

COPWATCH

Report

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

FALL 1992

Berkeley's Undeclared Curfew

A COPWATCH Statement on the Telegraph Avenue Police State

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On September 12th, the city of Berkeley began one of the heaviest police crackdowns in recent history on the four-block commercial strip of Telegraph Avenue and surrounding blocks each weekend. Berkeley police presence in the area increased several fold from less than a dozen officers in a few cars to 40 to 60 cops (nearly one third of the city's sworn force) on any given weekend night. Cops are everywhere, on foot, bicycle, motorcycle, undercover, and in both marked and unmarked cars. The police mobile substation, a menacing blue bus with smoked windows nicknamed "Orca" after the killer whale, cruises the area for added affect. Sinister "jump squads" (four to a car), followed by a paddy wagon, keep tensions high by regularly making quick arrests of those with outstanding warrants for assorted misdemeanor violations. Selective enforcement of minor infractions has resulted in zero-tolerance for jaywalking.

Although it is now almost two months since the incidents that sparked the crackdown [see *Eyewitness*, page 2], it has continued and even intensified. On September 14, the City Council approved a parking ban. As a result, every weekend night the police close off eight to ten blocks to car traffic, and a fleet of as many as eight tow trucks and four parking enforcement carts tow away every car on Telegraph (between Dwight and Bancroft) and Durant (between Dana and Bowditch). Until October 16, the tow-zone signs were confusing and sometimes missing. Now there are permanent signs attached to parking meters. Prior to October 16, owners of many of these cars had no idea that they had parked in a tow-away zone. (Those interested in fighting the tickets and tow fees should contact COPWATCH.) The streets are closed off earlier every week — on October 3 the cops had already blocked them off when COPWATCH arrived at 8:45 PM.

The cost of this to the taxpayers is well over \$20,000 a week, of which \$18,000 goes to pay overtime — \$37.50 an hour — to 40 officers, many of whom are so bored, now that most people avoid Telegraph, that they spend virtually all of the time chatting and eating. In addition, the city has to pay the police ordinarily on this beat, pay the parking attendants, pay for operating numerous police cars and Orca, and more.

The Council also voted for a voluntary shutdown of businesses in the area, but the police have taken it upon themselves to go door to door telling stores to close, and suggesting that people go home. This has the effect of an undeclared curfew. An employee of one local restaurant told a reporter that a

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(TELEGRAPH, from page 1)

group of 5 cops have on more than one occasion come to his store and strongly suggested that he shut down at midnight. Out of fear of heavy fines and additional police harassment, he did.

These measures of intimidation are ostensibly in response to the disturbances of September 4th and 5th when some 19 buildings were damaged and four people were injured (S.F. Chronicle, September 14). The ensuing uproar from both the press and the Telegraph Avenue Merchants Association (TAMA), with demands ranging from a larger police presence, to closing off the area to traffic, to a full-on curfew for those under 18, put pressure on the City Council to take extreme measures.

STREETS BLOCKED OFF OVER THE SUMMER

In fact, although not covered in the press, the police had a large presence on Telegraph throughout the summer, especially on the one corner, Telegraph and Durant, where the youth liked to hang out. In addition, the practice of closing off Telegraph late on weekend nights was "policy," said one Berkeley officer, throughout the summer — a Berkeley Police Department (BPD) policy that had never been approved by the City Council or discussed in the press; and Orca was parked on Telegraph frequently throughout August, as an intimidation tactic to scare away the kids. COPWATCH believes that the inflammatory ambience created by this heavy presence over the summer was a major cause of the events of September 4th. In addition, security guards and bouncers who abused their positions (some employees at Tower Records were seen to be especially rough) further increased the

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COPWATCH Report

COPWATCH Report is published by COPWATCH, a community-based volunteer organization which monitors police activity in Berkeley neighborhoods in an effort to defend the rights of all citizens, including those who live on the street, to fair treatment under the law.

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Berkeley, CA 94704
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Eyewitness Speaks Out

BY MAISHA JOHNSON

My friends and I were walking to my car when I saw some young black males being harassed by a couple of security guards on Telegraph. There were about four cops standing around laughing at what was going on. This angered me very much, but we had reached my car by then, so we got in. We sat in the car for a while, and within about ten minutes, the angered youth hanging out, who had witnessed this incident, began to "act up." The police then stopped all traffic by chasing everyone (the homeless, the youth, and anyone else) down Telegraph, away from the campus with their night clubs and riot gear already on. It truly looked like a scene out of a movie, and was actually overblown and unnecessary. Since this incident there have been about forty police on Telegraph every Friday and Saturday night to watch over "those people who might start up again." Is this really necessary, or is it the presence of the cops provoking these frustrated teens?

Aren't police supposed to be there to keep (or "enforce") the peace, rather than obstruct it? The ideal cop would be like this and would follow the rules that they try to enforce on others, however there are very few, if any, cops like this in the Berkeley Police Department (or any other). Instead of making people who live or hang out on Telegraph feel safe, they make them feel afraid and paranoid of being outside their houses. Whether or not they have broken the law, they always have to worry about being unjustly harassed, arrested, beaten, or as we have witnessed lately with the brutal murder of Rosebud Denovo, killed. In response to these unfair actions, the targeted young people of color feel much resentment toward their oppressors, the police. They lose respect for the law enforcement system that is going to punish them whether or not they commit any crime.

There was an accusation by Berkeley officials on September 8, 1992, in the San Francisco Chronicle, that violence can be blamed on bored teenagers. I agree that teenagers are bored, but they are not "rioting" for a form of entertainment. Young people of color are no longer allowed to have parties in Berkeley. They recognize that they are always either made to end their parties early or stop them because of minor technicalities while they see Whites being able to drink on the lawns or porches of their great big fraternity houses, and throw uninterrupted parties anywhere. These are clear acts of discrimination, and yes, we the "bored teenagers" of Telegraph Avenue are fed up. Many of the "riots" occur after a party has ended early by police or in reaction to police brutality where the victim is most often a person of color.

Is intimidating these youth by having armed police standing over them, as if they are criminals, the solution to the rioting, or is this simply creating more tension between people who should be working together to make a more peaceful and just world?

(TELEGRAPH, from page 2)

crowd-police tension. The event that actually started the riot was a fight between security guards and kids.

The crackdown comes in the context of a much more highly charged political atmosphere in this city where the UC Police Department and BPD are on the political offensive. Specifically, it comes after the summer of 1991 in which the cops brutally quelled Peoples' Park protests using wooden and rubber bullets. More recently, UC and Berkeley police have to date gotten away with assisting an Oakland cop in the murder of Rosebud Denovo on August 31.

RACISM IN THE MEDIA

Interestingly, the outcry in the press comes only after the Labor Day incidents, in which those involved were predominantly African-American. No such calls for drastic action were made in the past several years of Peoples' Park and anti-war protests in which similar property damage occurred, when the demonstrators were mostly white. This is why COPWATCH believes the current crackdown is essentially racist.

The coverage in the press has used a number of code words, such as "hooligans," "rat packs," and "out-of-town youth," to indicate that the youth are African-American without explicitly bringing up the issue of race. In fact, there is no proof that the youth were predominantly from Oakland or Richmond. After all, 6 out of 8 of those arrested over the Labor day incidents were Berkeley residents. Almost none of the articles quoted any of the kids they criticized, or presented any of their points of view.

Rebecca Rhine, director of the Telegraph Avenue Merchants Association (TAMA), has further inflamed the issue with racial rhetoric which singles out "Black youth." Rhine has been the chief crusader for an all-out curfew in the area for all those under 18. This idea worried many who care about civil liberties, and many also worried that African-Americans, both older and younger, would be stopped at a much higher rate than whites. Eventually, the proposal was abandoned.

Rhine and many others see African-American youth "hanging out" on the Avenue as the problem. There's a common misconception that this is a new phenomenon — in fact, Telegraph has been a favorite hangout spot for teenagers for years. Rhine, the TAMA, and a related organization, the Southside Community Coalition (SCC), have been fighting that presence for a long time, claiming it discourages business and makes

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All Charges Dropped

Why Was He Arrested in the First Place?

BY DANIELLE STORER

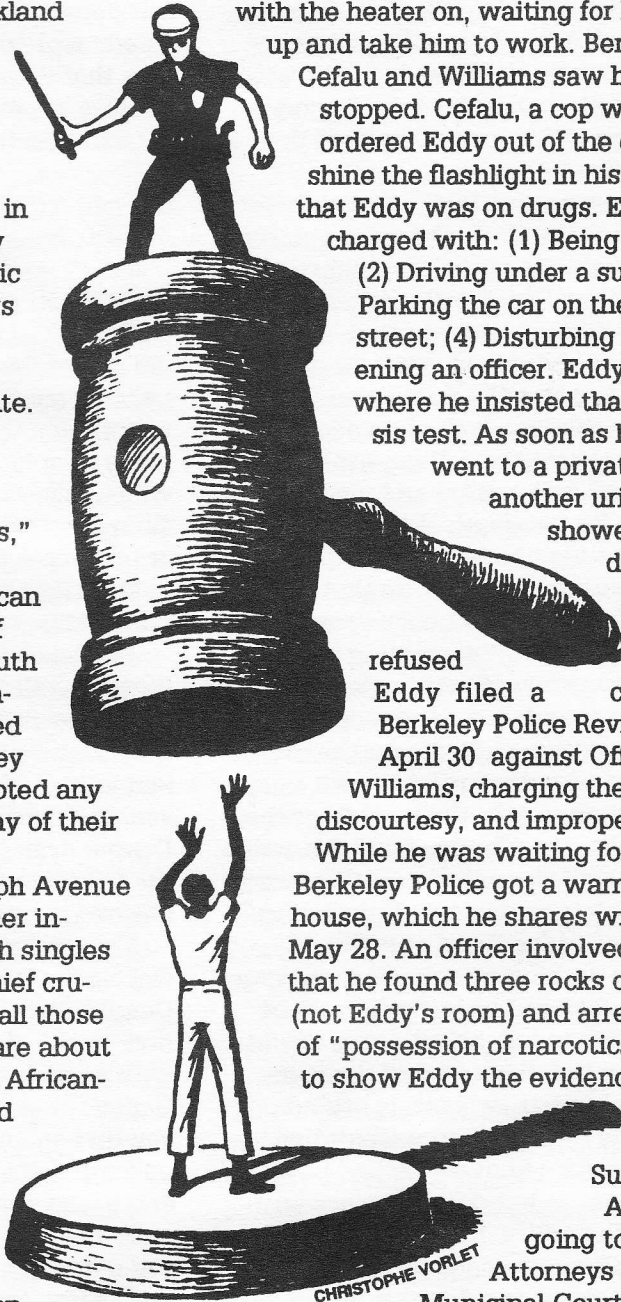
On April 4, 1992, Eddy Ford was sitting in a parked car in front of his West Berkeley house at about 11PM with the heater on, waiting for his friend to pick him up and take him to work. Berkeley Police Officers Cefalu and Williams saw him in the car and stopped. Cefalu, a cop with a history of abuse, ordered Eddy out of the car and proceeded to shine the flashlight in his eyes, thus determining that Eddy was on drugs. Eddy was arrested and charged with: (1) Being under the influence; (2) Driving under a suspended license; (3) Parking the car on the wrong side of the street; (4) Disturbing the peace; (5) Threatening an officer. Eddy was taken to jail, where he insisted that he be given a urinalysis test. As soon as he was bailed out, Eddy went to a private physician to get another urinalysis. Both tests showed no indication of

drugs or alcohol in his body, but the district attorney in Berkeley refused to drop the charges.

Eddy filed a complaint with the Berkeley Police Review Commission on April 30 against Officers Cefalu and Williams, charging them with false arrest, discourtesy, and improper detention and search. While he was waiting for his case to go to trial, Berkeley Police got a warrant to search Eddy's house, which he shares with many people, on May 28. An officer involved in the search claimed that he found three rocks of cocaine in a bedroom (not Eddy's room) and arrested Eddy on charges of "possession of narcotics." The officer refused to show Eddy the evidence. Eddy pleaded "not guilty" to the charge at Alameda County Superior Court.

As both cases were going to trial, the District Attorneys in Superior Court and Municipal Court offered Eddy various deals. If he would plead guilty to driving under suspended license, they would drop the under the influence charge. Eddy refused the deal, maintaining that he did not drive the car and therefore was not guilty. Later, the DA said that if Eddy would plead guilty to parking on the wrong side of the street, they

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Chief Butler Spanks PRC Over Decorum Issue

BY LYSA SAMUEL AND SAM DAVIS

Lately there's been a lot of talk about the Sept. 9 Police Review Commission meeting, the first meeting after Rosebud Denovo's death. Many different newspapers have published articles discussing the disrespectful and disorderly behavior of the attendees at the meeting. All of the articles, running from the East Bay Express's glorification of Berkeley Police Chief Dash Butler, to conservative PRC member Willis Johnson's opinion piece in the Daily Cal were authored by people who weren't actually at the meeting.

Shortly after the meeting, Chief Butler announced that Berkeley officers would not attend commission meetings until some rules of decorum were established. This was ironic because the police and the commission had already shown a lack of respect for the community on several occasions. First, at the September 9 meeting, one speaker asked for a minute of silence out of respect for the death of Rosebud. Everyone present, except the police representatives, but including the commissioners, stood for that minute. Second, the Chief withdrew police presence from the PRC unilaterally, without consulting with commissioners on how to resolve the issue less confrontationally. He also made his announcement to the press, resulting in negative publicity for the PRC. We question if this move was done more to cast aspersions on the PRC than to effectively address the decorum issue. Commissioner Irlando called the action "an attack on the PRC," and Commissioner Neumann said "What I have a problem with is meetings being held hostage to the tastes of the Chief of Police." Third, the PRC has been without quorum several times in the past few months. The public has a right to be angry that their only forum to talk about police issues has been denied them by the disrespect of the commissioners. Fourth, Chief Butler very rarely attends the meetings himself, usually sending a representative, who often lacks the necessary knowledge and power to address concerns. This further decreases accountability of the Chief and the police. Fifth, at the September 23 meeting, Commissioner Johnson referred to some of the speakers as a "coterie of...crazy people," right after saying "no side should vilify the other." He has no right to insult the audience since, according to the Express, Johnson "heard there might be trouble [at the Sept. 9 PRC], and decided he'd be better off skipping the meeting."

In fact, the meeting in question wasn't all that bad. The three or so speakers who the press enjoyed

quoting were the only ones who used any kind of threatening language. The other 30 or 40, who expressed their outrage and sadness in more conventional language, were not quoted. Contrary to press reports, there was no feeling that the officers there were in any physical danger. It's a shame that our police officers couldn't tell the difference between healthy venting of emotions, and the threat of attack.

At the October 14 PRC meeting, the commission adopted some rules of decorum, although some commissioners thought the new rules probably violated freedom of speech, and the consensus among them was that they would be unenforceable and essentially useless in practice. However, Chief Butler was in attendance, happy to see he had won yet again.

Rosebud

After having heard the results of the coroner's report, COPWATCH even more firmly believes that the murder of Rosebud Denovo was an outrageous show of police force that could have been avoided if they had wanted her to live. In the aftermath of this incident, many people have questioned the police strategy, which failed to incorporate the use of non-lethal force, such as: verbal negotiation with Denovo by the police or by people that knew her, or the use of the mental health crisis team. The police had no verbal contact with Denovo prior to killing her.

UC Police failed to follow their own protocol for dealing with "disturbed persons," which calls for the use of "as little force as necessary" and, above all, that they take their time. The Tiens were already out of jeopardy, and yet Oakland Officer Craig Chew was sent in, blind to the situation. He only knew that Denovo was armed with a machete, but unlike many of the UC officers he had no first hand experience with Denovo.

No answers have been provided as to why it was an Oakland officer who made the first contact with Denovo. Why did UC Police call in mutual aid in the first place? And why was this particular officer, one with a quick trigger, sent in so quickly. Rosebud Denovo was killed within less than two hours of the call that she had broke in. This could be called efficient policing if we wanted all incidents with the police to end in the death of the suspect.

We have been told up and down that Chew acted in self defense and, until quite recently, we only had his word for it. Since the release of the autopsy, there has

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ATTENTION MUSICAL AND GRAPHIC ARTISTS

We are seeking a new t-shirt design.

We are also looking for original music to use in an orientation video that we are making. If you would like to donate your creativity, please contact us.

Guilt By Association

Another Casualty of the Drug War

BY ANDREA PRICHETT

One tactic in the "war on drugs" that has recently grown in popularity is the use of small claims courts to sue suspected "drug dealers." All wars claim innocent victims. The war on drugs is no exception.

Witness the case of Lenora Moore. She is currently defending herself against a mass small claims action brought about originally by fifty of her neighbors. Only about thirty actually followed the case to its conclusion.

Although the neighbors were actually required to attend only one of the two court dates during the trial and were not required to actually testify on the stand, they were all awarded the legal limit for small claims: \$5,000. The total damages amount to more than \$160,000. She is appealing her case in Superior Court. However, given the current political climate in which public officials are more concerned with appearing to be "tough on drugs" than trying a case based on its merits, she has a long fight ahead of her.

I attended the court proceedings in May and, after hearing the case, I found it incredible and frightening that with so little hard evidence, the organization was awarded everything that it requested. They used trash collected from the general area and claimed that Mrs. Moore was responsible. They talked about incidents that occurred at the two liquor stores doing business in the neighborhood and tried to associate it with her house. Although they readily admit that Mrs. Moore is not in any way involved with drugs, they somehow hold her responsible for the plight of the neighborhood, despite one plaintiff's testimony that there had been a drug problem in that area since the 60's.

There is also more to the "neighborhood group" than just besieged residents. While some of the neighbors are sincerely concerned about crime in their area, others have less honorable intentions. The group itself is called the Neighborhood Watch for Ward, Oregon, Russell, California Streets (WORC). Although Mrs. Moore is charged with "allowing illegal activity on or around" her Oregon Street property, neighbors from several blocks away signed on to the suit. When Mr. Moore tried to attend a neighborhood meeting, the group fell silent and refused to talk to him. Rather than work with Mrs. Moore and let her know what "property management techniques" they wanted her to use, the representatives remained adamant that the only "solution" to the problem would be for Mrs. Moore to sell her home. Coincidentally or not, one plaintiff in the suit, who lives several blocks away, told Mrs. Moore that she was a real estate agent with Mason-McDuffie and would be happy to help Mrs. Moore sell her house. This same agent said that she has already sold two other houses in the neighborhood.

Molly Wetzel, the organizer from Oakland who helped establish the group, has used several questionable methods in her effort. For example, her assertion to the Daily Cal that Mrs. Moore "harbored a son from police" is slanderous. She claims that Mrs. Moore failed to get a restraining order against her sons. What she fails to mention is that when Mrs. Moore informed the group that she was beginning the process of obtaining these restraining orders, Mrs. Wetzel discouraged her from doing so, claiming that the neighbors didn't believe it would do any good and the only thing that Mrs. Moore could do to avoid the suit was to sell her home. Just to be on the "safe" side, Mrs. Wetzel also tried to intimidate Mrs. Moore by writing to her and telling her that the group has a "stable of corporate lawyers willing to work at no cost."

The same organization that went to court a few months ago claiming that the owner of an apartment building right behind Lenora Moore's property was responsible for the drug activity in the neighborhood now claims that it actually comes from Lenora's house. But then again, they never actually connected her property with drug dealing. With the help of the police, neighbors were shown pictures of Lenora's sons and were told to make a note every time they were seen in the area. If there was proof of drug dealing, it seems that the police would have made arrests. If convictions resulted, it seems that the next step would have been to prove that Mrs. Moore's property was involved in the activity. Neither of these things have been proven. That is the tragedy.

Lenora has six sons and thirty-six grandchildren. Her grandmother bought the house in 1919 and Lenora has lived there and raised her family there since 1960. Due to the suit, she has been forced to curtail visits by family and friends. She has told strangers not to loiter in front of her property and restricted access to her house. Beyond that, she has twice tried to use mediation to reach a solution with the neighborhood group, and both times, the representatives refused to engage in a real dialogue and held that all she could do to appease them would be to leave the area.

For a woman who has dedicated herself to her community for thirty years through health collectives, church groups and numerous civic organizations to be treated like a criminal and forced by the newest "state of the art" gentrification techniques to sell her home to hungry developers is the kind of "pay back" that has contributed to the steady decline of Black Americans living in Berkeley.

If you would like more information about Lenora Moore's case or are concerned about other forms of property confiscation please contact: Lenora Moore Defense Committee, c/o COPWATCH.

COPWATCH would like to thank and appreciate Anna DeLeon (owner of Anna's Restaurant) and David Nadel (owner of Ashkenaz Music and Dance Cafe) for donating passes to their establishments for the COPWATCH raffle.

Cop Blotter

*A sampling of the more egregious examples
of police misconduct, gleaned from
COPWATCH Incident Reports*

MAY 28 – A man was asleep sitting down because of a medical condition that makes him fall asleep. When officers arrived, they tried to wake him by beating him. The man was handcuffed and when one of the officers saw blood on him, he remarked: "You got aids nigger?" The man was arrested.

JUNE 17, BERKELEY AQUATIC PARK – A man who had been walking in the park was at his car when BPD Officer William Thornton (#108) approached him. Thornton asked the man what he was doing at the Aquatic Park (which is known as a gay cruising area), and proceeded to punch him in the face and knock him to the ground. As Thornton was arresting the man, the officer said, "You fucking faggots are disgusting." He was charged with public indecency and resisting arrest. Later in court, when the man refused the plea bargaining, the D.A. tacked on another charge: "lewd and lascivious behavior." Months later the case was completely dismissed and the man intends to file a complaint with the police review commission.

AUG. 3 – A man was riding his bike on Telegraph when two police units pulled up with doors open on the sidewalk and ordered the man to get on the ground. The man was searched, told to take his boots off, and to shake his socks out. When the man asked why he was being stopped, he was told he shouldn't ride his bike on the sidewalk.

AUG. 30 – A young man was arrested by BPD for chalking on the sidewalk. About six officers were involved in the arrest. He was put on the ground while one officer put his knee in the man's head.

AUG. 30 – An observer at a protest concerning Rosebud Denovo's murder was told to "move" by police. When the observer did not move quickly enough, he was knocked to the ground and bashed on the head by UCPD officer John Thiel.

SEPT. 12 – Police cited a man for drinking in public, even after people standing by said that the alcohol in question belonged to them.

SEPT. 12 – Two COPWATCHers walked up on a scene where police had stopped a black male for drinking. The man was released and as officers were leaving, one of the COPWATCHers asked one of the officers for

his badge number. The other officer who is Victorian said "You don't have to give out your number." The COPWATCHer said, "Yes, you do." Victorian said, "Not unless you're involved in the stop." The other officer then said, "Have a good night. Hope you don't get rolled."

SEPT. 12 – A man was driving his car in Oakland when a cop car pulled up beside him and another one behind him. By the time they pulled him over approximately twelve police cars were involved. He was told to get out of the car with his hands up. He complied. There were ten guns in his face. He was told to get on the curb on his knees. Cops put his hands on his head and handcuffed him behind his head, then changed the cuffs to behind his back. He was taken to his car and told to spread his legs. He was searched. A warrant check was done and came up clean. His car was searched and nothing was found. Cops said they were looking for credit cards. The man was finally let go and no charges were brought against him.

OCT. 2, 11:49PM TELEGRAPH AND DURANT – A group of about ten youths were standing in front of a closed down building, laughing and joking. Two BPD officers came up and told them to leave. A COPWATCHer asked officer McElroy why he had asked the kids to leave. He responded "horseplay." McElroy refused to say what penal code section he was referring to and ended up saying that he would not have charged the youths with anything if they refused to leave. Note: What happened to freedom of assembly?

OCT. 9, 3PM, TELEGRAPH AND CHANNING – A young man who makes hairwraps for people got a \$200 ticket for "hairweaving in a public place without a permit." A week earlier the same man received another ticket for "vending in a public place without a permit." The man has gone twice to City Hall to apply for a permit and has been denied both times by Lee Hightower, who said he needs 1600 hours of cosmetology school to get a license.

OCT. 9, 10:13PM, TELEGRAPH AND DURANT – A man was standing on the corner lighting a lighter. BPD officer McKinney approached him, asked for I.D., ran an I.D. check and wrote down his name. McKinney said the man was stopped because "he could be an arsonist."

OCT. 9, 11:10PM, TELEGRAPH AND DURANT – Three people were outside Larry Blake's talking. A BPD officer threatened to arrest them for "disorderly conduct" (PC647). When one of the people questioned the penal code section he was arrested. Note: This was a Friday night, one of the nights they had towed all the cars on Durant and Telegraph and there was an extremely high police presence.

CLARIFICATION OF CURFEW STATEMENT IN SUMMER 1992 ISSUE

It's been brought to our attention that the curfew article in the last issue was misleading. We do not support any kind of curfew. Especially in watching the current undeclared curfew which began in September, we think that restricting access to Telegraph is not a healthy approach to curbing the violence. We do regret having left the impression with any of our readers that we support a curfew.

WE WANT YOUR FEEDBACK.

Please send us letters about things you have experienced/seen or your opinions about the COPWATCH Report.

(TELEGRAPH, from page 3)

people feel unsafe. An article in the Daily Cal of April 14, 1988, (using familiar code phrases, and avoiding the word "Black") describes an earlier crackdown similar to the current one, also instituted to scare away the "young people — many affiliated with gangs [sic]." The article states, "staff members [of SCC] say the problems with hoards of youth on the streets has been largely solved.... UC police Lt. Calvin Handy ... attributed the declining number of young people loitering about the area to the policy of towing parked cars after 10 PM and to increased city and university police foot patrols." As we see now, four years later, that increased police presence did not solve "the problem"; it was an attempt to control the youth. In 1988, the SCC considered talking with the youth and creating "alternative activities," but decided it would take too long and cost too much money. After four years and many confrontations between police and youth, they still have not learned, and the only money being spent is again on more police.

The real problem on Telegraph is the tension between the teenagers, who want a place to hang out on weekend nights, and are attracted to Telegraph because of its character and freedom, and the cops and businesses, who want to restrict Telegraph to those they find desirable—rich students and tourists. This is a struggle for the character of Telegraph, a street known for its diversity across race and class lines, and its history of bringing people together.

The current crackdown, along with the racial rhetoric in the press, used by Rhine and city officials, has heightened racial divisions in the area and in Berkeley. Telegraph is quiet, but it is the eerie quiet of a military occupation. Cops cannot be part of any social or political solution to the problems on the Avenue. They can only be part of the problem. They have been employed by the business people to protect their property and that protection is accomplished at the expense of civil liberties and good race relations.

HARASSMENT WITNESSED BY COPWATCH

The huge police presence makes for some strange incidents: a crowd of seven police surrounding an elderly man who could barely stand up, to handcuff him and ticket him for drunkenness; sudden dispersals of any group of people deemed too large or too loud by the police, regardless of the law; a cop threatening to cite kids for "horseplay," but relenting when informed there's no law against it; a man being threatened with charges of drunkenness for refusing to let his car be towed away; and probably other incidents not witnessed by COPWATCHers. Addressing the problems more constructively, members of the Organization of African Students, a UC student group, have been out on the corner of Telegraph and Durant to talk with the teenagers; and COPWATCH has, as usual, continued its patrols of Telegraph, watching police-citizen interactions and informing people of their rights. In the last few weeks, COPWATCH has also set up a table on Telegraph to talk to passersby and get out information.

The average citizen finds the police presence overwhelming, and avoids Telegraph. A chill has swept over the area, and many merchants are complaining about the reduced business. Mike McKinzie, assistant manager of Rasputin's Records, went further: "I don't like having the police down here myself. It's definitely increased tension, and it's definitely scary." (S.F. Chronicle, September 29). Ironically, even Rhine has recently been forced to notice how her "get-tough" stance has backfired on her desire to protect her profit margins. In a recent statement, she reversed her previous stance in favor of a curfew, saying "We asked the city to do something to cool out Telegraph. We didn't ask them to send a million police." (Daily Cal, October 15, 1992).

So what is the answer to the problem of preventing incidents like those that happened over Labor Day

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| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35/year - sponsor | <input type="checkbox"/> \$50/year - m(p)atron |
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- (contributors of \$35 or more get one free)
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Comments _____

Return to: COPWATCH, 2022 Blake Street, Berkeley 94704. Contributions are NOT tax deductible.

(EDDY FORD, from page 3)

would drop the possession charge in Superior Court. Again Eddy maintained that the car was towed to that location because it was not in working order and therefore he is not guilty of the parking violation or any of the other charges.

On October 5, all of the charges, including the under the influence charge, were dropped in Berkeley. The possession charges were dropped on October 9. Eddy is still regularly stopped and harassed by Berkeley Police, without warrant. Eddy's Police Review Commission hearings are still pending. You can help by attending Eddy's board of inquiry hearing against Officers Cefalu and Williams, tentatively set for 6PM, Nov. 3, in the Employee's Lunch Room, Old City Hall. Call the PRC at 644-6716 to confirm time and place.

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(TELEGRAPH, from page 7)

weekend? There are no easy solutions — but as yet, the city hasn't tried anything but police. Many articles in the press made note of the city's plan to send out social workers along with the cops, but in practice, COPWATCHers have seen none of them in action.

Finally, inundating the area with police has, in our view, created more problems than it has solved. The city has been spending well over \$20,000 a week on the police presence alone, and Mayor Hancock has said that the city has a \$6 million reserve fund out of which bills for the Telegraph quasi-curfew may be paid (a reserve fund that is notably absent when social services are at stake).

Hancock has also created a blue-ribbon panel to look into nonpolice answers to the problems on Telegraph. But there is an unfortunate precedent for such ideas. As the 1988 Daily Cal article on the last crack-down noted, "Although coalition members proposed a number of...projects which would have provided young people with alternative activities, few of these schemes were ever realized because of a lack of resources." We hope the panel has some constructive ideas, and that the \$6 million reserve fund doesn't somehow disappear before they are proposed.

If you are a victim/survivor of police brutality, misconduct, or injustice, and you want to work with COPWATCH on your case, please call (510) 548-0425 and ask for an appointment to meet with a COPWATCH case worker.

NEW BI-WEEKLY COPWATCH WORKSHOP ORIENTATION AND TRAINING

WHERE: COPWATCH office, 2022 Blake St.
(between Shattuck and MLK)
WHEN: 1st & 3rd Saturday of each month
WHAT: 6:00 - 7:30 orientation/discussion
7:30 - 9:00 street training and observation

If you want to find out more about COPWATCH, are interested in joining, want to discuss police issues, or have information that you think COPWATCH should know about, this is the place for you.

(ROSEBUD, from page 4)

been mention of a backup officer who was present. Did the police actually not know that until several weeks after she was killed, or was there a reason they didn't want the public to know? Given the results of the autopsy, Chew's claim of self-defense appears more questionable. How could he be falling into a bathtub shooting at the "lunging, machete wielding" Rosebud and yet hit her both in the front and back? The autopsy showed that Denovo was shot in the right side of her chest, right side of her neck, the back of her right shoulder, and in the middle of her back. She also had "grazing" wounds to her left index finger and her right fifth finger. UC Chief of Police, Victoria Harrison is quoted in the SF Chronicle claiming, "the report reinforced our conclusion that the shooting was in self-defense. The question, 'Did he have to kill her?' is naive. He had two choices - be killed or defend himself." She offered no explanation as to why the report confirmed the police claim. Is one considered naive because there is an expectation that police should be able to deal with difficult situations without murder being the only solution?

We need to know the answers to these questions. COPWATCH is in support of the investigation being carried out by attorney David Beauvais, who is pursuing answers with more vigor than the police themselves. It is our hope that the police will cooperate with him and the people who are aiding him in the investigation.

Finally, the role of the press cannot be ignored, for they have failed us miserably. We have been bombarded with the details of Rosebud's psychiatric history as a way to justify her murder. As a society, we are already hardened enough without this constant reinforcement. Whether or not a person is "mentally disturbed," they should not be murdered.

COPWATCH

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Address correction requested

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