RECYCLING CENTER FUNDED AT LAST!!

In one of the most-bizarre votes in a long history of strange voting on the present Berkeley City Council, the Council voted unanimously (Widener absent), June 27, to fund a grant of a $66,230 solid waste disposal program to two Berkeley groups, the Center for Environmental Symbiotics and the Ecology Center.

The vote ended a scenario that began 10 months ago, when a proposal was submitted to the Council by Ecology Action, which included plans for city support of three recycling centers, and an educational program.

The city was asked to provide $66,230 as matching funds for a federal grant for a solid waste demonstration project. But, if the federal grant was lost, the city could support a less ambitious program with the city as sole sponsor. The grant was to be administered by the Ecology Center, a non-profit corporation, which had administered a previous federal grant to Ecology Action.

Ecology Action spent the next several months talking to council members and asking their (continued on page 10)

DELLUMS WINS, FACES NEXT TEST IN NOVEMBER

Ron Dellums, seeking re-election in a newly expanded and somewhat more white and conservative district, won handily in his Democratic Party primary contest. The primary results were very pleasing (continued on page 11)
What Is Grassroots?

Unless a newspaper serves its community it will fail. The Berkeley left community, on which the Berkeley Monitor and Tribe depended, no longer saw the relevance of either newspaper and therefore did not expend sufficient energy to keep them functioning.

The Monitor was a victim of the large political changes that took place in Berkeley during and following the 1971 municipal elections. The Berkeley Coalition became part of the American Republic and later the Coalition. The Monitor editorial staff, for the most part, antedated these organizational changes and did not become involved in the processes and thinking that resulted from them. Instead of capitalizing on the election of the new city council and school board members, the staff only made weak efforts to keep abreast of the political side of issues. Events of council and school board meetings were usually well covered, certainly more thoroughly than in the Berkeley daily. However, the isolation from radical community thinking was reflected in the paper. During the past few months, the Women's Office Collective has attempted to answer other needs of our Coalition. Marilyn McGregor, single-handedly organized our press workers for Dellums and provided the critical coordination for press work with the campaign of other candidates for national and state offices; and as a member of the Women's Office Collective, Tom Fergoda has continued to keep all of our lists up to date and to coordinate the many people that have volunteered to work on layout, distribution, advertising, photography, graphics, or whatever skills that might be useful in a newspaper are needed and should be utilized in the paper.

Grassroots was conceived by a group of Coalition people as an unabashedly political newspaper, communicating the political doings of the Coalition and of Berkeley government, and because of its integrated analysis of issues not available through other media. It belongs to the radical community who will be responsible for its publication. We conceived it as being the news-organ of the Coalition. As such it will be political and serve the Berkeley left as an aggressive instrument for radical change, and as a means of communication and information sharing between ourselves.

While Grassroots is learning the ropes it will be published monthly. The organizers want the paper to evolve slowly during the summer when fewer people are around. The big push will come in the fall. But we need involvement now. People who can commit themselves to work on layout, distribution, ad sales, photography, graphics, or whatever skills that might be useful in a newspaper are needed and should let Grassroots know.

SUBSCRIBE

Send $5.00 for one year, and the paper will be mailed to your doorstep. Any larger donation will be appreciated.

Those of us broke and unemployed (or on strike), can always read the latest issue at the Coalition office. 1708B Grove Street, Berkeley 94709

Can you help with distribution? If you like this Grassroots, and would distribute a dozen copies to your neighbors and friends, or fellow workers, and in this box to GRASSROOTS, at the above address.

NAME

STREET

CITY

ZIP

PHONE

GRASSROOTS --PUBLISHED ONCE MONTHLY--
1708B GROVE STREET, BERKELEY, CALIF. 94709 (415) 845-6906--ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT BERKELEY, CALIF.

The Coalition which elected Loni Hancock has now demonstrated that it has a majority of voter allegiance in this city: with the passage of the Rent Control initiative, we can now clearly see that radical politics in Berkeley is here to stay. Can we meet the challenge? More seriously--and less rhetorically--how will we meet the challenge?

With this issue of our phoenix-like Grassroots, at least one small band of Berkeley radicals are attempting one avenue, one that has been sadly lagging and finally lacking altogether during the past few months. The intention of this group is to commit the paper more firmly to our Coalition politics, and to help provide the news and communication we need.

Potluck Dinner On Friday, July 7th, Coalition members have the opportunity to meet these individuals and to discover how they can become involved in Grassroots at the monthly potluck, which will be held at Live Oak Park, beginning at 6:30 p.m. (A-D & E-Z casserole; E-H, salad, I-M Dessert; $1.00 contribution asked to cover expenses.)

Office News During the past few months, the Women's Office Collective has attempted to answer other needs of our Coalition. Marilyn McGregor, single-handedly organized our press workers for Dellums and provided the critical coordination for press work with the campaign of other candidates for national and state offices; and as a member of the Women's Office Collective, Tom Fergoda has continued to keep all of our lists up to date and to coordinate the many people that have volunteered to work on layout, distribution, ad sales, photography, graphics, or whatever skills that might be useful in a newspaper are needed and should be utilized in the paper.

Office Crisis Finally, we have yet another opportunity for change. Our landlord has indicated that he will not renew our lease, which expires Sept. 30th, and in fact asked us to vacate as soon as possible. The Women's Office Collective (WOC) decided that we would slyly leave until July 31st, and in the meantime we would begin the painful process of trying to locate new office space, which we hope to find by the end of September. We want to use this chance to find a new purpose office which can serve the needs of the whole coalition. Meanwhile, we will use the pledge money to help Grassroots get off the ground. Should anyone know of available space, please call Grace Gildersleeve (526-1481) or Nancy Sellers (841-3060).

Flea Market As an extension of our efforts to help Grassroots, Loni, and to provide money for the new office, the WOC has obtained three booths at the Telegraph Ave. Co-op Flea Market (July 7th) and will be selling (clothing) to the booths on the 4th and that you will come down then to see if there is anything you can purchase.

We now have a full two months before us to formulate our ideas on the future of coalition politics. In September we want to see all of us come together to begin the process of meshing these plans. The future, for once, is quite literally ours.

We hope to see all of you at the Potlucks and on Independence Day. Help us make Berkeley the one city that is free.

Nancy Sellers for The Women's Office Collective
CHARTER REVIEW

The city of Berkeley faces a budget crisis this year of even more spectacular proportions than previous year's crises. If the council does not work strenuously to reduce its $27 million budget, Berkeley residents face a 12¢ (per $100 assessed valuation) increase in their city property taxes; this is in addition to the probable increases in property taxes from the Alameda County Board of Supervisors or the Berkeley School Board.

This increase does not include any extra money for the social programs and services which desperately need funds from the city, nor does it include many large, obvious, easily deleted chunks of money that the Council can cut. The Council must cut $26,618 from the budget for each 1¢ it wishes to cut from the tax rolls.

The projected increases stem from two major areas. The first item is salary increases. The council is in the midst of negotiations with city unions, so the effect of salary increases on the tax rolls must remain conjecture. However, because 70-80% of the city's budget is for salaries, a cost of living raise of 5% would bring an extra 26¢ to the property tax. The other major increase has come from the Capital Improvements budget. This year's Capital Improvements budget includes money for items such as the acquisition and development of mini-parks in five areas of the city, with the city money used as matching funds for a federal grant to which the Council has committed itself.

Another Capital Improvement item requested is the funding for a recreation building in James Kenney Park in West Berkeley which the city has been postponing for 10 years.

In an organisation that is service oriented, such as the city, and in which such a large percent of the budget is devoted to salaries, the most direct way to save money is through personnel cuts. This year even the City Manager's budget contains a reduction of 19.4 people of which 13 come from the Police Department. Only 3.4 new positions have been proposed. Thus, even in this area some of the easily cut items have already been pared down by the City Manager.

The City Council has been hearing presentations by the city staff and community organisations relating to the budget several times a week during most of the month of June. There have been a record number of presentations by both groups and also in the amount of money requested from the Council by the community (see adjoining box). So far the Council has taken very few votes on the budget. It still remains to be seen how they will work out the tremendous budgetary problems still facing them and how they will resolve the conflict between the community's desire for more services to be funded by the city with everyone's desire to hold the already intolerably high property tax to the present rate.

COUNCIL'S DILEMMA--Demand For City Funds Increase

Community Groups Requesting Council Funds, Fiscal Year 1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group Name</th>
<th>Requested</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Food Project</td>
<td>$18,132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Panther Party Free Food Program</td>
<td>$39,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under 18 Youth Hostel</td>
<td>$4,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 18 Youth Hostel</td>
<td>$7,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Refugee Center</td>
<td>$4,995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Cellar</td>
<td>$4,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berkeley Free Clinic</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women's Health Collective</td>
<td>$22,278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Jackson People's Free Health Clinic</td>
<td>$98,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Berkeley Free Clinic</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning Commission (seed money for small community projects)</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affirmative Action</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Cure</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Nurses (reinstating)</td>
<td>$29,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayor and Council Staff</td>
<td>$77,536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent Control</td>
<td>$100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOTAL (for a 1¢ tax increase) $ 609,601

For further information, look to Grassroots, or call Joel at Loni's Office - 841-0370.
(Leave message if necessary).

July

GRASSROOTS Page 3
BERKELEY'S MEANDERTHALS (BERKELEY CITIZENS UNITED) included an intriguing rumor about Borden Price in their June issue of the Berkeley Beacon. They ask, "does his having dinner at Loni Hancock's home three nights running last month have anything to do with his recent arrow to the left?" When questioned about this, Loni laughingly denied the rumor but said, "Borden Price is a charming person, perhaps I should invite him for dinner."

This rumor must have been spread by the paranoid Berkeley Right, apparently because they disagree with several of Price's votes.

A motion of the June 20 council meeting provoked some curious antics. Hancock moved to request council approval of the application to HUD for third year funding of that arch-boondoggle, the West Berkeley Industrial Park, until after a public study session on the Payne-Maxie Report regarding the feasibility of the Payne-Maxie Park. The Payne-Maxie Report was commissioned by the Council in February to provide a basis for council action. The council had not acted until recently on third year funding for the industrial park on the grounds that the P-M Report was not completed. The Report was released about 6 weeks ago; it recommended against the present industrial park plan. Two weeks ago the council voted to submit the third year application for the park to HUD unchanged although the P-M Report had not been evaluated and the Mayor assured the council that there would be no deadline requirement to meet. As Loni Hancock explained, the effect was to waste the $5,000 of the taxpayers money, that went into the Report and immediately to threaten the Oceanview community with demolition. After some discussion but before the motion came to a vote, none, McLaren, and Sweeney discreetly left the meeting, presumably going 'backstage' for a cup of coffee (Kallgren was absent). When it was time to vote the seated council people called out several times, "too-loc out there, it is time to vote." No response. The seated members voted. The motion lost with Borden Price saying, "let the record show that I stood my ground and voted no". It would have been more realistic if the vote were tallied as follows: Bailey, yes; Hancock, yes; None, hiding; Kallgren, absent; Planer, hiding; Price, no; Simmons, yes; Sweeney, hiding; Widener, yes.

Did Councilman Bailey get in on the wrong side of the chair at the June 21 council meeting on affirmative action? After castigating Hancock because of differences of opinion on procedures for the hearing of staff presentations on the budget, he said that if Hancock disagreed with him, it called into question the basis of coalition politics. He then refused to vote on the final version of the Ecology Action contract on solid waste management although he had agreed to it just the day before (see accompanying story on page 1). When the first item of business concerning the affirmative action proposal was debated he attacked Kallgren regarding a question about the 2-year college requirement for police, calling Kallgren a 'buffoon' and implying he was a racist for asking the question. Kallgren, noting that Bailey seemed more intent on picking fights with people than dealing with business, left the meeting. The meeting was adjourned then for lack of a quorum. In the meantime we still do not have an affirmative action program.

The appointment of radical CO-OP board director Cheri Gaines as temporary city attorney was a welcome and pleasant surprise. Gaines is currently a member of the interviewing committee searching for a city attorney, which, for obvious reasons, bars her from keeping the job on a permanent basis. It is understood that Gaines, who teaches law at the University of San Francisco, does not want the job too long, however.

The New York legislature, with a healthy assist from the dependable sexism of the left-liberal establishment, has just squeezed Bella Abzug out of Congress. The Air Force fires a full general for doing in March what the President (in quest of peace, to be sure) orders done in May. We are now bombing the flood control and irrigation systems of North Vietnam. We hanged German officers in 1945 for doing exactly that, no more.

Yes, well, what next? The answer, for a growing number of us, is to make as best we can a separate peace with the Vietnamese people; it must go beyond the formalities of the People's Peace Treaty to establish a program of reparations for war damage. The American Reparations Committee, formed here last winter, has now raised almost $10,000 toward such a program. And, perhaps as important, it has tapped into a building movement of similar activity throughout the country.

The local effort went into high gear after Nixon's escalation speech of May 8. The Committee's original plans had called for the Berkeley City Council to adopt a program of peace with the Vietnamese people; all peace aid ($10,000 onward a reparations fund and set up a pipeline for more money and aid. In the wake of the Nixon speech, and before some 3500 outraged citizens, the Council turned down the ARC proposal by 5-4 vote.

Events immediately afterward tended to be drowned out by the sound of breaking glass, but by the end of that second week of May, the ARC had raised upwards of $3000 and was beginning to spread out to neighboring communities like Davis, San Francisco, and Santa Barbara. The reparations idea won't be one whose time had come.

The campaign has taken a new turn since a team of doctors from the Medical Committee for Human Rights, bound for Hanoi with money and medical supplies, was turned back to Vietnam. DRV representatives explained that U.S. bombing was now so intense that the team's personal safety could not be guaranteed. They added that the most useful form of aid at this point would be, not cash, but medical supplies, and offered to furnish a "shopping list" of the items most badly needed. Cont. on page 5.
1st Amendment Row at BHS

Constitutional Law is a course taught at Berkeley High School by David Eichorn, whom many students and parents consider to be one of Berkeley High School’s most interesting teachers. The class studies court cases, visits courthouses, and holds mock trials. Last semester, the class had an unexpected opportunity to learn about the hazards of using one’s constitutional rights.

In the course of coverage of First Amendment provisions, the class discusses obscenity. There isn’t time for the class to read Fanny Hill or Lady Chatterly’s Lover and, as Eichorn says, “books aren’t being busted in the Bay Area, films are.” So Eichorn assembled about twenty minutes worth of “pornographic” movies, none of which have been ruled legally obscene, including a silent stag from the twenties and a recent film with a much-discussed Muni Bus sequence, for his classes to use as a basis for discussion of obscenity law.

This did not happen just now; the films were used last year with the full knowledge and permission of principal Clifford Wong. No student had to watch the films, and parental permission was required for students under 18. This year, of 87 students under 18, 9 did not see the films for various reasons.

The students who watched the films reacted variably, but generally felt that they were a valid educational experience. They analyzed the films according to the legal standards they had been studying (community standards, redeeming value, etc.) and in some cases went beyond this to analysis of sexist stereotypes. Some of them felt that a meaningful discussion of limitations on freedom of speech could not be held in the absence of factual information about the nature of challenged materials. Others were annoyed that the unexpected publicity had upset the class schedule and caused an undue amount of time to be spent on one part of the legal curriculum.

Last year, after seeing the movies, the students held a mock trial of Eichorn on charges of obscenity and contributed to the delinquency of a minor and acquitted him of both charges.

Why did the whole matter suddenly become a public issue during the second year of approved use of these materials? One parent decided that he had the right to impose his standards of morality upon the community and managed to get onto the front page of the San Francisco Chronicle.

Those of us who remember the “Fat Pack” student newspaper incident at BHS two years ago know that principal Clifford Wong does not think that the First Amendment applies at BHS, so we were not surprised when he panicked and banned the films from further classroom use after viewing them for two years. We also remember that superintendent Foster supported Wong later on, and were not surprised that Foster upheld Wong again, without swailing himself of an opportunity to see the films.

A Berkeley police officer tried to get the names and addresses of the students who saw the films, but did not succeed. This officer spends a lot of time on the BHS campus. What sort of rapport do you suppose he has with the students?

School Board Member Louise Stoll, who has seen the films, supports the right of Eichorn to use whatever materials he deems appropriate in his classroom and feels that the Board should hold a workshop to discuss the implementation of the First Amendment in Berkeley Schools. The School Board has received a report from Superintendent Foster on Wong’s banning of the movies—over Stoll’s objection. There has been no official Board action on the matter as of yet.

Curiously enough, unlike a student’s rights to freedom of press and speech, which have been affirmed by Supreme Court decisions, the rights of a teacher in the classroom have never been clearly spelled out. There does not seem to be any justification, however, for holding that a teacher’s First Amendment rights end at his classroom door.

Your reporter has seen the movies, by the way, and found them variously funny, horrifying, and altogether rather insignificant in the face of real issues the community needs to be concerned with.

Selena Bendix
Berkeley's Child Care Nightmare

by Mary Millman and Shella Dear

"The babysitter locked the kids out in order to keep the house clean. We found out when they set out to toll the bell."

From Care For Our Children (Berkeley), 1970

Ma-an-Thompson works full time as a secretary and is the sole support of a 2 1/2 year-old daughter. Frustrated by the difficulties of finding reliable, loving babysitters and recognizing her child's increasing need for sustained learning experiences and relationships with other children, Ms. Thompson seeks a child care center which can meet her daughter's needs.

After much searching, she finds that there are only four full-day care center programs for children under three in the entire city--three of which are far beyond her financial means. And though the fourth, the Berkeley Unified School District's Children Center program is limited to low-income families and charges fees on a sliding scale, there is a waiting list of over 600 children for enrollment. With no alternative available, Ms. Thompson must continue entrusting the care and nurturing of her daughter each week day to the often hap hazard and custodial charge of one babysitter or another.

The inability of this parent to find or afford a high quality group care program for her child is hardly atypical. A study of child care needs in Berkeley published in 1970 (and updated by the new census figures) revealed that of the 10,000 children in Berkeley in need of some form of child care, there were places for only 2,000 of them in centers or after-school programs. The chronic nature of this shortage is underscored by the sober fact that between 1967 (when what was to become the City-sanctioned Committee on Child Care was first stirring) and January 1970, there was a net increase of SIX SPACES for children in licensed centers in Berkeley.

Dismal as this statistic is, it at least represents a degree of momentum in the creation of direct care for children that is lacking in the City's "official" child care agency, the Berkeley Child Care Development Council (BCCDC) and its administrative arm, the Office of Community Child Care.

Established on the recommendation of Care For Our Children (the $10,000 report on Berkeley's child care needs published in 1970 by P.T. and T.A., Corp.), the BCCDC was to be of one many federally-sponsored 4-C's councils. Charged with the coordination and development of child care services in local communities, it was widely hoped among the citizen's committee which worked on the report that such an organization in Berkeley would provide aggressive advocacy for child care and would also unravel and centralize the maze of day care funding possibilities.

The result was to have been the development of programs in areas where the need was greatest. The BCCDC has exerted no influence whatever upon the Model Cities Program which for the past year has had earmarked over $125,000 for day care (potentially about $150,000 since Model Cities money may be used as seed money to capture matching federal funds). The Model Cities day care money has not yet to result in any programs, nor is there any mechanism underway for the BCCDC and Model Cities to collaborate on a rational plan for the expenditure of the money.

The BCCDC in Berkeley

Though the relationship between the BCCDC, its Office and the City has never clearly been drawn, the City and School District have together invested nearly $65,000 in the BCCDC and its Office. It is fair to ask what the City has derived in return for this investment. Unfortunately the answer is not child care programs for its children but rather, the city now has a cumbersome 29-member coordinating and policy-making council (BCCDC) and the Office of Community Child Care.

In concept the Council is a broadly-based community organization designed to bring together providers of child care services, representatives of agencies related to child care, and parent users and potential parent users of child care (this last group comprising 31% of the Council). The purpose of this coalition was to coordinate existing child care services and to develop needed services according to a comprehensive understanding of Berkeley's needs.

Despite the sincere commitment of most of its members to child care, the BCCDC has exhibited ineptitude and torpor to a truly alarming degree. It may categorically be said that no coordination has resulted and new services have been added to the community as a direct result of the BCCDC's efforts.

The Council did inherit two direct-service programs from the Child Care Committee's recommendations. The Columbus After School Program which was pioneered by the wits and dedication of its director on a bare-bones $5,000 annual budget. The sick Child Program was added to deal with inadequacy and languish due to the neglect of the Public Health Department which had direct charge of the service. The BCCDC was apparently unable or unwilling to intervene to prevent the decline of this critically needed service.

In respect to coordination, the failure is even more glaring. Since the BCCDC had no funds of its own for direct child care services, its logical means of activity ought to have been the coordination and facilitation of programs which did possess funding potential for day care. Yet the BCCDC has exerted no influence whatever upon the Model Cities Program which for the past year has had earmarked over $125,000 for day care (potentially about $150,000 since Model Cities money may be used as seed money to capture matching federal funds). The Model Cities day care money has not yet to result in any programs, nor is there any mechanism underway for the BCCDC and Model Cities to collaborate on a rational plan for the expenditure of the money.

Bureaucracy Pre-empts

The BCCDC spent the first year of its existence haggling over structural questions resultant to its incorporation (only completed after the first of this year) and furnishing the Office of Community Child Care new services, which problems have arisen which have rent the organization and further disabled it from serving the purposes for which it was established.

The selection of an Acting Director of questionable competence resulted both in demoralization of the recently-augmented office staff and conflict with members of the BCCDC over who was to have ultimate responsibility for the success of the total organization. These tensions were heightened when the City Council, tired at the BCCDC's poor record, asked that the BCCDC and its Office prepare a comprehensive plan for the development of child care for presentation to the City Council during its budget hearings in June.

Forced to come to grips with its responsibilities of developing direct services to children and, implicitly, to assess the
reasons for its failure to produce such services during the past 14 months, the BCCDC dissolved into bitter infighting, particularly over budget priorities in the comprehensive plan: one faction saw a more expensive and more bureaucratic office structure as necessary to the development of child care services; the other group was less sanguine about the already poor performance of the Office and instead of bearing up the staff, wanted the bulk of any city money to go directly to funding new centers.

The battles over the comprehensive plan demonstrated the inability of the Acting Director of the Office to cooperate with the Council to produce the planned upwards lack of understanding of the basic realities of day care funding and operation on everyone's part, and the utter breakdown of the organization as a forum for various community views and interests to work together on a common basis.

Despite these severe conflicts, the BCCDC is pulling together a comprehensive plan and budget request to present to the City and the School Board during their respective budget sessions. The plan will contain a request for the expanded, more bureaucratic office. Instead of money committed to specific child care proposals already prepared by community groups, the direct services portion of the plan will merely request fixed sums for certain categories of child care (i.e.: drop-in, emergency, full-day, etc.), the monies to be dispersed by the BCCDC to specific programs at some point in the future.

It should be noted that to date not a single guideline for the equitable and rational distribution of City and School District monies has emerged from the BCCDC to insure the orderly flow of those monies into actual programs. The figures are from the Berkeley done in 1969 by community groups Care for Our Children, the survey of child care needs in Berkeley. As

The formula for such a program is to the coherent planning of comprehensive child care services for the City of Berkeley. Fortunately, however, while it could be of help, the BCCDC is not necessary to the development of expanded child care services. Calling as it may be to know that local child care dollars entrusted to BCCDC may for the most part be wasted, it is nevertheless the case that Berkeley may yet see the creation of new child care facilities.

Of all Berkeley children (ages 3 months to 12 years)...

There are no services available to 3% of these children.

56.2% of Black community's 'needy' children are NOT served.

51.1% of White community's 'needy' children are NOT served.

Parents report:

56% need, want, use center
10% need, do not use
34% do not need

There is no service available 3% of these children.

About 25% of parents who need child care services are single parents.

About 25% of parents who need child care services are single parents.

Both single parents and groups of 3% of the children who need child care.

WHAT SHALL THIS COMMUNITY DO?

(The figures are from Care for Our Children, the survey of child care needs in Berkeley done in 1969 by community groups and P. T. and T. A. Corp.)

Parents strongly prefer

Group Care

but only 18% of children using services were enrolled in group care.

Group programs that provide -AND- full-coverage care serve only 3% of the children who need child care.

WHAT SHALL THIS COMMUNITY DO?

The recent developments in BCCDC are a setback to the coherent planning of comprehensive child care services for the City of Berkeley. Fortunately, however, while it could be of help, the BCCDC is not necessary to the development of expanded child care services. Calling as it may be to know that local child care dollars entrusted to BCCDC may for the most be wasted, it is nevertheless the case that Berkeley may yet see the creation of new child care facilities.

For, as in the case of the new and excellent AEC program and Grove Street College Program, both of which serve hundreds of children, child care can result from the persistent efforts of small groups of community people.

The trick is to develop a program that is eligible for funds from one or more of the myriad state and federal funding sources. The formula for such a program often requires some ingenuity, but IT CAN BE DONE! And currently there are over a half dozen groups of community parents hard at work at this very process.

In future articles we will provide some case histories of successful local child care centers, pointing out the routes they took to make their centers a reality. For until the City finds a more effective way in which to aid the development of child care than it has found in the BCCDC, the real potential for expanding and upgrading child care services still remains in the hands of local people whose prime interest is serving the children and the families in our community.

GRASSROOTS
"Politico women are unable to evolve an authentic politics because they have never truly confronted their oppression as women in a gut way, their inability to originate a feminist leftist critique of their own, their need to tie their issue at all times to some 'primary struggle' rather than seeing it as central, or even revolutionary in itself, is derived directly from their lingering feelings of inferiority as women. Their inability to put their own needs first, their need for male approval...to legitimize them politically, renders them incapable of breaking from other movements when necessary, and this consigns them to mere left reformism lack of originality, and ultimately, political sterility."
—— S. Firestone, Dialectics of Sex

Many women have felt that the above statement is true of Coalition politics. This newspaper has the potential of being an expression of feminist analysis and programs or it can continue to be the genteel left equivalent of the women's page.

—— A Coalition Woman

**Rape Victim Advocate Program**

Most women know that if you wear a dress instead of pants on the street in Berkeley you will probably be hassled by men. Sexual politics are most blatant when acted out on the public street.

And at the base of this political relationship are the threat and fear of rape. The significance of the skirt: accessibility and encumbrance.

It’s no surprise that a society whose code of normal dress embodies such oppressive concepts (ever try to run in a panty girdle and high heels?) also treats the woman who has been raped unsympathetically and often unjustly. She is often treated as if she were the criminal not the victim.

Victim Advocate Program

The Committee To Change Rape Procedures, a group of Berkeley

women, have decided that women must organize to aid each other deal with the problem of rape. They plan a 'rape victim advocate' program in which volunteer women will give support and follow-up on the legal, emotional and physical needs of rape victims.

Since November the Committee has been meeting with the Berkeley Police, Herrick Hospital, Berkeley Public Health Department and the Berkeley Schools to enlist the cooperation of these institutions in the program. It is hoped that the institutions will begin participating in the program by September.

The Advocates' Role

Trained advocates, many of them former rape victims, will be available through a 24 hour switchboard. The advocate will remain with the victim during police questioning to offer emotional support and prevent hassling by police.

At Herrick the advocate will help the rape victim deal with a medical staff who view the victim as an unpleasant legal problem rather than a person in need of sympathetic medical care.

(continued on page 9)

**New Ideologue Against Child Care**

First it was Bowlby saying that children must be with their mother, then it was the Rhesus monkey who pined away without mommy. (Of course no one looked into what Bowlby meant by care and who looked into specie characteristics of Rhesus monkeys before instantly saying that group child care is evil, bad, and unnatural.)

Now the ever-ready mass media has come up with a new ideologue against child care for children under three. Dr. Lee Salk, brother of the Jonah, is the latest to come up with a shining book, perhaps it should be retitled, The Return to Kuche, Kinde and Kirke.

Salk is quoted as saying he was "opposed to child care centers for children under the age of three, partly because they are too young to learn social behavior and partly because competent trained people who are sincerely interested in child care are hard to find." Just as Jensen and Shockly are trying to reconstitute racism within the universities, so one can expect that new ideologues will crop up with increasing frequency in your national media in regard to group care of infants and children. They will be on fertile ground, for women have long been primed to guilt and denial of their experience and that of their children. There are women in Berkeley and all over the U.S. who do not have the credentials but who have had the experience of seeing what group care has done for their children and themselves. Salk is quoted: "Parents must be able to sacrifice." Well, we all know which parent that is! Can you imagine how much coverage Salk would get if he said, FATHERS MUST SACRIFICE.

Academia is littered with such authorities on children and learning. Most are men. The daily experience of women with their children in play groups and other groups is part of the unknown history of women and children. WATCH OUT FOR THE PIGS ON YOUR WOMEN'S PAGE.
The Committee hopes that the presence of an advocate whose primary concern is the protection of the victim will itself prevent the expression of institutional and individual mistreatment of the woman who has been raped.

The ever present threat of rape is as Susan Griffin has said in her article, RAPE: THE ALL-AMERICAN CRIME, a form of mass terrorism, for the victims of rape are chosen indiscriminately, but the propagandists for male supremacy broadcast that it is women who cause rape by being unchaste or in the wrong place at the wrong time--in essence, by behaving as though they were free.

When the rape victim goes to the police and then the courts, the propaganda is translated into law. First, by definition, a husband cannot rape his wife. He cannot steal what is already his.

Secondly, the law relies on the concept of "resistance" to identify rape. This means that a woman must show that she fought her attacker or that he threatened her life if she resisted. This idea of "resistance" sounds a lot like a situation where a night watchman in a warehouse that has been robbed might have to show how he resisted the thieves before he could escape the charge of being an accomplice.

The laws of rape have less to do with preventing violence against women than they do with preventing violence to property of men.

Myths About Rape

Despite the myth that only 'bad' women fail to protect themselves are raped, the truth is that no woman is safe from rape. The following statistics come from the Berkeley Police Department records for 1971:

- 1/2 of all victims were acquainted with their assailant,
- 1/4 of all rapes happened in the victim's own home.

Finally, women can organize to minimize the occurrence of rape. The old "sisters pick up hitch-hiking movement" should be strongly revived, for instance. But the fact is that in this city at this time, women are never as safe as men.

**NATIONAL PEACE POLL:**

**Should Congress End The War?**

**City Job Announcements**

Note: Closing date for applications, Thursday, July 6, 1972

City Participation Coordinator (Model Cities), $901-1094/mo.

Position: Directs development of comprehensive community participation program

Apply: Application with City of Berkeley Personnel Department, 2100 Grove St., Berkeley, Resumes are requested.

Requirements: 6 years progressively responsible experience in community organization work or graduation from college plus 2 years full-time in community organization and development or any other suitable combination of training and experience.

City Information Officer (Model Cities), $768-931/mo.

Show: Develops a public information system

Apply: See above.

Requirements: 4 yrs. of progressive, responsible full-time exper. in public relations, journalism, or in a staff capacity preparing written material for publication, and working with a variety of communications media or college education with major work in journalism, television, radio, or communications, or a suitable combination of experience and education. Residence in Model Cities area desired.

**RON DELLUMS NEEDS YOUR HELP AND SUPPORT**

Only you can provide the continuity on which a people's congressman depends. Please send in this coupon with your contribution today. Please let us know how you can help.

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I pledge $____ per month until Nov. to help re-elect Ron.

I cannot pledge, but please donate a donation of $____

I can help by _______ precinct work _______ phoning _______ office work.

Committee to Re-Elect Congressman Ron Dellums

6525 Shattuck Ave., Oakland, Ca. 94609; phone 659-9041
ECOLOGISTICS

SHELL IS AT IT AGAIN

"29 cents OFF...You can fly-proof and mosquito-proof 1000 cubic feet of your home...Hang up No-Pest Strips in your living room, family room, bathroom..." says an ad sent to an unknown number of Berkeley "Residents" this May by the R.H. Donnelley Corp., 2000 York Road, Oak Brook, Illinois, 60521.

Shell makes the No-Pest Strip, which contains a pesticide variously known as DDVP, Vapona, Dichlorovos, or dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate. According to the April, 1972, California Safety News, the acute oral toxicity of DDVP is greater than that of DDD, lindane, or chlor dane. So you think you're safe because no one is going to eat a No-Pest Strip?

The DDVP slowly evaporates from the device, providing a continuous supply of the chemical in the surrounding air, hence chronic exposure of any nearby people. Used according to directions, particularly when ventilation is poor or humidity is low, the concentration of the blood enzyme acetylcholinesterase can be affected by the DDVP in the Strip. This enzyme is involved in transmission of nerve impulses. Think about it a bit and you won't be surprised that DDVP is in a group of chemicals that includes nerve gases.

No one knew what the effect of long term exposure to DDVP is. Most of the experiments to determine the toxicity of DDVP have involved eating rather than breathing it. Do you want to run a breathing experiment in your house?

For nearly ten years, Shell has been successfully fighting efforts of the US Public Health Service to ban the use of DDVP in continuous release products, such as the No-Pest Strip. The packages are now required to carry warnings against use in areas where food is prepared or served or in rooms continuously occupied by infants or ill persons, but you'll still find them in some Bay Area restaurants. No warning appeared in the mailed ad.

Even the AMA objects to the use of "Insecticidal poisons that are effective because of deliberate, continuous pollution of the atmosphere." If it's bad enough to worry them, it must be pretty bad: they haven't exactly spoken out about environmental poisons.

Don't let Shell make profits by polluting your home, throw out the coupon! You can also write to the Donnelley Corp. (see address above) to object to this ad or, better yet, to all such "resident" mailings.

Many stores do not know that there is any problem about the No-Pest Strip: when you see this product displayed, tell them why you don't think they should carry it. Out of ten Berkeley and Albany Bay Area stores checked by phone, 7 carried the Shell No-Pest Strip, and one carried a similar product under the Vapona trade name. These are the stores that are trying to sell you DDVP:

Corye's Hardware, 828 San Pablo, Albany (told them about the hazards of DDVP weeks ago)

Berkeley Hardware, 2155 University (No-Pest Strip on special 6/22/72

Elwood Hardware, 2951 College (Vapona)

Dwight Way Hardware, 2450 Shattuck

Genevieve's Hardware and Variety, 2952 Sacramento

Golden Bear Variety, 2411 Telegraph Ave.

South Berkeley Hardware, 3280 Adeline

Thousand Oaks Variety Hardware, 1631 Solano

If enough people object, maybe none of these stores will reorder.

Selina Bendix

RECYCLING CENTER

(continued from page 1)

opinions and recommendations.

All those approached were generally in favor of the proposal.

On April 25, Ecology Action wrote a request to the council for a public hearing. By May 23, no action had been taken by the council to hear the proposal with Ecology Action's Federal Grant due to expire at the end of June.

Councilwoman Hancock submitted the proposal under the consent calendar part of the agenda, which should have brought it to the council's attention under the first order of business. It was then discussed in May, and two votes were taken. The first was a vote on passing the proposal itself which failed with only council members Bailey, Simmons and Hancock voting for it.

A motion to endorse the proposal in principle and await a report from the city Manager's office for final approval passed with seven people voting for and two absent. The City Manager report, which was to come back the following week, took longer and finally Hancock reintroduced the item on the consent calendar on June 20, as time was getting short.

In the meantime, Ecology Action had been working with the Center for Environmental Symbiotics, a predominantly black group, and had made an agreement that they would participate in the program, run one of the recycling centers, and share in the educational part of the program.

So the next time the proposal came before the Council, Tuesday June 20, both centers were there to answer questions.

Bailey introduced several amendments pertaining to the racial composition of the Community Policy Advisory Board, changing the pay of some workers to $5.00 an hour, instead of $2.00, and making one quarter of the jobs full time. All nine council people were all accepted by the two groups and the proposal was voted on and it passed unanimously with three Councilmen absent. It was then sent to the City Attorney to have the legal draft drawn up and to be voted on finally the following evening.

The council was meeting three evenings that week with budget deliberations. The following evening, Bailey announced, with only five people present, that he wasn't going to vote on the proposal that evening.

All nine council people were potential voters for the program because they all voted on support of it one way or another during previous votes (except Sweeney). So, it was a matter of getting the right five people seated at a meeting at the same time.

Thursday evening, Bailey presented another amendment, which was that the administrator of the grant, currently given to the predominantly white Ecology Center, be transferred to CES. This proposal was not acceptable to Ecology Action, the vote divided, and both alternatives lost with Bailey and Simmons voting for the grant to go to CES, and Hancock, Kallgren, Price and McLaren voting for it to go to the Ecology Center.

Sweeney voted against both and Widener abstained on both.

With one more chance before time ran out, the two Centers struck a compromise whereby both of them administered the grant jointly. They still were not sure how Bailey and Simmons would vote, and presumably Sweeney would vote against it. Widener was out of town, so they needed none, Kallgren, McLaren, Price and Hancock at the June 27 meeting.

At the Tuesday afternoon session, McLaren told several of the interested party, that he would not be back that evening. The City Attorney's office, was in the midst of typing the latest draft of the contract.

Hone said she could not vote on the proposal until she had time to study the contract—which would mean a delay until the evening session when McLaren and presumably Kallgren would not be there.

After much frantic effort, it was decided that the two councilmen would come for a While to the evening session.

That evening, seven Telegraph Avenue street people were planning to disrupt the council meeting with some demands regarding the war and the bombing of the dikes in Vietnam.

(continued to page 11, top)
CLOSE RACE TO DORT

Many people now know of this "secret government," five men, who set the tax rate for a $250 million budget (compared to Berkeley's $27 million). It is a case of exhorbitant taxation in Jones' estimation. What went wrong in the campaign? "I lost in Castro Valley and in the student community; the students failed to vote on rent control and Supervisor like they could have." His low-keyed campaign did not reach and involve students mainly because the strike lines and pickets were respected. Neither did the expected support from McGovern precinct organizers be fighters, who did not understand coalition politics, so precinct workers carried only one man's literature.

Jones' campaign staff had been optimistic about November. They had had no doubt that the margin of 10,000 votes between Jones and Bort would have faded rapidly as Ken Meade and Ron Dellums, Democratic incumbents, turned to the loyalty of non-radical Democrats has not yet been tested in the face of the kind of well financed radical baiting campaign that the Republicans will throw against him in the fall. (Ron has been picked as "vulnerable" by the Republican National Committee and there will be heavy money available to Hannerford.)

More seriously, the Deumans campaign is showing a weakness of a people's congressman. In 1970, Deumans management was where the action was and volunteers and money were relatively plentiful. Even so, the campaign then ended up with a substantial debt, which has to be paid and that draws on our ability to finance the current effort. We have the further problem of a presidential campaign off of volunteers; McGovern is the action candidate in 1972.

Dellums

This fall will see Deumans running in more conservative districts, against a better financed, more attractive Republican than he faced two years ago--and Ron will have no money and little organization. The problem is not a personal problem with Deumans, but the inherent difficulty of "working within the system.

The system, for a congressman once elected, to tie himself to powerful and wealthy interests within the district--he is then supplied with sufficient funding to continue in office without strain. Indeed, the local Republican papers usually endorse the convention incumbent Democrat to give their lists of endorsements a "non-partisan" aspect. Such a congressman does not have to worry about maintaining an active base.

Maverick congressmen, let alone a radical congressman, are continually faced with the problem of maintaining an active popular organization to counter the effects of hostile press and well financed opposition. We, in the Coalition, owe Ron a special debt. It was his endorsements that were critical in winning the Berkeley city elections and rent control. Dellums needs your help now. Money needs to be raised. If you can fund raise, or get your front yard on the"..." list of endorsements a "non-partisan" aspect. Such a congressman does not have to worry about maintaining an active base.

Money needs to be raised. If you can fund raise, or get your front yard on the list of endorsements a "non-partisan" aspect. Such a congressman does not have to worry about maintaining an active base.
Rent Control
(continued from page 1)

would cost hundreds of thousands of dollars to administer, that it would make it more difficult for students to rent apartments, and that rent control, with its provisions for bringing buildings up to code, would lead to the destruction of old houses and their replacement with tacky-tackees.

In addition, there were anti-rent control ads in the Gazette almost every day, featuring anti-rent control endorsements from Council members Hone, Kallgren, Sweeney, Price and McLaren, and a good deal of paid advertising on KDIA and KGGS. The realtors admit spending $33,600 on their campaign, but it is estimated that they probably spent close to $40,000. The Fair Rent Committee had about $1,800 to spend.

The FRC concentrated its efforts in the black community and on and around the campus. The hills were virtually ignored. The campus battle was waged through the Daily Californian over a period of months. The black community was reached through special mailings, leaflets, and "drops" of literature, plus sixteen KDIA radio spots which Ron Dellums recorded.

Although many people expressed support for rent control, few were interested in doing any work. A core of ten to twelve people worked very intensively over a short period of time, in a campaign that was cut into by the week of rioting following Nixon's Saipan speech.

While the realtors could pay people $20 a day to hand out the their literature, and thirty cents for every Fair Rent Committee poster they tore down, FRC had to rely largely on its own energies. Also some Dellums and McLaren precinct workers were reluctant to carry rent control material because they feared it would hurt their respective candidates.

The media was no help either. The Gazette tried to ignore the whole campaign, as did the Chron Chronicle and the Examiner. KPFA did broadcast on debate on KPFA, and Larry Bensky had two FRC members and a realtor on his late night show in the last days of the campaign. KPFA covered the issue the Friday before the election, but generally it was as if the media felt that rent control was too controversial to handle. They had all been sent a copy of the charter amendment and other material about eight weeks before the election.

Therefore, the rent control victory was somewhat remarkable, considering the resources the realtors had at their disposal and the FRC's lack of resources.

A Short History of Rent Control in Berkeley

The movement for tenant's rights and tenant's power in Berkeley is not merely a recent development. Since 1960, there have been periodic attempts to organize tenants against real estate interests and landlords. Most of these attempts have involved the organizing of tenants into a union or unions for the purposes of collective bargaining with landlords. By far the most successful tenant unionizing movements were the Berkeley Tenants Union (BTU) and Tenants on a Radical Change in Housing (TORCH), but the successes of BTU and TORCH were basically limited to collective bargaining agreements with a few of the more oppressive landlords and educating a number of people. But the years of exploitation and frustration by a legal and economic system which strongly favors landlords ended with the passage of Rent Control.

In the early to mid sixties, tenant movements consisted mainly of tenants trying to bargain with landlords for more equitable leases, primarily for student housing. None of these efforts ever culminated in any substantive results.

1969, just prior to People's Park, saw the beginnings of a Rent Control movement. Like Proposition "1," this Rent Control was in the form of a Charter Amendment, which required signature collection and passage by the voters. However, this attempt was aborted when People's Park was taken over by the University Administration and the complete disruption which followed.

After People's Park, the BTU began to organize tenants to exert their collective power against landlords. Shortly thereafter, TORCH organized in the black community to help tenants with their rights. But the same exploitative economic conditions which in part produce the unfavorable rental situation also keep the tenants oppressed; and coupled with a legal system stacked against tenants, prevents effective organizing and action against landlords. Thus, despite the odds, BTU and TORCH were able to make some inroads into the real estate interests' power.

The Fair Rent Committee, which originated the Rent Control Charter Amendment, was not directly spawned from the BTU. It was originally made up of people from various Berkeley communities, some of whom were BTU'ers. The goal was to see what Berkeley tenants could accomplish on a city level to equalize landlord-tenant power. Rent Control was a tool which had been used effectively in other cities and it was seen as a way of gaining justice for tenants and of balancing the unfair power relationships. With a Berkeley population of two-thirds tenants, the FRC felt that tenant electoral strength could overcome their lack of economic power. Thus, Rent Control could be used to relieve tenants from the burdens of high rents and, perhaps, to aid in the organization of tenants.

There were still significant decisions which had to be made concerning the form and details of the Rent Control mechanism. Accordingly, the FRC tried to obtain as much community input as possible. After a year of working sessions, of sending proposals and drafts throughout the City, and, of calling community meetings, the FRC's Rent Control Charter Amendment was ready to be placed on the ballot.

Rich Ilgen

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