On Tuesday, January 23, Berkeley voters will elect members of the Rent Control Board established in the rent control charter amendment passed last June.

The Community Rent Control Slate, chosen at an open convention in November, is the only group of candidates committed to an active pro-tenant perspective. The candidates—Barbara Dudley, Bill Walker, Karen Stevenson, Marty Schiffenbauer, and Ella Walker—took to enforce the rent control law vigorously and to use the powers of the Rent Control Board to deal with other aspects of the housing crisis in Berkeley.

Apparently their major opposition comes from the so-called “Fair Rent Control Coalition,” popularly known as the “Jive Five,” whose commitment to fairness may be judged by the fact that as individuals they supported the notorious measure defeated in last November’s election.

The Community Rent Control Slate is the expression of a hard-won unity among various groups on the Berkeley left. This unity is the result of a continuing process of discussion and mutual criticism, especially with regard to relations between Black and White candidates and groups.

BTOC (Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee) has been devoting much of its energy to election of the Community Rent Control Slate. We want and need help with leafleting, canvassing, putting up posters, etc.

BTOC sees the election of the community slate as one part of a broader movement for decent housing, a movement that is in the interests of the great majority of tenants and homeowners. As we work for the election, we are also working to form the basis for tenants’ and neighborhood organizations that will continue to develop after the election day.

The Rent Control Board may not be able to deal with all of the cases that arise, and it is clear that individual tenants, isolated in opposition to their respective landlords, will have a hard time enforcing the rent control law.

We also recognize that neither the city council nor other parts of the city government have been willing to enforce the law; it would be unwise to count on co-

GERMANY by Bertolt Brecht, 1933

Let others speak of her shame,  
I speak of my own.

O Germany, pale mother!  
How soiled you are  
As you sit among the peoples.  
You flout yourself  
Among the besmirched.

The poorest of your sons
Lies struck down.  
When his hunger was great  
Your other sons  
Raised their hands against him.  
This is notorious.

With their hands thus raised,  
Raised against their brother,  
They march insolently around you  
And laugh in your face.  
This is well known.

In your house  
Lies are roared aloud.  
But the truth must be silent.  
Is it so?

Why do the oppressors praise you everywhere,  
The oppressed accuse you?  
The plundered  
Point to you with their fingers, but  
The plunderer praises the system  
That was invented in your house!

Whereupon everyone sees you  
Hiding the hem of your mantle which is bloody  
With the blood  
Of your best sons.

Hearing the harangues which echo from your house, men laugh.  
But whoever sees you reaches for a knife  
As at the approach of a robber.

O Germany, pale mother!  
How have your sons betrayed you  
That you sit among the peoples  
A thing of scorn and fear!

As you sit among the peoples.
Grassroots

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People who helped get this issue together are: Selma Bendix, Merry Bledgett, Esther Brennan, Doug Brown, Rick Brown, Shela Daar, Marie DeSantis, Alison Farley, Paul Foreman, Grace Gildersleeve, Sue Goheen, Joe Hancock, Les Hoffman, Robert Landis, Bla Mathis, Florence MacDonald, Red Bear, Kathy Rhodes, Hal Robling, Adrian Sacco, Nancy Sellers, Peter Yeres, Ruth Yeres, Arline Waters.

elect community rent control slate

We in the Grassroots collective strongly urge all our readers to vote on Jan. 23 for the Community Rent Control Slate (Dudley, Schifferbauer, Stevenson, Walker, Walker), for the following reasons:

1. This is the only slate which was chosen at an open community convention.
2. This convention had a wide representation of different progressive ethnic groups, a concrete proof that coalition politics can and will work in Berkeley.
3. Dudley, Schifferbauer, Stevenson, Walker and Walker all worked in the campaign for the Rent Control Charter Amendment, and have proven that they are committed to tenants' rights.
4. The Community Rent Control Slate is running on a clear specific and practical platform.
5. Two other slates are also running for the Rent Control Board. However, the Socialist Workers' Party candidates have not worked in any of the stages of the Rent Control Struggle; they were not chosen by the community, and by running for the Board they are not opposing the work of others. As for the so-called Berkeley Five (or Coalition for Rent Control, or Fair Rent Control Slate, or Five Five), there has been one of the most deceitful electoral campaigns in recent years. Not only the candidates of this slate have not worked for tenants' rights, they also worked in the campaign for the passage of measure M, the election rigging amendment. They were not chosen by the community; rather, they are being publicly endorsed by the conservative Berkeley Daily Gazette, while the Community Rent Control Slate has been endorsed by Congressman Ron Dellums, Councilwoman Huna Hancock, and many different community people and organizations.
6. Rent Control Laws have been passed in other parts of the country, but they have mostly failed specifically because those who were elected had very little, if any, interest in tenants' rights.
7. The Community Rent Control Slate must win if the law is to be enforced.

JAN. 20 AND 21: WEEKEND OF MOBILIZATION! GET OUT THE VOTE! Call B.T.O.C. (Berkeley Tenants' Organizing Committee) at 843-6601 to find out how you can help.

support coalition principles of unity

Principles of Unity for a radical electoral coalition and an ongoing political organization were adopted at an open community meeting on Jan. 7 (see centerfold).

We have supported the process by which these principles were drafted; we do not give our full support to the adopted principles. They confront the issues of economic, racial and sexual inequality in our society, and provide a solid base for an ongoing cooperation among different community groups.

sign petitions

We also urge all our Berkeley readers to sign as soon as possible (the deadline is within days) the four Police Initiative petitions now being circulated. They provide for residency requirements, and partial demilitarization of police officers; they also provide for a Police Review Commission, and for City Council control of police agreements. We believe that these are four steps toward making the police Department more responsible to the needs of our community.

Finally, there are two other petitions to place initiatives on the Berkeley ballot. The first is the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance. The other is a petition to provide for residency requirements, and partial demilitarization of police officers; 1s

Letters to the Collective

To the Collective:

Berkeley Gazette, December 16, quotes former Mayor, Wallace Johnson, discussing the possibility of Berkeley “becoming the first city in the United States to be completely taken over by a transient population committed to enacting policies contrary to those of long standing (Berkeley) residents.”

Our scholarly former mayor is not entirely correct. In 1849 a horde of transient gold miners “took over” the agricultural village of Columbia, California enacting such strange policies so contrary to those of Spanish “Californio” that the town isn’t been the same since. A few years later the transient U.S. Seventh Cavalry “took over” many Indian villages enacting policies quite contrary to those of long-standing (Indian) residents.

Such crises in Europe have been even more numerous than here in the USA. In 1920, during the Russian Revolution, on orders from Trotsky, I occupied the aristocrat held city of Verkelevk in the Idrus with a transient battalion of the Third Siberian Rifles. We enacted policies so contrary to those of the long-standing Tsarist establishment that the aristocrats soon moved over the hills voluntarily to the neighboring city of Liveriinon.

History does often repeat itself in general patterns — and quoting Hegel, “Each generation writes its own history of the past.”

Z. Dorsky
Former 1st Lieutenant
Third Siberian Rifles

To the Collective:

Can you please tell me the last name of Merrill, 6th grade, who wrote a poem on page 6 of the December issue? His or her poem struck me just right.

Incidentally, why is it the custom to publish only the first names in the case of children whose work is judged worth showing? Is it because their work is not really considered much good?

Adult stuff is now often so bad that that reason would not be very convincing. Anyway the kids are pretty often right on the ball. I doubt they will get too much vanity. The opportunities for vanity is a child’s school life are very few anyway. They get no pay when we use their work, and they do it under compulsion; so at the very least we could let them get their full names on it, don’t you think?

Sincerely.

Terrius Chandler

Note: O.K.

Grassroots cherishes letters from the readers. Letters should be typewritten and double-spaced. Address them to: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94701.

To the Collective:

As the Coalition platform is being prepared and candidates selected for this spring’s Berkeley municipal election, I hope that we can keep in mind a lesson from the 1971 campaign. That platform covered a wide range of issues, and proposed many specific programs. Prospective candidates were asked to accept the platform in total, or else the Coalition would not endorse them.

A longtime Coalition activist, Louise Stoll, did not feel she could support the platform in its entirety, and the Nomination Convention therefore refused to endorse her, nominating Joan Levinson instead. Despite Ms. Levinson’s qualities and her total support of the platform, a sizable portion of Coalition supporters respected Ms. Stoll’s right to differ, and voted for her. As a member of the School Board, I feel that she has in fact represented the interests of the Coalition in many areas.

As we become able to elect a greater number of individuals to local offices, I hope that we can be tolerant of their continued on p. 3
city opposes claremont move

The famous old Berkeley Claremont Hotel is actually located in Oakland, along with most of its grounds. If no application by the Claremont is successful, the remaining Berkeley property, a piecemeal half-acre fronting on Claremont Avenue at Russell, might be transferred to Oakland also.

Harwood Creek runs through a ravine on a large portion of the wooded Berkeley property, which is adja cent to the Berkeley Tennis Club; the garage of a single-family house is also on the land. The transfer would facilitate obliteration of the creek and simplify future high density housing development.

Under an obscure provision of state law, the Harsh-Claremont Corporation, owners of the Claremont property, will ask the Alameda County Land Agency Bond Review Commission (LACFCO) to approve transfer of the Berkeley property, if the Claremont Corporation can win approval of the Oakland City Council and the Alameda County Board of Supervisors. There is no provision in this law for Berkeley City Council or Berkeley citizens to consent to this land transfer, although the Berkeley Council voted, on December 5, to oppose it. The Oakland City Attorney has recommended, however, that if the matter comes before the Oakland City Council, the City of Berkeley and all nearby property owners should be notified so that they may have the opportunity to be heard. LACFCO has a similar policy.

The California Code allows transfer of property from one city to its abutting neighbor if 1) it lies within a single block, 2) it is zoned for single family use, and 3) the city line runs through each of the properties involved. Only the consent of the annexing city is required. In the first step of its application for transfer, the Claremont Corporation asked the Oakland Planning Commission to approve it, at a meeting on Wednesday, January 10th. The Staff of the Oakland Planning Department has recommended that the Council (and the Commission) not approve the Claremont transfer.

DISAPPEARING CREEK

The proposed land transfer, according to Claremont attorney William Hirst, is "relatively routine," to expedite the culvert (i.e., putting underground pipes) of Harwood Creek, which runs diagonally through the Berkeley and Oakland property. Another part of the culvert work would involve filling in the ravine surrounding the creek and creating a flat parcel of land.

The Claremont must now seek permission from both Berkeley and Oakland agencies to curvet the creek underground. A transfer would permit the Claremont to deal with one city only, and would probably effect a tax saving to the Corporation (Berkeley taxes are higher than Oakland's). Hirst does expect that if the Berkeley land, now zoned single family residential, might be rezoned if transferred to Oakland where zoning is currently residential.

Claremont director, Chuck Carl, who is executive Vice President of the Harsh-Claremont Corporation, complained to the Claremont wants to "spend $50,000 to make a decent park," and says that the...
INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN BERKELEY

Berkeley is supposed to be a wealthy city. Some of the fanciest homes and some of the nicest residential districts in the East Bay lie within the city limits. Yet the average Berkeley resident has an income well below the median in the state of California. And the economic position of Berkeley residents has not improved much over the past ten years.

In the November issue of Grassroots, we wrote about the changing industry and employment picture in the city. We showed that the number of jobs in the city has grown at a rapid rate, yet unemployment has been relatively high. In this article, we will look more directly at the income and standard of living of Berkeley residents.

A word of warning: figures on income can be misleading, especially to members of the Berkeley counter-culture subsisting on low levels of income. A family income of $8,000 may sound like a lot to a commune and food conspiracy member, but for a family with children at a middle stage of the life cycle, it's not very close to providing a standard of consumption which makes life in this society comfortable.

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued budgets which attempt to set income levels to characterize a "moderate but adequate" standard for an urban working-class family of four. For families at a middle level of the life cycle, the income necessary to provide that standard in the Bay Area was $10,837, before taxes in 1969. This may seem high, but a close look at what this budget contains show that it hardly allows much luxury. Housing expenses are set at little over $200 per month, medical care at $605 annually, and there is no allotment for savings. Thus, a budget at this figure makes no allowance for unusual or difficult circumstances, but a low but adequate budget for the same family, which allows such minimal expenditures as $110 per month for rent, sets an income standard of $7,252 for the Bay Area.

MEDIAN INCOME IS $9,987
Keep this picture in mind as we look at income in Berkeley. Median family income in the city is $9,987 per year, almost $1,000 below the California median of $10,732. This figure (and the family income figures used in the rest of this article) does not include the number of "unrelated individuals" in the city, not defined as members of families. For them, median income lies between $2,000 and $2,500. Students partially accounted for this extremely low figure, but there are also lots of single people in the city who are not students, who are unemployed, or who do original jobs with no other source of income, and who live near subsistence levels.

Median income figures just begin to tell the story. Like the patterns that hold in the rest of the United States, Berkeley income is extremely unequally distributed. Note the following (all figures for 1969, from census data):

- the lower 50% of families in the city have only 22% of total income, while the upper 50% have 78% of income.
- the top 10% of families in Berkeley have as much total income as the bottom 60%.
- the top 10% of families has 25 times the total income of the bottom 10%.

$20,019 UPLANDS MEDIAN
For a graphic illustration of this inequitable distribution, look on the map at the precincts south of Ashby Avenue to the Oakland line, running East and West. The Claremont District and the Uplands, down to College Avenue, has a median family income of $20,019, or twice the city median. Further west, between College and Grove, median income drops to $8,743, or 88% of the median. In southwest Berkeley, a short drive down Ashby Avenue from the Claremont District, median family income drops to $6,444 or 65% of the city median.

Overall distribution in Berkeley follows this geographic pattern. Median family income in some hill districts runs above $18,000 per year, while median income in the flatslands is frequently less than half of that, around $8,000 per year. There are surprisingly few districts where income is close to the median, and which could be classified as mixed or lower middle class (only three districts within 10% of the median). Rather, Berkeley is distinctly separated by income classes into clusters of wealthy people in the hills and in the north, with the lower income groups in the flatslands. On the map of Berkeley, it takes only one line to separate those areas above the median from those below it: there is no mixing of districts in the city.

Despite its liberal image, Berkeley is clearly a class-divided city, more so than many urban centers where rich and poor can live in relatively close proximity.

Income changes in the past ten years have shown little improvement in the standard of living. The median family income rose, between 1959 and 1969, from $6,576 to $9,987, a rise of 34%. But over that period, the rise in the cost of the "moderate but adequate" budget has been 37%. This deterioration can be partially accounted for by an excessively rapid rise in the cost of housing and medical care, which figure heavily in the expenditures of a lower income family. In Berkeley, the rise in housing costs make this figure seem conservative. When we add the deterioration of the quality of the urban environment which has taken place over the past ten years, it is clear that the rapid rise in income which took place during the sixties has not made much difference to the bulk of citizens.

Lenny Goldberg
Ed Kirshner

ALTERNATIVE FEATURE SERVICE EXPANDS

Alternative Features Service, a two-year-old non-profit media collective which operates a radical press service for hundreds of college, community, and underground newspapers, is in the process of expanding its paid and voluntary staff.

Staff and contributors include individual journalists, photographers, artists, newsmen as well as other media collectives and research groups. The people at AFS are working to help build a national alternative to the existing feature syndicates which panders to the mass media.

Two to three paying positions and several voluntary ones have become available. The jobs offer subsistence salaries of about $200 a month but require full-time work as well as previous experience in writing, journalism, or art. A familiarity with printing and bookkeeping would be helpful. Visit the AFS office at 2490 Channing Way, Berkeley, any weekday afternoon after two P.M. or phone 548-7000.

One important characteristic of AFS's work is its success in couching radical arguments in non-rhetorical and non-confrontational terms. One of the main thrusts of what this budget contains show that it hardly allows much luxury. Housing expenses are set at little over $200 per month, medical care at $605 annually, and there is no allotment for savings. Thus, a budget at this figure makes no allowance for unusual or difficult circumstances, but a low but adequate budget for the same family, which allows such minimal expenditures as $110 per month for rent, sets an income standard of $7,252 for the Bay Area.

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One important characteristic of AFS's work is its success in couching radical arguments in non-rhetorical and non-confrontational terms so that a broadly based mass audience for institutional criticism of American society can reach them. To date, AFS subscribers have a combined circulation of over 500,000.

In the future, AFS might well become more of living (as well as a working) collective than at present; it might become involved in publishing its own newspaper; or, it might merely become more responsible for the printing involved in producing AFS packets. Since several early members of the collective are departing, new members will be able to take a key role in defining the future course of AFS. Currently, the collective meets, edits, and sometimes writes and draws its own material.

New members would be involved in these activities and in the perennial hustling for bread that -- in addition to subscription sales -- keeps AFS going.

The collective pays for all the original material: cartoons, illustrations, and columns which it publishes; you can get a rate sheet and description of their editorial needs by writing to AFS, P.O. Box 2250, Berkeley, Ca. 94702.
POLLUTION

Jelavich said that Callaghan had written a letter in 1970 to Lawrence B. Kelly, then Board chairman, asking that the Board be given the authority to refuse funding to polluting, and/or anti-labor firms.

The regular December meeting of the Bay Area Air Pollution Control District (BAAPCD) announced that it had decided, in an hour closed-door session, to reject the charges against Chief Air Control Officer Jud Callaghan.

Sixty-six charges had been brought against Callaghan by Mountain View City Councilman and BAAPCD Director William Jelavich last spring. The vote to reject Jelavich’s charges was 14-2, with only Jelavich and Contra Costa County Supervisor and BAAPCD Director James Kenney voting against the motion.

Callaghan has issued a 28 page response to the charges, which, he said, “I find no support in the record.” Jelavich, however, said “the charges were well documented, prepared and delivered nine months ago, but the Board in less than an hour concluded they had no validity.” He said he will continue to prove the charges true and correct.

HEARINGS

The Jelavich charges were also discussed at the two day investigation by the Assembly Committee on Environmental Quality into operations of the BAAPCD.

Jelavich was the first witness on the second day of hearings.

Five out of the six hold-over Board members support this slate, so there will be no problem about the new Board members working co-operatively with the old ones.

by Selina Bendix

THE CANDIDATES

Luella Hanberry has been involved in trade union activities for many years. Most recently, she has concentrated her efforts in the area of women’s rights, working with the Union Women’s Alliance to Gain Equality (Union WAGE). She has been an active member of the Geary Road Co-op Center Council. She feels that the suburban Co-ops would not lose money if management were seriously concerned with ascertaining and meeting the needs of the people in these areas.

Sandra Gaines is a Black under­graduate student at Mills College, where she is President of the Student Body, and has been involved in handling the Student Union Co-op. She feels that the Co-op should be involved in community affairs.

President of the Student Body, and has been involved in handling the Student Union Co-op. She feels that the Co-op should be involved in community affairs.

THE PLATFORM

The Co-op finally has a new General Manager as of the beginning of 1973. This year’s versatile slate of progressive, women candidates feels that with a new manager working with the Board of Directors, it should be possible to do a better job of meeting consumer needs and simultaneously to solve the Co-op’s financial problems.

The key to improving the Co-op’s economic position is increased diversification into non-grocery areas, which have higher margins. Even the giant A & P grocery chain is in the red in its current operations.

The candidates want women and minority reputations represented at every level of employment in the organization, proportionately to their representation in the community. Where there is a shortage of suppliers, they want the Co-op to refuse to deal with racist, sexist, war-profiteering, polluting, and/or anti-labor firms.

Five out of the six hold-over Board members support this slate, so there will be no problem about the new Board members working co-operatively with the old ones.

by Selina Bendix

...keep on truckin’

Mike Kromer

Compliments of the Carbone Family

BouQUETs BUYOrK

IMMedIATE CASH FOR QUALITY BOOKS.

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PREAMBLE

The April Coalition is a people’s force for radical change. We have organized ourselves, recognizing that there exists an inequitable distribution of wealth and power, and an economic and political system that maintains racial, sexual and class oppression in the City of Berkeley and in the nation. This has resulted in an accelerated deterioration in the quality of life for all people. We are totally dissatisfied with measures of expedient reform that leave problems unsolved. Therefore, we are committed to fundamental change.

As people who are oppressed economically, politically, culturally, ethically, sexually, and because of age or handicap, we realize that to be divided among ourselves is the worst threat we face, and that only in unity can we achieve success.

We unite around principles which move toward an equitable distribution of wealth and power (locally, regionally, nationally, and internationally), and improvement in the quality of life with priority for those who need it most.

The Coalition, a permanent membership organization, adopts and adheres to the following principles:

I. Principles of Political Organization

1. The Coalition seeks the full and democratic participation of all radical groups, communities and individuals in Berkeley who agree with its principles.

2. All members of the Coalition shall fully adhere to the principles of the Coalition as a basis for association with it.

3. All representatives who have been sponsored and supported by the Coalition and who wish to maintain its continued support shall be held fully accountable to the membership.

4. Non-adherence and/or non-accountability to the principles and platform of the Coalition shall constitute grounds for formal disassociation.

II. Ideological Principles:

1. We believe that economic resources and political energies of the City of Berkeley should be committed on a priority basis to those sectors of the population most lacking in the essentials necessary for human survival (such as food, clothing, housing, education, health care, employment, etc.).

2. The Coalition shall be committed to the total elimination of fiscal policy and/or expenditures which tend to increase economic inequality (such as tax structures which favor the individual and corporate rich, and administrative salaries and expenditures at the expense of direct services to the people).

3. The Coalition should commit itself to active action to increase the resource base available to the people (such as collective people’s ownership, community development, new tax resources, etc.).

B. Political

1. We are people, with special regard to those designated by these principles as having priority needs for receiving city resources and services, shall participate in and have control over decisions concerning the distribution of those resources and services.

2. The Coalition is committed to de-emphasizing, eliminating, and ultimately destroying the myth that elite, professional types are always best suited for leadership.

3. Principles should not be sacrificed for convenience and self-interest.

4. We believe that individuals, groups and communities who accept and adhere to these general principles of coalition should consistently accept and apply these same principles to the national and international situation as well as to the local situation.

5. All members of the Coalition affirm our opposition to the present U.S. policies of domestic genocide (as in prisons), war, imperialism, racism, and sexism. And affirm our determination to use the apparatus of city government against these policies.

6. The Coalition recognizes that ethnic minorities in the U.S.A. (Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, Asians, Puerto Ricans, and other Latinos) constitute domestic colonies which suffer the brunt of racial and economic oppression and exploitation.

The Coalition therefore commits itself to the total elimination of this condition in recognition of the fact that its elimination is necessary and part of the liberation of all people.

7. The Coalition recognizes that women suffer systematic economic exploitation and cultural oppression. The Coalition therefore commits itself to work for the total elimination of sexual oppression in recognition of the fact that its elimination is a necessary condition for the liberation of all people.

C. Cultural

1. The Coalition recognizes as one of the major problems of our society a prevailing bias favoring the dominant class, culture, and lifestyle. We therefore commit ourselves to the total elimination of any or all criteria which discriminates against people based upon class, culture, handicap, lifestyle, and/or sexual orientation (such as testing, hiring, education, housing).

2. We are committed to supporting the various forms of cultural change and cultural experimentation taking place in Berkeley.

3. The Coalition is committed to the support of all efforts to maintain a decent and livable environment.

4. The Coalition recognizes the cultural bias of our own political style in favor of people who are educated, articulate, and trained to battle in highly competitive political situations. This discriminates particularly against women, working class people and the aged. We commit ourselves to continuing self-criticism of our own working styles and to increasing sensitivity to people who do not choose to participate in the artificateness and force of personality. We realize that we have a lot to learn about political process, especially from the women’s movement.

APRIL ‘73 COALITION
PRINCIPLES OF UNITY

RESOLUTION*

The Indo-Chinese peoples' struggle for national liberation against the genocidal efforts of the U.S. government represents the cutting edge of the battle against U.S. imperialism and for freedom and justice in the world today. The U.S. terror is a racist and murderous warning to the Third World of how far our government will go to preserve its neocolonial rule over much of Latin America, Africa, and Asia. At the same time, the U.S. effort increases the economic problems of most people in this country and diverts resources from the needs of the American people, especially poor and working Black, Chicano, Asian, Native American and White people.

Therefore we:
1. Affirm our solidarity with the national liberation struggles of the Indo-Chinese peoples.
2. Demand that the U.S. government and corporate interests end all economic and military assistance to governments engaged in the suppression of national liberation struggles. We condemn particularly the U.S. support of apartheid in South Africa and Zimbabwe and the genocidal suppression of national liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea Bissau by Portugal, supported by massive U.S. assistance.
3. Demand that President Nixon sign the Vietnam peace agreement negotiated by Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger last October.
4. Demand that the U.S. immediately end all military activity in Indochina, withdraw all of its troops and materials, and end all support of the corrupt Thieu regime.
5. Join with the Inaugural Day Committee in calling for a unified massive demonstration in San Francisco on January 20, 1973 to demand that Nixon sign the peace agreement and that the war end.

* (Resolution approved by the April Coalition at a meeting of 200 persons on January 7, 1973.)

absent

Absent from the Jan. 7 Coalition meeting were Mayor Warren Widener, and Counsellorman D’Army Bailey and its T. Simmons – at the time of the meeting the three were airing their views on Berkeley politics on KDRA Radio. Bailey suggested that a coalition between different communities should be only a "business arrangement" to allow each to get their "slice of the pie." Simmons rejected the concept of coalition politics, while Widener did not make his position clear. Bailey stated there should be at least two, and at best three, major Black councils after April’s elections.

struggle for city wide coalition continues

One more Coalition meeting was held on January 14th, at Le Conte School. About one hundred people were present, the great majority of which were white. Serious splits developed on two main issues. The first issue was: should the Committee on Convention Procedures hold open or closed meetings. The second issue concerned the racial balance of the Committee.

In a very close vote, the concept of closed work meetings was passed, after an impassioned plea by Yng Kelley from the Asian American Alliance.

The following proposals were accepted:
1. Limiting platform workshops to ten (10) areas, i.e., city structure, city services, economic labor and personnel policy, housing and land use, education, national and international issues, arts and culture, the City and the University.
2. Platform workshop meetings should be open.
3. Two to five conveners be selected as sexually and racially representative. If such representation is not available from the meeting today, representation shall be drawn from community organizations.
4. We believe that workshops should be held in different areas of the city, that they may include majority and dissenting reports and they should select some priority program recommendations.
5. We believe the role of the convener should be jointly:
   a. To find a suitable location for the workshop
   b. To widely popularize the workshop date and place to insure broad-base community participation
   c. To guide workshop discussion around agreed principles of unity
A long debate followed on the racial composition of the Committee to draw up Convention procedure. The debate centered around the following proposal made by Cynthia George:

That a meeting be held on January 21st for the purpose of deciding (1) convention procedure and (2) nominating process; that a specific group of no less than 15, no more than 30 people who are as racially and sexually representative as possible will have the responsibility to bring those suggestions to the meeting of January 28. Recommendations will be taken today from organized racial groups for membership in such a group during a 20-minute recess to "get-heads-together" today. The January 21st meeting will be held by this specific group, while allowing others to participate as observers with non-voting powers.

There were basically three points of view expressed. The first was that all ethnic groups in the Coalition should have equal representation on this Committee (see above proposal). The second was that representation should be proportional to each racial group's percentage of the population in Berkeley (65% white, 25% Black, 10% other minorities). The third point of view approached the problem from the perspective of minimum participation rather than proportional representation. This means that there would be a guaranteed minimum percentage of minority representation with an open-ended maximum. The way this could happen according to the proposal put forward by Lori Hancock, would be by expanding the original Principles of Unity Committee representatives from the following groups: people over 55, women (at least 50%), and students. Technically, minorities could fill all of these slots. Supporters of Cynthia George's original proposal objected that the Hancock proposal would result in White domination of the Committee. Hancock's proposal passed.

The meeting ended amid widespread feelings of frustration, confusion and uncertainty about the day's proceedings and its effect on the future of the Coalition.

SCHEDULE

January 13, 2022 Blake, 10 a.m.
First meeting of the Facilitating Committee. The Committee of 30 shall serve as a nucleus of the Facilitating Committee and the meetings of the Facilitating Committee shall be open.

January 14, Le Conte School, 1 to 5 p.m. General meetings to discuss procedures and set up platform workshops which will continue to meet for a two-week period.

Candidate pledges to be filed on or before January 28. Pledges to include a statement by each candidate that he or she will not run for City Council unless nominated by the April Coalition.

January 28, Presentation of platform, amend, ratify.
Candidates make themselves available for meetings and discussions the week of January 28 through February 4.

February 4, Selection of candidates.

Candidate pledges to be filed on or before January 28. Pledges to include a statement by each candidate that he or she will not run for City Council unless nominated by the April Coalition.

Paul Foreman
About 30 unionists were present at the January 3 meeting of the Labor Committee for Berkeley Politics. Two resolutions were passed. The steering committee proposal that the January 21 Labor Conference at Malcolm X School be structured in seven workshops (see below) was accepted. It was also resolved that the Committee endorses the Community Rent Control Slate (Dudley, Schiffer, Stevenson, Walker, Walker) and urges all unions to do the same. Joel Rubenzahl

The Labor Committee for Berkeley Politics is composed of trade unionists, rank and file members and union officials working or living in Berkeley, (from The AFL-CIO, The ILWU, and Transasters) interested in finding a way for candidates representing workers' interests to run in the upcoming Berkeley City Council Election.

A leaflet of the Committee states that "...There are many community groups in Berkeley who are the natural allies of labor movement. Too long, much of the labor movement has ignored or even opposed such groups by following policies that were self-defeating and isolating. This election can trigger the regrouping of basic alliances.

The Committee is calling two Labor Conferences, the first on January 21 (and not 20), the second on February 3. The workshops for January 21 are: Economic Issues (collective bargaining ordinance for city employees, anti-strike brake ordinance, tax reform, etc.); Racism and Sexism (affirmative action in relation to union seniority, etc.); Child Care; Police Measures and Control; Environmental Education; Health; and Urban Development. Ongoing Structure: National Issues.

The labor Committee for Berkeley Committee for Berkeley Politics and the Savo Island Project Area Committee (SIPAC) were chosen at an open meeting for area residents and owners of property on Wed., January 10. Those elected are:

- Lizzi Holmes 1955 Oregon
- Ruth Prudhomme 1009 Stuart
- Bob Young 1945 Stuart
- Joel Rubenzahl 2023 Carleton
- Ron Schneider 882 Indian Rock Rd
- Doris Barret 1909 Stuart

The eleven members of the Board of Directors of the Savo Island Project Area Committee (SIPAC) were chosen at an open meeting for area residents and owners of property on Wed., January 10. Those elected are:

- Roy Ikewki 2019 Stuart
- Jeanette Gribsen 1917 Carleton
- Doris McCray 2001 Stuart
- Courtney Goff 1939 Oregon
- Savo Island directors chosen; push for community control

About 40 area residents and property owners attended the meeting. The board now has the major responsibility of developing a plan and overseeing the urban renewal of Savo Island. The board is the official body of the non-profit area corporation and will deal with design, finances, the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency and HUD (Housing and Urban Development).

During the general discussion following balloting, the recent funding freeze was discussed. Nixon's freeze does affect Savo Island but, it was pointed out by Tom Cooke, the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency director, that HUD decisions are politically motivated and therefore subject to pressure from the community and the city. The result of the Board's work will be function of how well organized and united the neighborhood will appear to the HUD bureaucracy.

Cooke went on to note that despite the freeze, he expected some projects to be funded.

The American Singers Association, a non-profit group involved nationally in funneling funds from HUD into low income housing for the elderly has submitted an application to HUD for over 100 units of housing to be located on the smaller of the three Savo Island Blocks (Adeline, Russell, Milvia, Oregon). Before the Nixon freeze, Singers received a letter of feasibility indicating that HUD has earmarked money for this project. The SIPAC has no direct control over this project even though it is within the Savo Island project boundaries. SIPAC does have some leverage, however, as Singers will apply for a variance from the City of Berkeley. The apparent conflict between Singers and SIPAC may develop into an open battle unless some satisfactory solution is developed.

Joel Rubenzahl

Exploring Nonviolent Social Change is a free ten-week series of 13 informal, evening discussions being presented this winter by the Peace Brigade, in conjunction with the Social Concerns Committee of Newman Hall in Berkeley.

The series will run every Thursday from January 11 until March 15. Three special sessions are scheduled for Tuesdays January 16 and February 13, and Wednesday, March 14. Each session will begin at 8 P.M. in the Multiversity Room at Newman Hall, 2700 Dwight Way, Berkeley.

Topics for the sessions vary from "Basic Nonviolence: Theory and Practice" to "What's Wrong with the American Economic System?" Other sessions focus on such topics as strategy for nonviolent social change, breaking out of sexual roles, Northern Ireland, and economic alternatives. The format for each session will vary some, but all will be done by members or friends of the Peace Brigade in an informal discussion setting.

"We've put together this series," according to Regina Wurst, member of the Peace Brigade and Newman Hall, "because some of us who've been active locally in seeking nonviolent social change want to share our thoughts and experiences in this area. We will explore through these varied sessions why the need for deep-rooted social change and nonviolent struggle is so great, how nonviolent struggle can be an active and effective tool for making those changes, and what some of the alternatives are that we are creating or working towards.

We also want these sessions and people's ideas and input to stimulate further thought and action in nonviolent social change among ourselves and the East Bay community at large," concluded Wurst.

A full and more detailed schedule is available from Newman Hall or the Peace Brigade, 2400 Ridge Road, Berkeley.

Why a community BOYCOTT OF TOWER RECORDS? If you are new to Berkeley, you may not understand the threat that a large chain-store like Tower Records poses to the future of our community.

Businesses run in Berkeley yet controlled by out-of-town capitalists

1. Drain money from our community
2. Do nothing to support our struggles for survival, self-determination
3. Threaten the existence of established alternative stores and the creation of new ones

TOWER IS A REALISTIC THREAT TO THE CONTINUANCE OF A COMMUNITY STORE, LEOPOLD'S RECORDS, OPERATED BY STUDENTS OF BERKELEY, INC. The sooner Tower is effectively forced to LEAVE BERKELEY, THE SOONER OTHER INTRUDING CAPITALISTS will turn over their store-fronts to people concerned with bettering the lives of all peoples, rather than individual profits!

LEOPOLD'S NEEDS YOUR HELP TO SURVIVE!

-please come by- 2518A CURTAIN

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About THE BRACERO:
THE BRACERO....an impressive piece of work, solid and convincing, conducting in its total effect to anger and horror and grief....the final pages are as affecting as anything I have read in recent years. - Dan Wickenden

NOW EUGENE NELSON, author of THE BRACERO...
and the earlier documentary, HUELGA, THE FIRST HUENTED DAYS OF THE DELANO GRAPE STRIKE:

$3.50 from THORP SPRINGS PRESS, 2312-C Woobsey, Berkeley, or at CODY'S BOOKSTORE, MOE'S, CITY LIGHTS, etc.

P.G.&E. TAKEOVER WILL PAY

Engineering and financial consultants hired by the City have published a study which shows that Berkeley will profit from owning and operating its own electric distribution system.

This study uses the most cautious assumptions possible, yet tells us the system will pay for itself from revenues and that "significant long term benefits" will occur. At the very least, "after 20 years of municipal operation, the City will have an equity in its electric system of about $16 million, and would have accrued additional cash benefits of about $27 million."

The people of Berkeley are like tenants in a home owned by PG&E, but we have the option to buy and to build our equity with each payment we make. We can be owners at a cost no greater than what we pay in rent.

Despite the findings of feasibility, RIOT challenges many of the study's assumptions. To list a few, this study:
- assumes an unreasonably high value for the PG&E system $30 million as compared to the $20 million assigned by PG&E in its own feasibility study!
- Berkeley can have fair market value set by the Public Utilities Commission or by the Superior Court. This study does not seriously consider the much lower price which might be arrived at by judge or jury, and bases its estimates on what the PG&E-appointed, pro-business, PUC might find.
- assumes the average age of the system to be only 10 years for purposes of determining value. This is unfounded.
- assumes a type of bond issue which will cost the City 1/4 million dollars more per year than need be, and assumes several million dollars of unjustified costs in the bond issue.
- assumes a 5% City rate increase. This is unjustified in the report in terms of operating and financing costs. (In comparison, the study indicates that PG&E's retail rates will increase as much as 10% within the next three years if the City does not buy the system.)

MARKET VALUE DECREASE
- assumes that there is a 2% wholesale rate increase in the early years, there may be a City rate increase of 10%. However, the study neglects the fact that if a wholesale rate increase is granted, the earnings value of the utility, and consequently its fair market value, will go down to approximately $15 million.
- assumes Berkeley must buy power wholesale from PG&E during the entire 20 years projected in the study. In fact, the Northern California Power Agency expects to begin construction of its geothermal plant soon. Its generating capacity will be increased every two to three years, so that Berkeley's wait for this power will be short. Present estimate is that rates will be 20% lower than PG&E wholesale rates, increasing the City's profit by one and one-half million per year.
- assumes an electric department separate from other City departments and functions, whereas overlap of personnel and equipment would reduce expenses.

Under the least favorable of the engineer's estimates the system will break even in the early years and make a considerable profit in later years. However, it is obvious from our analysis of the report that the system will make at least one million a year from the outset.

The feasibility study may be found at all branches of the Berkeley Public Library, at U.C. Libraries, or may be acquired from City Hall for $5.

For further information, call 849-0343 or 652-9699.

RIOT
(Refusers of Illegal and Oppressive Taxes)

A struggle between Herrick Hospital and a community coalition for control of a Berkeley mental health program ended with Herrick losing a $5.6 million grant for mental health services. Was this a case of a short-sighted community group overlooking a needed program? Or was Herrick jeopardizing its power to the detriment of community needs?

The story goes back to July 1970 when the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) initially approved Herrick's grant application to fund a community mental health program "to reach out to new populations with services not now available and better know their urgent unmet needs." In the two years that elapsed before the funds were actually available, Herrick made no attempt to inform the black, white, chicano and asian grass roots health organizations in West and South Berkeley, the Model Cities area, South Campus or other parts of Berkeley of the existence. No thought was given to encouraging meaningful community participation in planning for the delivery of proposed services.

WOKE LEAKED OUT
NIMH found that the Herrick proposal lacking adequate definitions of responsibility and authority and sufficient community involvement. With the proposal back on the administrative drawing boards, word leaked out to some Third World and white community people concerned about health that Herrick was going to get a grant for mental health services in their communities.

Community organizations that deal with health and related services and some city mental health workers began meeting to consider what role the community should have in the proposed program. They concluded that only through substantial community control could they be assured of a program that would provide the kinds of services their communities need.

The groups and individuals who met formed themselves into the Coalition for Community Control of Mental Health. The Coalition presented their concerns at meetings of a Herrick-Berkeley committee set up to revise the proposed program, but each time the Coalition felt rebuffed. Herrick offered the community an advisory role, claiming "it is difficult to believe that any hospital would commit itself to this level of funding unless its board of trustees retains ultimate control as the governing body." The Coalition pointed out that community representation would constitute 75 percent of the program's governing board and that control could easily be transferred to a community corporation that would unify and coordinate all Berkeley mental health services that were now divided between Herrick and the city.

Herrick Hospital was firm in its position that control could not be given to the community. The Coalition just as firmly believed that unless the community had control, it was doubtful that Herrick would provide community mental health services of any value to the
On Jan. 8, the Berkeley City Council met for over six hours and dealt with only two issues. The issue of the second Marina loan which has been before the council on and off for over a year was finally resolved in most part. The loan agreement calls for spending $1.75 million on removal of 232 old berths and construction of 560 new berths, $80,000 on restrooms, $40,000 on parking areas, $80,000 on landscaping and $50,000 on engineering and contingencies.

Councilwoman Hancock made a series of motions to deal with the complex issue. Stating she would like to see the day when every school child can learn to sail for free, Hancock made two motions regarding revenues. 

The council was to increase the maximum berthing rates from $1.10 to $1.50 per linear foot. The increase, the first at the Marina since 1966 brings the Berkeley Marina up to par with surrounding Bay Area marinas. "If we have a Cadillac Marina, I think we should charge Cadillac prices," remarked Widener in support of the motion.

The second motion was to use surplus revenues from the Marina to develop waterfront facilities now rather than use them to pay off the loan at a faster rate. Ms. Hancock's next motion was to amend the agreement to stipulate that no additional parking spaces would be required at the Marina. The current agreement calls for 373 new parking spaces. Her motion died for lack of a second. Walter Toney, director of recreation and parks, said the state is willing to reduce a little the 373 parking spaces required in the agreement. This seemed to satisfy the rest of the council. Hancock then made a motion to abolish the three committees now set up to deal with various waterfront facts, and set up one committee to plan all aspects of the waterfront. Councilwoman Kelly argued that the city should make use of the expertise of the members on the present committees. Hancock countered that her motion included one person from each of these committees and that many of these long-standing committees were unrepresentative of the community as a whole, especially the parts of the city nearest the Marina. She cast the only vote for her proposal, while Price Who seconded the motion, abstained.

In her last effort on the Marina, Councilwoman Hancock attempted to establish a means to plan expenditure of Marina funds. The council set Feb. 6 at 10 pm to discuss that matter. MOTHER-PROTEST LEAVE

City policy regarding maternity-paternity leave for city employees was the other issue dealt with at the council meeting of Jan. 9. Hancock presented a proposal to amend Personnel Board recommendations to give males and females an equal parental leave option. She proposed that parental leave without pay shall be available to all workers for up to one year for the care of a newborn child. The Personnel Board recommended fixed days leave for males and six months leave for females. "Being a parent knows no gender," was the Councilwoman's argument in explaining why she wanted her proposal to go to the council. Hancock then made a motion to abolish the three committees now set up to deal with the complex engineering and contingencies. Hancock made the motion to abolish the three committees now set up to deal with the complex engineering and contingencies.

Mayor Widener said he considered the motion anti-union because it would benefit all city employees, not just those who are in a union and who stand for more benefits. Councilwoman Hone took the position that the Personnel Board recommendation is illegal because it discriminates against men on account of sex. The proposal finally was defeated with Hancock, Hone, and Kelly voting for it, and Sweeney, McLaren, and Price voting no, and Bailey, Simmons and Widener abstaining.

In the early morning hours the council appointed Lilian Rabinowitz and Florence MacDonald to the Commission on Aging and postponed action for one week on an "emergency" loan of $30,000 to the Berkeley Community Development Council because they have not yet received an application from the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Other council action this month was gapping because of the lack of action on the problems facing the city and the illness of several council members.

COUNCIL FROZEN

The meeting was adjourned 11:30 to resume the record-breaking early hour of 10:30 because the council members were too cold to continue. The council meets once a month in a school in different areas of the city for easier access of the community.

The political maneuvering around the actual adjournment of that meeting was noteworthy. The written agenda ended with the statement, "Adjourned in memory and honor of President Harry S. Truman, 33rd President of the United States." When it came time to end the meeting, Mayor Widener proposed the meeting also adjourn in memory of Roberto Clemente, a baseball player who was killed in a plane crash while going aid to the earthquake victims in Managua. Someone in the audience yelled out, "Harry Truman dropped bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki!" Widener said his motion to honor Roberto Clemente was a substitute motion (i.e. in place of honoring Truman). Widener replied that that was not necessary, they would just take the voting on the two men separately. So the first vote to adjourn in memory of Clemente passed unanimously. Kelly argued that her motion to adjourn in memory of Clemente was the only honor they could pay to Clemente's memory. In perfect union, Hancock and Bailey got up together and walked out of the meeting, leaving only four councilmembers and dissolving the quorum. Thus the meeting ended without a tribute to HST.

The meeting of Dec. 20 presented the interesting development of the end of the apparent rapprochement of the past few months between Bailey and Widener. Bickering between the two continued through the entire meeting. The highlight came when Bailey accused Widener of trying to railroad his point of view through the council. "I'm trying to stop you from making an ass of yourself," snapped Widener. Sweeney muttered, "He already has," and Bailey said to Widener, "I'm surprised at your willingness to capitulate to business interests."
The entire East Bay State legislative delegation has joined the swelling ranks of opposition to the transfer of State Department of Public Health employees from Berkeley to Sacramento, as proposed by the Reagan administration.

The move to Sacramento would be part of a Reagan "reorganization" plan which will combine the former Departments of Mental Hygiene, Health Care Services and Public Health in a giant Health Department headquartered in Sacramento.

The legislators—Including State Senators Nicholas Petrin (D-Oak/Ber), Jack Holodak (D-Oak/Ber), George Mou­cone (D-SF), and John Nejedly (R-Rich)—Assemblemen Ken Mean (D-Oak), Robert Crow (D-Alam) and March Fong (D-Oak)—formally announced their opposition to the move at a January 12 press conference at the Public Health buildings. They will attempt to use budget cuts to halt the move.

Public Health employee groups and many local groups and individuals are attempting to block the move. The Berkeley and Oakland City Councils have registered their opposition, as well. If plans to move the employees are successful, 800 non-laboratory Public Health Department personnel in Berkeley would be forced to move to Sacramento or lose their jobs. Another 400 laboratory employees will not be affected at this time.

With a State job-freeze in effect, the Public Health Department stands to lose more than 40% of its employees if the move is effected. Since many with homes, families and other commitments in the Bay Area will not be able to move.

According to some observers, this would be a pleasing side-effect to the economy-minded Reagan administration, as unfilled jobs mean more money in current budgets. This could be accomplished without firing anyone.

A union representative speculates that the announcement of the move in November—although represented by the Department as a "leak"—might have been calculated to make employees leave immediately, as some have already done. The move will hit particularly hard among the low-paid employees, minorities and women. A survey of the Berkeley Police Initiatives Committee, applauded by the group's dissatisfaction, consigned the issue to a Council committee. P.I.G. asked for his organization; the Police Initiative Committee, then wrote Widener a letter repeating the serious demands, and asking for the inclusion of the Police Institute Committee.

Public Health employees have been among the most radical of State employees, and an embarrassment to the Reagan image. They have picketed to demand pay raises; they have fought for grievance procedures involving arbit­rators; and they have fought to get an ombudsman position filled. In July, three black employees who had agitated for minority employment and training programs were fired by the Department for "threatening" administrators (it is not clear that they called them "motherfuckers").

A move to Sacramento might force some of these "radicals" to leave the Department. In any case, the Department would be removed from the influence and sympathy of Berkeley radicalism and be closer to the watchful eye of the Sacramento administration.

As it becomes part of the Sacramento Health Department, the Public Health Department will apparently be down­graded. Its function of preventive medicine is not publicly recognized, nor, reportedly, well-liked by the Reagan administration.

In numbers, the 1650 Public Health employees will merge with 20,000 in the Mental Hygiene Department and another 1700 in Health Case Services.

"Public Health will be the very small stepchild of the entire operation," said one P.I.G.-member representative. "Most of the Health work relates to direct patient care, and the Public Health function will be lost."

UC RELATIONSHIP TO BE LOST

The move would disrupt a successful and productive relationship between the University of California and the Public Health Department. The Dean of the University's School of Public Health, Dr. Warren Winkenstein, has called the move a "blow not only the school itself but to the services of the Department of Public Health."

The excellent Public Health library at the University was one reason the Department of Public Health was originally located in Berkeley. Winkle­stein also cites joint activities such as sharing of lecturers, collaboration on research activities and services.

The Public Health library would not be duplicated in Sacramento. Researchers could borrow materials on inter-library loans, but much of the material would not be available because of local

Public Health employees, who often specifically asked to be sent to Berkeley, spoke of the situation as "ugly" and "murky." Their only official notification of the move to date, they reported, was a memo saying "necessary merging of staff support services and operating programs . . . will involve transfer of certain functions and positions in the Department of Public Health from Berkeley to . . . Sacramento."
In the spring of 1971 members of the Walker St. Neighborhood Association went before the Berkeley City Council requesting funds for the development of a park on the site of a vacant lot at 2137 Ward Street. The lot had been vacant for 8 years since fire destroyed the house which rested there. The lot was sub-standard so no new construction could be built. The neighborhood began to develop the lot into a play area. Trees and shrubs were planted and swings and play equipment installed. The neighborhood thought they would get the answer to a badly needed community developed park. One month later the lot was sold for $6,000.00 to an unrelated development company in Oregon. Two weeks later it changed hands again.

The park was destroyed and a small shack was built on the lot over the protest of the neighborhood. The new landlord, the owner of V & W Glass Co. in Berkeley, was willing to sell, but only at a tremendous profit and although the City was willing to spend $13,000.00 to obtain and develop the land, V & W's price was $19,000.00.

Two weeks later Walker St. & Neighbors again have a chance to obtain a park. There are no more vacant lots in the neighborhood so they have proposed a park to the City. Walker St. is only one block long. It runs between and parallel to Shattuck and Fulton and opens onto Deyo and Ward Streets.

The neighbors have proposed a sort of village green development. The shape of the street needs change: At the Ward Street side grass and shrubs and trees will be planted and a brick path will pass through to a rest area with a permanent bench. That part of the street will become inaccessible to traffic, except emergency vehicles. Much of the rest of the street will be bricked in and landscaped with more trees and shrubs. It isn't a full block. It runs between and parallel to Shattuck and Fulton and opens onto Deyo and Ward Streets.

The United Campus Ministries (UNITAS) has been engaged for some time in strategy and action related to the problems of Social Change which we believe that you are also attempting to solve. We, as a collective, believe that vital participation is based upon self determination and are committed to relating to other groups in terms of this belief. Given these concerns, we would enjoy sharing our space with your group. We have found that much exciting interaction takes place when many groups share similar goals also share the same facilities. The following groups are renting space or working with us in some way.

1. University Without Walls, an undergraduate degree granting program without a campus where each student plans his or her own program. There is much potential for program development with these students.
2. Men's Center, a collective of men who are striving to understand their own roles in society, learn to interact more humanly and help others to do the same.
3. League of Women Voters, a group struggling with UCB to end discrimination against women.
4. Peace Education Residence Program
5. AFSCME 1695, staff union at UCB
6. People's Energy, an alternative job and resource center that has grown out of Vocations for Social Change
7. Latin American Policy Studies Network, a group that works with liberation movements in Latin America and education here.
8. Sanctuary Caucus

UNITAS space will be available on January 1, 1973 (three offices at $100 per month each and one office at $50 per month) and February 1, 1973 (one office at $100 per month). The rent includes use of public rooms for meetings, bathrooms and kitchen for lunch and coffee. Rental agreements are made to maximize the needs of the various groups which share in the use of W-House. (For example, it is possible to share an office with another group, or to actually divide an office in half physically.)

We in the UNITAS collective look forward to hearing from you and hope that you will be interested in our proposal. If you have any questions please telephone 845-2727 or come to 2700 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, weekdays 10 to 4.

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1. University Without Walls, an undergraduate degree granting program without a campus where each student plans his or her own program. There is much potential for program development with these students.
2. Men's Center, a collective of men who are striving to understand their own roles in society, learn to interact more humanly and help others to do the same.
3. League of Women Voters, a group struggling with UCB to end discrimination against women.
4. Peace Education Residence Program
5. AFSCME 1695, staff union at UCB
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