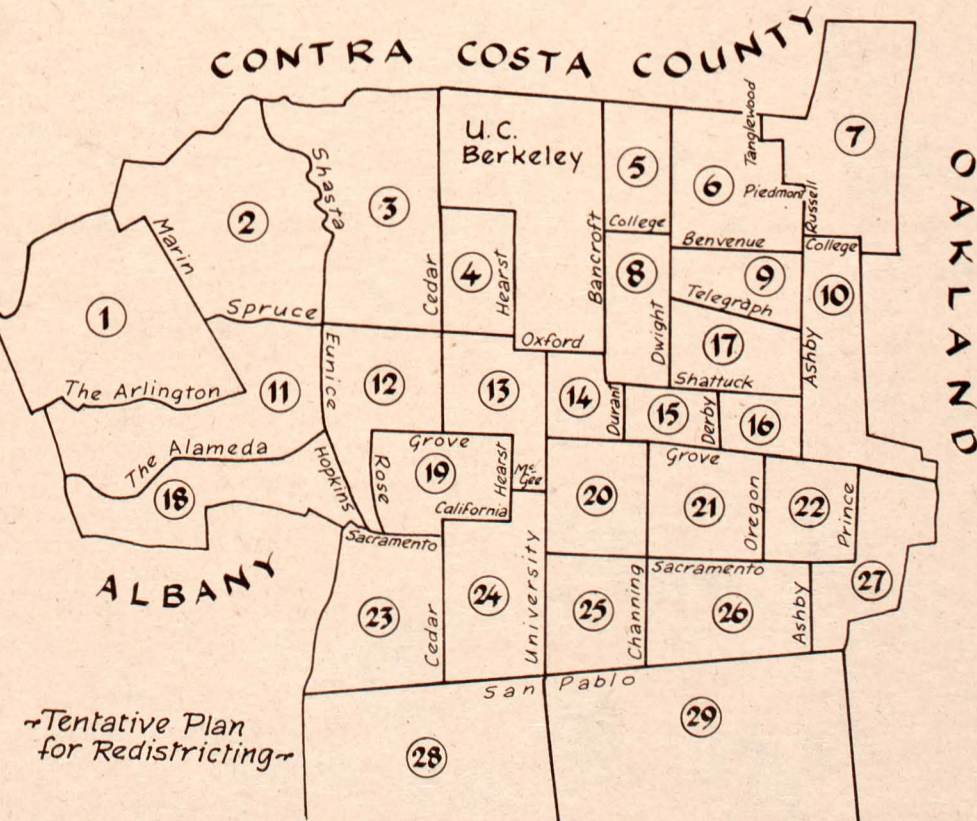
imprisoned Chileans and political exiles in Chile."

- 2. Telegram or write to: Senator Fulbright, Chairman; Senator Gale McGee, Chairman of Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs; Senator Edmund Muskie, committee

"We urge you to convene hearings on the possible U.S. role in the coup in Chile."

- Petitions to the three above members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee are being circulated. The petitions incorporate the above texts.
- Telegram Senator Mike Mansfield urging the convening of hearings on the U.S. role in the coup.
- Write, wire or call your Senator and Congressman urging support for the above and for the cut-off of ALL U.S. aid to the junta.
- An International Week of Solidarity with Chile is being planned for October 8th to 14th. We urge everyone to participate in events, which will be announced.
- Two recently made documentary films on Chile, "When the People Awake" and "Introduccion a Chile" will be shown in the Bay Area. San Francisco showings will be on October 5, 6, and 7 at the U.C. Extension Center at 55 Laguna St., and in Berkeley at Newman Hall on October 5, 9 and 10, and at Wheeler Hall on campus on October 13. "Introduccion a Chile," made in Cuba, gives an historical background to the struggles of the Chilean working class. "When the People Awaken," filmed in Chile in 1972 and 1973, deals with some of the questions raised by the Unidad Popular's program.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: NICH, P.O. BOX 800, BERKELEY, CA. 94701. Or 2718 TELEGRAPH AVE., BERKELEY, Tel. 548-3221.



Tentative Plan for Redistricting

Bay Warehouse
805 Gilman St.
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Auto repairs
526-1253
Printing
woodworking 5253366
525 3631
A Collective Work Force

nakadegawa reports



Grassroots has asked that I write an article about what's happening at AC Transit. Several items which I believe are of interest to Grassroots readers are: Affirmative Action, large car purchase, community relations in regards to driver security, Dial-a-bus, and transbay terminal. This issue I will discuss the Transbay Terminal.

TRANSBAY TERMINAL

Transbay Terminal is not exclusively an AC Transit matter, but it is a concern to us. My understanding of the reason that the State of California is studying the possibilities of reconstructing the Transbay Terminal is that the former Bay toll crossing office is being relocated and the State has no further need for the property and wants to get out of maintaining the facilities. The study recommends the Transbay Terminal be rebuilt by private developers who in turn will lease the air rights to develop in a fashion that can provide a good return for the developer. What bothers me about this is that the study indicates that the transit operators; i.e., AC Transit, would have to pay approximately a quarter million dollars per year to use the facilities!

RICH MAN'S WELFARE

With the pending EPA Clean Air Requirements for the S.F. Air Basin being modified, the use of transit will definitely be promoted and concomitantly some measures discouraging the use of the auto will be instituted. Therefore, the areas around the Transbay Terminal will be in demand for offices, shops and residences, such as what has occurred around BART stations. According to some estimates, a substantial portion of the BART system could have been paid for if the public acquired a half-mile circle around each BART station and then leased the property at current appreciated market prices. The present property taxes could then be used to help subsidize the operating cost to an amount making it possible for fares to be at a minimum. In other words, the Transbay Terminal will be a real estate asset to the area, so the public should benefit on its investment and not the landowners in the immediate area, who have done nothing. As now planned, this is really another form of socialism for the rich landed gentry, with the public being shackled with additional transportation subsidies. The State's answer to my suggestion that lands adjoining the terminal be acquired and developed into a comprehensive, multi-use center was that it is not a developer. That argument disturbed me because I know that anytime the State or public agency constructs facilities of any magnitude it is a developer! Freeways,

highways, civic centers, stadiums, airports, public auditoriums and arenas are all facilities which affect the neighboring land use and land values. Quite often these public facilities operate at a loss and need public funding as a subsidy, but the adjoining private developments, or their lessees, flourish and reap in the profits!

The I-5 Freeway is a classic example. A new alignment through areas with no gas stations or towns or cities! When the State acquires property for freeways it buys whole lots or excess areas and constructs the freeway. It in turn resells the portions not used for the roadway. Instead, it could have easily developed many of these excess areas into service stations, motels and food establishments and leased these at the time the freeway was opened. Even if leasing is too objectionable, it could have sold them and with the profits paid back to the general or public transit funds so that the public would not have to pay as much in taxes or subsidies.

SERVE THE PUBLIC

If parking spaces are to be more scarce and parking fees more costly, people, we hope will use transit, and businesses, offices and residents will be located where transit is convenient. The several block area in the vicinity of the Transbay Terminal will be a choice location where travel will be convenient. In lieu of subsidizing auto parking, the public should collect or benefit from constructing the terminal. Rather than socialism for the rich, have it benefit everyone. Talk this particular problem up and see if we can get some legislation going to change the present narrow view of public development. Continued next issue.

Roy Nakadegawa can be contacted c/o Grassroots, P.O. Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701.

TUNING IN ON KPFA

Next April 15, KPFA will celebrate, if that's the appropriate word, 25 years of broadcasting controversial music, drama, news and public affairs programs the likes of which are never aired on commercial radio or T.V. The station and its owners, the Pacifica Foundation, which sired WBAI in New York, KPFA in Los Angeles and KPFT in Houston have never achieved financial stability. The staff and management have confronted each other, the "community," the FCC and Senator Eastland's Senate Internal Security Sub-committee. Pacifica founder and first chairman Lewis Hill committed suicide in 1957, disappointed and bitter after more than ten years of effort and struggle to secure a place in broadcasting for the likes of KPFA. An endless list of hassles, frustrations, staff changes and financial crises were documented in the Feb. 1972 KPFA Folio, *The Pacifica Papers*. It's fascinating reading.

How in the world can that little radio station, with its underpaid and overworked staff, be so important to the communities it serves? Last month when I wanted to find out what was happening in Chile I didn't tune in to KGO or

The New Journalism. By Tom Wolfe, Harper & Row, 394 pp., \$10.95.

Populart sentiment has it that journalistic writing takes little talent. "You just knock 'em down with the lead paragraph, then drag 'em along through the rest — if you get 'em to the end you've done a good job," remarked one not-so-well-informed source.

Journalists themselves, according to Tom Wolfe, feel inferior to novelists and aspire beyond tomorrow's deadline to that ineffable future date when they will write their own novel. Wolfe conceives of a three-tiered class structure in the literary field. The novelists are the lords of literature. Below them, the men of letters — essayists, biographers, critics, etc. — constitute a middle class. At the bottom, the lonely reporter, time-bound and artistically restricted, gathers the dust of the great publishing firms with his quill and steno pad.

BROKEN RANKS

Lately, however, the upper and lower classes have broken ranks. Journalists, the lumpenproles of literature, have begun to surface in the elite field of literary figures, while novelists have turned to journalistic devices. Utilizing a technique called the New Journalism, mavericks from both groups have begun to combine journalism and fiction in creating the "non-fiction novel."

The new genre involves much more detailed reporting than ordinary newspaper work. Material irrelevant to newspaper prose is often vital to "new journalists." Manners, customs, surroundings, furnishings, apparel, etc. gain a new importance. The reporter captures not only speech but dialect, not merely the silhouette but the form — a motion of the hand, that tensely-flexed jowl, the square cut jaw, a self-conscious stammer. Scenes are laid out like a tableau before the

reader's gaze. And often the reporter personally appears as a character with his prejudices and peculiarities, his foibles and fantasies mercilessly exposed. Such fictional devices as symbolism, stream-of-consciousness, imitation and varying points-of-view appear frequently. The result is a prose form reading like a novel, but having a basis in fact.

NOVELIST-JOURNALISTS

Such novelists as Norman Mailer with *Armies of the Night* and Truman Capote with *In Cold Blood* have rejuvenated declining careers by utilizing the new genre. Similarly, newspapermen like Wolfe (*The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test*) and Hunter Thompson (*The Hell's Angel; A Strange and Terrible Saga*) have found it possible to write a journalistic novel.

To Wolfe this means one thing — journalists have made it. The former *New York Herald Tribune* reporter has delved into these new depths of journalism himself, and is now providing press coverage for the movement he's part of. He touts the New Journalism as the future direction of the novel. And, breathing relief that something has finally arrived to salvage the novel from its moribund state, he heralds the new movement with this \$11 anthology of works from the '60s.

FICTION, FINANCE & FAME

For Wolfe, the dandy of the self-proclaimed avant garde, it's a neat trick. He describes the procedures and practitioners of the new genre, draws a few analogies between the genesis of the novel and that of the New Journalism, then publishes an anthology which advertises his other books. In the public relations field, Wolfe is nearly as flashy and fashionable as he is as a prose writer. A hip journalist with a feel for fiction, finance and fame.

Like most people touting their own talents, however, he overemphasizes the importance of his work and exaggerates the effect of the New Journalism upon the field of fiction. Undoubtedly, the last ten years have seen an increase in this form of writing, and a need for it in presenting material which could not otherwise be recorded. But rather than occupying the mainstream of modern fiction, as Wolfe believes, the New Journalism has rather filled an old riverbed left dry when the main stream meandered elsewhere. For at the same time that the New Journalism has been more and more closely approximating realism, modern fiction has been shedding the integument which journalism has been putting on.

During the last two or three decades the novel has eschewed such former necessities as plot, character development, moral theme, and even storyline. And while fiction has become more amorphous, absurdist, and phantasmagoric, the New Journalism has swept in to fill the old requirement for realism.

Wolfe sees no future in the surreal and existential world of Beckett, Genet, Robbe-Grillet and other modern novelists. For Wolfe, the Modern Novel (like God) is dead, and will be replaced in literature by the factual impressionism of the New Journalism. What he fails to see is that the New Journalism is a reaction to the modern novel; it may complement it but will never supplant it. Ray Riegert



A.C. Transit Director Roy Nakadegawa
Photo by Margaret Copeland.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

RAPE: THE VICTIM AS SUSPECT

Part I - Tuesday 2, 9:00 P.M. : Part II - Tuesday 16, 9:00 P.M.

A program on the mythology of rape and its effect upon the social medical and legal treatment of rape victims.

WATERGATE: INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY . . .

Tuesday, 10/9 - 9:00 P.M.

A documentary examining the eleven months of news reportage which broke the Watergate story. [KPFK]

DRAMA AND LITERATURE

CONRAD AIKEN: A MEMORIAL

Monday 10/15 - 10:00 P.M.

Aspects of the life and work of a distinguished American poet, novelist and short story writer.

MUSIC

1750 ARCH STREET

Friday evenings at 8:00 P.M.

Live music in Stereo recorded at 1750 Arch Street.

ARLENE SLAUGHTER

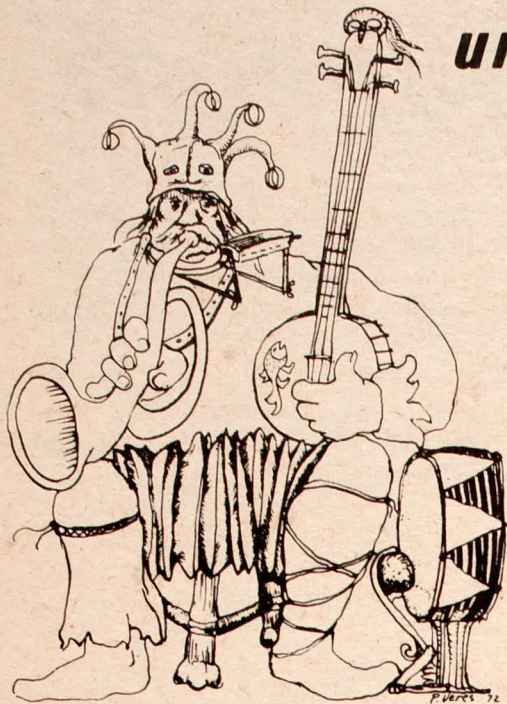
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uncle john's band

talent. They'd probably be fun to dance to in a club, but don't go for listening.

Boz Scaggs and his band were quite fine. He has a wide-ranging voice, good for blues, rock and ballads, sometimes close to Van Morrison in quality. He's not on any sort of a superstar rock trip—just straightforward singing and playing, letting the music carry him. His lyrics are ordinary, but the music is sometimes subtle and complex and arrangements are tight.

The band is a major reason for going—it generates a whole lot of its own energy. Lead guitarist Les Dudek plays a soaring slide guitar that sounds like Duane Allman, and organist Joachim Young played penetrating leads and sharp back-up riffs all night. With electric piano, bass and drums, Scaggs and band play as a tight rocking melodious unit. When they do "Somebody loan me a dime," there's no one not feeling it and into it.

JESSE COLIN YOUNG

Jesse Colin Young also has a long-time Bay Area history. The driving force behind the Youngbloods, originally an Eastern group, he and the band moved to Marin in the late sixties and have been playing the area steadily. After the Youngbloods broke up a couple of years ago (Banana and the Bunch is the other half), he's been on his own. He now has a steady band together that's as mellow as his super-mellow voice.

I caught his act at the Boarding House on Bush St. in S.F., a strong recommended music place. It's a cavernous room, holding about 400, with admission only \$2.50, no drinks required, excellent sound, good seating and easy-going people. Music there is usually high quality—both Taj Mahal and the Pointer Sisters will be there this coming October—and the hustle and rip-off of lots of clubs is absent.

Jesse Colin Young's band consists of piano, bass, drums, Jesse on guitar and Jim Rothermel on alto and soprano sax and flute. Rothermel is super playing incredible tasteful and mellow sounding leads and riffs, and adding a whole lot of drive to the band.

And Jesse sings old Youngbloods favorites ("Quicksand," "Sunlight"), new, occasionally jazzy tunes, some ragtime numbers, '50s rock 'n' roll (Speedo), and some blues, all in a laid-back but still energetic and together way. The band seemed to like each other, like the audience, like the music, and generated a whole lot of the special kind of joy that music can provide.

—C. C. Otter

ECOLOGISTICS

Genetics is currently a subject of political and social concern to many non-scientists who view with alarm genetic problems that the society of man does not seem to be handling very well: the use of pseudogenetics by people like Jensen and Shockley to disparage ethnic minorities; the development of new grain strains that are ecologically unsuitable for the areas in which they are introduced; and the exposure of massive numbers of people to food additives, drugs, and environmental pollutants whose deleterious effects exceed their social benefits.

Yet, there was little reflection of such concerns at the International Congress of Genetics which took place in Berkeley during August. Cancer was the only human problem that received much attention; the social impact of science was largely left to the concern of other groups. The geneticists of the world gather about every five years to talk about progress in their field. This was their first United States meeting in 32 years and drew over 2000 scientists from 70 countries.

Reporters annoyed Mel Green, President of the host Genetics Society of America, by repeatedly asking him about Arthur Jensen's racist ideas. Green indicated that he felt that this was really not an issue of particular concern to geneticists but that it would be necessary to have proper data to settle the question. A reporter from the New York Times asked him at a press conference whether he thought that such experiments really should be done.

"What do you think that society will do with this data?"

Green's response was "Well! Do you think that the physicists who worked on the Manhattan Project should have stopped to consider what society might do with the atom bomb?"

Some of today's geneticists may someday be in the agonizing position of the Manhattan Project physicists who had to live with their consciences after the destruction of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki with the products of the science they had created. Perhaps Dr. Green has never known any of these

physicists. I have. I don't envy them.

A scientist cannot always perceive how society will misuse his work. Therefore, Dr. Green and some others feel that he should not take potential misuse into consideration in deciding on research projects. In some cases one CAN visualize the potential damage from societal misuse of knowledge. In such a case, why should a scientist consider it ethical to rub his hands of the potential consequences of his work?

Relevance was injected into the Genetics Congress by affairs organized by the Berkeley Committee on Genetics and Society. This group sponsored two symposia, attended by enthusiastic audiences of over 700 each, one on Genetics, Race and IQ, the other on the so-called Green Revolution effort to develop grain varieties with improved yield. For an account of the latter symposium, see the September issue of Freedom News, or the September issue of EnFo, published by the Northern California Committee for Environmental Information, P.O. Box 761, Berkeley, CA 94701. Let's hope that the Committee on Genetics and Society keeps up its good work.

After the big Genetics Congress, a smaller group of scientists gathered at Asilomar for the First International Conference on Environmental Mutagens, a gathering with a more constructive atmosphere. The difference was not just in the size, but was evident in the attitude of the participants who were people who *cared* about other people and were concerned with political and regulatory decisions which affect people's lives.

Mutagens are substances which can produce genetic changes which can be passed on to following generations. Some mutagens also cause cancer. The vast majority of the effects of mutagens are bad for the organism in which they occur. Needless to say, mutagens are things to avoid, yet we are exposed daily to mutagens in smog-polluted air, on the job, and in inadequately tested drugs and food additives. From time to time, future articles in this series will cover specific information from this conference.

Selina Bendix

breakaway offers classes

Berkeley-Oakland Breakaway is a free school for, by, and about women. We are free in that none of the organizers or teachers are paid (with the exception of a few teachers of very popular but hard to find courses such as auto mechanics and karate). Class fees are minimal (\$2.00) and are used to cover expenses.

ORIGINS & STRUCTURE

Breakaway has been functioning since Spring, 1971, and was inspired by and modeled on the San Francisco Breakaway. At present we have three sessions of classes a year, usually offering 25-30 subjects to about 300 women each time. The subjects are generally those which are often difficult or uncomfortable for women to learn in groups with men (skills such as auto mechanics and carpentry, body movement classes such as dance and karate) or which relate specifically to women (various kinds of consciousness-raising and women's studies such as women's history, the family and feminist research). Also included are the arts (music, theater, women's literature) and various miscellaneous classes. To a greater or lesser extent, all groups are concerned with the ways in which women have traditionally related to the topic of the class and a reevaluation of these attitudes.

STRUCTURE OF CLASSES

The main emphasis of Breakaway, is to arrange informal groups where women can study and get to know each other easily and comfortably. We encourage women not to "teach" a "class," in the sense of being the leader of a formally structured group, but to "convene" a

"group," to take responsibility for gathering together a group of women around a common interest. The knowledge, responsibility, work, and leadership will be shared as equally as the members of the group desire. Obviously, some subjects lend themselves to this approach better than others. For example, auto mechanics should be taught, while consciousness-raising groups cannot function if one woman tries to dominate. We also encourage a warm atmosphere (and keep down costs) by meeting in each others homes instead of impersonal places. Breakaway invites women of all ages and backgrounds to join us in classes this fall.

Registration for Fall classes will be Sunday, October 21, 3:00-4:30, Unitas House, 2700 Bancroft Way, Berkeley. All courses are \$2.00 and will last 9 weeks.

Catalogues will be available free the beginning of October at these locations: Up Haste, 2506B Haste St.

Women's Health Collective,
2214 Grove St.

Women's Center, 2134 Allston Way
Woman's Place, College & Broadway,
Oakland

Some of the courses this Fall will include:

Single Mother's Group
Women in American History
A Feminist Perspective in Research
Basic Massage
Body Awareness Through Movement
Gardening for Professional Jobs
Towards a Woman's Theater
Projects in Carpentry

MOVIES

Paper Moon is the best new movie around. That's right, better than *Last Tango in Paris* which is also good and better than *American Graffiti* which isn't so good. I know you don't want to see *Paper Moon* because Ryan O'Neal is such an awful actor and besides he was in *Love Story*. And furthermore how could any child star, let alone his daughter Tatum, possibly be really worth seeing. Well that's what I thought too, before I went because that's what everyone else I was with wanted to see. Ryan O'Neal was surprisingly good. And Tatum O'Neal was absolutely sensational. Take some children with you; from all reports children above eight like it just as much as adults.

RECOMMENDED REVIVALS

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW & BEAT THE DEVIL: October 4-10; Studio-Guild; \$1 all night Thursday or before 6:30 Friday and Saturday; otherwise \$1.75. *Beat the Devil* is a spoof on the international espionage genre written by Truman Capote, directed by John Huston and starring H. Bogart.

PATHER PANCHALI: October 12, Laney College Forum, 7:30; FREE.

Pather Panchali is the first film in director Satyajit Ray's famous *Apu Trilogy*. The film deals with Indian village life and features music by Ravi Shankar. The remaining films in the trilogy will be shown later in the fall.

WHEN THE PEOPLE AWAKE: October 13; Wheeler Auditorium; 7:30 & 9:30; \$1.25 students and full Pacific Film Archive members, \$1.75 general. American premier showing of a feature documentary on FREE SOCIALIST CHILE.

FREE FILMS

LANEY COLLEGE: October 4, *Shall We Dance*; October 11, *Swing Time*; October 18, *Yojimbo*. All at 6:45 and 9:00 p.m. in the Laney College Forum.

MERRITT COLLEGE: October 4, *Carmen Jones* & *Cabin in the Sky*; October 11, feminist films including *The Woman's Film*, *How to Make a Woman*, *Six Film Makers in Search of a Wedding & Take Off*;

All at 7:00 p.m. in the Student Center.

MISCELLANEOUS

October 17 is opening night at the San Francisco Film Festival.

Mike Fullerton

JOB RESTRUCTURING GAINS SUPPORT

Since Berkeley adopted an Affirmative Action program for hiring women and minorities last year, many people in the community have expressed interest in supplementing that program with increased opportunities for flexible work schedules.

WHAT IS JOB RESTRUCTURING?

Job restructuring is any form of flexible work schedule in which a person works less than fulltime. Under a job restructuring program, work time can be:

1. Half-day
2. 5 hours per day
3. 3 days a week
4. 6 months on, 6 months off.

Obviously, there can be many variations of the above. Conceptually, job restructuring can encompass:

1. **PAIRED JOBS.** Two persons share one fulltime job with equal responsibility for the entire workload. They can fill in for each other when one is ill; they can bring complementary skills to the job performed. Example: recreation worker and gardener.
2. **SHARED JOB.** Two people divide a job between them with responsibility for half the work. Example: public health case worker.
3. **SPECIALIST.** A person is responsible for a single aspect of a job, the demands of which comprise less than a fulltime week. Example: personnel interviewer.
4. **SPLIT-LEVEL.** A fulltime job is analyzed according to its functional components and it is determined that the skills involved require varying degrees of training or ability. This is a useful division for apprenticeships wherein skill levels have not yet matched the needed requirements for a particular job, or for utilizing special qualifications for research within the context of one job.

NATIONAL TRENDS

A recent Kiplinger report to businessmen hailed job restructuring by saying, "We think that it will be THE development in the labor field in the next few years." (Oct. 27, 1972)

Job restructuring is now being viewed by experts as the breakthrough in our current economic crisis and is seen as a natural continuation of the century-long trend towards a shortening of the work week while providing jobs for the growing population. Nationally, for instance, we need to create 7.5 percent more jobs to hold unemployment under 5%. Job restructuring could reduce unemployment and welfare rolls substantially.

It is also the key to increasing the number of minorities and women in the labor force in other than menial jobs without decreasing the number of present workers. It will also provide a method of offering jobs to those who need to work but who are unable to hold down standard fulltime jobs. Example: women with small children, older people, the partially handicapped, and students.

Economist Carol Greenwald, who heads the National Business Conditions section of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston claims that, "The firm that broadens part-time job opportunities will probably experience greater productivity and lower unit costs, due to rapid and dramatic decreases in absenteeism, turnover, recruitment activity, and overtime pay."

Says well-known economist Sylvia Porter, "Part-time work is much more important than the four-day week... that's where the trend is."

In the public sector, the Massachusetts Department of Welfare, for example, found that their part-time case workers had one-third the attrition rate of regular public welfare case workers and that the caseload of each half-time worker was 89% — not 50% — of a fulltime worker.

Congresswoman Yvonne Brathwaite-Barke and Senator John Tunney introduced a bill recently to provide for part time-flexible employment on the federal level (S2022).

There have been many research studies and demonstration models to show that job restructuring is a valid, practical idea with far ranging benefits to an entire community. But, as yet, there has been no city to establish and encourage voluntary job sharing as a public policy. Berkeley has here another chance to set the pace for the country.

JOB RESTRUCTURING IN BERKELEY
Any program which the City of Berkeley adopts concerning job restructuring should carefully consider inclusion of the following:

1. The program must be voluntary. We do not want to deny fulltime employment to anyone who wants or needs it.
2. Development of the restructured jobs should be monitored by a group which is racially and sexually balanced so as to provide a full range of viewpoints and needs. This might best be accomplished by placing responsibility for this development in the hands of the Personnel Department and the Affirma-

tive Action Subcommittee.

3. Fringe benefits should be applied to such part-time employment on a pro-rata basis. The base salary, job security, and opportunities for advancement should be consistent with that of fulltime workers.

4. All job announcements should include a description of the job restructuring options available to Berkeley City employees.

5. No job should be exempted from restructuring except by a vote of the monitoring committee.

6. After two years the program should be evaluated by a monitoring committee. During this initial period no more than 20% of all city jobs should be restructured.

ADVANTAGES OF JOB RESTRUCTURING

For the Employer:
* Highly qualified workers can be attracted. Many talented people cannot be drawn into fulltime work but would eagerly embrace part-time work.

* Productivity and worker efficiency increases significantly. Part-time workers can outperform fulltime workers because a person can keep up a faster pace for 4 hours than for 8 hours.

* The psychological commitment of part-time workers results in a rapid decrease in absenteeism, turnover, training periods, and recruitment time.

For the Employee:
* A method of transition is provided for those with expertise in one area who wish to move into other fields.

* Higher education can be combined with job training and income.

* Talents and qualifications can be used while time is spent with family and community.

* Sharing of the responsibilities and problems of a job tends to lessen pressures and anxieties of employees.

* Psychological advantages include sustained levels of energy and enthusiasm.

JOB RESTRUCTURING ADVANTAGES FOR THE COMMUNITY

* Minority persons and women are offered new ways of breaking into the work force at professional levels.

* Older people, who lack energy for an 8-hour day but who want to work are offered an alternative.

* Young people and university students with specialized training can become involved in the city and its community.

* Middle-aged people who wish to return to the work force and those whose former employment skills have been phased out can obtain new training and explore other avenues of employment.

* The partially handicapped, who cannot work 8 hours a day, can find employment opportunities.

* Welfare rolls will decrease because job restructuring offers alternatives between the usual 8 hours-a-day, 5 days-a-week job and welfare.

Councilwoman Loni Hancock has introduced a program to allow job restructuring for Berkeley city employees. Our committee has made some changes in that proposal (specifically, setting a limit on the number of jobs to be restructured initially), and is organizing to support the program.

We hope that job restructuring can happen in Berkeley this year. Certainly, it can happen only if there is wide community support.

Come to the October 16 hearing to persuade the Council.

Write to the Council of your interest, support, or experiences with part-time work.

The next meeting of the Committee for Flexible Employment Hours is on Wednesday, October 10, 8 p.m. at 871 Indian Rock Ave. We welcome new members.

By Committee for Flexible Employment Hours

HANCOCK PROPOSAL

A. At their request, all Berkeley City employees shall be allowed the following alternatives to full-time employment.

1. Half-time employment, either working full-time for six consecutive months out of each year, or working a 20-hour week throughout the year.

2. The opportunity to take a three-month leave of absence without pay during the summer.

B. All fringe benefits shall be applied to such employment on a pro-rate basis.

C. All job announcements for the filling of all present and future vacancies shall include a description of the part-time options available to Berkeley city employees.

D. Jobs may not be exempted from this provision except by a majority vote of the Affirmative Action Subcommittee based upon a finding that it would not be feasible for part-time employees to fill the particular job classification.

community announcements

WOMEN FOR PEACE

Benefit concert series commences Sunday, October 7, 8:00 p.m. at the home of John and Janet Grodin, 2926 Avalon, Berkeley. Piano recital to be given by the well-known pianist, JULIAN WHITE. The program will be: 4 intermezzi by Brahms; Beethoven Sonata, Opus 110; Mompou, "Scenes D'Infant," a short contemporary French piece; and Schubert Sonata in B Flat.

Donation \$2.50, Students \$1.50. Refreshments served.

VOTER REGISTRATION

Make sure you and your friends are properly registered to vote for the November special election on the governor's soak the poor tax initiative. Sunday, October 7, is the last day.

If you voted in November 1972 or registered since then, you're still registered. If you've moved you must re-register. New residents are immediately eligible to register.

Voter registration locations: Berkeley City Hall 8-5 weekdays or any fire station 10-11, 3-5, 7-9 everyday. On October 6 and 7 there will be registrars on the corner of Durant and Telegraph from at least noon until 6 p.m.

FILM: SI SE PUEDE

Thursday, October 25, 8:30 p.m.
This movie on the Farmworkers' non-violent struggle will be shown at the Berkeley Unitarian Fellowship Hall, Cedar and Bonita. \$1.00 donation is requested. We are also asking donations of canned goods for the Farmworkers' current effort in the Valley.

Councilwomen Ying Kelley and Loni Hancock have opened an office at 1711 University Ave., Berkeley. Their office on Channing Way is continuing, but they are pleased to have this second location as a convenience to their constituents in the West and North Berkeley areas. Watch for further announcements of office hours, plans for community get-togethers and personnel.

THEATRE WORKSHOP

Organized by Terry M. DuSoleil
CHILDREN'S SPACE ADVENTURES WORKSHOP, Ages 2½-5. Mon. Oct. 1 - Nov. 5, 10:30 a.m.-12:30. Pantomime, creative movement, improvisation, songs, story telling: non-sexist, non-racist children's literature. Outdoors in environmental yard.

Weekly meetings plus special performances.

CHILDREN'S SATURDAY, Ages 3-11. Sat. Sept. 29 - Nov. 3, 10:30 a.m.-12:30. Experimental age group. Same activities as Children's Space Adventures Workshop.

2153 Russell St., Berkeley.
WOMEN'S THEATRE WORKSHOP, Tues. Oct. 2 - Nov. 6, 7:30-9:30 p.m. Weekly meetings plus guest artist events. An introduction to psycho-physical exercise and feminist styles in theatre.

2153 Russell St., Berkeley.
Also
WOMEN'S THEATRE WORKSHOP, Wed. Oct. 10 - Nov. 14, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m. See above.

in San Francisco (place to be announced)
For information: 548-1256 or write, Theatre Laboratory, P.O. Box 568, Berkeley, CA. 94701. \$20 or work exchange.

WOMEN'S AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Sunday, October 7, a benefit to raise money for 7 feminists scheduled to go on trial October 29 will be held at the Unitarian Fellowship, corner of Cedar and Bonita. Women musicians and poets will provide an evening of entertainment, beginning at 8 p.m. There will also be a martial arts demonstration and an auction! For more information, call 843-4987 or 652-4284.

Wednesday, October 10, Jean Miller's complaint of sex-discrimination in her firing from the Berkeley Public Library will go before the newly appointed Affirmative Action Subcommittee in the Committee's first official meeting on Wednesday, October 10 at 7:30 in the Police Classroom, 2117 McKinley.

Walker St. plus - Monster garage sale - Saturday, October 12, 11 A.M. - 5 P.M. Come one, come all, 1 block east of Shattuck, between Derby and Ward. For info. call TH5-6186.

COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS & EVENTS should be submitted to GRASSROOTS by Sept. 26 for next issue: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701 or 2022 Blake St. Phone 524-1203.

FEMINISTS PROTEST JOB HARASSMENT

This article was submitted by Jean Miller and Louise Merrill of the Berkeley Women's Affirmative Action Union. Ms. Miller has been a major participant in the events described in the article.

Seven women will go on trial October 29 on charges stemming from the fight for enforcement of the City's affirmative action law. There are thirteen charges in all ranging from simple trespass to assault on a police officer. In addition to the arrests, women employees have been subjected to harassment, intimidation, suspensions without pay and one firing. Another casualty in the fight was the Public Library Special Women's Project, an affirmative action assignment held by Jean Miller since last November and terminated just prior to her firing from the Library.

Jack Tyler, City Librarian recently recruited from Delaware to fill the vacancy left a year and a half ago by Frank Dempsey, was the individual nominally responsible for carrying out both these measures — taking away the Women's Project and subsequently firing Ms. Miller.

HELENA DORSEY ISSUE

The Affirmative Action fight began last February, when Helena Dorsey, supervisor in the Recreation and Parks Department, was passed over for promotion in favor of a white male employee and resident of Richmond, Ms. Dorsey has been fighting and appealing her case for the past six months, with no success and a two-day suspension.

Library employee Jean Miller had been

police review

Almost six months after its establishment by Berkeley's voters, the new Police Review Commission will hold its first meeting on Thursday, October 4, at 8 p.m. in the City Council Chambers. According to the agenda released by the City Clerk's office, the Commission will deal mainly with organizational matters. "Other matters" are included, however, so it may be possible for citizens to bring to the Commission specific comments and complaints concerning police activity.

SUIT SLOWED START-UP

The long delay is the result of a suit brought by the Council majority concerning the method of appointment of Commission members. Though the intent of the law is clear, that each Council member has one appointment, the majority was seeking a decision that appointment should be by majority vote of the Appointments Committee, which they control. The court ruled against that interpretation. Following that court action, the majority dragged its feet in making appointments until this past week. As it is, two Councilmen, Kallgren and Sweeney, have yet to name their appointees.

APPOINTMENTS

The seven Commissioners appointed to date are Jim Chanin (appointed by Kelley), Stan Friedman (Hone), Peter Gabel (Ramsey), Jane Moore (Simmons), Dorothy Patterson (Widener), Diane Schroerluke (Hancock), and Bill Walker (Bailey). Rumford, Bailey's replacement on the Council, has also named a Commissioner, Sam Hill, but as the law specifies that appointments are for two years, and as Walker was legally certified as a Commissioner before Bailey's recall, Hill's appointment is of doubtful legality.

POTENTIAL PROBLEM PERSISTS

One more could darken the PRC horizon. The Berkeley Police Officers Association has stated its intention to challenge the legality of the new law. Chris Burdick, attorney for the BPOA, attempted to gain status in the previous lawsuit but the judge ruled that his argument was of no relevance to the matter at hand. Burdick was heard to comment that he would be back again.

—Bruce Haldane

actively supporting Helena Dorsey from the beginning of her fight. The Berkeley Women's Affirmative Action Union picketed and leafleted at most of the Council meetings in June and July. On June 26, the "Berkeley Five" on the Council retreated to the City Manager's office in the face of what the press called "heckling" by the pickets. There was picketing again on July 12 at the budget hearings for the Library and Recreation and Parks. Miller and Dorsey both spoke on the budget condemning their respective department heads for their insensitivity to the needs of the community.

Following this, both women were hit with reprisals on the job. Helena Dorsey was suspended again for three days without pay for alleged failure to reply to a memo from her supervisor. On July 24, City Librarian Tyler informed Jean Miller that she would cease work on the Special Women's Project, effective July 27. That evening, both women went to the Council meeting to protest these acts of harassment and intimidation. Both insisted that the Council take action to intervene, and persisted for an hour in demanding the floor.

When Ms. Miller stepped out into the hall for a drink of water, she was grabbed by two men in plain clothes. Her shouts of protest brought several people out into the hall, including Ms. Dorsey. Ms. Dorsey was also then grabbed by plainclothesmen, and both women were hurried out of City Hall and into jail and charged with disrupting a public meeting. At no point did the plainclothesmen identify themselves or inform the women that they were under arrest. Yet a week later, resisting arrest charges were added to their indictment.

ARRESTS AT COUNCIL MEETING

This event marked the first time that anyone has ever been arrested for disrupting a Berkeley City Council meeting, though the Council has a long history of disrupted meetings.

The Library Board of Trustees later refused to discuss the action which Tyler had taken against Jean Miller. The following day, Ms. Miller and two other women were arrested in the library by Tyler for protesting his decision. On August 2, Tyler suspended Ms. Miller for five days for alleged insubordination. On August 22, she and other women

picketed the Bank of California where Thomas Shaw, a library Trustee, presides as manager. Within two hours of the picketing, she was suspended again and then fired.

The following Monday a group of more than 40 women went to Tyler's office to demand Ms. Miller's reinstatement. Six women were arrested, including Florence Kennedy, the 57-year-old founder of the Feminist Party. Again, Mr. Tyler was responsible for these arrests, choosing to use police force rather than heed the protests.

Ms. Dorsey, who was also arrested in this demonstration, was subjected to further harassment on the job.

Ms. Miller, who now had five counts against her and had lost her job because of her activities on behalf of women, refused to accept bail and continued her protest in an eight-day hunger strike at Santa Rita prison.

Both women, as well as the other defendants, see the coming trial as an opportunity to clarify the real issues behind these arrests. "The City of Berkeley," they state, "is on trial for its refusal to enforce affirmative action for women."

FREE CLINIC SEEKS FUNDS

A Statement from the Berkeley Community Health Project about Money.

This article is about funding, budgets, and the Berkeley Community Health Project (better known as the Berkeley Free Clinic and Rap Center). Most of you probably know about the Clinic and the Rap Center and the services available that we provide. Either you or a friend have used our services, or you have had contact in some other manner. We have been here for over four years. We would like to start letting people know where we get our money from and how we spend it. We call ourselves a Free Clinic. Our services are free, to you. But the Clinic had a budget last year of \$65,000. This year it is \$135,000.

ALLOCATIONS

The Clinic budget funds for basic necessities: rent, utilities, garbage, insurance, medical and dental supplies and medicines, co-ordination and administration salaries. This year we have increased some items in the budget and added some new ones. The increases are for (1) raising co-ordinators' salaries from \$100 to \$200 a month and (2) medical supplies and medicines, so that we can pay our bills on time and not run out of vital drugs. The new budget items are (1) stipends for graveyard shift workers, (2) supplies and equipment to fix up and make more enjoyable our present quarters, (3) patient transportation, (4) outside education and training experiences so that we can improve our skills and knowledge, (5) child-care for clinic workers with children, and eventually for clients, and (6) to pay a bookkeeper (our present bookkeeper has been doing that for several years without pay). We feel that all these items are important for the present functioning of the clinic and necessary if we want to improve and increase our services.

Right now the Clinic has about \$7,000 on hand. With present expenses running at over \$5,000 a month this is a buffer fund. We have been unable to fund the increases in our new budget because of insecurity about where the new funds would come from, or if they will come at all.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The Clinic has received its funds in the past primarily from individual donations. Last year we were able to raise over \$40,000 in donations. The Clinic has always taken the stand that we should place our main reliance for funds in the

community. We feel that this keeps us in touch with you and vice-versa. We have also gotten funds, irregularly, from the City and the State. The only consistent source of funds has been community people giving what they can.

This year we have put a lot of time and energy into other funding sources. They are (1) City of Berkeley, (2) Alameda County Revenue Sharing Funds (federal money), (3) State Drug Program Funds, and (4) City of Berkeley Mental Health Funds (county money from the state). We have proposals in for all of these. The only one that looks positive and that has the least problems involved is the first. The others all have the potential for problems, both for us and for our clients. What follows is a brief description of each and the problems.

FUNDS WITH STRINGS ATTACHED

We were approved for \$27,000 in county revenue sharing funds by the county Board of Supervisors in late August. We have been negotiating a contract since then. The county says that we are going to have to fill out eligibility forms for all the people to whom we provide services with county funds. If a person lives in Alameda County but not in Berkeley, if they are not on welfare and not on Medi-Cal, and if their income is under a certain level (up to the clinic), then they would be asked to sign a form so appearing under penalty of perjury. The county will have access to our medical records, though that might be done in a confidential manner. We have made every effort, we feel, to get the county to change these requirements and to accept an account process that would meet our needs. They say that it is impossible, given the federal guidelines. We have not yet made a final decision on whether or not we will accept these funds. We probably will not. Which means we will be out some \$27,000.

We have submitted a proposal for \$25,000 in State Drug Funds to the county. We have not yet received a contract so we don't know what kind of hassles we may or may not have to go through. We feel that we have an important drug program, including the street drug analysis program, community education programs, drug problem management (medical and psychological), counseling, and referrals. We have been able to help people with drug problems without getting them busted or otherwise hassled. We would like to get public funds to keep doing this, but not if we have to do anything like eligibility forms or

breach confidential information between us and our clients.

NEGOTIATIONS

We have also been negotiating with the city of Berkeley for funds for our Psych Emergency and Rap Center Services. It could be as much as \$40,000. We are still working this out, and don't know, even after several months of work, whether or not we will get funding, or if we do, exactly what we will have to do for it. What this means to the clinic is that we want to get enough funds with strings that change our services or threaten our clients. If we don't get enough funds we will have to cut some budget items. Deciding which ones will be a difficult decision.

What this means to the community, and therefore to you, is that the Berkeley Free Clinic will continue to provide the services it now provides and continues, like always, to need your support. If you can't spare money, then you can help by coming in and working as a volunteer in any or all of the clinic services. We will train you, free. And, as always, we need your vocal support in getting 'guidelines' changed so that we can get funded in ways that meet our and your needs. For those of you who have helped out with time, energy, or money, we wish to extend our thanks, and to point out that this is your clinic, and without your support would not exist.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT NEEDED

What else? This situation is indicative of a broader problem; that community based, grassroots organizations that provide vitally needed services to the people are too often unable to get governmental funds without having numerous strings attached. Strings that either force these organizations to change their identities and their ways of providing services, strings that could conceivably put the people who use these services in some form of jeopardy, and strings that could make these people-based organizations no different than any bureaucratic top-heavy, red-tapish, paper and rules-oriented "social service." We will continue to provide our services in what we feel to be sensitive, non-elitist, non-bureaucratic, and de-mystifying ways. To do so we need your support. And feedback. Thank you.

Gregory Everett
Outreach Administrator
Berkeley Community Health Project
"Berkeley Free Clinic & Rap Center"
2339 Durant Ave.
548-2570

--council--

continued from p. 1

Ramsey, and Simmons voting YES; Councilmembers Hone, Rumford and Widener voting NO; Councilmembers Sweeney and Kallgren being absent.

Another attempt to get 5 votes for rent control will be made at the Council meeting of October 2.

CITY COUNCIL CALENDAR

- October 9: No Council meeting.
- October 16: Rollcall at 2 p.m. 2 p.m. public hearing on the legal issue of whether or not the Board of Adjustments has jurisdiction to grant or reject a permit application by Epitome Massage to locate at 1557 Solano. Neighborhood residents have opposed the Massage Parlor, but the Board of Adjustments and its staff argued that they had no jurisdiction over the case.
- October 16: Evening meeting. 7:30 p.m. Job Restructuring public hearing. 9 p.m. Public hearing on proposed continuation of the cab fare increase passed last November. 10 p.m. Discussion of proposed ordinances to regulate massage parlors.
- October 23: No Council meeting.

--co-op--

services, and many of these ridiculous-cost practices were eliminated by the new managers.

General Manager Roy Bryant has also been responsible for Coop's brightened image as "aggressively pro-consumer." At Bryant's suggestion, the Coop rolled back meat prices when other stores were raising them and briefly rationed meat purchases when a few Safeway shoppers were found to be buying up cuts that Safeway was out of.

Bryant has also issued statements protesting the artificial shortage and high price of eggs (the Cost of Living Council agreed and forced egg prices down, somewhat), and urging customers to avoid eggs and pork while prices were artificially high.

Listing management priorities in response to a Board request, Bryant included plans for a Coop Optical Service, to open in early 1974; remodeling and expansion of the University Avenue complex, with construction to start upon completion of plans in July 1974; the ACORN project, due to open in January 1975; a garden shop in El Cerrito, and some refurbishing of the Shattuck Ave. store.

In addition, Bryant plans to initiate a training program for Coop employees (emphasizing the Cooperative alternative), a full review of pricing policies, a day-to-day system of in-store product counts and a 5-year projection of financial need and development.

Coop stores still have their problems. Overcrowding, long lines at checkouts, short stock items, and the non-food stores still in the red. But under the direction of new manager Roy Bryant, things are looking up.

Merry Blodgett

why sue what?

Sources close to the Susan Hone Women's Liberation Brigade have stated that they intend to present a proposal to the Recreation Commission to name the Lawn Bowling complex next to the City Corporation Yard the Susan Hone Lawn Bowling Complex.

They point out that there are no facilities in Berkeley named after women.

A Berkeley Lawn Bowling Club spokesman verified that each of the two greens were named but that there indeed was no name for the entire set-up. The north green is named the Henderson green and the south green the Drake green.

However, a serious split in the Brigade may result when one member moved that the main gate of the bowling greens be named the Edward E. Kallgren Gate. There was no verification that it was Ms. Kallgren who made the motion.

When interviewed whether or not she anticipated any opposition from the Club on the proposal Susan Hone replied that she did not, since many of the members were her friends and neighbors in the Claremont-Elmwood section.

When asked whether he expected any opposition Ed Kallgren replied that he did not either, because many of the members were his friends and neighbors in the Claremont-Elmwood section.

Councilperson Henry Ramsey remarked that the proposal would probably be approved by the working majority of the City Council as they wanted to keep the City business moving along—as usual.

Dan from SUDS

CLASSIFIED

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The radical therapy training collective wants to meet people who want to join with us. We are developing a Marxist theory and practice of therapy. We want to work with other men and women who share our interest and are like us: loving with people, hard-working, and have experience doing therapy. Please call Bob at 527-4875.

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--unity in BUSD crisis--

continued from p. 1

Once school started, the consequences of the other cuts became apparent and other issues gained priority. Demands became loud and clear that decisions which have had an adverse effect on the children or on an employee's ability to do his/her job must be reversed.

STAFF PRESSURE

Several actions to accomplish change have been contemplated by the BASE organizations, including that of a full strike. However, negotiations are still the preferred route—and the staff believes that they will be fruitful if enough pressure is put on the Board. We feel this way despite the fact that attempts have been made to confuse the issues, to divide the staff on racial and classification lines and to intimidate us. This time, these attempts to maintain the status quo aren't working. They have caused a few setbacks, but haven't appreciably slowed the momentum.

What happens now depends to a great extent on the strength and values of the Board and the Central Administration. They must decide to cut out some of the pressure group programs and some of the administrative bureaucracy and to put the classroom first. There just isn't enough money for everything. They can either make this decision on their own, or they will be forced to make it by parents and staff.

This article is too short to go really deeply into the subject. If you have questions, please call me at 549-2307. Below is a list of some of the things we are trying to rectify. We are also compiling a list of how the cuts affect individual teachers. We will be glad to make it available.

School site budgets have been cut by 40%. This means, for example, that Berkeley High has no textbook budget (last year's was \$28,000) and a very small supply budget (\$20,000 of which only \$13,000 is real).

Custodial and clerical staffs have been cut, increasing the workload on those who remain. Overtime has been eliminated, so many jobs won't get done.

Massive transfers occurred just before school started. As a result, some students started school without a teacher, and others still have not been assigned (they sit home and draw pay). Students' schedules at one school had to be completely done over after school started.

Substitutes have been cut way back. Pressure is being put on teachers to come to school even if they are not in the best of health (i.e. even if they have a bad cold or some other "minor" disease). Sometimes, there is no substitute at all.

Some employees' salaries actually went down as their hours were cut, and all employees are being asked to accept their lot—even though most are highly trained, (teachers have a minimum of five years of college) and even though most other districts raised their salary schedules this year significantly.

Many new students in the secondary schools are being told there isn't room for them to have a full program and all secondary students are being told to bring their own supplies.

Class sizes in the secondary schools go as high as 46 in academic classes, and some elementary classes exceed district policy maxima (31 in 4-6 and 28 in K-3).

And the list goes on.

By Judy Bodenhausen, B.F.T. President

WOMEN CHARGE PARK DISTRICT WITH BIAS

The Women's Action Training Center again zeroed in on the East Bay Regional Park District, by filing a complaint of sex discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The community action group charged that the District shows a pattern and practice of discrimination against women. After September 30 layoffs, there will only be one woman out of approximately 100 groundskeepers. Only 11% of District employees are female, occupying only 16 out of 85 job classifications, most of which are clustered in lower paying clerical jobs.

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission is the federal agency charged with upholding the 1964 Civil Rights Act

while the Fair Employment Practice Commission enforces the state Fair Employment Practice Act.

Last Tuesday at the EBRPD Board meeting, the Women's Action Training Center and 100 supporters urged the adoption of an affirmative action policy and program. The Board voted to direct the management to come up with a program by their October 16 meeting.

Nothing was done about the women being laid off, however. The Women's Action Training Center feels that keeping these trained and experienced women on would be the first step toward ending sex discrimination in the District.

Women's Action Training Center

2735 MacArthur Blvd., Oakland

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