GRASSROOTS
A Berkeley Community Newspaper
May 1973 Vol. 1 No. 11

25¢

LEFT GAINS; LOSES

The first and most important thing to remember about the April elections is that the Coalition got whipped. Dealings with numbers can be tricky; the temptation is to manipulate the figures to show that somehow we "really won" an election that we actually lost. The purpose of this analysis is to show why we lost, how it compared to past elections, and what we can do to win next time.

The results of April look especially bad when compared to 1971, when we took three seats out of four. But the situation was different then. The Coalition was able to win only because the non-radicals split their votes among seven candidates. As it was, Kallgren, the only person to garner every major non-radical endorsement, got a thousand votes more than our top vote-getter.

This time, it was definitely a battle between the conservatives, moderate and right-liberals on one side and the left-liberals and radicals on the other. We lost, but not by very much, and if the turnout had been as high as last time, we might well have won.

The lesson is still to the left in Berkeley politics. Although the Coalition only took one seat in April, it got about 39.7% of the vote. In 1971, the Coalition's share was 37.5%. (Going back further, Lonnie Hancock got 39% in 1966 and CNP averaged 26% in 1967.) The Berkeley Four averaged 45%. Looking at the voter turnout figures, it might be assumed that we were beaten more by our own people who didn't vote than by their people who did.

(This takes for granted the political reality that older people vote more than younger people, whites more than blacks, students vote less than the population as a whole and more conservative people vote more than less conservative people.)

FEWER VOTED

With over 11,000 more registered voters this time than in 1971, there were actually 2000 fewer ballots cast. The turnout city-wide dropped from 80% to 65%. And, as might be expected, the drop was greater in areas favorable to the Coalition than in the more conservative parts of town.

In many areas where we got a larger percentage of the vote, we still lost fewer votes than in 1971. In North Berkeley (the area bounded roughly by Sacramento, University, Shattuck, and Hopkins), for example, 47% voted for Coalition candidates, compared to 41% in 1971. BUT, the turnout was only 55%, down from 74% in 1971, so we got 1900 fewer votes there.

In 59 campus-area precincts, our share of the vote went from 50% to 59%, BUT, the turnout dropped from 70% to 69%, continued on p. 3

DELLUMS, COALITION CONFER

Dear Coalition Member,

The Coalition will be holding a general meeting Friday, May 18, at 7:30 p.m. in Longfellow School Auditorium. Congressman Ron Dellums will be in attendance, to share with the Coalition his perspective on possible developments and organizational activities.

Although we only carried one candidate onto the City Council, all those individuals who did precinct and other work should feel satisfied with the knowledge that we did the best job possible, in light of the campaign waged and expenditures are follows:

Joe Garrett $2,580
Sue House $6,310
Henry Ramsey $12,350
This adds up to a whopping $76,800 on the part of the Coalition candidates, over 4 times what the April Coalition spent.

Why so much? Those interests were not threatened that $76,000 and-presumably to defeat the radicals! The list of the Berkely 4 campaign contributors provides part of the answer.-

WHO'S WHO

You could start with the $8,440 in anonymous contributions made through the "Berkeley Progress Fund," a dummy organization set up as a funnel for corporate contributions. The financial chairman of the Fund, Joseph Garelo, claims he "doesn't know" what the fund is or who the contributors to it were. It has been revealed, however, that the Colegate Palmolive gave $2,000 to the fund. The other $6,440 is anybody's guess. There's also a contribution of undisclosed amount from the WFC Committee which again no one seems to know very much about. We did discover that WFC gave $1,000 to mayor Reading's campaign in Oakland, and again claim to be a conduit for anonymous corporate donations. One can wonder (gulp) where the money came from.

The names of corporate and individual contributors actually listed is revealing enough, however. It is difficult to know where to start. How about transportation? Santa Fe Railway ($1,000), Southern Pacific Land Co. ($1,000), and Associated Freight Lines for an undisclosed amount (the actual amount of any contribution of $500 or less was not listed in the Berkeley 4 report). The financial community was well represented through Dean Witter & Co. ($750), Crocker Citizens Bank, and Wells Fargo Bank (through one of its board directors, Arthurn Pheleg). Agribusiness contributed its share through the Del Monte Corp. and Safeway Stores. It'll be interesting in light of this to see what share the Berkeley 4 will take on the upcoming grape boycott.

Throw in Crown Zellerbach Corp., Pacific International Computing Corpora-

You Scratch My Back...

The situation with local businesses is even more revealing. At least 15 local real estate agencies added their contributions, including such notables as B & G Management, The Shepard Co., Trapping Realty, Bachenheimer, Woolsey, and Mason McDuffie (interestingly Mason McDuffie Co. itself made no contribution, but 7 of its 9 real estate brokers each chipped in with individual contributions). At least four major Bay Area general contractors were looking ahead to city contract time, with C. Norman Peterson Co. (Peterson himself also made an individual contribution), Leveo builders, O. C. Jones and Sons, and the big San Francisco-based Pacific Construction Co. all listed as Berkeley 4 contributors.

Geographically Berkeley's 3 main business communities were all well represented. Telegraph Ave. merchants continued on p. 2

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Although we only carried one candidate onto the City Council, all those individuals who did precinct and other work should feel satisfied with the knowledge that we did the best job possible, in light of the campaign waged and money spent against us. The Berkeley Four candidates cannot really be satisfied with their slim margin of victory, and the passage of several Coalition initiatives. It is clear that the Coalition now has a significant base of support in the City, one which can be expanded by active, specific and positive work in the community over the next two years.

In order to best approach this task we need to have your thoughts and inputs on what exactly happened in this election.

-What was the response of people in your precinct to the Coalition candidates and the Coalition campaign?
-What specific types of work will best meet the needs of advancing the Coalition platform and programs?
-What organizational structure will best accomplish these ends?

These and many other questions must be decided by the Coalition as quickly as possible, if we are to move to expand our base in the City.

Specific work has already started around the offices of Lonnie Hancock and Ying Lee Kelley. We need people who are willing to work at analyzing the proposed City Construction Co. all listed as Berkeley 4 contributors.

Geographically Berkeley's 3 main business communities were all well represented. Telegraph Ave. merchants...
GRASSROOTS
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GRASSROOTS

mad bomber still at large

It seems incredible that for the eight week straight U.S. aircraft are engaged in massive bombing raids throughout Cambodia and parts of Laos. More incredible is the fact that Capitol Hill seems unable to do something about it. This insane war against the tiny countries of Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam has been carried out in the wishes of most American people. It is unlikely that Nixon and his gang of thieves are much troubled by the horror that they bring with their bombs and rockets. Perhaps Nixon's secret plan is really for the military take-over of our own country. We used to think that kind of conspiracy theory could only come out of the pages of The Realist. But it doesn't seem so far fetched with General Hug running the show while Nixon and his buddy Bebe Rebozo vacation in the Bahamas.

Project WET

fly on the wall

Quote of the month: an early arrival to the first meeting of the new city council overheard Ying Kelley being told by the City Clerk, Edythe Campbell, that council overheard Ying Kelley being told to the first meeting of the new city by the City Clerk, Edythe Campbell, that council overheard Ying Kelley being told to the first meeting of the new city room before meetings "so they don't abortive 20 minute rancorous first by refusing to implement BMI. The council meeting (because they claimed would follow City Council instructions. want to fire him") could have been the city manager would refuse to obey blustering away, the 'ridiculous s... did ask The following evening, with Kallgren right in front of them, if, indeed, he have to be fired after all. After wiping the Mayor says they intend to continue it.

PR

letters to the collective

To the Collective:
I want to congratulate "Grassroots" on the excellent lead-article on Proposition B by Joseph Petulla. A clear, factual, and very timely piece.

Tertius Chandler

To the Collective:
I share the concern and disappointment of Coalition members that more votes were not gained on the City Council. There are many factors which one might criticize about the past campaign and also some things we have learned: there are some important facts, however, which may make a lot of difference in 1975 if we profit from the experience we have gained.

After the last campaign in 1971, a great effort was made to hold the April Coalition together through public meetings, etc. This effort failed and what time came for all the groups within the Coalition to come together to prepare for the 1973 city council race, there was not enough time and energy to break down barriers caused by misunderstandings, and lack of knowledge of other groups' goals and ideals.

After the campaign got started, many people were willing to work together in a cooperative way—but the great input given by our mass meetings was not repeated throughout the campaign, so that a lot of the energy and enthusiasm which was created was not properly utilized—also the closed decision-making process which was made necessary also alienated some workers who otherwise might have participated more fully in the campaign.

My wish is that the April Coalition will continue at least periodically to hold well advertised meetings (through Grassroots) in public places (police are ok, limiting in terms of open political participation), so that we will not continue to do things separately. I think we have a somewhat narrowing fashion, but also as an outspoken and vigorous entity in the community. In this manner, we can enlist participation and ideas from newcomers, as well as established group members, get feedback to and from Loni and Ying and move on to a healthier and better victory next time.

I suggest having a general meeting in the near future, where Coalition members could give their feelings and comments on the past election, and set up some sort of permanent organization where all of us, not just the ones who can give full time, but also those of us who only have limited time and energy, would be able to participate and contribute. I'll give your comments through Grassroots.

Thanks.

Andree Rohlfing

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elite buy council

continued from p. 1

(with the interests of students in mind?) who contributed included, the Hotel Durant, Sather Gate Apparel Shop, Kip's, the Berkeley Typewriter Co., and British Motor Cars. Not to be outdone, the Shattuck Ave. business community had an impressive roster, including, Lee Frank Jewlers, J. F. Hink & Sons (Mr. Hink also contributed on his own), Hunter's Shoes, Highway 61 Strakhouse, Edy's, Travel-Service Inc., Fidelity Motors, and others. Finally, West Berkeley industries included BBB Stores, Desoto Paints, Manassas Block Investment Co. (Harvey Edelman, Manassas's president also gave as an individual), Reliance Sheet and Strip Co., West Berkeley Industries Assoc., and Uplight Scaffold Inc. ($1,000 compliments of our former mayor, Wally Johnson, President of Uplight). A pretty neat sweep of the greater Berkeley business community.

One particularly interesting note was the rather heavy prevalence of professional medicine in the report on contributors. Two health industry giants, Foremost-McKesson (major manufacturer of pharmaceutical drugs and hospital equipment in addition to the Foremost Milk you're used to buying) and our own Cutter Labs (through its board chairman, Dr. R. K. Cutter), makers of a variety of medical products (and which interestingly shares a director with — guess who? PG&E), both gave to the Berkeley 4, as did four other local pharmacies. Throw in some 40 odd local M.D.'s as individual contributors, and it becomes clear that the medical profession was looking out for its health. With the ever-expanding Alta Bates Hospital moving into new neighborhoods, and the University shopping around for a site for its new Medical Center, a lot of people will be breathing easier with a pro-professional medicine City Council. It will be interesting to see how healthcare alternatives like the free clinics fare in this year's budget appropriations.

To round out the picture, one need only add the various architect's (Demars & Wells, and Vernon Demars as an individual contributor) and lawyers (another all-star roster, led by our present city councilman, Ed Kalgoor of Brubek, Plagier and Harrison — a prominent San Francisco based corporate law firm). In his capacity as a member of his living old Ed gave $1,000 to the cause and also got three of his law partners to chip in with contributions of their own. As an interesting aside, it should be noted that a former client of Brubek, Plagier and Harrison's is none other than (surprise) Cutter Labs, completing another nice little circle of friends.

But why belabor the point. One things is clear.

On April 17th the people of Berkeley went to the polls to cast their votes for the candidates they hoped would represent them.

But long before that the business and professional elite of Berkeley had bought itself a city council.
The Berkeley Neighborhood Preservation Initiative passed by a 60-40 city-wide margin Tuesday, April 17. The vote broke down along class lines. The affluent hills voted for it only 30-40% while the poorer Campus and Flatlands turned in 75% "for" tallies. In the Black community the initiative carried from 55% in the relatively well-off San Pablo Park region to 65% in poorer black areas, in spite of the fact that practically all Black politicians outside the Coalition opposed the initiative. Of course, the more affluent areas have managed to entrench themselves at low density levels and thus have little need for zoning revisions. However, some downzoned and relatively poor areas such as North Berkeley overwhelmingly passed the initiative. Part of the explanation probably lies in the initiative’s provisions requiring minimum percentages of low income units in each development and increased neighborhood involvement in land use decisions. Both of these are obstacles to the "desirable suburbanization" of Berkeley with its elimination of the poor. Finally, the very people who voted and backed the document were a cause for concern to the rich. Representatives of non-affluent Berkeley from San Pablo Park, to the foothills gathered to draft the document. One spokesperson for those who have wealth, the publisher of the GAZETTE, termed the resort to the ballot “much more dangerous than [when they were on] the streets.”

Revising the Master Plan and Zoning Ordinance now lies in the hands of the Berkeley Four, dominated city council and planning commission. Non-Berkeley Four input can come from a citizens’ body formed from appointments by each councilperson. This group is only advisory to the planning commission, however.

The City of Neighborhoods, a city-wide forum of neighborhood organizations, plans to work with the city if there appears to be sufficient opportunity for neighborhood input. Without such opportunities, however, the Council plans to coordinate individual neighborhood plans into a master plan to be presented to the city council for adoption. Whether the final revisions reflect the interests of all of Berkeley rather than just the Hills and developers largely upon the extent of community pressure. If you wish to contribute to these revisions contact the City of Neighborhoods at 644-1570.鹈

The Berkeley Four, whose constituency is by no means all white, lost a significant vote in the elections. In the Berkeley Four’s constituency, West Berkeley, applause and backing of the Measure 8 initiative went from 75% to 22%. This represents the 7% loss of the vote that the Coalition was up by about 4:1. What should be remembered is that an increased turnout in any of these areas would have increased the Coalition’s share of the vote. A large part of the Berkeley Four’s strength was that their people believe in the system. It’s done all right by them so why shouldn’t they participate?

The Coalition, on the other hand, appeals philosophically to a lot of people whose commitments to the electoral process is, at best, marginal. It’s relatively easy to discourage them from voting. In precincts where a large percentage of the people didn’t vote, it’s a good bet that most of them would have supported us if they had.

Get-out-the-vote will have to be of prime importance in 1975 if we expect to expand and assume the city’s hall, or even keep what we have. Despite our electoral losses, things are looking up for the Coalition. For one thing, even though the vote as a whole dropped by 2,000 votes the Berkeley Four’s constituency was up some 1,700. Also, we increased our share of the vote in every part of the city except the hills. Far from being a campus-dependent movement, the Coalition is slowly but surely making inroads in black and working-class white areas.

In this election we faced a united opposition who outspent us four to one in trying to confuse the voters. They still only beat us by about 7% of the vote. The Berkeley Four’s constituency is either dying, moving out or coming over to the other side. We gained ground this time. Next time, we might take it all.

Andy Rodriguez

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**PG&E SCARE CAMPAIGN**

The Opponents of Measure 8 in the Berkeley election, the public power ordinance, spent an admitted $40,000 in their successful effort to defeat the measure. PG&E itself reported half of this amount, but the victory may prove much costlier. In the frantic scare campaign, PG&E kept on increasing the stated value of its Berkeley electric property, eventually settling on a minimum of $34 million.

The assessed valuation of the property, or the figure on which good citizen PG&E pays property taxes is about $2 million. Management of the utility no doubt was aware that this discrepancy would be noticed, indicating the importance that PG&E attached to this election. This discrepancy in assessed valuation was one of the main points raised by RIOT (Refusers of Illegal and Oppressive Taxes) in discussing the defeat of Measure 8, and the plans of its proponents to continue the struggle for public power. The organization announced it would continue, probably with a change of name, and attempt to broaden its base in the community.

Asked why the public power ordinance failed, representatives of RIOT gave many reasons, all adding up to the financial and political power of PG&E. PG&E and its front groups used scare tactics to frighten rate payers and property owners into voting against Measure 8. They misrepresented the findings of the feasibility study and falsely claimed that the consultants had changed their estimate of the cost of the bond issue.

Yet the company which did the feasibility study had to be acceptable to PG&E, resulting, according to RIOT, in an overly cautious and somewhat inept study which hedged on its conclusions. The City Council majority, basically opposed to the issue, made no effort to see that even this poor compromise of a study was made available to the voters. By contrast, in advance of a similar election in Foster City, that city council will deliver a copy of its study to every property owner in the city. Berkeley’s Council majority refused to contract for a feasibility study until it became obvious that the 15% initiative petition ordering the council to take steps to acquire the electric distribution system would qualify for a special election.

In further comments, representatives of RIOT stated that the defeat of Measure 8 was not altogether a defeat. Nearly 20,000 Berkeley voters, or 42.3% turned out for it, although the proponents were outspent by perhaps 100 to one. Significantly, PG&E has been forced out of the open. For the first time its officials have been forced to engage in public debate on the issue of public power. Not since the 1940s has PG&E’s monopoly power been threatened as it is now. RIOT states that the eyes of rate payers and taxpayers are on PG&E, and that the next round will be won, by the Berkeley Neighborhood Preservation Initiative Committee

At the April 18 meeting of the Board of Directors of Model Cities, a representative from the Berkeley Police Department (BPD) and a representative from the National Committee Against BPD’s presentation of this grant was at long last a "golden opportunity," a "something for nothing" grant that was "just thrown at us." This, as the NAACP and Model Cities board members can attest, is utterly false. The minority community was incorrectly informed in the preparation of this proposal, a proposal which will assuredly affect the black community, especially males aged 16-25.

Second, the police carefully conveyed the impression to both the NAACP and the Model Cities board that this grant was a "windfall," something for nothing, when in fact the $167,178 of federal money is only 32% of the total project cost of $508,931. The other $341,753 must come from "grantee contributions," i.e. the BPD budget. This “systems approach” is thus going to cost us, the taxpayers, almost $550,000— a fact the BPD has conveniently forgotten to tell us.

**bpd’s latest steal**

Project N.E.W.  
photo by Susan Mullally
SCHOOLS AND THE LEFT

Conservative and right-wing parents have always had a strong influence on local and State school boards, especially in California. That the State Board of Education recently ordered the teaching of “Divine Creation” along with the theory of evolution in California classrooms, is strange but powerful testimony to the organized strength of the right.

It makes sense that where the right has political strength it would have influence over school boards. But why, where the left is strong, hasn’t it organized to fight for progressive change and a hand in shaping the institutions which educate most of our children.

In Berkeley, where the left has a program supported by thousands of voters, on practically every aspect of city government, it has nothing to say about the most elementary questions concerning our schools. It couldn’t even recommend a choice for school board in the last election. How is it that a left constituency as politically sophisticated as exists in Berkeley has abdicated one of its most important roles.

We realize that the Berkeley Unified School District is enormously complicated. We also realize that the only way to understand the ins and outs of the school system is to educate ourselves in a way which will give us some perspective and allow us to come up with a program.

This issue Grassroots will begin the process with some informational and analytical articles which we hope will give the reader a glimpse into the Berkeley Public School System. We propose that the Coalition call a conference on schools to be held in late September to formulate a program on the Berkeley Schools from a left viewpoint. We would like to see the conference deal with at least the following points of interest:

A) THE ROLE OF THE SCHOOL SYSTEM
- its relationship to society, what can the schools do and what can’t they do?
- utilization of school system resources in the community
- racism
- sexism
- violence and vandalism

B) WHAT ARE OUR OBLIGATIONS TO THE BERKELEY SCHOOLS?
- taxation and alternative income
- how do we support good teachers and programs?
- public schools vs. private schools, do we work within the system?

C) BERKELEY SCHOOLS - BETTER OR WORSE THAN OTHER INSTITUTIONS - THE POLITICS OF STRUCTURE
- status and power of the units within the school system
- teachers vs. administrators
- how different models work: open vs. traditional classroom
- alternative programs, tutorials
- textbooks and materials
- Wilson Riles bill - public school education to begin at 4 years

D) THE FORMULATION OF A LEFT PROGRAM FOR THE BERKELEY SCHOOLS
- how do we organize to be heard?

This conference must have input from the following perspectives: BFT, Black Aces, School Board members, students, parents and community organizations.

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BUS FACTS AND FIGURES

The Berkeley Unified School District supports a variety of diverse programs for more than 18,000 students beginning at 1 year 9 months and extending through adult education programs. Each year the district spends 31 million dollars. It employs around 2,000 people including truck drivers, teachers, psychologists and data processing specialists. The BUSD owns 104 acres of land in Berkeley; the district owns 20 schools and a children’s center. Berkeley was the first school district in the country to fully integrate its schools. It is one of two cities in the nation whose preschool and follow-through programs are economically as well as racially integrated: 51% of the children in these programs come from poor families and up to 49% come from other economic categories. Berkeley received special federal and state dispensation to allow for this balance. The BUSD contains 22 federally funded alternative or experimental schools.

Berkeley has 6 parent participation nursery schools (½ time), 2 of which have programs for two-year-olds. The district has three children’s centers providing full time childcare for pre-schoolers.

There are twelve schools for children in kindergarten through third grade (K-3), four schools from 4th to 6th grade (4-6), two junior high schools (7-8), one ninth grade school (West Campus), one high school and an adult education complex. The 22 alternative school programs involve students from kindergarten through twelfth grade.

The BUSD spends about 50% of its $31 million budget on teacher’s salaries and other classroom instruction costs. The other 50% is spent on administration, maintenance and other services.
HOW INTEGRATION WORKS IN BERKELEY

In each school zone busing is in two directions - if a child is bussed K-3, she or he will attend a neighborhood school 4-6, and vice-versa. There are some exceptions.

Children who live in:

Zone: Attend:

A
TILDEN
K-3: THOUSAND OAKS
4-6: FRANKLIN

B
CRAYMONT
K-3: OXFORD
4-6: COLUMBUS

C
GRIZZLY PEAK
HILLSIDE
WHITTIER
WASHINGTON
4-6: LONGFELLOW

D
JOHN MUIR
EMERSON
LE CONTE
4-6: MALCOLM X

Some BUSD Salaries for 1972-73

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<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
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<tr>
<td>Superintendent</td>
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<td>Assistant Administrative Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Superintendent for Instruction</td>
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<td>Data Processing Supervisor (37½ hrs/wk)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berkeley High School Principal (12 mo. job)</td>
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<td>Junior High School Principal (10 mo. job)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Service Helper (part time only)</td>
<td>$3.13/hr.</td>
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Walking downtown yesterday
I saw steel eyed men watching iron legged girls in cut glass stockings at the market - yesterday. I watched red haired grandmothers watching clodhol kiddies as they puffed on cigarettes and munchled plastic apples at the jewelers shop yesterday. I watched a man I used to know purchase a pure-dee artificial marrying ring for the sister of his recently divorced wife -

The poems on this page were written by Berkeley High School students.

by S.A.M.

ENROLLMENT BY GRADES

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<th>Grades</th>
<th>Kindergarten Year 1</th>
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<th>Second Year 1</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Fourth Year 1</th>
<th>Fifth</th>
<th>Sixth Year 1</th>
<th>Special Classes</th>
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ENROLLMENT BY GRADES:

FIRST MONTH, 1972-73

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<td>1,038</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>2,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enroll.</td>
<td>1,049</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>14,670</td>
<td>723</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>30,055,186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B.U.S.D. INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Federal Income Received from Federal Sources</td>
<td>$840,134</td>
<td>$2,860,617</td>
<td>$3,770,660</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Income Received from State Sources</td>
<td>959,402</td>
<td>1,061,766</td>
<td>862,680</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total State Income</td>
<td>$4,356,797</td>
<td>19,655,641</td>
<td>21,518,739</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Local Income</td>
<td>18,778,595</td>
<td>19,655,641</td>
<td>21,518,739</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Income</td>
<td>25,475,219</td>
<td>30,055,186</td>
<td>30,055,186</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Walking downtown yesterday
I saw steel eyed men watching iron legged girls in cut glass stockings at the market - yesterday. I watched red haired grandmothers watching clodhol kiddies as they puffed on cigarettes and munchled plastic apples at the jewelers shop yesterday. I watched a man I used to know purchase a pure-dee artificial marrying ring for the sister of his recently divorced wife -

I watched George Washington Morgan squeeze marine (in the yellow bottle) eye drops along his cheeks before going into confession - this morning I saw a black man child strike his middleclass moma on her cottonpatch legs caused his supposed to be fresh orange didn't have no juice in it . . . . And I understood.

by S.A.M.
In an operation that began February 19th and was culminated April 29th, two ASUC political parties joined together. What is now known as Unity-Coalition (UC) was formerly United Party and the ASUC Coalition. A decision was made to merge the two parties, which had historically operated on the same campus. The merger was made after the March 16 decision to form a new, third political party, to merge with the ASUC Senate in the upcoming elections. This followed an unsuccessful effort by the Berkeley Liberation Front (BLF) and Support for the project has been strong and well organized. The City Commission on Aging and The Montclair City Board has opposed the proposal. Such opposition has been extremely strong in the Savo Island Neighborhood, but was never well organized successfully enough to fight the full-time consultants and the developers. The city isn't turning inward and rejects new ideas and approaches. The process used in the merger was affected markedly by the principle of the April Coalition. All meetings but one 45-minute caucus were open to the press. Decisions were made collectively by up to 60 people. When votes were close, the entire meeting was spent to reach a consensus. We did lose some people along the way. Unity-Coalition lost a few of its regular members, but that had to happen eventually. It was an exhausting process but in the end people were satisfied.

We would like to know how BLF approves to go into the final stages of organizing. It is essential that a widespread organization begin work now reaching every possible sector of the student community. Students of all political views will be required to reach in order that the widest range of people understand how their lives are affected by the functioning of the University and the city. This isn't possible if an organization is always turning inward and rejects new ideas and approaches.

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"The human race has been around for about a million years; the earth much longer. Nature has engineered us very carefully so that we don’t interfere with the balance of life, which supports all living things, including humanity.

You breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. You give off solid and liquid wastes. Plants breathe in carbon dioxide, and take in minerals and nitrogen from animal and human wastes. They use sunlight to turn these things into food substance, and they grow.

Animals eat the plants, and other animals. After we die, our bodies decompose, and become food for the plants.

The cycle is closed. Nothing is wasted."

Unfortunately nature did not reckon with human beings, or their greed and ability for confusing wants and needs, both of which appear to be potentially infinite. One thing was definitely not included in the world eco-system, and that is a way of dealing with growth, unchecked, exponential growth of any part of that eco-system.

Ecology is a matter of balance, a fine, ever so delicate balance, and if we’re talking about a planet there is no room for unchecked growth, none.

Well, on our particular planet, at this particular point in time, a crisis is being very rapidly approached. Industrialization, exploitive, wasteful, exponentially growing and expanding industrialism is just about to crash headlong and still accelerating into a wall, and a very solid wall it is.

What is it? It’s the first of several natural limits to growth that exist within any finite eco-system, in our case, it is depletion of non-renewable resources. I would point out that depletion of non-renewable resources is a consequence not of over-population, but of over-industrialization. And what is over-industrialization—certainly it is not industrialization to fulfill the “Basic Needs” of the people; this should be evident merely because the basic needs of only a minority of the world’s people’s are being met. Rather, the reasons are wasteful production and conspicuous consumption—for example, America, and it’s dominant “lifestyle”.

Technology is not by any means inherently evil; rather, it becomes a tool of evil in the hands of those interested only in profit. In America most of the machines and technology are controlled by corporations. The goal of these corporations is to maximize profits, and in order to do this they have to grow bigger and produce more all the time. Businesses can’t keep making and selling the same things all the time because people would soon have all of the things that they want, and demand would fall off.

Corporations have to make more things, and convince people to buy them, in order to keep making profits. This is what determines how they use the machines and technology and land that they “own”. This is Capitalism in it’s most modern and American form.

"Our economy is like a person built leaning forward, who must keep running ahead or he will fall over."

Oh, back to the wall, perhaps some examples: At present consumption rates, rates which are increasing constantly, and with optimistic estimates of total global reserves, we will exhaust known reserves of aluminum in 31 years, coal - 11 years, lead - 21 years, natural gas - 22 years, petroleum - 20 years, tin - 15 years, tungsten - 26 years, etc.

This view of the world is a most useful one in explaining some things that are happening on the planet right now. I refer you to the following map.

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**Figure 7: Economic Growth Rates**

![Graph showing economic growth rates.](graph.png)

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"You have seen the war in Indochina described variously as an outgrowth of French Colonialism, and the French refusal to treat indigenous populations decently. You find it again described as a war between the communists and other elements in S.E. Asia.

But you have a confused idea of where it is located—Laos, or Cambodia, or Siam, or any of the other countries that are involved.

But you don’t really know why we are so concerned with the far-off, southeast corner of Asia! Why is it..."

Now let us assume that we lose Indochina. If Indochina goes several things happen right away. The Malaysian Peninsula....would be scarcely defensible, and the tin and tungsten that we so greatly value from that area would stop coming....that would be of the most terrible significance to the U.S.A., our security, our power to get certain things that we need from the riches of the Indonesian Territory, and from S.E. Asia."

So, what else is new, we all know that the developed world supports it’s unnatural lifestyle by ripping off the undeveloped world. Perhaps the notion that the situation cannot continue indefinitely is new, but not that new—after all, we all know that the U.S. is rotting, and, it’s not so hard to believe that the earth might not mind weeing it go.

The thing that I wish to point out is how all this relates to your garbage. When D.D. Eisenhower said "The war we so greatly value", I wonder if he knew why. You see, almost all of the oil that is used in the U.S. is used for platting food cans. There is a direct connection between the canned tomatoes that you buy at Co-op and the war in Indochina. Now I admit that this is a particularly extreme example, and I also admit that it is one that is particularly difficult to know how to relate to. I’m not trying to make you feel guilty every time that you open a can of dog food; working from guilt is not particularly con...

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SOUTH CHINA SEA

---

"Not shown: "significant discoveries" in offshore oil in Indonesian waters by Caltex Pacific, an exploration subsidiary owned half by Texaco and half by Standard Oil of California."

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SOUTH CHINA SEA

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"Not shown: "significant discoveries" in offshore oil in Indonesian waters by Caltex Pacific, an exploration subsidiary owned half by Texaco and half by Standard Oil of California."
Every thing is connected to ever ything. Everything’s got to go somewhere. There’s no such thing as a free lunch.

Recycling cuts down on the depletion of virgin materials, often conserving energy resources. It can serve as a re-introduction to the concept of being part of a closed cycle. As an educational device, it rapidly shows participants that consumers must strive to bring about changes in industry.

1) Where does it come from?
2) Where does it go to?
3) How much of it is yours and what alternatives do you have to it?

There must be a way to show her our love and appreciation for all she has given us. Yes! That’s right, conscientious consuming and recycling would help to alleviate some of the earth’s burdens. It’s up to us to clean up and do it right by Mom. They wouldn’t make throwaway bottles if we refused to buy them. Believe it or not, it’s our crusade. Oregon has been doing really well with their crusade to help save the earth. They’re successful in outlawing the making of throwaway containers. We should all move in this direction to raise the consciousness to a level of loving care towards our world for enough to bring about changes of this order.

This is one of the main motivations of those of us who work at the Ananda Marga Recycling Center. Ecological education is so desperately needed. Obviously, if folks knew or gave any thought to the atrocities that are committed against planet earth they wouldn’t stand for it. We’re presently working in the Berkeley Public School system in the hope of touching the children — turning them in to what’s happening to our environment. It’s kind of difficult to reach folks when they’re older because they’re often too busy to listen.

Please come see us any Tuesday or Wednesday to recycle, naps, or to get information on free yoga classes and artist workshops. We want your support and advice on these and any other subjects you’d care to discuss. Our center is presently going through many changes. We’re trying very hard to get more organized and improve our City’s appearance. Please bear with us. Once again — we recycle crushed, clean, tin, bi-metal, and aluminum cans, plas with metal taken off, bundled newspapers and flattened cardboard.

By Mary Shaughnessy

THE THIRD WORLD RECYCLING SITE

Minority communities have historically been involved in the "ecological" process: hauling and wrecking trash, second-hand stores, recycling of autos, household goods, etc. Now that environmental issues have become crucial issues of "public" concern, it is necessary to insure that minority people gain their rightful place in the new scheme of things to come. C.E.S. is a non-profit, tax exempt organization that ensures that broad citizen participation is created in creating environmental programs that will insure full minority involvement and provide economic opportunities for minority communities.

C.E.S. operates the Third World Recycling Site at 2386 San Pablo Avenue as the first step of an educational program specifically developed to relate to the community’s perspective of environmental issues.

Ananda Marga

An interesting point: G.N.P.: The total value of all goods and services produced in a year is regarded as a benefit and presently in quantity that everyone is interested in maximizing. But don’t these goods and services come, at least in part, from non-renewable resources which are at last, quite finite? And don’t they inevitably wind up, after the expenditure of vast amounts of energy, as garbage, pollution that must now be disposed of? And aren’t the dollars in which to put it all quite limited?

The Berkeley municipal dump is projected to be full in 7 years or less.

And so this flow, this throughput, from resources to pollution, measured quite accurately by G.N.P., it hasn’t had time to rise to maximum?

"For ultimately it must be detrimental to our wellbeing and therefore must not only be minimized, but reduced as a cost rather than a benefit." It seems much more sensible to regard the success of our economy not by how much we consume, but by the quality of the stock that we possess right now.

"We must come to assess our standard of living not by calculating the value of all the air-conditioners that we have made and sold, but by the freshness of the air; in other words, accepted value must equal real value, just as accepted cost must equal real cost."
CREATING A NEW WORK ETHIC

At some point a while ago, it became evident that if any of our alternative projects were to survive, we were going to have to live off them. A lot of projects had been running on idealism: bringing in money out of some very general considerations - the beginning of a process of creating a new, people-oriented, work ethic.

The Berkeley Recycling Collective, are now going through. We grew out of Ecology Action, who began running a recycling center over two years ago, although they handled money for those of us who chose to go into the meeting, the group, get belligerent and dismissive, some just withdraw, some need to leave to avoid blowing up. Clearly, nothing will be solved by demanding attention and participation; something's got to be done about the meeting itself (we haven't figured out what yet). It's easy to create "bad guys", people to blame for things being the way they are. It's much harder to be flexible and creative enough to find new structures, new processes which are more in tune with how human beings operate.

All of these points about a traditional female perspective may seem obvious on the surface. But all of us, men and women, have grown up in a society which denies its validity - the traditional male is the perspective we usually operate from in a job situation. For these new ideas to become our way of life, and not just a way of thought and words, is going to take time and struggle (a painful realization for those of us who are already impatient). At the moment, I feel pretty hopeful. Try me next week.

By Lubia Zarky

Integrating a traditional female perspective also changes the way workers relate to each other - how we work out personal tensions, how we work and play together. We are all aware that our main energy toward the Collective is to fill out economic, rather than social or emotional, needs. Though we like each other, we don't want to be a "family". But neither do we want alienating, tense relationships. We want a friendly work situation that allows for working out tensions, and at most, for friendships to grow. We haven't achieved it yet but we've tried some things that have helped. For example, having groups of whole group or part of it (e.g. women) for the purpose of finding out where people are at and dealing with possible tensions. The key to tensions is communication - a dialogue between people who are open enough to understand and accept responsibility for their own part in creating the conflict. Without this understanding, dialogue becomes a series of people laying trips on others - which only helps to deepen the conflict (a problem we haven't worked out)

One of the easiest ways to lay a trip on someone is by demanding, regardless of what a person is feeling, that she/he changes to fit an existing structure. For example, if a person's work rate is slower than that which it must be to fit a schedule, it is laying a trip to demand that person speed up, rather than changing the schedule, making it possible for them to work other times, etc. It frustrates me to hear complaints about people when I often see clearly that the problem is structure. Many radical groups have problems with people not coming to meetings.
HERE'S HOW

RECYCLE TIN CANS

Most food cans are "tin" — really steel with a tin coating.
Pull-top cans with a seam on the side are part tin and part aluminum and cannot be readily recycled.

1) WASH OUT
2) REMOVE PAPER LABEL
3) REMOVE ENDS (but keep with can)
4) CRUSH CAN (with shoe foot)

BRING TO A BERKELEY RECYCLING CENTER

RECYCLE ALUMINUM CANS

have a pop-top, no seam on the side and a seamless rounded bottom.

CRUSH...then

BRING TO A BERKELEY RECYCLING CENTER

Pop-top cans with a seam on the side, are bi-metal (part tin and part aluminum). They are hard to recycle, but if you get stuck with some we will accept them, crushed, as a third category.

RECYCLE JARS + NON-RETURNABLE BOTTLES

WASH OUT
REMOVE ANY METAL
SUCH AS NECKRINGS OR FOIL
SEPARATE COLORS

BRING TO A BERKELEY RECYCLING CENTER

RECYCLE NEWSPAPERS + CORRUGATED CARDBOARD

TIE NEWSPAPERS IN A BUNDLE

NEWSPAPERS ONLY — no magazines or wastepaper

BRING TO A BERKELEY RECYCLING CENTER

WE CAN USE ONLY THE ABOVE ITEMS — NO SCRAP METALS
OLD CLOTHES, PLASTICS ETC.

BRING TO
GROVE & DWIGHT WAY
TUES. & WED. 10:00—5:00

BRING TO
UNIVERSITY & SACRAMENTO
SAT. & SUN. 10:00—5:00

Returnable Bottles are more ecological than non-returnable "throw away" bottles in about fifteen different ways, mostly having to do with resource consumption, energy, garbage, and the law of Entropy. Much more information is available at the Ecology Center.

The following grocery stores sell several kinds of beverages in returnable bottles and will accept the bottles back:

Bay Side Foods Berkeley Market
2020 San Pablo 2369 Telegraph
Blue and Gold Cedar Market
2257 Shattuck 1601 California
Star Grocery Co-op
3068 Claremont
All Locations
Family Grocery Franklin Market
1700 Dwight Way 1631 San Pablo
Haral's Grocery Lo's Stores
3200 California 3269 Adeline
Mack's Grocery Pic-n-Pac
1843 Solano 1294 San Pablo
Roamer Foods 2250 Dwight

The following liquor stores take returnable soft drink and beer bottles:

Dutton Liquor Store Grove Liquors
690 E. 14th, Oakland 2948 Grove
Gulfton Liquors Ledger Liquor Stores
2997 Sacramento 1399 University
Michael's Bottle Shop Monterey Liquors
1695 Solano 1590 Hopkins
New Gilman Liquor Old Corner Liquors
1330 Gilman 1316 Gilman
St. Helena Wine Co. Weslbrae Liquors
2101 San Pablo 1277 Gilman

ANNOUNCEMENT
The three ring circus we affectionately know as politics has been in such fine form lately - bursting out of the center ring as the best clown show in years, liberal tamer Ed Kalergis grooming Widener, Hone, Sweeney, and Ramsey in the right-hand ring, and the April Coalition in the left ring trying to prove it's still there - that few people have given much attention to the appointment of Dan Siegel as Administrative Director of the Berkeley Rent Control Board.

To review for a moment, the people now known as the Berkeley Rent Control Board have made the Berkeley Five - in the January 23 Rent Control Board elections. Sponsored largely by reformers, they ran an "anti-radical" campaign in the Hills, Hollywood, and West Berkeley, and an "impossible" crusade around campus. It was expected, then, that they would appoint possibly a liberal, but probably an "anti-radical" as their administrative director.

To everyone's surprise, however, they appointed Siegel. Siegel, a Board Law professor graduate and past president of the Associated Students of the University of California, won fame as a Berkeley radical during the People's Park riots. He was indicted for "inciting to riot" and acquitted.

So when the Berkeley Five (known to those who hear what they say and see what they do as the "Five Five") chose him as their "chief" officer, the Berkeley Five's constituency was upset, to put it mildly. What they will do about it, with their growing majority in the City Council, remains to be seen. 

LEFT REACTION

But Siegel's appointment also raises some important questions for the Left in Berkeley. To what extent can socialists effect change, even when working with a law with as much anti-capitalist potential as the rent control law, when they are employed by capitalists? How can the present situation be used best to facilitate organizing around housing? These questions have been the focus of major discussions in the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee (BTOC) and among others concerned about the Left in Berkeley.

Who say socialists should take jobs with the Rent Control Board see a number of possible advantages for the Left in such action. They believe radicals can push for the maximum possible enforcement of the law. And since radicals need jobs as badly as anyone else, working for the Rent Control Board (RCB) gives the Left an opportunity to earn a living and do political work at the same time.

In those processes of working with the Board, or as they prefer to state it, of working for tenants and being paid by the RCB, they believe that having such jobs would give radicals a chance to influence their politics into the workings of the Board. They cite Siegel's appointment as proof that radicals can expect to get some jobs if they apply, and they see Siegel's power to hire and to recommend policy to the Board as power worth having.

WHOSE POWER?

Many people are skeptical of this reasoning. They don't believe Siegel or any other RCB employee will be able to influence the policy of tenants beyond what the RCB chooses to allow. They argue that the fact that the RCB members' campaign was financed by landlords answers any questions about where the RCB stands.

This analysis is correct, then time spent working for the Board is time wasted, for at best the RCB will take programs radicals put forward, prostitute them, eliminate all radical political content, and take credit for whatever's left. Such actions would be consistent with the way the RCB wages its campaigns for office and try to make of liberals coopt radical movements.

How effective radicals can be while working for the RCB is still uncertain. Siegel's appointment, however, has raised two further questions. First, progress toward socialism can be made only if people struggle collectively. The decision of Siegel, as well as the other radicals who got the job, to apply for the post of Administrative Director was made without the direct participation of BTOC. The decisions have been made to struggle around housing in Berkeley for years. Not consulting BTOC as a group and not requiring discussions such as those that have gone on since Siegel's appointment before he ever got the job means that there is no need to want to work for the RCB.

A second issue is salaries. Siegel was hired for $1,600 a month. There is no question that such a low lifestyle has no need, and would have no desire, for $1,600 a month. Furthermore, it seems obvious that the way radical politics will raise money in the next few years is from the collective contributions of those who have to give.

This fact must not as obvious as it seems, or one would expect any radical who took a job with the RCB to decide with BTOC what money would go to Left organizations. That has yet to happen, with the RCB's first payroll.

Of course, should the RCB take extremely pro-lappend stands on major issues - rent adjustments, for example - to name two - all self-respecting radicals will probably quit in the week. If it happens, Siegel won't have to decide how much of his salary to share, the debate is whether it will be split, and BTOC will be able to move on to new projects.

Some underground bookmakers set the date of the RCB's expected sellout of tenants as June 17-24, at six to one odds; odds are two to one for July-August and one to five for November. One bookie, Red Emma, isn't giving odds. She says it's already happened.

LES HOFFMAN

BTOC REPLIES

Although Les Hoffman used to be a member of BTOC, his article does not represent BTOC's position on the RCB and Dan's appointment. BTOC collectively decided that it might be possible to accomplish important goals as employees of the RCB without compromising our politics. We hope that people working for the RCB will be able to support those who are organizing to take control of their housing.

Nevertheless, BTOC does recognize that the limits of such a job are acknowledged, it does not allow any member's jobs to stand ahead of accomplishing our basic demands. Similarly, BTOC has established guidelines on expected contributions and is satisfied with Dan's behavior so far.
COALITION FUTURE: FIVE VIEWPOINTS

On this page Grassroots presents a series of short interviews with Coalition workers. They are: Bill Sokol, Veronika Fukson, E. Woo, and Cynthia George. The following questions were asked of all of them: What do you think of the outcome of the elections in relation to the Coalition campaign and its internal problems (such as the Miller endorsement controversy? 2) The Berkeley Four campaign. 3) The political situation in Berkeley? Is there a future for the Coalition as an ongoing organization, and if so, how do you envision the functions and the structure of this organization? To these questions and more, the interview, the same questions were asked of Rick Brown.

E. Woo was a member of the Coalition Principles of Unity Committee and worked with Ying Kelley in her campaign.

BERKELEY 4 TACTICS

In order to understand the failure of the Coalition, perhaps we should review the strategy used by the Berkeley Four. Two points struck me most: first, that they were running an election-time public relations fiction—takeover by the radicals, etc. Second, they stressed that there are three Coalitions: an already on the Council, the new Coalition, and a third Coalition, the people who lived in west and south Berkeley. And too upstanding to really kick shit out of, they stressed that there are three kinds of black people: 1) The Berkeley Four, the idea of black people being in the neighborhoods, if we are going to win, we have to get black people in the neighborhoods. 2) The Berkeley Four campaign, the idea of a community organizing a group of blacks to be elected. 3) The political situation in Berkeley? Is there a future for the Coalition as an ongoing organization, and if so, how do you envision the functions and the structure of this organization? To these questions and more, the interview, the same questions were asked of Rick Brown.

BILL SOKOL worked in the Coalition campaign as a media apprentice.

NICE GUYS FINISH LAST

On the campaign: No biting and scratching, we pushed hard, but ... we weren't on the attack of the Berkeley Four enough. Ying is a very decent person and finds it difficult to attack. Margot is just too nice, too decent and too uptight to really kick shit out of Berkeley. And too young, trying to look respectable that he didn't want to be this big attacking person, and Peter is just this kind of nice young kid. We ended up with a combination of four candidates who weren't kicking ass. Our whole campaign was informed by an effort to say 'we will do this, and we will do that,' which comes across like politicians' promises.

NEW SUPPORT

Where do we go for new voters? Hunting in the flatlands. Berkeley is a left, right and black. We have to build Coalition politics of the sort Dellums talks about where people ally and coalesce on the basis of their interest, not race.

Cynthia George worked with the Black Caucus on Margot Dashiell's campaign. She was also a member of the Principles of Unity Committee.

BLACK COMMUNITY VOTING SLATE

It's been said that the Black Caucus is going to have to educate people to vote non-racially, but results in the 23 precincts that are 75% or more Black indicate that they are voting split. They are not a whit more committed to voting for someone who is just black. It's true that there is a hold-over from years past for Sweeney, but it's also obvious that in some precincts our entire Coalition out-pollled everybody else and in other precincts the Berkeley 4 slate out-poll the Coalition.

We have to talk about the Berkeley right and left and to include the Black community as an integral part of that division. We have to reassure our decision that our community can only be delivered by black people. Work in our community can be done by people who are not black, but not in the absence of people who are black.

THE BLACK CAUCUS AND THE COALITION

This campaign was the biggest threat yet to the conservatives in Berkeley because this campaign was truly a coalition. In spite of internal problems we did come out with some very strong personal and political alliances among left people in Berkeley. People who had never been left, like in neighborhoods, do understand that their interests are left. The Berkeley Black Caucus's reason for existence is to build a local Black base in Berkeley, and we saw the campaign as a base for talking about what we believe in the Black people. We generated a lot of conversation in the community. We had a successful campaign and we do believe that we can be even more successful and that's why we're beginning to work right away.

Some people have more of a stake or a claim to the Coalition than others. I think it's very obvious that the kinds of programs the April Coalition and left progressive groups in Berkeley are talking about are more directly related to people who live in west and south Berkeley, and that is not a student community, and it is not a white community either.

DECENTRALIZATION

There's a predictable consequence if the Coalition were strictly decentralized in communities, working through neighborhood organizations. The majority of the April Coalition would be centralized in North Berkeley and South Campus areas continuing to work in communities that are obviously not directly related to the programs the April Coalition put forth.

I don't understand how neighborhood decentralization is really going to insure that the community that's most in need of being organized and most in need of progressive changes in the city is really going to be affected, much less represented.

We are trying to present the campaign that we began to deal positively and fruitfully with certain problems, to talk about socially and politically balanced representation in the Coalition as opposed to a kind of open community participation. I think we are going to have to go back and pick up some of the struggle that we were into prior to the campaign, and continue them as part of the Coalition process, as part of an ongoing process of left organizing in Berkeley.

One of the biggest problems the Coalition faced was money. They didn't have the money that the Berkeley Four had. The Berkeley Four distorted the issues; so that instead of being the programs and the way people voted on the City Council, the radicals became the issue. Things that passed were Coalition programs. That says that the people of Berkeley were interested in the Coalit programs without realizing that the Coalition helped write them.

CONSTITUENCY

The second big problem was that the Coalition did not recognize its constituency. Students today have not been radicalized with terrors. They are apolitical and professions oriented. Our natural constituency is the people who live in the flatlands. Hopefully, we can place in the neighborhoods if we are going to win, we have to get black people in the neighborhoods.

Our success will also depend on the work and performance done by each organization. And if so, how do you envision the functions and the structure of this organization? To these questions and more, the interview, the same questions were asked of Rick Brown.

FUTURE

The future for the Coalition is not an organization named exactly the April Coalition. During this campaign, neighborhood people and coalitions of coalitions organizations came into the Coalition to try to get our four people elected. If we want to get people into office in two or three years, the Coalition should blend into ongoing neighborhood organizations. People working with Mr. Dellums, Ying Kelley, and Loni Hancock in a coalition can speak for the Coalition.

Rick Brown, a Coalition candidate for City Council in 1971 did not recognize its constituency. Students today have not been radicalized with terrors. They are apolitical and professions oriented. Our natural constituency is the people who live in the flatlands. Hopefully, this can be even more successful and that's why we're beginning to work right away. Of course, the Black Caucus has yet to discuss whether it is going to relate to the April Coalition after the election. Are Black people really that much in need of having a student base, a white left movement, to legitimate and validate those things that we would do in our own community? That's a question that we have to ask ourselves before we can decide whether to have any ongoing relationship with the Coalition.

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If there's going to be left politics in Berkeley, consistent, constant community organizing must continue, and the needs of the people brought to the City Council. If you perceive yourself as a radical, a person of the left, the place is to be in the next two years local City Council electoral politics? Nationally, this is a time of reaction and an economy going downhill. Watergate may prove an opening for the right -- an opportunity to grab more power. The left has lost the national arena to operate in for the next few years. We live in a new gilded age, an ugly age, when corruption, criminals, rule America. The only place for radicals is with the people at the community level, looking towards a time when Americans will be politicized. In Berkeley local politics means City Council politics. We have to control the City Council so we can allocate the economic resources for people's needs.

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The grape strike and boycott is on again. Currently, of the grape growers who were the first to sign with the Farm Workers in 1970, 85% have signed new contracts with the Teamsters and dropped their contracts with the Farm Workers. They are saying that the Teamsters represent their workers even though these workers have been under Farm Workers contract for two years. Two weeks ago, 12,000 farmworkers in the Coachella Valley went on contract, no work. Growers refused to negotiate and didn’t even offer a counter proposal on wages.

The contract expired Friday, April 14, and the strike was on by the 16th. 330 picketers were arrested for breaking the growers’ injunction. The following Friday, everyone was let out of jail; and the injunction was declared illegal because no one was ever informed that the injunction was on in the first place.

**GOON CLAUSE**

For the first time the injunction carries a goon clause to prevent people from coming for the sole purpose of harassing picketers. Los Angeles Teamsters were hired to harrass workers, and lacking enough rank and file Teamsters, a motorcycle gang from Los Angeles was brought in to intimidate workers. With the new goon clause, the strike was relieved of a lot of horses and guns.

**STRIKE EFFECTIVE**

The strike has been effective. They are planting now in Coachella Valley; and where there would have been 200 workers, there are 25 scabs.

Two of the largest growers, Lionel Steinberg (15% of the grapes in the Coachella Valley) and Larson have signed with the Farm Workers. There is a small supply of union-picked grapes, and the Coop has agreed to carry union grapes from Steinberg.

The growers are watching to see if the Coachella Valley grapes won’t buy grapes, don’t eat grapes, and check stores for scab grapes. If you can help the Farm Workers, call 534-9710, same help will be needed over the summer.

- Bob Purcell

United Farm Workers Organizing Committee

**YING AND LONI NEED HELP**

There is presently a great need for people to help do research and formulate proposals concerning Berkeley problems and concerns. If you would like to help Loni and Ying, contact one of the persons listed below in an issue area or call the office at 841-0370 or 549-0816.

**bailey recall**

As of press time, the Bailey Recall Committee has apparently gotten enough signatures to hold a special election which will decide whether or not D’Army Bailey will be recalled. The Coalition has taken a position against the recall, but the issue doesn’t end there.

The recall will be in two parts. The first will be a simple yes-or-no on recall. The second will be an election of a replacement, should the recall succeed. Radicals will have to give serious thought to putting someone on that ballot, even if they vote "no" on the recall.

The conservatives are in an enviable position. They can wage a campaign of “Vote yes on recall and then vote for so-and-so.” The Coalition would have to say “Vote no on recall, but if it wins, vote for this other guy who’s good too.” Not too attractive a prospect, but the alternative is to concede the seat to the conservatives, if the recall succeeds.

Then again, maybe most of the signers of the recall petition gave their address at the Hall of Justice.

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QUIET, GONORRHEA AT WORK

Gonorrhea in women, is usually a silent disease until it's very far advanced. Between 85% and 90% of women with gonorrhea DON'T KNOW they have it. Syphilis sores often hide deep inside a woman and are painless, so this disease, silent disease until it's very far advanced.

Gonorrhea in men and women can leave people with the disease. When you consider that untreated gonorrhea don't know they have it. There is a bunch of theories for why this is happening. But the theories don't help people with the disease.

When you consider that untreated gonorrhea in men and women can leave the person sterile, or with damaged joints from a serious arthritic inflammation, or with abscesses requiring major surgery (all too often, this surgery is hysterectomy, in women - removal of the uterus and tubes, and sometimes the ovaries, too), or with heart problems, you can see what's disturbing the Medical Community of the Free Clinic.

With these facts in mind, we've adopted a policy of recommending regular THREE-MONTH checkups for gonorrhea and syphilis for EVERYONE who is related or close to anyone in the family, or with whom they usually have sex.

Unfortunately, we are ourselves too overloaded to test everyone who needs to be tested. We are offering tests for both diseases to every patient we see during Clinic hours. When there are enough people working during the day, we will check as many people who show up as we can.

And for those of you whom we can't squeeze in one way or the other, the following places offer free V.D. testing and treatment:

Berkeley City Health Dept 830 University 845-0197
George Jackson Free Clinic 3236 Adeline 653-2534
West Berkeley Health Center 830 University 846-0197
Student Health Service at Cowell for University students will do. For other places to go, call Free Clinic Switchboard: 548-2570.
So, if you're feeling OK, get a checkup every 3 months. And if you develop pain or burning when you urinate, a drip or a change in discharge, or a sore in your mouth or genitals, GET A CHECKUP IMMEDIATELY. We're recommending a gonorrhea culture and a VDRL blood test for syphilis as the quickest tests to have done.

Remember - you only give or get VD from people you're close to. Set your OWN clap trap! For the People's Strength.

Preventive Health Care for Children - The first five years

Berkeley Public Health Department recommends the following health care schedule for children up to five years old. This program of care is FREE to Berkeley residents.

Routine Check-ups FOR RESCUE EQUIPMENT and CARDIO-PULMONARY RESUSCITATION

Call: 845-1710
Berkeley Fire Department
(The Police Ambulance Company, too)

Berkeley Public Health Department (Neighborhood Clinics) 644-6734

George Jackson Clinic 3236 Adeline Street Thursday 2-4 653-2534
Women's Health Collective Pediatric Clinic At the Free Clinic 2339 Durant Street Wednesday 1-4 596-2510

For major medical problems both Children's Hospital (51st and Grove Sts., Oakland (654-5600) and U.C. Med. Center in San Francisco (666-1000) offer reduced-cost care through their outpatient clinics.

EMERGENCY CARE available at: HERRICK HOSPITAL 845-0160 CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL 654-5600 HIGHLAND HOSPITAL 534-8055

And so it goes, the big child care lie, uttered for the umpteenth time by perhaps the most powerful man remaining in the Nixon Administration. The magnitude of Weinberger's mendacity is perhaps best revealed by a look at the new HEW guidelines issued May 1st.

Like their predecessors, they continue to limit federal child care services solely to "former, present or potential" welfare recipients who are enrolled in approved work or training programs. Translated from bureaucratese, this means that child care is viewed as a convenience to the state in reducing its welfare population rather than as a service oriented to the needs of children. What is distinct about the new guidelines, however, is the way in which they virtually eliminate an already pitifully narrow range of child care services. For example, the new guidelines:

• cut off funds entirely for all preschool (parent nursery) programs. (In Berkeley, over 500 children are currently in these programs.)
• deny federal funds to any program run by churches, schools or universities who raise the required 25 percent "local share" of their budgets from "private sources" (as opposed to "public" sources like city councils, school boards, state government), and who wish to care for the children of their own members. (The ASUC Child Care Center which gets part of its funding from student fees will become ineligible for federal funds because it cares for the children of ASUC members. Think about THAT one.)
• cut off funds for all migrant child care programs at the end of 1973.
• Make student parents attending a four-year college or graduate school INELIGIBLE for childcare.

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- Make county welfare departments rather than directors of child care centers responsible for determining eligibility for child care. (Like most counties in California, Alameda's Welfare Department is already critically short of staff and is unlikely to take on the burden of yet greater responsibilities. By passing the buck to overburdened county welfare departments, the federal government can functionally end child care services.)
- Deny child care to otherwise eligible “potential” welfare recipients who have more than “$500 in liquid assets.” (i.e., student parents who have over $500 from a summer job, will be ineligible for child care, as would a family receiving over $600 in an insurance settlement.)
- Apparently redenifies the income ceilings to “gross” rather than "net" earnings, which effectively reduces the amount of money a parent can earn and still be eligible for child care.

A preliminary estimate by the California Assembly Ways and Means Committee indicates that under the new HEW guidelines, 90 percent of the children presently cared for in campus child care centers, 60 percent of the children in parent nursery programs, and 50 percent of parents in community child care centers programs will become "ineligible" for federal-assisted programs. So much for "Capi's" increase in child care.

When Weinberger first released eligibility guidelines last February 16, parents, parents, and workers across the nation marched and rallied in protest. Weinberger admitted to receiving over 10,000 letters decrying the cutbacks ensuing from the new child care rules, and as a result of this and other pressure, promised to rethink the regulations and issue yet newer guidelines in May.

Elated at the breathing spell Weinberger's "thinking" of the guidelines offered, but confident that it represented nothing more than a temporary stay of execution, those of us concerned with child care in California focused our energies on Sacramento, urging the state to assume responsibility for funding child care programs.

The child care issue was picked up by Project WEY.
CONSERVATIVE CITY COUNCIL CAPERS

A record-breaking 11 hour marathon City Council meeting that lasted until 5:10 a.m. Wednesday, May 8—9 allowed several glimpses of what we may expect from the remaining 5 dominant Council members over the next two years.

The meeting started for Council members at 9:00 sharp the Council stopped to change the May 15 meeting to 5:00 a.m. Wednesday, May 8-9 allowed that McCullum could "vigorously and competently prosecute the case."

What vicious criminal is this armed police "pursuer"? A female shoplifter who escaped apprehension by a plainclothesman for stealing from a Starshack Avenue store according to a teller who observed the action in May. The suspect escaped, and a crowd of police went after her.

The Berkeley 5's enthusiasm for vigorously upholding the voters' desire is as expressed through the initiatives on decision day, waned in the secrecy of the early morning hours. This may especially interest the 4600 people who voted for a police policy review board and for the Berkeley 4. About 1:30 a.m. the Council discussed a Consent Calendar motion by Lori to commit Council members to make appointments to the Police Review Board by June 1, so that the Board can begin meeting in June. The Council has received a letter from the attorney for Mr. Robert Brown of Berkeley, threatening possible legal action if the council moves to enact the initiative providing for this board. On the basis of that letter, they postponed Lori's motion for two weeks, pending a report from the City Attorney on the letter. Prospects for getting the initiative implemented look bleak if all it takes to postpone things is a letter suggesting possible legal action.

Between 1:30 and 2 a.m. the Council majority defeated a motion by Lori to sue the public hearings on the revenue sharing money. Berkeley's $72 million of revenue sharing funds is currently mixed in with the rest of the City budget to finance traditional city expenditures, and there it will remain. Those wishing to speak the possibility of using revenue sharing to finance new programs as well as programs cut off by Federal cutbacks (as was the intended use of the money) will have to do so in the context of the regular budgetary hearings.

SWEENEY TRIES TO LEAVE

At about 3:30 a.m. Councilman Sweeney got up, gave a parting edict to Edythe Campbell and strode out the door. Ramsey followed soon after and a heated discussion could be heard echoing in the empty halls downstairs. Apparently the Berkeley 5 resolve to finish the agenda at all costs had run into a snag. The Conservation continued for over 10 minutes or so — then Ramsey returned to the chambers followed by Sweeney who gave a sheen look and on his return and then scowled at Sweeney for several minutes.

At about 3:10 a.m. the council got into a procedural debate on whether it took a 2/3 or a majority to call the question. The Berkeley 5 had been using this tactic to shut off debate frequently as the night progressed. It turned out it takes a 2/3 majority under present council rules which left the Berkeley 5 unable to close debate. Ramsey found a way around this by moving to table the motion then on the floor, which only takes 5 votes.

WIDENER VS. LABOR

Shortly after 3 a.m., the Council got to an agenda item, proposed by Widener, to change the May 15 meeting to 5:00 a.m. Wednesday, May 16, so that Council members who wished to could attend the League of California Cities. The League is a very conservative group, which lobbies against progressive legislation in Sacramento and is especially anti-labor. In past years, labor groups have requested that Berkeley drop its League membership, and Lori has made that motion in budget sessions. Widener has voted with the Council radicals to oppose League membership, but 5 conservative votes have kept Berkeley in the League. This time, Lori moved that the Council drop League membership, rather than changing the meeting dates. Her motion was tabled by the Berkeley 5, with Widener claiming that he would consider the League question during the budget hearings. Carl Jaramillo, from the Central Labor Council, had wanted a meeting from 7:30 p.m. until 3:00 a.m., and was so angry at this affront that he stalked out of the meeting and slammed the Council chambers door so hard he sent plaster flying.

One other interesting event brought on by this proposal was a new slant on an old council scene. Council-watchers can recall the moment when Bailey held simultaneous conversations with Widener or Kailgiren. This issue involved the Berkeley 5 vote for $300 to help finance a parade for County Veterans Day Commission for Memorial Day. Bailey, threatening legal action. $300 to Bach Mai hospital in Vietnam.

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