the struggle goes on

Vietnam Veterans Against the War salute America - Vet Day, S.F., 1972
GRASSROOTS

City Council News

The Berkeley City Council this month dispensed with several relatively uncontroversial items over which there was little or no public input, but which include some major policy shifts for the city.

When the contract for the Police Department psychiatrist came up for renewal, the council voted 5-1 with Abstentions to expand upon his services by providing a panel of psychiatrists and psychologists to be used in the evaluation and screening of Police candidates. The motion passed 5-1 with Councilman Bailey and Simmons abstaining because they wanted to study any changes first.) At the meeting of October 9, at which the Council considered an appeal of a Planning Commission decision and deny the proposed subdivision. He argued that this was only the second condominium proposal ever considered in Berkeley and sufficient public input had not been considered in this area. He moved that the Planning Commission hold public hearings on the conversion of existing buildings to condominiums and evaluate the desirability of condominiums. The Commission should then return to the Council with policy recommendations or regulations to be used as guidelines for all such future requests. This motion passed for lack of a second. A motion was then made to grant the subdivision with conditions to be recommended by the Planning Commission. This motion passed 5-1 with Hancock voting no and Bailey, Simmons and Wilden abstaining.

On the recommendation of the City Clerk, the Council considered a new computerized voting process this month. After elections in the country, which previously had allowed the City to transport their ballots counting equipment to the City for municipal elections, reversed that policy after the April, 1971 elections. The Council set a public hearing for Oct. 23 to discuss the new computer system and instructed the City Clerk to arrange demonstrations for any Civic group requesting such a demonstration before the hearing.

With the new system each voter will be given a small computer punch card. Each voting booth will have a small booklet with candidates and ballot measures printed on it. The booklet card will be inserted in a machine and the ballot will be marked by punching holes on the back of the card. Councilman Bailey expressed concern that any change in the voting procedure would cause at least a minimum of confusion. Berkeley’s long list of candidates in recent municipal elections might necessitate having more than one page of candidates for one office which Bailey claimed would be more confusing than the present system of having one long ballot with an unlimited number of candidates possible. (Proposal of the new system claim it would accommodate to up to 40 candidates on one page.) They also claim this system is being used in many areas of the state with no problems.

The contract for this new system was approved with a clause which would prevent the city to cancel after one trial election. The vote was 5 yes, Bailey and Simmons no, Hancock abstaining, and Widener absent. The first election to use this system will be the Rent Control election on January 23.

Keep Grassroots Growing

Grassroots, a community-oriented newspaper, relies on subscriptions, on the participation and contributions of the community, and on not street sales, vendors, or advertisers.

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GRASSROOTS
Rent Control Convention

On November 12, 1972 several hundred people at the Berkeley Community Rent Control Convention nominated the following slate of candidates:

Barbara Dudley
Marty Schiffenbauer
Karen Stevenson
Bill Walker
Ella Walker

The election for the Rent Control Board will be held January 23, 1973.

Power to the People!

It is up to the tenants and homeowners of Berkeley to protect the rent control law; no one else will do it for us. Our responsibility as residents and voters of Berkeley begins long before the Rent Control Board elections on January 23, 1973. The whole community must participate in drawing up a platform and selecting candidates who will carry out its wishes.

To ensure the election of such a board, tenants and homeowners need to have a strong organization and a cohesive platform.

An open community Rent Control Convention took place November 11 and 12 at Longfellow School to draw up a platform and select a slate of candidates.

**Platform Issues**

Some of the platform issues which have been discussed in small workshops and which were included in platform discussion on the convention floor Saturday were:

1. What is just cause for evictions?
2. Guidelines for fair rent
3. How the Rent Control Board will treat failure to pay rent and cases of hardship
4. Improper use and abuse of property
5. Weight to be given by the Rent Control Board to housing conditions in deciding rent adjustment and evictions
6. Discretionism in housing
7. Possibility of tenant unions setting rent adjustments in collective bargaining with landlords.

The Rent Control Amendment was deliberately written to allow the elected Rent Control Board to determine the housing policy changes it will institute and implement. The housing situation in Berkeley is a crisis caused by a bureaucratic system designed for and by banks, real estate speculators and large landlords who through exploitative means put profit and property before people and community.

Supporters of rent control have heard the City Council, in meeting after meeting, vacillate and compromise on the Rent Control Law that was adopted June 1972 and which reflects the majority will of Berkeley. City Council actions have only reaffirmed our position on the need for rent freeze enforcement now and the election of a Rent Control Board pledged to a tenant-oriented platform.

**Community Actions**

A rent freeze ordinance was a direct response by angry tenants to rent freeze violators, particular-ly in buildings owned and managed by real estate investment companies in the city. Tenants heard a citizen's arrest of Lawrence Shepard, of Sheppard and Co. rent increase tactics by his company in direct violation of the rent freeze law, which is the mediator. Berkeley Police, however, saw no violation of the law, and came to "keep the peace," and, of course, protect property.

Besides attending City Council meetings and organizing demonstrations, Berkeley industry and groups who favor rent control have become intervening defendants in a law suit brought by a group of landlords against the Rent Control Amendment. Inter­vening parties include Don Ron­dina, Iona Hancock, Oceanview Committee, Fair Rent Committee, ASUC, and several members of Berkeley's Planning Commission. This lawsuit is clearly the landlords' last, desperate attempt to defeat rent control.

**Who Will Control the Board?**

Landlords in Berkeley, backed by extensive funds, will undoubtedly run a slate of candidates for the Rent Control Board—a slate whose loyalties will be to private property and profit and not to necessary housing reform.

We must fight such a slate. The platform drawn up on October 25, 1972 embodies the economic, social, and environmental aspects of need housing in Berkeley. The candidates selected are pledged to the Community Rent Control Convention's platform. The board to be elected in January must not only carry out the bureaucratic functions of elected officials, but also seek and heed tenant input and participation to achieve decent, fair housing for Berkeley.

Support the Rent Control Convention's platform candidates.

For an effective Rent Control Law, community input and active support is a necessity. All Power to the People.

**Sponsors of the Community Rent Control Convention**

Berkeley Community Development Council (BCDC)
Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee (BTOC)
Berkeley Black Panthers
Center for Independent Living Rent Committee
Flattlads Neighborhood Association
Women's Refuge
New American Movement (NAM)
Oceanview Committee
RIOT
Radical Student Union (RSU)
Tenant Action Project
The Coalition

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GRASSROOTS

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adopted Berkeley's first zoning ordinance, one of the first in the nation. This ordinance provided for varying degrees of allowable residential densities with full protection against industrial or commercial uses upon petition by the neighborhood.

In 1920 the City of Berkeley adopted a zoning ordinance incorporating the 1916 ordinance and adding zones exclusively for industrial and commercial uses. As in the earlier Ordinance, the owners of at least 50% of the frontage of all affected property within the proposed use area had to petition the Council to form a use zone. All unzoned areas of Berkeley automatically were zoned for general residential use (i.e., houses, apartments, hotels, etc.).

Hills for the Rich

This situation lasted until after World War II when the zoning ordinance was "modernized." The City hired a consulting firm which produced a land use survey and revised zoning ordinance. The survey found that 2100 acres of Berkeley were being utilized for single family homes. The firm then logically proposed that the 1100 acres of hills land be zoned for single family homes and the 1000 acres of flats, then used for houses, be zoned for 6-story apartments. The firm also proposed a "buffer" duplex zone around the hills. These proposals were disrupted by the shoddy construction and additional population increase imposed by the ticky-tacky. In 1961 hill liberals gained control of the Council for the first time. They passed a fair housing ordinance and was called for a general downzoning of the flats (see map no. 2).

Struggling Flatslands

Unfortunately, a referendum in 1963 defeated the fair housing ordinance and propelled Wallace Johnson into the Mayor's seat. Since the 1963 downzoning of the flats was inadequate, individual neighborhoods have been struggling against the exploitive zoning designations (see map no. 3).

The proposed Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance attempts to stop the destruction of neighborhoods and loss of low rent housing. Its intention is to prevent developers from exploiting the communities of the flats purely for their own profit. At the same time as the Planning Commission is directed to review the disastrous 1949 zoning designations, neighborhoods will be given the opportunity to review proposed projects. This privilege will probably result in more rehabilitation of low cost housing and less high rent ticky-tacky construction in the City of Berkeley.

Ken Hughes is a member of the People's Housing Council.

neighborhood preservation - ZONING FOR THE PEOPLE

by Ken Hughes

The proposed Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance was created during the summer and early fall by a broad-based coalition of groups and individuals under the auspices of the People's Housing Council. The members of this coalition found unity in their common concern for the disappearance of older low-rent homes and their subsequent replacement by high-rent ticky-tacky or parking lots. Under present zoning laws (see article on zoning) residents usually have little input into decisions about their neighborhoods. The Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance attempts to change this situation.

First, the Ordinance directs the City Planning Commission to correct the various deficiencies of Berkeley's planning tools (e.g., too high permissible densities) within a two-year period. Meanwhile, all new building other than the construction of single-family homes and duplexes would require a special use permit. Such a permit would be granted by the Board of Adjustments only if it finds that the new construction has unusual merit or value to Berkeley residents and meet with the general approval of the affected neighborhood. In addition, the Board of Adjustments must find that the construction would either provide low-income housing or have been planned with the participation of neighborhood or community groups.

Demolition Controlled

Demolitions will also be controlled. The Board of Adjustments must first find that the demolition will not be materially detrimental to the affected neighborhood. Finally the Board of Adjustments must find that the demolition removes a hazardous structure or is necessary to permit approved construction. Thus, demolition of residences to be replaced by something other than a residence is not allowed.

Environmental Impact

In addition, the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance provides protection from exploitation by developers through an environmental impact provision. This provision directs the Board of Adjustments to determine if a proposed project has significantly adverse environmental effects - for example, noise. If so, the Board can decline to issue the use permit necessary to build the structure.

In all of these decisions the Board of Adjustments acts only after public hearings. Residents, whether property owners or not, within up to a 1,000 foot radius of the site under consideration, are invited to participate. Presently, there is no legal provision for neighborhood consideration of most projects. Those few projects where such consideration is part of the process allow only for the notification of property owners 300 feet up and down the street from the site.

Initiative Drive

Because of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance's requirements for neighborhood review of proposed construction and stringent environmental impact provisions, it is highly doubtful that the pro-developer City Council will have passed the Ordinance at the scheduled public hearing, November 9th. Thus, the Ordinance will probably be an initiative by the time Grassroots hits the streets.

If you wish to help on the drive to place the initiative on the spring ballot please contact Loni Hancock's office (841-0370) or the Ecology Center (548-2292).
Voter registration

Isn't everyone already registered? Not quite. It is unfortunately the case that since our part of Berkeley's population is so transient that we must do voter registration and vote every election. Ten thousand new voters were registered for the city election of 1972. Although excellent registration drives had been conducted for the primary and general elections of 1970, those 10,000 new voters, only 10% of which were Republican, were clearly the margin of difference in electing Widner-Hancock Bailey and Simmons.

Voter registration statistics for the last six years are available in Councilwoman Loni Hancock's office. An abridged version of these statistics appear on this page. The basic statistical message is that new registrants are always more radical than the population as a whole and each registration drive shifts the Berkeley vote slightly to the left. It is now time to move still further left both for the January 24th rent control board election and for the critical city election on April 17th.

The Facts

Anyone who did not vote in November is still registered and will remain registered for the next two years. Anyone who did not vote in November must reregister. Anyone who moved more than 50 feet in Berkeley or an election must reregister in order to be eligible to vote in that election. Registration closes 30 days before each election and anyone moving within 30 days of an election may return one last time to his old polling place.

What You Can Do

Post this article and make sure everyone you know gets a properly registered. Be on special lookout for new arrivals and persons turning 18. Convince students still registered at their parents' address to change their registration to Berkeley. Make sure anyone who will be absent votes absentee. If you were a deputy registrar this summer call 841-6720 and find out how you can pick up registration books and help again. If you want to become a deputy registrar or help in other ways call 841-6720 to find out what you can do.

The last day to register to vote for the January rent control board election is December 24th.

Anyone who will be 18 by an election day is eligible to vote in that election and may register in advance of his 18th birthday. All new residents are immediately eligible to register; there is no waiting period. Persons wishing to register may do so at Berkeley City Hall, the Ecology Center, any fire station or with any deputy registrar.

BERKELEY VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

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A conference of Berkeley women designed to move the women's movement into a new stage - beyond anger - will be held December 3rd at the Unitarian Church, Cedar and Bonita Streets, beginning with coffee at 9:30 a.m. Many women working on the different aspects of women's needs - health, child care, housing, welfare, etc. - have felt a need to bring together the numerous organizations and individuals to create a more powerful voice for those women seeking significant social change. It is expected that one result of the conference will be the formation of an umbrella organization that will be both a communication network for Berkeley women, and also a vehicle for political and social action. The conference will be concerned with long range problems - how women can help each other move toward wholeness as a counter to the dominant thinking that creates destructive barriers between male and female, black and white, rational and emotional, mind and body. The women's movement is rethinking power arrangements too, looking for new ways to share power and rotate power so that it benefits groups rather than privileged individuals. "Win or lose" values are no longer acceptable to many women who want to see a value system based on cooperation and egalitarianism. Women now also know that collective strength comes from individual psychic strength, and the movement has had its greatest successes so far in working from the base of consciousness raising small groups, where the growth of personal power is encouraged and supported.

New Women's Center for Berkeley

A group of women have begun to make plans for a new Women's Center in Berkeley. Current plans include a storefront center focusing on providing information and referrals, advocacy, mental health services, and other to relax. What the center becomes will be determined by what the women in Berkeley want it to become. Help is needed from any women interested in the project. Meetings are held Monday nights. For information call Elaine Zimmerman, 848-1352.

GRASSROOTS Page 5
Forced Relocation for Deaf and Blind?

By Merry Blodgett

After 105 years in Berkeley, the California Schools for the Deaf and Blind may be forced to leave their 132 acres and move to separate sites elsewhere in California, depending upon a decision to be made in the next month or so by the Department of Education in Sacramento. Both the Deaf and Blind Schools need extensive repairs and renovation in order to meet fire and safety standards; neglect of prior requests for maintenance has occasioned some need for repairs, and new state regulations applying to deaf and blind schools have called for others. By this spring, in time for the new state budget, the decision must be made whether to repair the CSB and CSD buildings in Berkeley or to abandon the site and start building from scratch elsewhere in the state.

The California School for the Blind (CSB) is the only one of its kind in the state, serving 125 children, most of whom have multiple handicaps in addition to blindness. The School for the Deaf (CSD), serving 479 children, has a California counterpart at Riverside. Both are free residential schools administered by the State Department of Education, headed by Superintendent Wilson Riles.

Although conclusive seismographic information is not yet available about the Berkeley site, the possibility of earthquake damage to the schools is cited by Sacramento as the major reason for moving the schools from their present location, rather than repairing or rebuilding on the Berkeley campus. Stringent new statewide earthquake standards for school construction and major repairs, in a bill signed by Gov. Reagan this July (Alquist SB 689), forbid any construction on "an active fault." U.S. Geological Survey maps indicate that the Hayward fault run through the campuses of CSD and CSB a Southern California earthquake evaluation does not rule out the Berkeley site," says Frank Delavan, Finance Department consultant now studying the schools' options.

Another opinion comes from Mr. Gene Greenfeld, parent of a graduate of the School for the Deaf: "I have been a contractor for 40 years," he says, "and that is good land for buildings. The state has an investment of $25 million there now, and it would take at least $50 million to build adequate facilities elsewhere.

Money Talks

The other criteria for the decision about retaining or moving the Schools is financial. The State Department of Finance has joined the Education Department in studying the costs of renovating the Berkeley site and the relative costs of new facilities for the Schools elsewhere. Over 34 potential sites have been considered on state or federal land throughout Northern California—but none are in the Bay Area. The alternate sites most often mentioned are in Fresno (for the Blind) and Napa (for the Deaf).

The bananza that might come to the State from the sale of the valuable Berkeley site is mentioned only indirectly, although some observers believe this could be the major financial consideration involved in a move. A study of the current facilities merely mentions that "(a) possibility exists that a portion of this valuable campus, if not required by the School for the Deaf, could be sold to private interests, particularly that steep, unused portion, east of the campus." Part of the land east of the campus is currently leased to the Park District.

"The State could get millions for this land," argues Hector Aguilis, a construction engineer who is a parent of two deaf children now at the School. "The schools do not believe their arguments are becoming known in the Departments of Education and Finance.

We are fighting what we consider myopic attitudes," says John di Franciscio, president of the CSB Employees Council who has been speaking to main criteria for location of the schools seems to be safety and money. We are not against safety, but we also have a grave responsibility to educate, and a real need for men and women of the community to be involved in the process." The staff and parents at both schools are concerned about the prospect of being uprooted from the metropolitan Bay Area to isolated semi-rural locations where the state has found available land.

Both the CSD Ad Hoc Committee and the CSB Employees Council have lobbied the most prominently the reservations of sites of Napa (deaf) and Fresno (blind) for a move 50 years backward in the education of blind and blind children, by removing them from a metropolitan setting to rural isolation. They note that the future jobs for the blind and the deaf will likely be found in a metropolitan community.

Why The Schools Must Stay

The Ad Hoc Committee and the Employees Council cite other reasons the schools should remain in the metropolitan Bay Area. Facilities for deaf and blind children are well established in this area:

- Mental Health Services for the Deaf, Channel 4 News (news for the deaf and blind) are both in the San Francisco Bay Area.
- The Bay Area is home to a professional staff, many of whom are unable to move, or would lose their personal hardship decade, private and public institutions have expressed interest in the land, and staff and parents have organized efforts to keep the schools where they were.

The State Doesn't Care

The Ad Hoc Committee and the employees have organized efforts to keep the schools where they are. Staff, faculty and parents who oppose relocation of the schools do not believe their arguments are becoming known in the Departments of Education and Finance. The hearing, however, were made by the Fire Marshall's recommendation that the School for the Deaf be sold to a private developer to make repairs and prevent a fire, but found that the School for the Deaf should be sold as a school campus, but found that the Deaf School could be sold to private developers, as well as the Blind School.

The fate of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind will be decided by the highest officials in the "budget" of the State Department of Education. The officials will consider the reports of their investigators, the recommendations of the Fire Marshall's Department of Education. The officials will consider the reports of their investigators, the recommendations of the Fire Marshall's fire prevention work, and the reports of the President and the Senate. Other 1971 legislation extended the powers of the Fire Marshall to inspect and close buildings for code violations.

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EMERGENCY

More than 2,000 people use Herrick Hospital's emergency room each month. For those with cash in their pockets or Medi-Cal, Medicare, or private health insurance cards in their wallets, treatment is subject only to the "usual" delays. But until recently many people without cash or eligibility cards in hand suffered long delays or denial of treatment in accord with hospital policy.

Until the summer of 1971 Berkeley residents and visitors had to deal individually with this problem and others in finding adequate emergency medical care. In June 1971 the Berkeley chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR) set up a complaint table at Herrick. The complaints they received included inability to get treatment of a serious or emergency medical problem because the person could not establish their ability to pay and painful delays in being seen and treated by a doctor even if they could pay.

"No Problems Here"
MCHR and other white and black health groups in Berkeley brought these complaints to the hospital administrators and demanded, among other things, free emergency care and adequate staffing to eliminate long delays.

Herrick refused, and MCHR brought the matter to the City Council.

Some 250 people overflowed the Council chambers in November 1971 for a public hearing on Herrick's emergency room. One person told how his treatment for painful second degree burns had been delayed until he could guarantee payment; another described a 7-hour wait while bleeding from the rectum; a third told of being turned away while hemorrhaging and cramping from an intra-uterine device inserted by Herrick the previous day.

Herrick's administrators denied there were significant problems.

They claimed that Herrick cares for all "true emergency" patients without regard for ability to pay, and that "drop-in" patients with medical problems that are not "true emergencies" should not be overloading Herrick's emergency room anyway. Drop-in patients should go to their own private doctors or to Highland Hospital, many miles away.

The City Council referred the issue of emergency services to the Berkeley Community Health Advisory Committee, appointed by the Council. A subcommittee on emergency medical care was established and reported back to the full committee with a draft report in March of this year. Their report confirmed MCHR's and the community's charges. They noted complaints from those who received treatment concerning the long waits (as much as 7 hours), discourtesy of the physician or other hospital staff, excessive costs for care received, wrong diagnosis and treatment, transportation problems and more. The most serious problem, the report concluded, was the failure of the emergency room to treat those without cash or proof of acceptable medical insurance.

"True Emergency" or "Drop-in"
The subcommittee answered Herrick's distinction between "true emergency" and "drop-in." The hospital's working definitions of "true emergency," the subcommittee reported, apparently "exclude from coverage treatment for fractures, many kinds of bleeding, and certain heart and lung complaints viewed by consumers as serious." MCHR's complaint table had turned up some persuasive evidence. A woman with a fractured foot could not get a wheelchair to carry her into the emergency room until her son proved that she had money. A man in severe pain with burns from a motorcycle accident was questioned at length about his insurance before being treated. A diabetic on insulin with large amounts of sugar in his urine was turned away without treatment, for lack of cash; although feeling his heart go "knock and in potential danger of falling into a diabetic coma, he was forced to ride the bus for 45 minutes to Highland Hospital. Herrick was not treating many "true emergencies" without prior determination of ability to pay. In contrast, the subcommittee noted, Children's Hospital in north Oakland "turns no one away from its emergency room."

The report noted a second feature of the distinction between "true emergency" and "drop-in." The hospital will normally treat financially-solvent persons for any complaint, but the indigent are treated only in the instance of what is termed a 'true emergency.'" MCHR had pointed out the invidious consequences of this distinction. While Herrick blames "non-emergency" patients for tying up their emergency room, MCHR argues that people who are sick or in great pain cannot always distinguish between a serious condition needing immediate medical attention and a non-serious one. A bad headache may be due to tension, but it might be a brain hemorrhage or brain tumor. Herrick's policy is

Continues on page 12

ONLY A BEGINNING

This section of GRASSROOTS provides information about health services in Berkeley - official facilities like Herrick Hospital and "alternative" services available from community clinics. There's also news about community and worker health struggles in New York, Seattle and across the Bay in San Francisco - the efforts of other people in other places from whom we can learn and with whom we can share our experiences.

But this is only a beginning. In future issues we plan to deal with many aspects of health and medical care in Berkeley.

We will look closely at Kaiser Health Plan - its benefits and its problems. The 30 percent of Berkeley residents who are Kaiser members must go outside of Berkeley for all medical care, including emergency services. Berkeley city ambulances will not transport Kaiser members to Kaiser hospital in Oakland, yet Herrick will not treat Kaiser members unless they pay cash on the line.

We'll also look at Berkeley health statistics, comparing Berkeley's health and disease to the rest of California, the nation, and other countries like Sweden, China, England and Cuba. Why do nearly twice as many black babies as white babies die each year in Berkeley? Why are Sweden's infant mortality rates lower than Berkeley's - even comparing the death rates of white babies only?

What do most people in Berkeley die from? Are the "diseases" that kill them curable or preventable? Is heart disease, the number one killer in Berkeley as throughout the U.S., related to the way we handle stress in our society? How many deaths from cancer of the lungs and breast are attributable to the poor nutrition that goes with low income?

In a future issue we'll look into the latest "reform" - pre-paid group practice - being pushed by corporate health interests and the Nixon administration. Will this plan, modeled after Kaiser, be controlled by doctors, banks and insurance companies, government bureaucracies, or health workers and the community? Will it improve health care for Berkeleyans and other Americans, or will it only increase the profits of doctors and financial corpora-
tions?

We'll continue to look at the existing health system, community and worker struggles to change it and alternative health services and for the community. These and other issues in health and disease will be the focus of news articles and thorough analysis.

Articles will be written by health activists, people involved in health care services, and others with knowledge they can share. We invite readers to submit articles, suggest issues we should deal with, and send us complaints and praise of Berkeley's health services.
The Berkeley Free Clinic serves more patients than any other public health care facility in the city—more than 700 medical and several hundred psychological visits a week. Most of the people who visit the Free Clinic are not covered by any medical plan; yet, without this major institution serving Berkeley people is getting no medical care. People who don’t come in are women, with a similar hours. “Poor people,” she said, “are going to make matters as hard as possible for clinics and the people they represent. This feeling was probably intensified after the passage of rent control and the demonstrations last May, he believes.”

Not only is the Clinic having hard times, but things are also worse for many of the people who use the Clinic. Hackett believes that people on the Avenue are more down and out, and are having less fun. These problems are shown by the actions of some Avenue “regulars” who come in every night and hassle the workers. The patients generally feel that the medical personnel are overworked, unskilled, and are having less fun. The Clinic is trying to rectify this situation by hiring more staff and providing better training. The Clinic is trying to improve the care it provides, and the patients are responding positively. However, more staff and better training are needed to provide adequate care to all the patients. The Clinic is looking for ways to improve its services and provide better care to its patients.
patients first aid and then sends them on either to one of the other free clinics or to Highland Hospital. Often a worker will accompany a patient in the ambulance and stay with him or her in the hospital if necessary. On occasion, center workers have been with a victim for half an hour before the ambulance comes.

In our instance while accompanying a child in the ambulance McAllister corrected the ambulance workers' improper operation of the oxygen machine.

Here, the presence of a trained person was crucial, and the incident reinforces McAllister's conviction that more people need to have basic medical skills in their heads and hands. In demonstrations or any situation which may require emergency aid, medical help should be there with the people, not directed outward from someplace else. ISCCF itself offers instruction, and people can acquire skills in medical terms that can also get it at the Berkeley American Red Cross.

McAllister points out, however, that he believes that the Red Cross is racist and fascist and closely tied closely to the Berkeley Police Department. The public health clinics and centers are trained in first aid. This police tie with ambulance service may be related to that problem or may be related to a larger concern with emergency care. It is not a coincidence that the most successful and fastest ambulance service is one of the larger universities and medical centers.

In one instance while accompanying a child in the ambulance all the time, but when the ambulance comes, the children have been with a victim for half an hour before the ambulance comes. In our instance while accompanying a child in the ambulance McAllister corrected the ambulance workers' improper operation of the oxygen machine.

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San Francisco

Pressure at S.F. General

For three years, San Francisco General Hospital has been under heavy pressure from community groups, hospital workers, and professionals. As a result of this relentless political activity, organizational changes are taking place at the hospital.

San Francisco General is a typical municipal hospital, used chiefly by poor and minority people, suffering from overcrowding, understaffing, depersonalization of care, run-down equipment, lack of translators, and long waits.

Activism surfaced inside SFGH in early 1970, when hospital workers and interns planned strikes over issues of wages and patient care. Unfortunately, the interns and hospital workers did not unite on their separate demands. The hospital workers closed the hospital and part of a city-wide San Francisco employees' strike, but the intern rally was mostly backed down on patient demand issues.

Interns Strike

Meanwhile, activity to improve patient care conditions intensified within the hospital. In January 1971, the interns struck for four days. Again, the mistake of acting in isolation without support of community groups or other workers caused the strike to fail. But two months later the first unified action of hospital workers and community groups took place. The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, a national organization that decides whether hospitals are eligible to receive public funds, came to inspect SFGH. At a public hearing before the Joint Commission, workers and community representatives unloaded a torrent of evidence of the hospital's deficiencies. The hearing ended with a decision to delay the hospital's accreditation.

The Health Revolutionary Unity Movement (HRUM) pronounced a strike at SFGH in early 1970, with a sharp 10-1 report that the hospital was failing to meet the needs of the community. The organization pursues a newspaper in English and Spanish, and has been a prime mover in some of the most far-reaching health events at Lincoln.

HRUM has articulated a broad policy that seeks to unite the control of all health services in the oppressed communities. The organization has put a systematic plan into effect to vitalize the community control of health facilities.

HRUM began in 1969 as a group of health workers at the Gouverneur Health Center in lower Manhattan. Along with the city-wide community health organization, HRUM fought against the control of the health center by the city government. The administrator was firing pro-community employees.

Eventually HRUM members were arrested for demonstrating at the office of Beth Israel's administrator and were fired from Gouverneur.

But HRUM's work had just begun. During 1970 HRUM helped initiate a series of fantastic events at Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx, one of the country's worst ghettos. In June 1970, HRUM, the Young Lords, and the Think Lincoln Committee set up a complaint table in Lincoln's emergency room and brought the complaints to the hospital administrator in the form of seven demands -- including community-worker control. On July 14, with the demands endorsed, 100 workers and community members occupied part of the hospital, and quickly won two of the seven demands. They left before police arrived to remove them.

Health came out from Washington to hold public hearings and blasted the Administration's attempts to close the hospital.

Seattle

Health care in Seattle has been characterized by a series of events that have involved community pressure through the Coalition for the Community Health Center. The Coalition includes hospitals, community health centers, and other health care providers.

In the summer of 1971 an event took place that brought community groups and health care workers together. The Nixon Administration tried to close the Public Health Service (PHS) hospitals and to turn over the Public Health Service to private institutions. On September 24, 1971 the Public Health Service and the Coalition fought to keep the Public Health Service open and strong. Moreover, the Coalition includes workers at the PHS hospitals, people receiving care at the hospital, the hospital's merchant seaman, retired and active military personnel and their dependents, and American Indians -- and the free clinics.

On September 28 the Nixon Administration fired the United Hospital director of the hospital, who opposed its closing and cooperated with Coalition leaders in the city to realize that the clinics and members of the Coalition built hospital workers had important goals in common.

New York

Three days later a young Puerto Rican woman died of gangrene following a misdiagnosis of appendicitis. The death of Obaga has started a wave of anger and determination. Increasing numbers of hospital workers and community members organized to fight for better care conditions.

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ECONOMIC POLITICS OF BERKELEY

by Ed Kirshner and Lenny Goldberg

The struggle for political control of Berkeley has so far left one area of our lives relatively untouched: the way we make a living. While the city government has experienced some major changes in jobs, the political decisions made at City Hall on or in the streets have only had a indirect effect on everyone's worrly lives. The types of jobs, the condition of what we do, how we earn our incomes are determined primarily in a labor market where all of us still function as atomized individuals, subject to the whims of employers and fluctuations in the regional and national economy.

This article is the first in an intermittent series in which we will examine the political economy of Berkeley, its employment, income and wealth ownership patterns and the relationship between economic power and political power. For the current overview of the Berkeley economy, we will look at what types of jobs are available, who they go to and what they are, and an indication of where political power flows.

There are about 72,000 employees in the Berkeley / Alameda County area (many of whom are in Berkeley itself). Of the total, 31,800 — by far the largest group — are employed by the University. Those who believe in the predominance of private companies as employers in a monopoly capitalist economy should look twice at this, the single largest group of jobs in finance, insurance and real estate agencies employ three times as many people as manufacturing firms. Three times as many as finance, insurance and real estate companies. The figures, of course, are not reflective of the regional or national economy. They merely demonstrate the extent to which the economic base of Berkeley is atypical for one region of the University of California.

The University

Any discussion of the economy of Berkeley would not be complete without the University. No employer in the city approaches its size, both in terms of employees and total payroll. In fact, the University alone has more employees than all companies engaged in construction, manufacturing, transportation, communications, utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate put together. The University employs almost 19,000 full-time equivalent workers which translates into considerably more individuals, since there are many part-time employees. Of the University workers, over 40,000, are classified as academic (i.e. professors, teaching assistants, research workers). There are also about 6,000 non-academic employees (i.e. clerical, cafeteria workers, maintenance workers, medical workers, housekeeping workers, etc. in the dormitories, lower-echelon administrators). The Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory is a major component, sitting in the Berkeley hills above the campus, employs another 2,500 workers.

Employment by the University has remained relatively constant since 1966. However, there have been significant shifts in the composition of employees away from non-academic to academic. The present workforce contains many more researchers, professors, etc. than service and maintenance workers. This is a reversal of the situation existing only a decade ago.

The criteria on non-academic workers by the University (a reduction of one-third in these numbers in the last 5 years and the resultant speed-ups) has provoked labor struggles on campus and encouraged union organizing. However, the great power of the University has managed to resist workers efforts, and has even weakened organizing moves. As a consequence, the pay scales of service and maintenance workers have been kept down and in some cases have even been reduced. At present wage levels, many non-academic employees can't afford to live in the area, especially not in the campus area due to exorbitant rents.

Even though the University is the major economic power in Berkeley and the primary employer in the dominant governmental sector here, there are other employment sectors which can be said to at least hold a certain relative to general employment patterns in Alameda County. Berkeley has about its fair share per capita of workers in manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade; about a quarter of all government workers own regional or branch offices here. For example, Bank of America (possibly the largest in the world, with assets over $25 BILLION) is building a new regional headquarters on Shattuck near the BART station and boasts its most valuable branch office on Telegraph near UC. Some of our own local financial, real estate and insurance firms also have done all right for themselves. A recent Chamber of Commerce publication of the Berkeley Gazette featured the headline: "One of Nation's 500 Best MASON-McDUFFIE Approaches Loan Portfolio of $1 BILLION."

Manufacturing

Of the approximately 8,000 jobs in manufacturing industries in Berkeley, one-third are in Government. As a consequence, the pay scales of service and maintenance workers have been kept down and in some cases have even been reduced. At present wage levels, many non-academic employees can't afford to live in the area, especially not in the campus area due to exorbitant rents.

Basic Patterns

Almost all basic economic and employment patterns focus on U.C. and its various institutions. As general examples, two of Berkeley's largest employers are Educational Testing Service and California Industries for the Blind, each with almost 150 workers.

Of course, of much greater interest and significance is the predominant role of the federal government in the Berkeley community. In some cases, the federal government (through the creation of the University of California) has taken over the responsibilities for local institutions.

Other Major Employers

As you would expect, some of the major employers in Berkeley are commercial firms: the Coop, Hinks, Park and Shop, BBF, etc. the latter is an example of the type found in the downtown, lower-echelon administrators. The Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory is a major component, sitting in the Berkeley hills above the campus, employs another 2,500 workers.

Government

The actual local political power of the corporations in Berkeley is unclear at present, while their influence can be assumed to have been considerable in the past. However, no corporation or group of corporations has ever held the kind of key position held by the University or, for example, by Standard Oil in Richmond (the largest industrial corporation in California) and Kaiser in Oakland.

People Tour MARINA

People's tours will be conducted to the Berkeley Marina in preparation for the public hearing to be held at 9 PM, November 28, before City Council on the $1,500,000 State loan for additional boat berth construction. These tours will be leaving at 1 PM daily Saturday November 18 through Wednesday November 22, and also Monday November 27 from 2528 Piedmont Avenue (between Telegraph and Berkeley). Come and see the extent to which the Marina has been taken away from us and has been developed for the benefit of some wealthy people. Also related to this is a public hearing at the public housing development. The public hearing will be our last chance to stop the kind of development occurring at the Marina and to assure that all future development has community input and is for the betterment of the community. For further information call Evie Wozniki, 843-8645.
We'll have more articles—both news and analysis—about health and health care in future issues of GRASSROOTS. But if you'd like to learn more about the health care system and relieve your mind of the myth that the purpose of medicine is to cure disease and keep us well, we recommend the following as starters:

Health PAC, The American Health Empire: Power, Profits, and Policy, by Marc H. Cooper (1971). A very readable critique of the American medical industry, as well as a clear analysis from a radical perspective; argues that power has shifted from private practice doctors and the AMA to medical school-hospital empires and corporations. Available at many local bookstores for $1.95.

Billion for Band-Aids, edited by three Bay Area MCHR members and published by MCHR (1971). Extends the Health-PAC analysis that corporations are increasing their control of health care; especially thorough and excellent chapters on drug companies, the health insurance industry, and the new national reform of "health maintenance organizations" (modeled after Kaiser Permanente). Available for $2.25, 8000 copies.

Murray St., New York, NY 10007.


Health-PAC Bulletin, a fine monthly newsletter of information and coherent radical analysis on health and health care problems, drug imperialism, and community and worker struggles. Yearly subscriptions to the newsletter cost $5.00. For more information, write to Health-PAC Bulletin, 17 Murray St., New York, NY 10007.

This issue's Hot Topic:

GRASSROOTS Page 12

FREE OUR BODIES, FREE OUR MINDS

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This issue's Hot Topic:

EMERGENCY

From page 7 --- another example of two-class medicine: those with money or medical insurance get treated, while those without cash or eligibility cards are turned away. The emergency room is supposed to be the "non-emergency" medical problem to some distant clinic for the poor.

Herrick's argument that too many people, especially those without insurance or cash, use the emergency room instead of consulting their private physician, assumes that everyone has his own family doctor. Many people in the East Bay have no private doctor and could not afford one in any event. Herrick's emergency room is the only nearby place for many people in Berkeley to go for treatment when they are sick or hurt.

The only fully adequate solution to this problem would be the establishment of health centers in every neighborhood, open days, nights and weekends, with no fees charged for service. Such a transformation—from two-class, fee-for-service medicine to a universal health system financed by progressive taxes on income—would be a long time coming. In the meantime, Berkeley residents must continue existing services.

"Herrick's Reform"

In response to pressure from community groups and the Health Advisory Committee's imminent report, Herrick announced new hours for the emergency room effective March of this year. Herrick's policy is that "a patient's financial status will not have a bearing on whether or when he receives treatment in the emergency service." However, Herrick qualifies this policy: "Indigent patients not covered by

Medi-Cal and requiring more than emergency treatment shall be transferred by ambulance to Highland Hospital if their condition permits."

Anyone coming to the emergency room is supposed to be seen and treated by a physician. However, Herrick reserves the right to provide initial treatment and then refer the patient for further care in accord with "accepted medical practice."

The new policy has reduced delays in being seen and treated is not clear. Herrick says the policy is being scrupulously followed—but they say the same thing about all "true emergencies."

Neither the Health Advisory Committee nor MCHR has attempted to verify Herrick's claim.

Berkeley's Clinics

Fortunately, Herrick's emergency room is not the only emergency facility in Berkeley. Three community clinics—the West Berkeley Health Center, the George Jackson Clinic, and the Free Clinic—provide drop-in and first-aid services.

The clinics take a substantial load of drop-in and first-aid cases off Herrick's hands. The Free Clinic, for example, saw 38,000 people in the first year of operation from May 1969 to May 1970, nearly twice the number Herrick saw in its emergency room in the same period of time. However, the clinics are understaffed, understaffed, and overworked, and persons in life-threatening conditions must be taken to Herrick or Highland hospitals.

Free Clinic staff members are beginning to resent their role of giving free labor to let the present health system off the hook. While the clinics' volunteer medical staff treat poor people in poor facilities without payment, Altas is building a $16 million addition to their hospital and Herrick's Emergency Room is getting $1,000 a year on public relations.

Committee's Recommendations

The Berkeley Community Health Advisory Committee's report on emergency medical care attempts to analyze the clinics' exploited role as well as the need for refinancing and reorganizing all emergency services in Berkeley. The report calls for a sliding scale; and the new national refinement of "health maintenance organizations" (modeled after Kaiser Permanente). Available for $2.25, 8000 copies.

Herrick's emergency room must be paid, instead of being denied treatment for the compensation of physicians recommended by the emergency care subcommittee. The recommendations of the emergency care subcommittee recommend that: emergency care subcommittee recommends that:

The most immediate impact on emergency medical care would come from three other recommendations:

The community health care system will be established in Berkeley. Three community clinics—the West Berkeley Health Center, the George Jackson Clinic, and the Free Clinic—provide the local medical care system without regard to ability to pay in being followed.

What Is to Be Done?

The prospects for implementing the recommendations of the emergency care subcommittee committee are not good. The Berkeley residents at Berkeley clinics treated at Berkeley facilities for emergencies for which they are not covered by insurance or cash. People are limited, but those who lack third-party coverage for emergency treatment are denied hospital care. The community health care system will be established in Berkeley. Three community clinics—the West Berkeley Health Center, the George Jackson Clinic, and the Free Clinic—provide the local medical care system without regard to ability to pay in being followed.

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People set their own community controlled. This Patients' Union oriented toward working on such ideas as a community what their problems are. You can’t have good medicine if you believe that one of the major problems of the time for the collective. As concept of medicine in this country.

There are a lot of organizations that seem to be taking a step forward. People are putting more value on health resources at this time. There are many people who are interested in this kind of alternative structure because they don’t want to have to deal with the whole system.

The collective has a lot of resistance to doing anything that is especially needed services will be dropped if the Berkeley Health Department was absorbed by the Alameda County Health Department, and that the public does not realize that this eventuality is a distinct possibility within the next two to three years. Not only would people lack these services, but many of the workers would lose their jobs, especially the newer ones, such as the community health workers, whom there are more of them. And generally, she concluded, City Hall comes down on the Health Department. We have never worked in a place where they felt as good about the people they were working with. On priorities, the way we work has not been talked about enough to say what we have been working on. People have put up with a certain amount of alienation in order to have the power that you have to keep up its many good services. It is a very organic thing.

The collective has a lot of trouble getting a conference of all the various clinics and there should be more communication and coordination between them. They explained that a volunteer coordinator at the clinic, the job is very demanding.

Despite these gains, worker control into health department policy is limited. She cited a recent example where employees were not able to participate in a recruitment selection for a top position, but had no say in the final selection.

So far, McAllister concludes, the free clinics have been like flails trying to reach the regular medical institutions, but the clinics and the people will have to move beyond the war of the flea to something capable of getting a grip on the beast.
**UNCLE JOHN'S BAND**

by C. G. OTTER

This is a column about music. Hopefully, it is the first of a regular series, which will be as regular as Grassroots is long. I'll be writing about the rock, folk, and jazz scene in Berkeley, trying to help people through the maze of clubs and performances.

Part of this column involves a struggle against temptation. Rock writers love to expound on their inside view of the Stones' last tour, why they don't like Elton John, and the latest tribulations of the Jefferson Airplane. So much of that writing is such irrelevant after-the-fact ego-tripping and voyeurism that I'm tempted to try my own typewriter as a rock pundit. Surely I could do better.

Meanwhile, a major void would be left unfilled. While international superstars are filling the Berkeley Community Theater, Winterland, and the Oakland Coliseum (at $3.50 a hit, on up), a well-developed local music scene is trying to survive. This local scene consists of a number of clubs, some of which are rip-offs and some of which truly serve the people; and of many, many hungry musicians, some of whom are playing excellent music, with only modest ambition, limited appeal or bad luck keeping them from greater success.

The problem is that it's impossible to find out what's good locally, so instead of dropping down to the Longbranch to hear an unknown band, we save our money for the big night when our favorite hits Winterland. The result is that the unknown, however deserving, stays unknown, and that people miss a lot of good music. As an example, the Joy of Cooking was playing for years in Berkeley before I (and lots of people I know) ever went to Mandrake's to hear them.

So this column will be a people's guide to local music, trying to give people a better sense of the quality of music to be found at different local scenes. In addition, I'll try to discover good records which may be unnoticed, and give some advice on buying guitars and other musical instruments in Berkeley. And for those times when you have to go.

I'll use one forthcoming column on how to survive an evening at Winterland a harrowing experience for the unprepared.

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**GRASSROOTS**

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Coalition says no to 30-40

The newly initiated “30 for 40” campaign, a movement to lower the hours of city workers without lowering pay, was unanimously rejected by the Berkeley Coalition at a meeting on November 5. The Coalition, which supports in principle the idea of a shorter work week, disagreed with the specifics and strategy of the proposal made by the Committee for a Shorter Work Week, sponsors of the proposal.

The campaign for “30 for 40” is presently gathering signatures to place an ordinance on the April ballot. This ordinance includes the following provisions. First, all workers employed by the city would get paid their present salaries at 25% fewer hours. That is, full-time workers at 40 hours per week would only work 30 hours at no cut in pay. Second, the city would not be permitted to cut services, so would be forced to give overtime or hire more workers. Third, the proposal would be financed only by increased taxes on businesses in the city. Fourth, businesses in the city with over 9 employees would be required to follow the provisions of 30 for 40 in order to get a license to operate.

The political thrust of the 30-for-40 movement is twofold, as seen in the special Committee for a Shorter Work Week, sponsored by the Coalition. First, the proposal ordinance campaign affects only the city as an employer. To implement 30 for 40, the city would have to raise up to 10 times in order to pay for 30 to 40 hours. The Coalition made a number of arguments against the proposal, continued on page 16.

A Personal Opinion

by Andy Rodriguez

People’s Park today is certainly not the vision any of us had back in 1969. Once it was a great unifying force, first in joy and then in defiance, for all the different types of people who make up Berkeley. The park had the reputation of being the exclusive creation of a few street people and student radicals, but it was much more than that. In the weeks and months that followed, all people who marched on Memorial Day after the fence went up were allowed in and seen as legitimate people and street fighting people. And, when Reagan declared the area a playing field and boycotted it day. The cultivated area is brown and the area is outlived its time. When UC tore it down, it made a lot of people care who would reach people on the wings. Ken and Ann alternated as the helicopter. Melody plays a Vietnamese woman. Stan a Vietnamese man. The skit is set up so that the performers rotate characters. Next performance Francis will play the Vietnamese man. The characters—Arthur comes in his office business suit tooting a satchel... The war issue was being talked about clandestine stuff. We talked about... The Vietnamese woman. Nixon with a hand puppet of himself. A person as an airplane, a bomber. Another, a helicopter who is also Nixon’s armed guard. A chorus. About a dozen people all together. The war issue was being obscured in the press. We felt we had to find a way to increase people’s war awareness. Few of us had theater experience, but we thought through the medium of street theater we could reach those who were sacriﬁcing, people like us, freaks, people who would respond. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I GIVE YOU THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. Thirteen people participate in the skit although only nine are needed for a performance at one time. Jenny plays Nixon’s wife. Before it was George, who is 6’7” tall, Sandhill, age eight, played the Vietnam child, and Paul, also eight, was an American bomber with dollar sign insignia on the wings. Ken and Ann alternate as the helicopter. Melody plays a Vietnamese woman. Stan a Vietnamese man. The skit is set up so that the performers rotate characters. Next performance Francis will play the Vietnamese man. The characters—Arthur comes in his office business suit tooting a satchel... Judith appears as Rosie the Riveter. Bruce plays a student type and Judy a social worker. The skit continues in the same way, asking us to take care of so one of the things we had to work out was child care. On October 14, Sylvia took care of the babies so we could do the skit at the San Francisco march. “We started with a core group of five and as soon as we decided on street theater as the way we would reach people on the elections and the war we brought in other friends and neighbors. We feel like we’ve set a good example for other neighborhoods and other movement people. After we worked out a script we designed some costumes and bought what material we needed for about ten dollars.”

GRASSROOTS
It seems that a bit Pollyanna-ish to try to find the relevance of the hot-to-trot radicals to radicals while surrounded by the national Nixon landslide. A landslide obtains macrocosm and microcosm, the mild establishment reforms by McGovern as mad, irresponsible and inadequate. Still, he has his results, minima as a speck they are on the moonscapes of national reaction, in need of consolidation of a local electoral base responsible to radical ideas. For example, Dunnells won an election quite notably, beating Hanzaford by more than 40,000 votes, a margin of over 55% of the total vote. The victory is all the more impressive as Hanzaford and Conte both ran expensive campaigns and the spread of their positions probably pushed the anti-Dunnells vote to a maximum.

Hanzaford campaigned directly against Ron's radical activities and record (denouncing both bodies in an effort to portray Ron as a do-nothing skipper, while trying to pass himself off as a later-day Jacob Javits. Conte picked up an anti-"International Jewish Conspiracy" vote — primarily due to a rather belated version of the "International Jewish Communitarian" mixed lite with a gobbled version of the radical research into the role tax-exempt foundations play in the extermination of American foreign policy. Conte's candidacy did undoubtedly record many more of the same kind of votes that wouldn't have bothered to make a choice between two men who were both "strained" in their eyes. Thus it would seem that even though the 7th District has been expanded into new white and liberal areas, Ron still has a reliable base for his support of radical activities.

There was the strong showing of the PAC environment in the local district candidates, and AC Transit boards have been in control over large budgets and large amounts of political decisions as to who pays for and who does not pay for services and programs. ERMD for example has financed expansion of services in the inner city in the recent years by increasing the costs to the core city residents of Oakland and Berkeley (as does the City). One merchant group in Oakland sent out a mailing to its members warning them that a vote for Dunnells would destroy capitalism in the greater East Bay. The strong showing of the radical factions, the incoming from Oakland and Jeffers efforts (these victories were the first in many years against any incumbents in these districts), together with the strong showing of the anti-establishment media. All our community in the face of the usual news manipulation by local establishment media.

In Berkeley, ballot, ballot M, an attempt to reduce the impact of the student and black vote in city elections, was smashed by a 59-41% vote. If the police are opposed to the vote, then the proposal and suggested a cutoff only if new jobs are not created, then of importing $6 billion a year of Little mercury when we dredge the river so much more than they have in the past. After all, the do-nothing free clinics should serve different populations and they should be able to coexist in the Berkeley community.

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ELECTION 73

THE

BERKELEY ISLAND

Advocates of the Patient

The city made a step in the right direction when it placed a 30 x 40 proposal. First, while some administrators are excluded from the plan, Ron's radical activities and record (denouncing both bodies in an effort to portray Ron as a do-nothing skipper, while trying to pass himself off as a later-day Jacob Javits. Conte picked up an anti-"International Jewish Conspiracy" vote — primarily due to a rather belated version of the "International Jewish Communitarian" mixed lite with a gobbled version of the radical research into the role tax-exempt foundations play in the extermination of American foreign policy. Conte's candidacy did undoubtedly record many more of the same kind of votes that wouldn't have bothered to make a choice between two men who were both "strained" in their eyes. Thus it would seem that even though the 7th District has been expanded into new white and liberal areas, Ron still has a reliable base for his support of radical activities.

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