Vietnam, the U.S. used "civic action" as a pretext for introducing its own military force. According to the Philippine News Service, Manila (May 16), in Zambales and Bataan, in Panay island, this was under the martial law regime, the United States is concentrating in areas where the Armed forces of the Philippines are engaged in "civic action" work. Meanwhile, the New People's Army - particularly in Capiz, and in the areas of Isabela, where Philippine Army units landed by helicopter in Cordon - have been engaged in "civic action" work, thus "sanitize" the area and make it a rear base, training camp, and recruitment ground for the Philippine Army. Meanwhile, the New People's Army is building bases for armed resistance in the countryside of Panay and other Visayan Islands. Observers expect that Panay will soon explode into yet another battle front.

The Marcos-controlled media have played up the U.S. civic action work in Zamboalas, but they have not mentioned the introduction of U.S. military troops to Panay and Isabela, nor the presence of "U.S. advisors" elsewhere.

TWO-PRONGED ATTACK

Meanwhile, back in the States, the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NRCCLP), an espionage organization, has reported sightings of the New People's Army. On April 6, three U.S. Hercules transport planes landed in Baguio Airport, Roxas City on Panay Island, and disgorged U.S. soldiers, military equipment, jeeps, "S" trucks, weapon carriers, and illumination agents. The U.S. soldiers stayed at college campuses and in fancy hotels, where they brag about their high-powered weapons and assorted trailers. The U.S. soldiers are known to be confined without trial in concentration camps. A message recently received by a Filipino here from his family in the Philippines suggests fears are "very real." Meanwhile, back in the States, the New People's Army is building bases for armed resistance in the countryside of Panay and other Visayan Islands. Observers expect that Panay will soon explode into yet another battle front.

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GROWERS-TEAMSTERS conspiracy to destroy Farms Workers Union

cutter lab cuts own throat

Perhaps the best known business headquartered in Berkeley, Cutter Laboratories, had net sales in 1972 of $32.2 million, and net income, after taxes but before dividends, of $2.09 million. Business sources give the total number of employees as 3900, and the number of stockholders as 6265. None of the latter is presumably happy about the recent cuttelling of dividends and the precipitous drop in the price of the stock, from $55 in 1967, $39 last year, to a recent low of $7. Cutter owns major facilities in Berkeley, Covina, and City of Industry in California; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Ogden, Utah; Spokane, Washington; Sh awnee, Oklahoma; Kobe, Japan; and Sidney, Australia. Leased plants and warehouses exist in numerous other places.

It is of interest that recent problems and reverses have led Cutter to a rather than less concentration of its resources in Berkeley, in spite of our supposed bad business climate. Two years ago Cutter benefited greatly from business in intravenous solutions diverted from Abbott Labs, No. Chicago, Ill., the biggest company in the field, when Abbott had contaminated disaster similar to those encountered this year in Cutter. The two companies have entered into several joint agreements and production council primary and November election.

The majority of employees in the Cutter products were directly responsible for a $3.3 billion, and net income, after taxes, of $89.2 million, and net income, after taxes, of $2.09 million. None of the latter was presumably happy about the recent cuttelling of dividends and the precipitous drop in the price of the stock, from $55 in 1967, $39 last year, to a recent low of $7. Cutter owns major facilities in Berkeley, Covina, and City of Industry in California; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Ogden, Utah; Spokane, Washington; Shawnee, Oklahoma; Kobe, Japan; and Sidney, Australia. Leased plants and warehouses exist in numerous other places.

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In regard to farm workers who come to Berkeley is presently having its problems. On grassroots want to do our part to keep all together (more resources), but we are going to need your help.

We need more subscriptions, more ads, more astute pledges, as many large, one-time donations as we can get, and just as important, more workers.

I wonder if any of those forms were turned in on time.

Selina Bendix

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

We are really excited lately to come across a copy of your newspaper (April 1973) and to get some real news from the East Lansing community.

We're really inspired and inspired by your struggle, and saddened and angry at the defeat of the April Council.

We're gearing up for an August city council primary and November election. We have the liberal/youth/young community united behind two good people - but if the reactionaries oustend us 5-1 they may crush us. Our political consciousness here is not that great.

Please send us a subscription. $5.00 is enough. I'm writing about the situation of strength in struggle in my state with the COALITION for Human Survival, P.O. Box 205, East Lansing, Michigan 48821.

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the hope that a rent control law, if enacted by the council, would stand up under judicial scrutiny. This hope has proved fallacious.

On June 5, the council acknowledged, just barely, what Berkeley tenants have known for years: that there is a housing emergency in the city for tenants, particularly low-income tenants.

The council's "Declaration of a housing emergency came at the end of a two-hour public hearing on rental housing, called in response to the city attorney's decision.

Henry Ramsey, elected as one of the liberal Democrats: "Berkeley Four," joined with D'Army Bailey, Loni Hancock, and Elbridge Kellogg. In Simmons voting in favor of the declaration of emergency. The other four liberal members of the council - Mayor Warren Widener, Sue Horne, Ed Kallgren and Wilmont Sweeney, had long since abandoned the meeting.

During the hearing, members of the Rent Control Board, members of BTC, and other tenants had asked the council to pass both a declaration of emergency and a new rent control, or rent freeze, law. The Rent Control Board had spoken annual rent increases to 25%, plus dollar-for-dollar increases to match increased maintenance expenses or tax jumps. BTC, supported by other tenants, submitted a plan for an appointed Rent Freeze Board, with all rents to be frozen at their August 2, 1972 level (the date when the Rent Control law went into effect).

The council was unable to vote on these proposals, because Ramsey left the meeting after the vote on the "emergency" resolution, depriving the council of a quorum. His presence would not have made such a difference, since he, along with the other four liberals, has shown no indications of wanting to do anything to maintain rent control. As recently as June 13, the council (read, "the five liberals") refused to pass a proposal by City Yng Kelley for an emergency rent control ordinance.

In the days following Bostick's decision, the council's reaction to the above mentioned groups presented evidence to the Council which proved women were discriminated against and that Larry Williams, City Personnel Director, and Arthur Carson who had fabricated sections of his report to the Council on the status of affirmative action.

Williams wrote the final draft of the program from a composite of several drafts prepared by both community members and council members. The panel charged that both Williams and the Council have not followed the procedures outlined in this plan. Within three months of the plan's adoption (July, 1973), the Council was to have appointed an affirmative action subcommittee that would act to uphold the program and listen to grievances of city employees. However, the subcommittee has not yet been appointed.

In addition, according to the panel, goals and timetables for affirmative action, as determined by sex and ethnic representation in the city's population, have not been submitted to the council.

When Laney College started its Spring Semester in February the residents of South Berkeley stood to be the beneficiaries because the College resumes its unique on-the-job training program. Students donate their services and actively participate in the City's Housing Code Enforcement Project, without council, either to Berkeley or its residents.

Peter Von Blum, housing representative for the City of Berkeley, explained that Berkeley began its Code Enforcement Project in 1969 under a section of the Federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program. In a brief explanation Von Blum said that the project was primarily designed to upgrade housing in certain areas of the City as well as to rehabilitate, restore and save some of the more seriously deteriorating dwellings. He further explained that the project covers a 2-square block area of South Berkeley's San Pablo neighborhood and added that over 90% of the upgrading and rehabilitation work has been done without relocating or displacing the tenants, eliminating any added expense or inconvenience to the occupants.

Regarding Laney's role in the project, Von Blum said, "Without the cooperation of Dean John S. Beverly, the College, its instructors and student-student labor, there was no way to provide assistance for any number of extreme hardship cases: the very real possibility of human suffering would confront some of the residents of South Berkeley.

In speaking of Laney's development and its participation in the program, Dean Beverly said, "Upon moving to the East Bay from Stockton, I noticed the poor condition of some of the housing in the City, and low income areas. It was at this time that first gave serious thought to the possibilities of some type of vocational curricula which might be specifically formulated to help alleviate a deplorable situation. Toward that end we began development of our Construction Rehabilitation Carpentry Program. Laney's participation in the Code Enforcement Project not only provides a community service to the economically depressed areas of South Berkeley, but also exposes the students to invaluable on-the-job training and experience which cannot under any circumstances be duplicated in a laboratory or on the campus."

Ozzi Morrow, on-the-job instructor, is outlining the vocational and academic aspects of the program said, "In regard to the program's vocational training, the students spend two semesters with Hayward VIBES, the instructor on campus, teaching certain rudiments and fundamentals in use of hand and power tools as well as the theory of carpentry and other building trades. While on the campus they also fulfill their required academic subjects which are necessary to secure an Associate Degree."

According to the instructor, if progress is not made in providing the necessary additional funds, students will not be able to continue participating in the rehabilitation of selected homes throughout the target area.

Summing up his feelings Morrow said, "I think that Laney has revolutionized the concept of offering a specific vocational occupation because the curricu­
lum not only offers the students courses which will train him or her for any one of these branches of carpentry, but also suggests elective courses that are designed to prepare the student for starting positions in any one of seven different areas of the construction field."

Wait Merritt, program organizer and consultant who composed the curriculum, intimated that, in his estimation, the program truly establishes Laney as a Community College in the strictest sense of the word, and providing that sufficient funds are forthcoming, he voiced optimism relative to its future. His personal concern for the financial stability and future is possibly revealed in a statement where he said, "I cannot understand why those who might be in a position to help are not more aware of the program's potential and why sufficient funds to properly conduct it have not been appropriated. At present we are grossly understaffed and unless additional funding is provided I cannot envision any expansion of the program in the near future."
KALLGREN’S CRONIES

I’ll start with the partners, the men that Ed shares office space with, go to lunch with, talk politics with. There’s Herman Phleger, the top man in the firm and leader of its name. Herman does a salary of around $15,000, and is a former member of the board of directors of several San Francisco based syndicates, including Fibreboard, Inc. (13th largest in the Bay Area) and Wells Fargo Bank. He did a 14-year stint in California and was in the 50’s he was a legal adviser to Dulles at the State Department and now is in senior management at his huge estate down the coast just north of Half Moon Bay. His son Atherton Phleger, another member of the firm, replaced him as a board director at Wells Fargo. Another senior partner, Malcolm Tuft, took over Herman’s spot on the board of Fibreboard. Then there’s Gregory A. Harrison, partner in charge of San Francisco offices, and son of B. Fremont D. Conners, another senior partner, is head of the labor department at Brobeck. He’s also an ex-FBI agent. Alvin J. Rockwell sits on the board of Homestake Mining Co. (largest producer of gold in the U.S.) and is also with Brobeck. Bringing things a little closer to home there’s George H. Link, past president of the California Alumni Association, and as such a former ex-officio member of the board of directors of the Western Union, Theodore Meyer, another partner who up until April was a director of Broadway Hale Stores (number two retail store in California) and also chairman of the Deferred Gifts Committee (estates, trusts, etc.) for Alta Bates Hospital here in Berkeley. And of course, Ed, representing the Berkeley City Council. The State Department and the California state highway, Wells Fargo, Alta Bates, a nice little circle of friends Ed has at Brobeck. Finally, there’s Sylvia E. DiGiorgio, owner of 15 stores in the Bay Area (Capwell’s, the Emporium). Broadway-Hale also has other outlets in Reno and Las Vegas, L.A., Atlanta, Texas, and Florida. A pretty neat sweep of the southern rim of the country. Broadway-Hale is part of an L.A.-based syndicate of business enterprises including Southern California Edison Company, Union Oil, Pacific Telephone, DiGiorgio, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Western Dairies (holding company for United California Bank). Broadway-Hale also interlocks three times with Bank of America, and has on its board such notables as the Hale family (Prentis Cobb and Elmer Otis) and Edward Hartung, a retired UC professor of law. 

...continued from p. 1

huge arched entrance that opens into a lobby with tile floors and a reception desk. The directory on the wall reads like a Who’s Who of San Francisco Business.” Crocker Bank founder James Flood did the laying of the ground floor. Room 626 is the local home for duPont. On the 15th floor is the Crocker Foundation, another Alito (Alito Brothers) has staked out the 21st floor.

And of course behind the partners are Sylvia E. DiGiorgio in a fight with the United Farm Workers. Seems Mr. DiGiorgio had signed a contract with the UFW and was slipping Union labels to his other agribusiness friends to put on these boxes of produce and slip through Union picket lines. Next, DiGiorgio is also into drug products through Scientific Research Laboratories, a $150 million worth of lumpy business. LAD, LAD, LAD. (This is the business of the partners who make that Eddie run.)

THE WEB OF POWER

Let’s start with DiGiorgio Fruit Co., big time agribusiness firm and owner of some 7,700 acres in California and Florida. Brobeck once defended DiGiorgio in a fight with the United Farm Workers. Seems Mr. DiGiorgio had signed a contract with the UFW and was slipping Union labels to his other agribusiness friends to put on these boxes of produce and slip through Union picket lines. Next, DiGiorgio is also into drug products through Scientific Research Laboratories, a $150 million worth of lumpy business. LAD, LAD, LAD. (This is the business of the partners who make that Eddie run.)
With Brobeck defending them, Wells currently has operations going in Nicaragua, Buenos Aires, Australia, Hong Kong, the Persian Gulf, Taiwan, New Zealand, and Brazil, and has embarked on a major overseas expansion of its operations (part of this involves a joint venture with Morgan Guarantee Trust of New York, while another scheme involves a whole consortium of banks backing a $200 million construction project in Argentina). Wells' International Division is headed by Robert Bee, a former State Department official.

On the local level, Wells has a real estate investment and construction branch with a portfolio of $30 million in real estate ventures. They're involved in several urban renewal projects in San Francisco and Oakland, and in addition own 3 downtown San Francisco office buildings (of 7, 12, and 20 stories each) and another piece of downtown property ($20,000 square feet). Their rental income off the property is a near $55 million a year. In a 1970 speech, Richard Cooley, president of Wells Fargo remarked, "San Francisco is a corporate headquarters city as is evidenced by the ever expanding skyline." Now there's an encouraging thought. Wells also has 4 representatives on the Bay Area Council (including William R. Brunner, county representative for Alameda County), the business group behind the BART fiasco and other assorted Bay development plans. And behind it all, of course, quietly sits Brobeck, Pfeifer & Harrington.

SPIDERS IN THE WEB

But perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the whole Wells Fargo operation is the enormous corporate interlocks it enjoys. (Ahterton Pfeifer, it will be remembered as Brobeck's representative on the Board of Wells Fargo). Wells blocks with over 30 other corporations, including such favorites as Bechtel Corp., Safeway Stores, Castle & Cooke, Hewlett-Packard, P.G.&E., Cutter Labs, FMC Corp., U.S. Steel, Firestone, Georgia Pacific, Homestake Mining, Kent County Land Co., PPG Industries, Levi Strauss, Times-Mirror, Ford, Chrysler, and dozens of others. One cannot even begin to catalog the number of scandals, conflicts of interest, development schemes, and other assorted shadings these companies have been involved in. Perhaps Brobeck could, they've probably been legal counsel for half of them.

These, then, are the clients of Brobeck, Pfeifer and Harrington: they are the sustenance of the corporate law firm. But more than that they are the powers behind Ed Kallgren, they're what makes Eddie run. They're the ones who came up with the $77,000 for the Berkeley 4 campaign so Ed could have a pro-development majority with him on the city council. For if there is a common denominator amongst all these corporations, it is development, big development. Whether it's condominiums at Lake Tahoe, oil wells in the Persian Gulf, plantations in Thailand, resorts in Hawaii, high-rises in San Francisco, mines in Peru, the wrecking of the coast or the filling of the Bay, the name of the game is development. Ed Kallgren's role in all this may seem pretty small in comparison. But the next time you're at a Berkeley City Council meeting, and you see Ed Kallgren voting for the expansion of Alta Bates, or the destruction of more homes in Oceanview, or the construction of more 7-Elevens in the city, or the new high-rise office buildings, remember that Ed's just doing his small bit for the development axis, for Union Oil, and Wells Fargo, and DiGiorgio, and Mason-McDuffie, and Homestake Mines, and...
The New American Movement is a socialist organization composed of 30 chapter and ten pre-chapter groups in the U.S. and Brazil, collectively written by the membership. The Berkeley chapter of NAM is presenting the main points of that perspective in this article. In the next issue of Grassroots we will relate that perspective. In the next issue of Grassroots we will relate that perspective.

1. By socialism, we mean democratic working-class control of society, the elimination of production for profit and the competitive, authoritarian social relations which that production requires. Socialism in the U.S. would provide the means by which the unmet material needs of millions of people for decent housing, food, medicine, etc., could be realized. It would mean the development of a new culture and collective, communal social relations to replace the isolation and brutality which is imposed on us within this society.
2. We see the basis for a socialist revolution in the U.S. as an expanded working class. We define the working class as those who have to sell their labor in order to live, who work without self-indulgence, and who are forced to depend on the state. This class makes up the great majority of the population in the U.S. (We don’t mean to include corporate managers and elite professionals who may receive a salary, but don’t feel that needs or demands which we have against tendencies to • • •

Feeling rage and frustration, even understanding where that rage comes from and against whom it should be directed, isn’t enough to make the changes we need. To make a socialist revolution, we need to have a coherent strategy, and it won’t emerge spontaneously from our experience and local projects. To give form to our efforts at a local level.}

coalition backing bailey in recall battle

Coalition people should actively work against the recall of D'Army Bailey. There are good reasons for actively opposing his recall, despite significant differences which we’ve had. Here are some of them:

1. The recall represents an attempt by the right to consolidate its power. The Berkeley Five was a political force that will not become the Berkeley Six, but they will thereby have another incumbent on the city council. One more seat. We have lost a lot of mileage out of being an appointed incumbent, and their likely candidate, Bautz, has well gained that mileage and more. The election of a Berkeley Five supporter also makes it possible for Sweeney to resign, which he has apparently long wanted to do. With a conservative appointee in his place, we’re up against something new.

2. There are many issues on which Bailey and the Coalition have agreed. Economic support for the divestment of PG&E and tax reform, police abolition, and a number of other issues raised by the Coalition have gotten support from Bailey. His voting record on the council was second only to Loni’s, and they have voted together frequently. We cannot afford to lose that support.

ATTACK ON RADICALS

3. The sum of the first two points is that the attack on Bailey is an attack on our politics as well. The recall committee originally wanted to recall Hancock, Bailey and Simmons, but realized that they couldn’t get away with it. So they attacked Bailey’s outspoken personal style as a way of getting at the political positions he represents.

4. If we’re serious about fighting racism in our politics, we should actively oppose the recall as a racist move. Bailey has fought strongly for the interests of Black people, in a way that had antagonized many people in the city. This liberal city council cannot deal with a Black militant, and for whatever disadvantage we might have with Bailey’s tactics or positions, he is being recalled basically for being a militant Black nationalist. Surely, that’s a perspective which should stay on the council.

5. Finally, working against the recall means building a hopefully significant alliance with Black people in Berkeley.

The anti-recall committee has a broad cross-section of the progressive Black community, much broader than the Coalition generally relates to. The Black community considers this attack on him to be of significant concern. The Coalition is one which allows us to expand our contacts and working relationship to the Black community, and demonstrate that we can give concrete, not just rhetorical, support on issues of concern to the Black community.

Lenny Goldberg

Absence Ballot Instructions

In order to get an absentee ballot there are only a few steps you need to take:

A letter must be written to City Clerk Edythe Campbell at City Hall requesting an absentee ballot for the Special City Election to Recall Councilman D'Army Bailey.

The election is likely to be held on the 21st of August, and the city clerk will accept applications starting June 21st. You must send in the letter requesting an absentee ballot for the Special City Election to Recall Councilman D'Army Bailey.

Care should be taken not to confuse city elections with school board elections.

Remind voters, unless they fill out the request, they will have been disenfranchised from one of the most important elections in Berkeley's history.

kelley & hancock open office

A new office has recently been opened for Councilwoman Ying Lee Kelley at 2054 University Avenue, room 604. Ying and Loni Hancock will be using this new office, as well as the one at 2490 Channing, and will hold regular open office hours on Wednesdays from 10:00 am until 1:00 pm at each location.

An open house at the new office is planned for Friday, June 22nd from 8 to 6, and we hope you will find time to drop in and see Ying and some of the people who are already helping in her office.

Both Councilwomen are seeking help from interested Coalition persons in providing research work and hope that anyone interested will phone the office or come in to see them. They would also like to enlist members of the various neighborhood organizations who wish to get involved in helping to keep open communication about what is going on in Council and in the Neighborhoods. These kinds of liaison activities are going to increase in importance in neighborhood groups to implement the Neighbor- hood Preservation Ordinance, as well as the current neighborhood traffic study.

The office is also in dire need of chairs, as well as a good bookcase. If anyone has any of these items, you would please call the office and make arrangements for someone to pick them up.

GRASSROOTS

new american movement redefines socialism

The Berkeley Five supporter also makes it possible for Sweeney to resign, which he has apparently long wanted to do. With a conservative appointee in his place, we’re up against something new.

We have reacted against tendencies to • • •

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POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION STYMIED

Despite the fact that the Police Review Commission was voted into law nearly two months ago, the City Council has yet to take any meaningful action toward its implementation. Like most of the other progressive initiatives passed in April, it has been under attack from the reactionary element on the Council.

The attack has focused on the equivocal wording of two sections in the initiative. While Section 2 states that the Commission "shall consist of nine members appointed by the City Council," Section 4 allows for the filling of vacancies on the Commission by "the City Council member whose appointee has ceased to serve." The intention of the group drafting the initiative (the Police Reform Committee) was to enable a later Councilmember to appoint an individual without Council approval. But because of the ambiguities in the initiative, the "Berkeley 4 plus 1" has insisted that the Commission should be appointed by the entire City Council. This would place the power of appointment in the hands of the Appointments Committee, which is controlled by the right wing of the City Council.

The legal basis for Widener and Co.'s position is in the legal opinion of City Attorney McCullum, who has advised in favor of the Appointments Committee by clarifying the intent behind the wording. But when asked which section of the Charter he referred to, McCullum refused to answer, saying this would allow an admission that the Charter provincia might jeopardize public litigation. It seems that only the Berkeley 4 plus 1, and the Berkeley Law School, are in agreement with McCullum.

McCollum also mentioned the City Council's practice of acting as a legislative body, as well as a judicial body, when it appoints members to boards and commissions. This, he believes, would preclude individual appointments to any counterfactual. The Appointments Committee was appointed two years ago by individual City Council members, McCullum once again, without any public hearing or public participation.

Ron Dellums spoke to a small crowd of 120 dedicated April Coalitionists on May 17 at Longfellow School on his views of the municipal election and the future of the Berkeley Left.

Dellums felt the root of our defeat in April was elitism: the Berkeley Left's inability to reach out to and convince the entire community over the past 2 years allowed the opponent to organize a monolithic counterforce and to convince a large portion of the City Council electorate that we were "dangerous" to the public interest. Also, Dellums observed, the press was useful in many ways like our opposition, getting bogged down in conventional election squabbles. Given that most of the press felt we deserved to lose and hoped our defeat shocked us out of our complacency, Dellums went on to say that the coalition must now develop a more realistic approach to political organizing.

Dellums thinks the Berkeley Left has set its goals too narrow and into City Council politics and that the aim of the left should be to get into City Council politics directly. We should develop organizing processes with broad objectives, not narrow ones. With the right wing already in control of large segments of the community, making them susceptible to "Berkeley Four" scare campaigns.

Dellums considers the future of coalition politics unaffected by the municipal election. Basically, he feels the need for political unification among the April Coalition members, a new sense of the general political climate in this country, it is absolutely necessary for real social change to occur (and perhaps even for survival).

The congressman implied that some of the tension within the April Coalition may have arisen because more attention was paid to points of disagreement rather than to agreement. Given the tumultuous nature of electoral politics, this may be unavoidable. But a political organization is needed to understand the potential for the judicious and vigorous use of political power can be gained by diverse ethnic, racial, community, and regional groups.

After Dellums speech the meeting broke up into small, randomly chosen groups to consider the stance of the Coalition on the recall effort and to ponder an on-going organizational structure. Because of time limitations, structure was not considered thoroughly and was put off to a subsequent meeting. The groups accompanying story. Finally, after reconvening in a general session, it was moved and passed that the Coalition reaffirm its previous statement and the Bailey recall. The meeting adjourned after an amiable evening with the future of the April Coalition still very much undecided.

SOUR GRAPES

Agricultural scientists at U.C. Davis have developed a mechanical grape harvester, threatening a large number of jobs in California vineyards. So far they have found that only certain varieties of grapes can be harvested directly with the "vibratory machines." Because of excessive fruit damage, mechanical harvesting of raisin grapes requires extra labor. After raisin grapes ripen, farm workers sever fruiting canes allowing the grapes to partially dry on the vine. Partially dried fruit is less susceptible to bruising and subsequent decay.

Although the U.C. scientists have observed profoundly that "cane severance is a relatively simple concept ... automated pruning is apparently not such an easy mechanical operation to carry out. But they have had some success. Mobile dea doing carrying out fits with pneumatic shears can reduce labor time to more than half that required by the conventional shearing methods. In other words, over half the farm workers now doing this job will have to look elsewhere.

But there is one satisfaction for farm workers and friends of farm workers and ex-farm workers. The powerful mechanics of the "adolescent" pruners are so easy cut through trellis wire. The scientists find that "any cutting of the trellis wire is undesirable since the severed wires sag to the ground and the fruit cannot be detached by the harvester. In some cases, this may result in the complete loss of the fruit ... and the cost of trellis maintenance is increased. (But) the use of a high tensile strength cane wire may provide a practical solution to this problem."

Leave it to U.C. Davis to solve "this problem" . . . We wonder what they are doing about the employment of the farm workers they have so gracelessly pushed from the work force: that is not such a simple concept.

coalition accord on issues

The June 3, 1973 general meeting of the April Coalition at Le Conte High School demonstrated a new dimension of coalition action. The primary objective was to form a loose alliance but no formal organization. It concluded with an air of "coalition consciousness" and was put off to a subsequent meeting.

Division between the four-some people who attended seemed to be resolved somewhat during an hour of talk in randomly selected small groups. There were arguments made for the more organized, centralized "service" spokesperson, central decision making, communications, organizing "distribution net work," rapid response, mobilizing, and/or coordinating-type vehicle. However, energy did not seem available for the left there was some question of the need and value of such a system.

other discussions were made in response to a presentation by Helen Dorsey who is trying to gain full appeal on her failure to be appointed supervisor in the Recreation Department. She used charts and graphs to depict how she overtook her competitor in the five affirmative action priorities: sex, minority status, residence, department employment experience and education. Besides alleging discrimination both against females and minorities (she is Black), she is disputing the Personnel Board's "too aggressive" basis for ruling against her.
When qualified men and women cannot run for public office because they refuse to take special-interest contributions, I say our government is up for grabs to special-interest groups. We need only a legislative body like the Berkeley Four could help tenants, that's for sure. Berkeley may be lucky to have

City Council regulation of land and housing is critical. City land use policies will determine whether 24 hour liquor stores, high-density housing, and traffic policies. But these municipal plans won't come to pass as long as the ticky-tacky apartments continue to blight neighborhoods. To elect representatives to

City Council for the improvement of the University

The Claremont Elmhurst Neighborhood

The Berkeley Four's rent control, control rent control, June 9, to enact a rent control ordinance. They warned of the disastrous rent increases in the city if there is no interim rent control while Judge Bostic's decision is being appealed.

And how about the Berkeley Four's rent control, cont. Pat Chenoweth, a Berkeley City

No EVIDENCE

The Navy's entire case against Chenoweth, the trial, as well as press from all over the country. Needless to say, this would not have been the case in the Philippines.

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The "Miraculous Children's Faire" was created as a benefit by the Helios Foundation and was jointly sponsored by the Berkeley Parks and Recreation Department. It "happened" May 18-19 when costumed and uncostumed large and small people found puppet shows, mime troops, candy shops, clowns, crafts, balloon vendors, face-painters, jugglers, fire-eaters, and belly dancers scattered about the rolling lawns in Live Oak Park. Helios is a Berkeley non-profit educational foundation which studies eastern and western psychology and religion. The object of the "Childrens Faire" was to create an atmosphere where everyone could participate and act in an unself-conscious loving and open fashion — in the nature of children.

The primary objective of RSVP is to expand opportunities for older adults to attain a recognized role in the community and a meaningful life in retirement through significant volunteer service. The needs and interests of the volunteer are the focal point of the program. Secondary benefits will accrue to the community through the wealth of talent, skills, and experience which older volunteers have to contribute. The volunteers receive no money for their services, but reimbursement will be available for transportation, meals, and other out-of-pocket expenses, where needed.

The new office is located at 1816 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley and anyone interested in being a volunteer, or using volunteers, should call Mrs. Harawayne at 848-0237.

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums invites you to a Champagne Reception for Ramsey Clark

There will be a short address by Ramsey Clark on a topical issue.

Saturday, July 14, 5 - 7 p.m. for information on invitation — Call 861-3506 $5.50 donation

Retired Senior Volunteer Program

Mrs. Frances Harawayne has been named Director of the newly organized Berkeley Retired Senior Volunteer Program, it was announced today by the Berkeley Center for Human Interaction, sponsor of the program.

The Berkeley Center for Human Interaction serves as a training and planning resource for community volunteer agencies, bureaus, and churches. The primary objective of RSVP is to expand opportunities for older adults to attain a recognized role in the community and a meaningful life in retirement through significant volunteer service. The needs and interests of the volunteer are the focal point of the program. Secondary benefits will accrue to the community through the wealth of talent, skills, and experience which older volunteers have to contribute. The volunteers receive no money for their services, but reimbursement will be available for transportation, meals, and other out-of-pocket expenses, where needed.

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On Saturday June 2, about 300 people marched to Berkeley High field to hear speakers demand Nixon's impeachment. It is doubtful whether the rally could have had a significant impact on his decision to resign. It was too small, and did not reach beyond those already committed to far more serious demands for Nixon's impeachment.

There have been two different responses to the Watergate hearings. Some people identified with the left - the Panthers, for instance - take Watergate as proof of the idea that the United States has become fascist. Most people see Watergate as the special product of "Tricky Dick," as the result of his having used the power of the presidency for narrow political ends.

Watergate is both and neither of these. The Watergate scandal was actually taken up by the very people who had previously been against it, and it came to take its present spectacular form without a president like Nixon. But the conditions in Nixon's use of the presidency were laid earlier: in measures taken to insulate the government from political control and in the use of governmental power to manipulate public opinion and to direct events.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Beginning after World War II, major decisions on foreign policy have increasingly been placed in the hands of the executive, and taken out of the hands of the cabinet and the Congress. In 1939, under Franklin Roosevelt, the office of the president was enlarged to include the Bureau of the Budget (formerly part of the Treasury Department), the National Security Committee, the Council of Economic Advisers, and later the Central Intelligence Agency. These individuals and their staffs were directly responsible to the president. Their operation and membership were shielded from public view.

The purpose for putting more power in the executive was to centralize decision-making. It was never to take power away from the special, regional interests represented by Congress and placed in the hands of the cabinet. This was especially important for conducting a foreign policy, because foreign policy serves the interests of multi-national corporations, but runs against the interests of small capital and of workers everywhere.

In the Nixon administration, the power given to the president in order to rule by executive order and executive privilege has been greatly increased. This was especially important for conducting a foreign policy, because foreign policy serves the interests of multi-national corporations, but runs against the interests of small capital and of workers everywhere.

The Watergate scandal itself is also the special product of the Nixon administration and his attempt to use government power for personal political ends. Thus the extent of the Nixon repression was that personal ambition coincided in these cases with the broader interests of American capitalism.

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But this Watergate is also the special scandal of the presidency as the political leader of this country in the face of new threats to American capital. The kind of corruption that the Watergate scandal revealed is not a new phenomenon in American capitalism.

Watergate itself was conceived, and the Committee to Re-Elect the President formed, during the summer following the May Day demonstrations in May of 1971, when Nixon trailed Muskie in public opinion polls. Nixon and his staff used the FBI and the Bureau of Internal Revenue (Bureaus of the Treasury Department) to investigate investigative journalists. Nixon followed Johnson's lead in turning his office into a special agency to prevent "news leaks" (any public knowledge) and to repress dissenters who threatened "national security" (American imperialism).

What would be the Watergate scandal of the presidency if the Watergate scandal never would have its present spectacular form?

If we understand the Watergate affair as the way Nixon attempted to defy public opposition to its policies and deceive the American people, then Watergate's effects are as follows:

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Chances are, whether you planned on it or not, you are eating as much protein as you used to. The skyrocketing price of meat and the resulting meat boycott have sent significant meat eaters in quest of vegetarian menus.

This change has implications which are more than dietary. Meat isn't just a food in America, it is a symbol of the success of our economic system. When American media or politicians want to describe the failures of socialism, they point out that the Chinese can eat meat only once a week. Eating meat daily has been considered a right in the United States (this although many American families have traditionally eaten one meatless meal a week, tactfully described as "macaroni and cheese night" or whatever, to conceal its budgetary roots). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat).

Whether the American people, now no longer able to afford their daily meat, will connect the dissatisfaction with their growing alienation at work, the Watergate scandal, and so on to further their understanding of the failures of American capitalism is an important question, but one not to be examined here.

PROTEIN BALANCE

What I want to do here is discuss some nutritional considerations to be taken into account in eating vegetarian. The main nutritional role of meat in our diet is as supplier of protein, vital to building body tissue. Protein is made up of twenty-two amino acids, eight of which cannot be synthesized by our bodies. These eight amino acids must be present in the plant and animal proteins to balance protein needs. Meat and the resulting meat boycott have sent significant meat eaters in quest of vegetarian menus.

Because of the protein needs of the body, meat is an important part of the human diet. But this does not mean that meat must be eaten daily to maintain health. Eating meat daily has been considered a right in the United States (this although many American families have traditionally eaten one meatless meal a week, tactfully described as "macaroni and cheese night" or whatever, to conceal its budgetary roots). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? More meat).
Boycotts are a drag. You're tired of them, just as the farm workers are tired of striking (and all that goes with it). But the workers will not be reduced to chattel again. Least of all Teamster chattel. Cesar Chavez asks consumers to unite as never before. Nothing less will cause the growers to grant workers the simple right to vote, by secret ballot, on the union to represent them: the UFW or the Teamsters.

Three years ago a massive consumer boycott dragged growers kicking and screaming into the 20th Century. Now, when the UFW's hard-won contracts are up for renewal along come Teamster henchmen, without a word to the workers, sign a ready-made contract with the growers. That Teamster contract reinstitutes the notorious Labor Contractor hiring system, reduces the workers' already minimal pay, imposes no restrictions on the use of man-killing pesticides and leaves the worker without any effective medical benefits. There are other cruel inadequacies in the Teamsters' sweetheart contract, but that should be enough to make you lose your taste for grapes.

So how come these union-hating growers welcome Teamster advances rather than negotiate with a worker-controlled union? Growers, not surprisingly, prefer to deal with bosses who have nothing in common with the men and women who spend their lives bent over in the fields. (When you read the terms of the contract this unholy alliance produced, you'll see just how well the Growers and Teamsters get along — and why it only took them all of two days to write that contract!)

In this crazy Alice-in-Wonderland world where wrong-doers are empowered to investigate and punish themselves — the farm workers' plight may not seem particularly shocking. But how would you like to be locked out of a courtroom where your well-being is being represented by an attorney selected by the opposition; one who has already agreed to a verdict that compromises your human rights? Think about it, then you'll see just how well the Growers and Teamsters get along — and why it only took them all of two days to write that contract!

In this world, where wrong-doers are empowered to investigate and punish themselves — the farm workers' plight may not seem particularly shocking. But how would you like to be locked out of a courtroom where your well-being is being represented by an attorney selected by the opposition; one who has already agreed to a verdict that compromises your human rights? Think about it, then you'll see just how well the Growers and Teamsters get along — and why it only took them all of two days to write that contract!

The farm workers are seeking redress for that neatly excludes seasonal workers! Those deadly fields!

The Growers understand sales. The memory of the past is still fresh. If you are sickened by this ignoble attempt to return farm workers to the status of cattle, then the workers' cause is not yet lost.

The Growers understand sales. The memory of the last great boycott is their recurring nightmare. If the growers find their customers turning away, the Delano and Fresno growers won't be so fast to conspire with the Teamsters when their UFW contracts expire. To be stuck with a worthless crop is a fate even worse than negotiating with a worker-controlled union.

The farm workers take no pleasure in seeing grapes go to waste. But do they give us any choice? Their feudal value system can only be affected by power. Your non-buying power!

Nothing less will cause the Growers to recognize a union that represents the workers.

Want more facts? The United Farm workers will send you (A) the California Supreme Court decision that confirmed the sweetheart contract between Teamsters and Growers was arrived at with no consideration given the workers' desires. There is also (B) a short history of the whole sordid affair, as entered into the Congressional Record by the Hon. Edw. Roybal, April 5, 1973. And (C) the Catholic Church's top labor expert, Mgr. George Higgins' series of articles on the UFW. Most instructive is (D) the highlights of Teamsters' terms vs. the UFW's. Finally, we have (E) Boycott Action folder that covers what you can do to enlist the non-buying support of your friends and neighbors.

Once More with Feeling: All people of goodwill can support the farm workers in their non-violent resistance to the Neanderthalic conditions imposed on them by the Grower-Teamster consortium, by 1) Boycott table grapes, starting now! 2) Contribute money to help feed the workers who now will miss the few months when they can earn any wages. The money you send will be used for basics: food, clothing, medicine. Their need is staggering. 3) Continue to boycott iceberg lettuce and Safeway stores.
VOTES ON COURT ACTION

The Council voted to appeal Judge Bostick's ruling against Rent Control and declared that a city-wide housing emergency exists. The Council also voted, under pressure, to enforce the BerkeleyMarijuana Initiative, but was restrained by a court order. Yet the council has thus far refrained from rent control by ordinance, refused to allow individual councilmembers to make appointments to the Berkeley Rent Control, refused to withdraw city pension funds from corporations having investments in South Africa, refused to withdraw from the anti-labor League of California Cities, and the American Civil Liberties Union have all been denied the right to speak before the City Council. The new council has continued to hold secret council meetings of questionable legality.

THE RIGHT TO SPEAK

1. On May 1, 1973, the Berkeley City Council had a hearing on the marijuana issue and prevented representatives of the California Marijuana Initiative, the Alameda County Central Labor Council, the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee, and the American Civil Liberties Union from speaking before the council. Councilwoman Kelley proposed withdrawal from the League and called upon the labor representative to address the Council. Ramsey's motion to table the issue of withdrawal ended the discussion and prevented the AFL-CIO representative from speaking. (Note that Warren Widener voted for Ramsey's motion, a reversal of his previous position which had been in favor of Berkeley withdrawing from the League of California Cities.)

2. Motion to allow a representative of the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee (BTOC) to speak before the Council regarding the effect of Judge Bostick's ruling against Rent Control. Ramsey motion failed, 3-4-1; May 16.

3. Motion to set a time for a presentation by the American Civil Liberties League, Berkeley-Albany Chapter, regarding the method of appointing members of the Police Review Commission. Hancock proposal failed 2-3-5; June 5.

SECRET MEETINGS

4. Motion to restrict executive sessions (meetings closed to the public) to specific cases where the council finds that an executive session is both legal and necessary. Hancock motion failed 2-5; May 6.

5. On May 16, 5 councilmembers moved the council meeting out of the normal location and into the back room where the meeting was closed to the public and guarded by the police. Mayor Widener claimed that the back room meeting was necessary because of a rowdy crowd. The crowd was, angry at the council for its refusal to discuss Rent Control or let a representative of the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee speak. The legality of the back room meeting was questionable. A "Y" indicates the 5 councilmembers in the back room meeting, an "N" the non-participants.

6. Motion to prevent the council from conducting emergency business after midnight; but, instead, to schedule another meeting the following evening. Kelley's motion passed 4-5; May 8.

7. Motion to prevent the council from conducting emergency business after midnight; but, instead, to schedule another meeting the following evening. Kelley's motion passed 4-5; May 8.

8. Motion to require a public hearing on the use permit application of a Seven-Eleven store. Hancock motion failed 3-4; May 16.

9. Motion to maintain the status quo and to not enforce the provisions of the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative which prohibit the Berkeley Police from making marijuana arrests without City Council authorization. Sweeney motion passed 5-2-2; May 1.

10. Motion to fully enforce all provisions of the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative. Kelley motion passed 7-1; May 2.

RENT CONTROL

11. Motion to appeal Judge Bostick's ruling against Rent Control. Ramsey motion passed 8-6; May 16.

12. Motion to declare the existence of a housing emergency in Berkeley. Kelley motion passed 5-0; June 5. (Judge Bostick had ruled that there was no housing emergency in Berkeley.)

13. Motion to declare a rent freeze in Berkeley. Kelley motion failed 4-1; June 5.

This motion was necessary to provide for a new interim rent freeze should Judge Bostick lift the rent freeze currently imposed by the Rent Control Charter Amendment.

7-ELEVEN STORE

14. Motion to require a public hearing on the use permit application of a Seven-Eleven Store at the corner of Russell and College. Hancock-Kelley motion failed 2-3-1; May 8.

POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION

15. Motion to refer Police Review Commission appointments to the Council Appointments Committee rather than have each councilmember appoint one person to the Commission. Ramsey motion passed 5-4; May 18.

By passing the above motion, the Berkeley 4 majority on the council signaled their intention to deny Councilmembers Hancock, Kelley, Bailey, and Simmons the right to make individual appointments to the Police Review Commission.

PENSION FUNDS

16. Motion to take up the issue of Berkeley removing its pension fund from corporations which have investments in South Africa or are major defense contractors. Kelley-Hancock motion failed 3-5; May 22.

The Berkeley Chamber of Commerce put out a counterfiet "SUPPLEMENT TO VOTERS HANDBOOK" for the Berkeley Municipal election last April 17, listing arguments against Neighborhood Preservation and five police initiatives. The booklet was made in near-perfect imitation of the official BERKELEY VOTERS HANDBOOK. The format, kind of paper and even the type face matched the official document. The counterfeit booklet was mailed to 52,000 Berkeley voters.

The Chamber of Commerce financed the booklet with money from The Committee to Save Our Jobs ($2,700) and the Save Our Business Committee ($2,700). Contributors of $250.00 and over to the Committee to Save Our Jobs are: Berkeley Progress Fund (Berkeley), Foremost-McKesson Inc. (San Francisco), Santa Fe Railroad (Topeka, Kansas), Safeway Stores (Oakland), Pacific Telephone and Telegraph (San Francisco), Berkeley Multiple Listing Service (Berkeley), United States Steel Corp. (San Francisco), Boykin Berkeley Inc. (Cleveland, Ohio), Marriott Inc. (Berkeley), Sather Gate Assn. (Berkely). 92 of the 100 contributors to the Save Our Business Committee came from Berkeley interests — auto dealers, liquor stores, insurance agents, real estate brokers, manufacturers, etc. The Neighborhood Preservation Initiative Committee is asking law enforcement bodies to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the counterfeiting of the Public Document.

chamber of commerce fraud