BOYCOTT RACIST MAYFAIR

A community sponsored boycott of the Oakland Mayfair Supermarkets is continuing after Mayfair refused to meet community demands. Spokesmen for the boycott said business at the Telegraph Ave. store has dropped significantly and people are staying away altogether now that they know the boycott is still on.

The boycott was called, according to the community statement, because "Mayfair has developed a reputation within our community which involves a long list of grievances: unfair, exorbitant prices; hostile, unprofessional store managers; arrogant, racist security guards."

These have been our continuous complaints," the statement continues, "Mayfair has done little or nothing to improve. The demands were based on these grievances and on a specific incident at the North Oakland store on Dec. 13, involving Bobbie Johnson and her four children.

JOHNSONS

Her 15 year old son, whom we shall call M., went into the store while the rest of the family waited outside. M. took something and was arrested by the guard after he was through the cash register but not out of the store. He was then taken to an office on the second floor.

There he was harassed and shaken by two guards before they went outside to get his mother. Guard Ronald Hardwick went to the car, got the mother, and took Lee Kelley, Veronika Fukson and Peter Birdall.

On February 4, at a Nominating Convention attended by over 1200 April Coalition members, Margot Dubiell, Ying Lee Kelley, Peter Birdall and Lenny Goldberg were chosen to represent the coalition in this year's city council race (see centerfold).

The marathon meeting (lasting over eight hours) was the culmination of a long and often bitter power struggle between the two largest factions of the coalition, with the Black Caucus and the "more radical" whites on one side and the Asians and "less radical" whites on the other. Prior to the convention, there were rumors that both sides were ready to walk out if the other would dominate the slate. A compromise (see further down) was eventually worked out.

The result of this protracted effort (and the practical knowledge that if the coalition split, no one would win), the convention ended up selecting a remarkably well-balanced slate representing all the major constituencies of the coalition. The slate is balanced sexually, racially and ideologically and if elected will make the Berkeley city council a more truly representative body.

The convention itself was remarkably well-attended. Everyone tried to pack it in and the result was more than three times as many people as had been at any meeting so far. More importantly, the percentage of Third World and older people was up significantly.

There were twelve candidates on the first ballot, half a dozen others dropping earlier for a variety of reasons. It was intended that one candidate be chosen at a time and that anyone receiving less than 10% of the vote would be dropped from the list.

The "more radical" whites and the Black Caucus supported Margo Dubiell, Lenny Goldberg, Anne Wells and Bill Walker. The "less radical" whites and the Asians supported Margo Dubiell, Ying Lee Kelley, Veronika Fukson and Peter Birdall.

On the first ballot, Dubiell received 1030 out of a possible 1164 votes, making her the virtually unanimous choice of the convention. Kelley was next, with 789. At this point, in order to save time, Lenny Goldberg moved that Kelley be accepted as the second nominee, since she had received over two-thirds of the vote. The motion, which also called for a brief caucus, passed. Before the second ballot, four candidates were dropped for not getting enough votes. Also, Art Goldberg withdrew in favor of Birdall and Veronika Fukson and Bill Walker dropped out in favor of Anne Wells and Lenny Goldberg.

On the second ballot, Birdall was elected by a clear majority, while Fukson ran a close third to Goldberg second. Another caucus was then called, at which a compromise was worked out. As a result, on the final ballot, Birdall and the in favor of Goldberg, who received almost 80% of the votes, becoming the fourth nominee; Veronika Fukson got the remaining 20%.

Andy Rodriguez

Anti-war movement split: an analysis

There were two major anti-war demonstrations in San Francisco on January 20. Understanding why will help radicals to work effectively in many different areas.

Long before Nixon's terror bombing raids in December, both the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Inaugural Day Committee (IDC) had planned protests for January 20. But with the bombing raids, many Bay Area anti-war activists who had not been involved in planning either demonstration began to view January 20 as an important day of protest and worked to join the two demonstrations so that a massive unified action would be possible. They were unsuccessful. Because there is no organization unity on the left and most radicals do not belong to any ongoing political organization, control of mass movements, including the anti-war movement, has been assumed by sectarian groups which put their organizational interests above that of building a movement that can have a serious effect on government policy.

TROika

The Bay Area anti-war movement has had three main factions: the National Peace Action Coalition, which is controlled by the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party; the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, in which the Communist Party predominates; and a somewhat loose anti-imperialist coalition, which includes the Mount Revolutionary Union, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the Venecorosse Brigade, and many other groups and independent activists. This coalition organized the big demonstration in support of the Seven Point Peace Plan last April 22, as well as several demonstrations in the fall, and formed the Inaugural Day Committee to plan for January 20.

As originally planned, the NPAC and IDC demonstrations were vastly different. NPAC called for a march from the Embarcadero to the Civic Center for a long rally with many speakers, including establishment politicians, all under the single slogan, "Out Now!" IDC called for a short march and rally in the Mission District, with speakers to come from groups involved in ongoing community and workplace organizing, some speaking from an explicitly revolutionary perspective while others would detail the struggles of a particular group, such as the striking Farah workers. Favoring a multi-issue approach which would fit into the ongoing work of its constituent groups, the IDC raised the following demands: (1) Stop the bombing and sign the peace agreement; (2) End U.S. interference in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; (3) Support the struggles of the Third World people; and (4) End attacks on working people. Following the rally, the IDC planned a mass picket at a nearby Safeway to support the United Farm Workers boycott.

UNITY

A "third force" attempted to unify the demonstration; it included both independent anti-war groups and the continued on p. 3
coalition: a reality

"We unite around principles which move towards an equitable distribution of wealth and power, and in the quality of life with priority for those who need it most."

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

(From the April '73 Coalition Principles of Unity)

At the February 4 open nominating convention of the April '73 Coalition, 1258 people registered to become voting members and to support the principles of unity. This was the City Council nominating convention ever held in Berkeley, an affirmation of massive support for radical change within the city. The selection of Birdzell, D'Argy, Goldberg and Kelley as the Coalition's slate was the result of a desire for unity among groups working in community organizing, electoral politics and anti-imperialist activities. It was also the culmination of a process in which (unlike the 1971 convention) white and third world communities worked together on an equal basis. (Just to set the record straight, D'Army Bailey and Ira Simmons did not choose to participate in the Coalition process, did not support the principles of unity and have no ties with the April '73 Coalition.) The candidates chosen at this open convention are accountable to the membership and platform of the Coalition. The Grassroots Collective is proud to have been a part of the process (the result of two months' hard work and cooperation) and endorses the Coalition slate.

Now we must publicize the program (see centerfold) and gain support for our candidates. We must not allow anti-coalition forces like Wilmont Sneveny, Warren Wiedner and Ed Kallgren to run a radical-baiting campaign to hide the fact that they have no program for change. In their desperation to maintain power they join hands with reactionary forces to preserve the status quo.

What we learned from the Rent Control election is that our opponents don't want to see Berkeley change. They ran their campaign around saving Berkeley from us. But, we are the people of Berkeley and we want to see Berkeley change. We must clearly define the issues and ourselves and encourage open dialogue. We shouldn't be afraid to discuss the changes we want to see in Berkeley. If that makes us radical, then we're radical. Any time and energy spent defending ourselves from radical-baiting is wasted. Our resources should be used organizing to implement our platform.

The Coalition seeks the full and democratic participation of all radical groups, communities and individuals in Berkeley who agree with its principles. We unite around principles which move towards an equitable distribution of wealth and power, and in the quality of life with priority for those who need it most.

We in the Grassroots Collective share a sense of relief that the signing of the Peace Treaty has brought an end to the continued resistance to the war policy by the American peace movement and world public opinion helped to end that war. Last week American bombers flew 1255 sorties daily over Laos from bases in Thailand. The Pentagon continues to use our taxes to wage full-scale war elsewhere in Southeast Asia. American imperialism created Vietnam and continues to oppress people struggling for liberation in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

end of which war?

We were overconfident because of inflated victories in the June passage of Rent Control and the November defeat of Measure M. In both cases, McGovern's candidacy made for a large turnout in the South Campus.

A second big mistake was the incorrect assumption that if we did not campaign in the Berkeley Hills, that voters there would somehow ignore the election. This assumption ignored the GAZETTE and the telephone campaign of the Berkeley Five, plus the greater proclivity of hills voters toward voting.

A third big mistake was our failure to mount an exciting, effective campaign on campus. This was best illustrated to me while doing get-out-the-vote work in a dorm on election day. I met a young male student who had McGovern posters all over his door. But since he was uninformed and confused about the Rent Control candidates he was not going to vote. While the Five had the GAZETTE whose radical spectre articles, editorials, and features drummed a steady ideological beat, the DAILY CAL ran three very confusing articles on all the candidates, no letters about rent control until election day, no columns whatsoever, and plenty of demagogic, misleading Five-fact ads.

In the face of an uncooperative DAILY CAL staff, the campaign needed more activity, to generate headlining events on campus which would force DAILY CAL coverage. We needed several weeks of featured stories that tilted the Bulldozer incident, which came too late on election eve. We needed a more visible, aggressive attack on large speculator landlords, and fewer defensive apologies to small landlords. Without drama, excitement, imagination, and some daring, in presenting the radical position, our slate ended up hardly differentiated from the Moderate Five in many students' minds. In short, we needed a harder-hitting, more cleverly constructed campaign to overcome student disinterest, confusion, racism, and the factor of parents' paying rents.

Our final problem was the enormous waste of energy in internal bickering over slogans ("profits") and campaign policy. Thus the Five attacked us as wild radicals, while we were trying to appear eminently moderate rather than demonstrating how we would make a concrete and radical difference in many peoples' lives.

Howard Drutch

To the Collective:

We lose the rent control election because of overconfidence, erroneous assumptions, and organizational errors, rather than not enough hard work, or the so-called "decline of radicalism in Berkeley."

We were overconfident because of inflated victories in the June passage of Rent Control and the November defeat of Measure M. In both cases, McGovern's candidacy made for a large turnout in the South Campus.

A second big mistake was the incorrect assumption that if we did not campaign in the Berkeley Hills, that voters there would somehow ignore the election. This assumption ignored the GAZETTE and the telephone campaign of the Berkeley Five, plus the greater proclivity of hills voters toward voting.

A third big mistake was our failure to mount an exciting, effective campaign on campus. This was best illustrated to me while doing get-out-the-vote work in a dorm on election day. I met a young male student who had McGovern posters all over his door. But since he was uninformed and confused about the Rent Control candidates he was not going to vote. While the Five had the GAZETTE whose radical spectre articles, editorials, and features drummed a steady ideological beat, the DAILY CAL ran three very confusing articles on all the candidates, no letters about rent control until election day, no columns whatsoever, and plenty of demagogic, misleading Five-fact ads.

In the face of an uncooperative DAILY CAL staff, the campaign needed more activity, to generate headlining events on campus which would force DAILY CAL coverage. We needed several weeks of featured stories that tilted the Bulldozer incident, which came too late on election eve. We needed a more visible, aggressive attack on large speculator landlords, and fewer defensive apologies to small landlords. Without drama, excitement, imagination, and some daring, in presenting the radical position, our slate ended up hardly differentiated from the Moderate Five in many students' minds. In short, we needed a harder-hitting, more cleverly constructed campaign to overcome student disinterest, confusion, racism, and the factor of parents' paying rents.

Our final problem was the enormous waste of energy in internal bickering over slogans ("profits") and campaign policy. Thus the Five attacked us as wild radicals, while we were trying to appear eminently moderate rather than demonstrating how we would make a concrete and radical difference in many peoples' lives.

Howard Drutch

To the Collective:

In the January 20, 1973 issue GRASSROOTS, David Pickett wrote, "the Community Rent Control slate . . . is the only group of candidates committed to an active pro-tenant perspective." This statement is simply untrue. Though the Rent Control Board elections are over, the Socialist Workers Party believes that it is important to set the record straight.

The SWP slate for Rent Control Board was totally committed to defending the needs of tenants. For example, the program we put forward called for no rent to be more than 10% of a person's income, and clearly put the interests of the tenants ahead of protecting the profiteering landlords. Though you may disagree with the program and perspective of the SWP campaign, we believe that the Socialist Workers Party, as a Berkeley Community newspaper, should not mislead Berkeley's voters by saying that the Bulldozer slate ran sedately in the elections. We also think that the article should have mentioned how the SWP campaign as was done by the Daily Cal and the Berkeley Gazette.

continued on p. 3

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Collective:

Grassroots cherishes letters from the readers. Letters should be typewritten and double-spaced. Address them to: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94704

Grassroots cherishes letters from the readers. Letters should be typewritten and double-spaced. Address them to: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94704
There were also disagreements over the route of the march and the number and type of speakers, but these questions were clearly no less important than the question of support for the peace agreement.

The SWP hopes that all groups supporting rent control will unite in protest against all attempts to obstruct, delay, or overturn the rent control amendment.

The refusal of the SWP to work with other groups on any terms but its own should be no surprise to people involved in political life in Berkeley. In the same way that the SWP refuses to support the leadership of the Vietnamese revolution, it declined to support the Community Rent Control Slate and will refuse to support the April Coalition in the upcoming election.

The SWP proclaims itself ready to lead the revolution, yet it wants none of the efforts of people to organize themselves in an open and democratic way to fight for radical change. It has no respect for either us or our struggles or for the Vietnamese and their, but believes instead that its position—worked out by people steeped in the disputes of international socialist organizations but well divorced from any real political activity—will somehow magically carry the day.

But despite the complexities of its political stance, the SWP has achieved great strength in the anti-war movement and was successful in rallying thousands of people to its cause on January 20. As a result, two demonstration—estimated by KPFA to involve 2,500—2,000 people—occurred, but most of the hundreds of thousands who turned out in the Bay Area who oppose the war stayed at home. Many people were confused or demoralized by the confusion of the day and, while others were just not reached because uncertainty over what would happen until the last minute greatly hampered organizing efforts.

The SWP has been able to achieve a position of strength because it is well organized, disciplined, and consistent. Unfortunately, none of us on the left who oppose its political positions is able to organize an effective alternative to it. The Anti-Imperialist Coalition (IDC) has been a failure, and many of the people involved have given up on it and joined some of its constituent groups to achieve leadership of the coalition.

The greatest need of the radical movement in the United States is to build organizations whose perspective is based upon an analysis of the country in which we live and experience in community and workplace organizing. Our failure to do this has left the radical movement without the power our numbers should give us and forces us always to make the hopeful choice between talk and action.

Bob Roth
Center for the Study of Legal Authority and Mental Patient Status (LAMP), Inc.
WOMEN MOVE TOWARD RADICAL POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency (BRA) this Monday, the Ocean View Committee demanded that the BRA maintain and open up the empty homes it owns in the proposed "West Berkeley Industrial Park." Supported by the attendance of the April Coalition candidates for City Council and by several members of the Berkeley Tenants Organization, Committee, Ocean View Committee members demanded that the BRA maintain all homes in the redevelopment area in a decent livable condition as required by redevelopment law. Several persons attacked the Board for its general position of keeping unhabitable homes closed while the Berkeley community suffers from a general housing shortage.

The meeting typified the unwilliness of the BRA to listen to the residents of the communities it is trying to "redevelop." The Board was seated in a room barely large enough to hold any other people besides the Board itself. The Board members spoke in mumbled tones insidious to anyone trying to listen. In response to the Ocean View Committee's demands, the Board members tried to pin the responsibility on one staff member who deftly passed it on to a lower-ranking staff person who, in turn, tried to throw it back to the Board. In response to this maneuvering, one person passed a buck to a Board member who, until this point, had sat with his back to the people. When he realized what was going on, he indignantly threw the bill on the table. When he realized what was going on, he indignantly threw the bill on the table. In his mother's womb. In his mother's womb.

The letters I received from readers mostly want to know the names of reliable mechanics in Berkeley, except for one that said, among other things, I was using the column to generate business for myself. Anyway, I recommend some people I think are good with all the accessories and lights off before leaving their cars for the night.

The letters I received from readers mostly want to know the names of reliable mechanics in Berkeley, except for one that said, among other things, I was using the column to generate business for myself. Anyway, I recommend some people I think are good with all the accessories and lights off before leaving their cars for the night.

At one point in the meeting a motion was made to strike out all words like "disenfranchised" for fear of antagonizing other women. Only three or four sisters voted for the motion which completely failed.

A Woman's Organization has long been the dream of many women in Berkeley; now they have a reality but what kind of organization or Union will it be? The Principles of Unity state: "we come together to transform our society into one that will meet our needs as full human beings and the needs of all people." The reason for forming this Union is "...to overcome the fragmentation of the Women's Movement and to act within a formal structure."

The reason a Woman's Union is being formed is because our experience and history teach us that we cannot rely on anyone else to speak for us as women. We understand that a male-dominated revolutionary movement can ignore our oppression in the name of its own priorities and expediency.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency this Monday, the Ocean View Committee's demands. It has consistently refused to take action on the Board's decision. Decisions about redevelopment are generally made in consultation with relevant business interests, rather than with the people who live in the areas and with those who would benefit by the construction of new low-rent housing. [A more detailed analysis of the connections between local corporate interests and the BRA will appear in a future issue of GRASSROOTS.]

Over the past eight months the Board has consistently refused to take action on the Ocean View Committee's demands. It is fair to say why the Board refuses to act on the three demands:

- Open Up Vacant Homes
- Give priority to people on the waiting list for leased public housing
- Reduce rents for people who repair and rehabilitate their homes

They are trying to keep the land in Ocean View under their control in order to set it to "industrial interests" that have not appeared during the last three years. To accede to the demands would mean turning the land over to the people who should rightfully control it and giving up their own power. Rob Kessler

All women interested in the success of the Union are urged to attend the future meetings for more information calling 941-0747.

Clara Rosen Camarda Clara has been active in the Women's Movement for at least three years. She is a member of the Charter Review Committee and of People's Translation Service.
Lenny Goldberg is 27 years old. He has lived in Berkeley for the past six years, and teaches economics at Laney College and U.C. Berkeley, where he is also a doctoral candidate in Economics. He is affiliated with the Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE), American Federation of Teachers.

Peter Birdsell is 22 years old. He has lived in Berkeley for the past five years, and is a graduate student. He is affiliated with the April 17th Movement (a student group on the U.C. campus), Councilwoman Loni Hancock’s staff, and Congressman Ron Dellums’ staff.

Margo Dashiell is 30 years old. She has lived in Berkeley all her life and is currently an Instructor of Sociology at Laney College. She is an active member of the Berkeley Black Caucus. She is also a Berkeley Planning Commissioner and is affiliated with the Prestra Federation of Teachers (P.F.T.). She has been active in Tenants Organizing for Radical Change in Housing (TORCH) and in the Africa Liberation Day Committee.

Margo sought the nomination of the April Coalition as a candidate of the Berkeley Black Caucus; this organization is working to develop greater political activity within the Black community. Both the Caucus and Margo view her candidacy as a means to obtain this goal.

Margo supports the April Coalition platform, and is particularly interested in a strong and radical approach to housing and jobs. She supports the four police initiatives, and is further interested in backing and promoting changes within the Police Department; she will also work toward the development of strong Health programs within everybody’s reach.

Her concern is primarily with Berkeley, with particular focus on the issue of survival of Blacks and other oppressed groups. She is also concerned, however, in the development of a consciousness of liberation struggles in Africa, and their relevance and connection to liberation struggles in the U.S.

REGISTER to vote

U.S. CONGRESSMAN RON DELLUMS BARKS SLATE

Ying Kelley

Ying Lee Kelley is 41 years old; she has lived in Berkeley for the past 22 years; her current occupation is classroom teacher. She teaches History, English, and Remedial Reading with the Berkeley Unified School District (she is currently on leave of absence) and has been active as a Peace Worker. She is affiliated with the Asian Community Alliance, Berkeley Federation of Teachers, American Reparations Committee, Women for Peace, Peace Brigade, ACLU, Unions Board.

Ying has also been active for ten years in the Berkeley Federation of Teachers; she has participated in disruption and picketing of war related activities, and as a result she has been arrested three times; she was a McGovern delegate to the Democratic Convention in Miami, and worked as a draft counselor with the Oakland Draft Help from Sept. 1971 to Jan. 1973. She is also the Moderator of the Chartist Review Committee.

The Ying helped organize the Berkeley chapter of the Asian American Community Alliance, and has been active with its Social Action Committee, which is interested in defining Asian concerns, such as unemployment and underemployment, under-representation, exploitation and oppression of Asian peoples, affirmative action programs, etc.

As a councilwoman, Ying will pay particular attention to Asian concerns. She will also initiate action on the following issues: Minority and Women’s representation among city employees and in Berkeley in general; municipalization of PG&E; police reform, housing, restructuring city government; an anti-slab ordinance; emergency and preventive health care and community child care programs.

Peter Birdsell wants the affirmative action program strongly enforced and a job restructuring program created to provide part-time jobs for parents, students, and people of various life-styles. The city must recognize that labor is an integral part of the community and should be supportive of the concerns of workers within the city.

Peter supports the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance and the development of a community housing corporation to provide more and better low-cost housing in Berkeley through repair, rehabilitation, and construction programs.

APRIL COALITION CANDIDATES

Lenny Goldberg

After seven hours of intense and sometimes controversial debate, about three hundred people, meeting on Jan. 26 at Franklin School, approved the April Coalition Platform for the 1973 municipal elections.

The platform, a long range political program for Berkeley, was adopted during the previous two weeks in open workshops by Coalition members. The first part of the Convention dealt with procedural matters. The right of Third World people and of Women to hold veto power was recognized.

In the afternoon, the convenors of each workshop presented their plank. Of the nine planks, eight were approved unanimously, with slight modifications or “friendly amendments.”

A majority of Coalition members objected both to the length of the plank on National and International issues and to some of its specifics, such as city
INTRODUCTION TO PLATFORM

The following is, we believe, an accurate condensation of the platform of the April Coalition. Most of it is taken directly from the platform, with the remainder being rewritten to keep the spirit of the document intact. Subjects which were dealt with in more than one workshop have been placed where they are most appropriate. It should be particularly noted that in all planks, two prerequisites were put forward as indispensable to any programs to be pursued:

1. There must be community control over any action taken.
2. Full adherence to the principle of Affirmative Action must be maintained.

I. CITY SERVICES

A. Health

"We must develop a new health care system designed to meet people's health needs with health resources coordinated city-wide and controlled by health workers and community people who use the services."

1. "Quality and availability of health care services should not be based on an individual's ability to pay,"
2. "New services should be developed with a priority for those areas that are presently underserved."
3. "Increased emphasis in health planning should be given to preventive health measures and health education. The city should fund programs for pregnancy and abortion counseling, sickle cell screening, nutrition counseling and health education."
4. "A program should be developed in the school system to provide consultation on social, drug-related, venereal disease and other problems of school-age children and young adults."
5. "A nonprofit community corporation should be established to integrate present resources and develop new ones in the areas of mental health and personal health care services."
6. "The corporation should establish small neighborhood health centers that would provide primary health care services (day-to-day medical, mental health and dental care), 24 hour first aid, and referral to backup services for more intensive health problems."
7. "In order to integrate and coordinate medical facilities in Berkeley it should be the goal of the city and the community corporation to municipalize one or more hospitals."
8. "As with other health services, mental health programs should be directly accountable to the people of Berkeley. Mental problems should not be treated as individual pathology, since mental health and illness are direct results of social and environmental conditions."
9. "The city council should review a proposal for mobile health van which could travel throughout Berkeley, giving physical check-ups, screening for communicable diseases and utilizing health exhibits and discussions to answer people's questions about health."
10. "The city council should recognize and make meaningful the Health Advisory Committee and the Mental Health Advisory Board."
11. "We support the recommendations of the draft report on Emergency Medical Care and believe its provisions are essential to the well-being of Berkeley residents."

B. Police

"The April Coalition is committed to placing the police under the effective control of the people of Berkeley. Of sworn Berkeley police officers at present, 85% live outside the city. 95% are white and 95% are male. Consequently, they are unsympathetic to the people of Berkeley and insensitive to their needs. Therefore the April Coalition supports the four police initiatives [see other article] and the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative."

C. Child Care

"Children are social wealth rather than a private burden of parents. High quality child care, which is a precondition for the liberation of women, parents and children, is in the interest of all people."

The April Coalition supports the establishment of child care centers under the following guidelines:

1. Parental control of child care needs, free from government interference.
2. All child care centers will be run on a non-profit basis.
3. No parents shall be compelled to enter "forced work programs" in order to receive child care services.
4. Child care programs should involve men and childless persons of all ages, as well as women.
5. The development of non-racist, non-sexist, child-centered curricula in early childhood programs.
6. The establishment of cooperative child care centers, with city employees receiving time off to participate in such centers.

As an interim move, the April Coalition urges city encouragement of private home day care. This could include:

1. A flexible plan of provisional day care home licensing.
2. No-cost loans to help those who seek licenses to pay for changes necessary to meet requirements.

A PROGRAM BY APRIL '73 COALIT

II. CITY STRUCTURE

"The coalition is committed to end the domination of Berkeley life by the council-manager government in its present form. The coalition is committed to propose, through a new charter, a government which is controlled by and operated for the benefit of all people."

Berkeley's system of council-manager government has been dominated by businessmen and professionals for over 50 years and serves a narrow range of interests. To remedy this situation, the coalition supports the charter review process begin in 1972 as a means of developing proposals for a new form of city government which include the following principles:

1. Policy making and policy execution should be centralized in one or more representative bodies responsible to the people of the city of Berkeley.
2. Administration responsibility should be clearly subordinated to policy making and policy execution.
3. Structures should be established to be more representative on the sub-city level of heterogeneous neighborhoods and communities.
4. Reorganization of the internal city structure should be made consistent with providing services for the primary needs of the people of Berkeley.
5. There should be full worker participation in this process both to meet their needs and to make city employees more responsible to the citizens of Berkeley. As an interim move, the coalition proposes that the City Council create a committee to monitor the city manager's budget process and be available to work directly with city employees in creating a budget in conformity with the coalition's principles of unity and platform.

III. ARTS AND CULTURE

The Coalition asks that a Cultural Agency be established which would come up with a full cultural program for the city. This agency would respond to and encourage the diverse cultural and artistic interests of the people of Berkeley, thus enhancing the city as a whole.

Considerations of the cultural agency could include:

1. A year round marketplace for craftspeople and artists.
2. KPFA should be reimbursed for costs incurred while broadcasting City Council, Board and Commission meetings.
3. There should be a community access television channel, other than Channel 6.
4. The sign ordinance restricting the size and offensiveness of signs should be enforced.
5. There should be an adequate instructional program in Berkeley, particularly on the level of neighborhood art centers.
6. There should be adequate funding to do research into availability of resources for cultural purposes.

IV. HOUSING AND LAND USE

The Coalition commits itself to working for a Berkeley where all citizens have decent housing, substantial open space for recreation and cheap and safe public transportation. There will be a particular commitment to the development of alternatives to private finance and federal subsidies, to improving Berkeley's low-cost housing stock and to turning over the planning of the future development of Berkeley to the people who live here.

A. Housing

The coalition will establish a Community Housing Corporation whose goals will be the expansion of Berkeley's low-cost housing stock. It will develop programs for repairs, rehabilitation, construction and conversion of private profit rental apartments to tenant-controlled, non-profit community-owned housing.

B. Land Use and Open Space

The coalition will encourage development of land in Berkeley by speculative, corporate and University interests and develop mechanisms through which neighborhood interests are balanced with the interests of the city as a whole. Further, the coalition suggests the initiation of a program of community ownership of land.

C. Transportation

To de-emphasize the dominance of the automobile as a means of transportation, the coalition is committed to finding alternatives. Possible means of improving the transportation problems are induced fares for BART and AC transit, mini-bus services, formalized hitching system and encouragement of experimental transit and bicycle systems.
We need new faces.

3. The April Coalition supports the establishment of community-run, non-profit stores as an alternative to out-of-town big business interests which contribute nothing to the community. In this spirit, the Coalition supports the boycott of Tower Records and encourages the people of Berkeley to patronize and support the Students of Berkeley stores.

C. Expenditure Policy

The coalition supports the principle of minimal administrative cost for direct service programs and will work to achieve this goal.

D. Jobs Program

Every person is entitled to a decent job. The coalition opposes so-called "workfare" programs as a new form of indentured servitude and shall work to develop a program of information and development for decent, useful jobs compatible with Berkeley and our own citizen's skills.

VI. THE CITY AND THE UNIVERSITY

A. Wage Policy

City wage and salary policy should be set such that there is no more than a three to one differential between the highest-paid city worker and the lowest-paid.

B. Hiring Policy

1. The city shall establish an independent commission to review and evaluate the implementation of the city-wide affirmative action program.

2. The city shall pass ordinances and work against arbitrary appearance discrimination, as well as all other forms of discrimination based on something other than ability to safely perform job duties.

3. 50% of the people hired by the city should have been unemployed at the time of their hiring.

4. With exceptions as necessary by law and for persons with incomes below the median for Berkeley, the Coalition supports the principle that municipal employees should be required to live in the city and that all new employees be Berkeley citizens.

C. Labor Policy

1. The City must recognize that city employees are an integral part of the community and stop acting like an employer who treats the workers' interests as opposed to its own. The first step must be to terminate the city's contract with a professional union-busting company and create a full-time position, responsible for liaison between the city's organized workers and the Council.

2. The city's personnel board must contain a majority of persons who are active trade union members.

3. The coalition supports the right of all workers to organize for their own good. To this end it supports:
   a) the right to organize and join unions
   b) the right to bargain collectively
   c) the agency shop
   d) no binding arbitration at the request of the union
   e) the right to strike

4. The coalition opposes any attempt to use the injunction against strikes by city employees. The coalition will encourage a unified mechanism for city employees to negotiate employee benefits such as a Council of City Employees representing various city union affiliates.

D. Workers Rights and Benefits

1. The coalition recommends a review, preferably by a group of non-city employees, of each job classification, in order to move towards the equalization of pay according to service performed, elimination of unnecessary jobs, creation of necessary ones and making job requirements more realistic as to the functions of city employees.

2. The coalition supports provision for city employees within the presently created job classification to communicate formally within their departments and inter-departmentally on a regular and periodic basis about common employee circumstances, work situations and goals.

III. ECONOMIC POLICY

A. Tax Policy

The Coalition supports and will implement the following reforms:

1. A progressive income tax which will put the main burden on the wealthy and the businesses and corporations of Berkeley. This will be an alternative to the present regressive property tax, it must be combined with rent rollback to prevent large windfalls to landlords and real estate speculators.

2. A graduated capital gains tax on real estate transfers, with exemptions for small homeowners.

3. Charging the University for city services.

4. Exploration of the possibility of implementation of a negative income tax.

5. Exploration of the creative use of tax policy in pollution taxes, use fees, severance taxes, etc.

B. Community Ownership and Development

"In order to stem the outflow of scarce city economic resources, to create new jobs, reduce taxes and increase city revenues, the Coalition supports a program of community ownership which will enable the people of Berkeley to capture the wealth created by economic activity and to use that wealth for their own benefit."

The coalition supports programs including the following:

1. The municipalization of PG&E and, if feasible and beneficial, other utilities in Berkeley.

2. City encouragement, financial assistance and/or development of cooperative or community owned businesses.
The coalition supports provision for a new employee grievance procedure which would ensure fair presentation and handling of grievances.

4. The coalition supports restructuring promotions procedures to emphasize 
   knowledge, potential and rather than tenure and formal education.

5. The coalition supports the use of artificial divisions between workers 
   exemplified by such terms as clerical, non-professional, professional, 
   blue-collar and white-collar.

6. Full time city employees paid more than $10,000 per year should be 
   prohibited from holding a second job.

7. The coalition supports the rights of city employees to engage in political 
   activities.

8. The city should provide the following for all city employees: 
   a) one month paid and one year unpaid parental leave 
   b) a parent-controlled child care center 
   c) paid leave, separate from sick leave, for such things as illnesses of children, 
      blue-collar and school conferences, etc.

IX. BERKELEY AND THE WORLD

Because we want to build a movement which addresses our problems in a 
fundamental and systematic way, and because we understand that the problems of 
Berkeley's people cannot be solved in a vacuum, we declare that we must support 
all struggles by oppressed peoples everywhere against the financial and industrial 
evils which control our lives.

A. War and Imperialism

The coalition supports the concept that the city government should be responsible for 
providing solidarity between the people of Berkeley and national liberation 
movements overseas. The coalition supports the following concrete proposals:

1. A city fund should be established to be used for support of ongoing programs 
   which offer concrete assistance to the victims of U.S. policy at home and 
   abroad.

2. We support the Bach Mai initiative.

3. There should be a city ordinance forbidding any and all city entanglement with 
economic exploitation and reactionary activity of any nature.

4. The city should invite progressive leaders who represent popular struggles for 
   national liberation to come to Berkeley and to speak to the people of Berkeley.

5. The city of Berkeley supports the principal of general and unilateral 
   disarmament by the United States and opposes wars of aggression by this 
   country.

6. We support the ceasefire agreement signed in Paris on January 27, 1973 as the 
   first stage of securing independence and freedom for Vietnam.

B. Criminal Justice and Prisons

The Criminal Justice system in the United States serves a function comparable to 
the military abroad. It is used as a primary instrument of oppression and control 
by those who run the society. Under the guise of "neutrality," it has been used to 
repress all political movements which threaten the status quo. It has as its goal not 
rehabilitation but control of those convicted of crime.

In the face of these facts, the April Coalition supports the following programs:

1. Research on and analysis of the government's policies in the next four years.

2. Mass education as to who are the real criminals and how the State uses the 
criminal justice system to divide and repress us.

3. Support for prisoners' struggles.

4. All ex-felons should be given back their full rights as citizens and their past 
   arrest and correctional records should be sealed.

We believe that these things will provide a partial solution to the high crime rate 
which victimizes poor and working people, especially in minority communities.

GRASSROOTS, is a community-oriented newspaper, relies on subscriptions, on 
the participation and contributions of the community, and not on street sales, vendors 
or advertisers. Please help. Send us your subscription today: $5.00 per year.

I know GRASSROOTS needs help, so I want to  
__________________________  
Pledge $  

per month to see GRASSROOTS grow and expand.

Subscribe: enclosed is my check for $  

for subscriptions to GRASSROOTS.

Name _______________________

Address _______________________

City ________________________ State ______ Zip Code ______

Phone (list others on separate sheet)

Send to: GRASSROOTS, P.O. Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701 or phone 845-0774.

neighborhood preservation

The Neighborhood Preservation Ini-

tiative recognizes that "development" in 
Berkeley means the destruction of older 
low-rent homes and their subsequent 
replacement by high-rent "ticky-tacky" or 
parking lots. Under present laws residents 
and neighbors are usually ignored while 
the "developer" makes the decisions. The 
Neighborhood Preservation Initiative 
would change this situation.

Before being issued permits for new 
unit residential construction or demo-
crations of residences, developers would 
be required to attend a widely publicized 
Public Hearing at the Board of 
Adjustments. The developer would have 
the burden of proving that the proposed 
development (1) is not detrimental to the 
neighborhood and the general welfare of 
the city, (2) contains at least 25% low-income housing and (3) that any displaced 
tenants will be relocated.

In addition, the Neighborhood 
Preservation Ordinance provides protec-
tion from exploitation by developers 
through an environmental impact 
provision. This provision directs the 
Board of Adjustments to determine if 
the proposed project has significantly adverse 
environmental effects-for example, 
noise. If so, the Board can decline to issue 
the permit 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 five 
hundred 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 and not foot up and down the street 
from the site.

The initiative for the Preservation of 
Neighborhoods has met all requirements 
for placement on the April 17 ballot— 
four people collected 4,100 signatures in a 10 
day period to meet a false early deadline 
imposed by Berkeley's City Clerk. Reports 
from those involved in the petition 
drive contain indications that this 
ordinance has broad and strong support.

An information center for the 
Neighborhood Preservation Initiative 
Committee and for Berkeley land use 
problems has been established at 2202 
Blake Street, (call: 849-4719 between 10 
and 2 weekdays). If you wish to help, 
drop by the office to volunteer or send 
money to the Neighborhood Preservation 
Initiative Committee, 2022 Blake St, 
Berkeley, 19704.

bach mai

An initiative allocating $10,000 of city money for the rebuilding of Bach Mai Hospital 
in Hanoi, destroyed on the orders of Richard M. Nixon, Republican candidate for 
the Nobel Peace Prize.

marijuana

Whereas it is both in the interest and 
within the power of the people of 
Berkeley to establish the law enforcement 
priorities of the Berkeley Police 
Department; and

Whereas the procedures for enforce-
ment of the present laws against 
marijuana should be organized so as to 
insure that the low priority laws are the 
lowest priority;

Now, therefore it is ordained by 
the people of the City of Berkeley:

That the Berkeley Police Department 
shall give lowest priority to the enforcement of 
the laws against possession, use, 
and cultivation of marijuana; and

Whereas the Berkeley Police 
Department shall make no arrests for the possession, 
use, or cultivation of marijuana 
without the authorization of the Berkeley City Council.

The Berkeley electorate voted 
overwhelmingly in favor of the California 
Marijuana Initiative in last November's 
general election. With this concrete 
indication that Berkeley citizens don't 
want marijuana laws strictly enforced, 
Councilman Ilona Hancock's office 
drafted the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative (BMI).

The other Berkeley City Council-
members refused to even consider BMI. 
Therefore a petition drive was launched 
to qualify the initiative for the April 17 
ballot. In just two weeks, 4000 signatures 
were collected and the Berkeley 
Marijuana Initiative will now appear on 
that ballot.

BMI seeks to conform to the wishes of 
Berkeley citizens by restricting the 
enforcement of marijuana laws by the 
Berkeley Police Department. If passed, it 
will be City Police policy to:

1) Give lowest priority to enforcement 
of the laws against possession, use, 
and cultivation of marijuana.

2) Make no arrest for the possession, 
use, or cultivation of marijuana 
without the authorization of the 
Berkeley City Council. The 
Berkeley Marijuana Initiative is 
constitutional—it doesn't violate state 
or federal law because it doesn't 
legalize marijuana. BMI merely seeks to 
regulate its enforcement by the Berkeley 
Police Department.

The April Coalition is 
working towards the creation of a 
powerful new non-partisan movement 
which will provide the necessary leadership 
in the fight for a just society.

The Coalition offers the following as possible solutions to the increasing problems 
of police militarization and the use of armed force in the investigation of 
community matters:

1. Half-time employment, either working fulltime for six months out of each year 
or working a 24-hour workday/week throughout the year.

2. A guarantee to police to be at all times without pay.

3. Fringe benefits and employee rights for part-time employees shall be consistent 
with those of full-time employees.

4. Totally new concepts of job assignments and job sharings, such as regular job 
exchanges, sharing of job descriptions, seasonal substitution, intermediate 
apprenticeship jobs, etc.

5. While the coalition supports the concept of a shorter work week, it cannot 
support the present 30 for 40 initiative because of certain deficiencies.

The coalition is against the informal use of artificial divisions between workers 
and the people of Berkeley; renewal of these agreements and any future 
provision. This provision directs the 
Board of Adjustment to determine if the proposed 
devlopment of residences, developers would be 
required to attend a widely publicized 
Public Hearing at the Board of 
Adjustments. The developer would have 
the burden of proving that the proposed 
development (1) is not detrimental to the 
neighborhood and the general welfare of 
the city, (2) contains at least 25% low-income housing and (3) that any displaced 
tenants will be relocated.

The initiative for the Preservation of 
Neighborhoods has met all requirements 
for placement on the April 17 ballot— 
four people collected 4,100 signatures in a 10 
day period to meet a false early deadline 
 imposed by Berkeley's City Clerk. Reports 
from those involved in the petition 
drive contain indications that this 
ordinance has broad and strong support.

An information center for the 
Neighborhood Preservation Initiative 
Committee and for Berkeley land use 
problems has been established at 2202 
Blake Street, (call: 849-4719 between 10 
and 2 weekdays). If you wish to help, 
drop by the office to volunteer or send 
money to the Neighborhood Preservation 
Initiative Committee, 2022 Blake St, 
Berkeley, 19704.
B'ts raining. The kids are stuck indoors and everyone is going bananas. Calm down and go fishing. Here's what you will need:

- a pole (old broomstick, cardboard tube, dowel, cut 24 feet long)
- a line (string, yarn)
- a magnet (20 horse shoe magnets at Vineyard Variety -39¢)
- cut fish of various shapes from felt or other material
- pin mouth of each fish.

1. Make hole in end of pole. Put cord through
hole and secure with a knot.
2. Leave 2 feet length of cord hanging from pole.
3. Tie magnet on end of cord.

The Peace and Freedom Party will present a 1-hour show on Sunday, February 18 at the New Orleans House, 1505 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley just north of Cedar. 2-4:30 p.m. The Funky New Orleans Jazz Band; 5-6:30: Buffet Dinner (call TH 3-4382 for reservations); 7-9 p.m.: Improvisation, Inc. (Instant Theater); 9:30-12:30 a.m.: dancing and live music.

An evening of sound pieces by Gerald Ferguson from Nova Scotia and local artists Anthony Gnazzo and Charles Amirkhanian will be presented at the Museum of Conceptual Art, 75 3rd Street, S.F. at 8:30 p.m. on Friday, March 2. For information call 495-3193.

The People's Translation Service is a Berkeley collective to translate radical European literature into English. Concentration will be on German, Scandinavian, French and Italian material. If you have language skills and are interested in doing this work, please call us at 540-1949.

The following events have been child-tested and rated fantastic:
- "A Children's Hour or So" at the New Orleans House, Berkeley. The LeConte Parent Action Committee will sponsor a Town Hall meeting to discuss traffic problems in the LeConte area. Representatives of the Neighborhood Traffic Study will be present to answer questions about their work. The aims of the meeting will be to have residents of the area express their feelings about traffic problems and suggest ideas for their solution. Come to the meeting on February 18 and make your views known. For further information, call Sandra Feinbaum at 843-9632.
- Door to door canvassing and voter registration activities in support of the Coalition candidates for City Council will take place each Saturday at 10 a.m. and Wednesday at 6 p.m. at 2490 Channing Way (Loni's office), 841-0370, room 209. Voter registration ends March 18. Any one who lives in Berkeley and who will be 18 years old by April 17, 1973 is eligible to vote.
For a while last spring, it looked like people on the 2200 block of Parker St. might be living a little closer to the angels because both the Parks and Recreation and the City Planning Commissions approved in principle a request to close the street to through traffic and construct a park. People were even saying that if the Parkway Street plan went through, other neighborhoods could develop street-parks in a checkerboard fashion throughout the city. But the plan failed to get final approval and died quietly on the drawing board.

An architectural rendering of the plan shows Parker Street between Fulton and Ellsworth. Both ends of the street are narrow enough to limit easy access to traffic and there is a large stretch of diagonal parking places. In the center of the block, brick-paved paths give access to drive-ways and emergency vehicles, and there is a large grassy area with swings, sandbox and benches.

BUILDING THREATENS TILDEN ANIMAL FARM

By fall of 1973, a new building will stand in Tilden Park, between the Animal Farm and Jewel Lake, to serve East Bay youngsters as an Environmental Education Center (EEC). The single-story pinwheel-shaped building will have maximum dimensions of 175’ x 70’ and is designed as the only such facility in the joint Alameda - Contra Costa district.

Inside, Park District naturalists will conduct nature orientation sessions around a fireplace, and visitors will find museum-type exhibits relating to Bay Area nature and ecology. Part of this program is specifically aimed at “disadvantaged residents of this area.”

Critics, however, have charged that the $400,000 EEC facility is too elaborate for its site. This EEC is too costly, they say, and will bring too many visitors to a park area already subject to overuse. Environmentalists - including new Park Board member Mary Lee Jeffers, Jean Sirt and others - fought unsuccessfully to have the project scaled down. They proposed that smaller satellite centers be built in several parks, rather than one large EEC at Tilden.

PARK neighbors also protested the removal of 68 eucalyptus trees to clear the site for the EEC building.

ENVIROMENTAL IMPACT: OK

The Tilden EEC passed the test of an Environmental Impact Study with flying colors, despite objectors. Author of the impact study, UC Davis Professor Seymour Gold, recommended it, “without qualification as a significant improvement.”

Gold dismissed alternatives of smaller or decentralized structures saying “none . . . would accomplish the objectives of this program or yield the same benefits, experience or opportunities of this proposed project to the Bay Area.”

Chief Interpretive Naturalist, Chris Nelson, says that critics also prohibit decentralized structures in other more remote parks. The Tilden EEC will cost $400,000, but Nelson explains that utilities and roads into a remote park would cost $100,000, and a building would cost still more. Thus, Nelson says, four buildings could not be built for the cost of this one.

One early study proposed removal of the Animal Farm, pony rides, trout pond and tennis courts when the EEC was built. Citizen protests have insured these will remain, although one naturalist admits the Animal Farm will “probably not be so bucolic” with the EEC building nearby.

TRAiN MAKING IN THE PARK?

In other park business, the Park Board is considering the request of a manufacturer to operate an “educational” railway on District land. Visitors could see miniature steam engines made through glass walls of the foundry, the manufacturer would sell the engines for $15,000 – $30,000 a piece.

Merry Blodgett

SKEPTICS

One early study proposed removal of the Animal Farm, pony rides, trout pond and tennis courts when the EEC was built. Citizen protests have insured these will remain, although one naturalist admits the Animal Farm will “probably not be so bucolic” with the EEC building nearby.

The move to create a street-park began in the fall of 1971 when residents met to find ways to curtail traffic through their neighborhoods. The first proposal was to close the street, but the city was uncooperative. Then, in the spring of the next year, a street-park committee was formed, the proposal more carefully planned a request for a park. The plan was supported by a great majority of the residents and communities around a fireplace, and visitors will find museum-type exhibits relating to Bay Area nature and ecology. Part of this program is specifically aimed at “disadvantaged residents of this area.”

Environmental Impact Study with flying colors, despite objectors. Author of the impact study, UC Davis Professor Seymour Gold, recommended it, “without qualification as a significant improvement.”

Gold dismissed alternatives of smaller or decentralized structures saying “none . . . would accomplish the objectives of this program or yield the same benefits, experience or opportunities of this proposed project to the Bay Area.”

Chief Interpretive Naturalist, Chris Nelson, says that critics also prohibit decentralized structures in other more remote parks. The Tilden EEC will cost $400,000, but Nelson explains that utilities and roads into a remote park would cost $100,000, and a building would cost still more. Thus, Nelson says, four buildings could not be built for the cost of this one.

Nelson calls suggestions like this “lameum shooting from the hip.” The Tilden site, he says, will best serve urban disadvantaged residents of this area.

Crowding of Tilden will be avoided says Nelson — although the EEC is expected to draw up to 300,000 visitors annually which is at least double the present use of the nature area. Nelson explains that the additional visitors will be brought to the park during the off-season in rain or cold weather when the area would normally be unused. Naturalists and the exhibits will also promote other parks — Briones, Coyote Hills, Los Trampas, etc. — so visitors will theoretically use other parks henceforth.

SKEPTICS

A Park District staff memo, in February 1970, contradicts Naturalist Chris Nelson’s conclusions, in part, “There is little disagreement over the need . . .”, the memo found, but “most of the staff believe the building designed is too elaborate and that it may be difficult to expand, when needed.”

One Park District observer speculates that ultimately, satellite facilities will be built in other parts of the District, in addition to this elaborate EEC facility. Children in South Alameda County or in outlying Contra Costa will not come this far and will eventually demand services.

CHECKERED HISTORY

Originally proposed in 1963, Tilden’s EEC has had a checkered history. When first designs of a “fortress-like building” were rejected, the pinwheel-shaped building was designed. The Park District has spent $25,000 on planning and drawings, has held three public hearings, and has earmarked $380,000 for the EEC.

A citizen’s committee also approved the plan.

The move to create a street-park began in the fall of 1971 when residents met to find ways to curtail traffic through their neighborhoods. The first proposal was to close the street, but the city was uncooperative. Then, in the spring of the next year, a street-park committee was formed, the proposal more carefully planned a request for a park. The plan was supported by a great majority of the residents and communities.

Environmental Impact Study with flying colors, despite objectors. Author of the impact study, UC Davis Professor Seymour Gold, recommended it, “without qualification as a significant improvement.”

Gold dismissed alternatives of smaller or decentralized structures saying “none . . . would accomplish the objectives of this program or yield the same benefits, experience or opportunities of this proposed project to the Bay Area.”

Chief Interpretive Naturalist, Chris Nelson, says that critics also prohibit decentralized structures in other more remote parks. The Tilden EEC will cost $400,000, but Nelson explains that utilities and roads into a remote park would cost $100,000, and a building would cost still more. Thus, Nelson says, four buildings could not be built for the cost of this one.

Nelson calls suggestions like this “lameum shooting from the hip.” The Tilden site, he says, will best serve urban disadvantaged residents of this area.

Crowding of Tilden will be avoided says Nelson — although the EEC is expected to draw up to 300,000 visitors annually which is at least double the present use of the nature area. Nelson explains that the additional visitors will be brought to the park during the off-season in rain or cold weather when the area would normally be unused. Naturalists and the exhibits will also promote other parks — Briones, Coyote Hills, Los Trampas, etc. — so visitors will theoretically use other parks henceforth.

SKEPTICS

A Park District staff memo, in February 1970, contradicts Naturalist Chris Nelson’s conclusions, in part, “There is little disagreement over the need . . .”, the memo found, but “most of the staff believe the building designed is too elaborate and that it may be difficult to expand, when needed.”

One Park District observer speculates that ultimately, satellite facilities will be built in other parts of the District, in addition to this elaborate EEC facility. Children in South Alameda County or in outlying Contra Costa will not come this far and will eventually demand services.

CHECKERED HISTORY

Originally proposed in 1963, Tilden’s EEC has had a checkered history. When first designs of a “fortress-like building” were rejected, the pinwheel-shaped building was designed. The Park District has spent $25,000 on planning and drawings, has held three public hearings, and has earmarked $380,000 for the EEC.

A citizen’s committee also approved the plan.

The move to create a street-park began in the fall of 1971 when residents met to find ways to curtail traffic through their neighborhoods. The first proposal was to close the street, but the city was uncooperative. Then, in the spring of the next year, a street-park committee was formed, the proposal more carefully planned a request for a park. The plan was supported by a great majority of the residents and communities.

Environmental Impact Study with flying colors, despite objectors. Author of the impact study, UC Davis Professor Seymour Gold, recommended it, “without qualification as a significant improvement.”

Gold dismissed alternatives of smaller or decentralized structures saying “none . . . would accomplish the objectives of this program or yield the same benefits, experience or opportunities of this proposed project to the Bay Area.”

Chief Interpretive Naturalist, Chris Nelson, says that critics also prohibit decentralized structures in other more remote parks. The Tilden EEC will cost $400,000, but Nelson explains that utilities and roads into a remote park would cost $100,000, and a building would cost still more. Thus, Nelson says, four buildings could not be built for the cost of this one.

Nelson calls suggestions like this “lameum shooting from the hip.” The Tilden site, he says, will best serve urban disadvantaged residents of this area.

Crowding of Tilden will be avoided says Nelson — although the EEC is expected to draw up to 300,000 visitors annually which is at least double the present use of the nature area. Nelson explains that the additional visitors will be brought to the park during the off-season in rain or cold weather when the area would normally be unused. Naturalists and the exhibits will also promote other parks — Briones, Coyote Hills, Los Trampas, etc. — so visitors will theoretically use other parks henceforth.

SKEPTICS

A Park District staff memo, in February 1970, contradicts Naturalist Chris Nelson’s conclusions, in part, “There is little disagreement over the need . . .”, the memo found, but “most of the staff believe the building designed is too elaborate and that it may be difficult to expand, when needed.”

One Park District observer speculates that ultimately, satellite facilities will be built in other parts of the District, in addition to this elaborate EEC facility. Children in South Alameda County or in outlying Contra Costa will not come this far and will eventually demand services.

CHECKERED HISTORY

Originally proposed in 1963, Tilden’s EEC has had a checkered history. When first designs of a “fortress-like building” were rejected, the pinwheel-shaped building was designed. The Park District has spent $25,000 on planning and drawings, has held three public hearings, and has earmarked $380,000 for the EEC.

A citizen’s committee also approved the plan.
DEAF AND BLIND TO GO

There is little possibility of retaining the California Schools for the Deaf and Blind (CSDB) on the present Berkeley site, according to Dr. Wilson Riles, California Superintendent of Public Instruction. He cited earthquake pressures as the main consideration leading to this decision, in a response to a petition from approximately 150 neighbors of the California Schools asking that the schools be retained on their present site. The petition also requested a public hearing in Berkeley if a move is considered.
Riles also said that he hoped the schools will be relocated in the East Bay Area. “Educating these children in an isolated rural area would be detrimental

to their learning process and to their futures.”

As for future use of the CSDB land, if vacated, Dr. Riles said “there are no plans to my knowledge.” A large portion of the land is under 10-year lease to the East Bay Regional Park District.

“Future state use of the land held by the State will probably be determined by the Department of General Services,” Riles said.

To date, no alternative site for the schools has been made official. A Redwood City site was reported under consideration by the Chronicle, but this has not been confirmed.

Merry Blodgett

AFSCME SUES UC: SEXISM

AFSCME 1695 (UC Non-Academic Employees) will go to court in the next few days to sue the University of California. The union says the University is guilty in the first place of violating its own rules. When hundreds of employees filed grievances protesting the discriminatory pay increases granted by UC last summer, the University simply refused to consider them. Vice Chancellor Robert Kerley claimed that the grievance is not a grievance but rather a request for a policy change, which the Union vehemently denies.

Last summer’s pay increases were sexually discriminatory. Those jobs which are overwhelmingly held by women received 6% increases—while those jobs which received 8.5% and 11% increases are overwhelmingly filled by men and those which received 13% are filled exclusively by men. University Rule 200 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. Therefore any such discrimination is subject to the grievance procedure. In addition, the Chancellor’s office cannot simply dismiss out of hand grievances it doesn’t like. The grievance procedure outlines steps which must be followed and not one of them includes Vice Chancellor Kerley simply saying “No soap.”

Call 549-3440 for information.

THE BRACERO

a novel by EUGENE NELSON

About THE BRACERO:
"THE BRACERO...an impressive piece of work, solid and convincing, conducive 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

About EUGENE NELSON, author of THE BRACERO, and the earlier documentary, INUGA, THE FIRST HUNDRED DAYS OF THE DELANO GRAPE STRIKE:
"We must have been the same kind of travelers...you’re a natural born writer, a pure storyteller."
-- Jack Kerouac

$3.50 from THORP SPRINGS PRESS, 2211-C Woeley, Berkeley or at CODY’S BOOKSTORE, MOP’S, CITY LIGHTS, YENAN AND GRANMA...
on Saturday, January 13th the Berkeley Gazette published an article which claimed to describe the testimony of six anonymous high school students concerned with a “climate of fear” at Berkeley High School. The writer of the article, August Maggey, related extensively the feelings of these students and the purported circumstances at school which led them to his office. He treated their viewpoints as facts in the published account.

Two days later, seven other Berkeley High School students went to the Gazette Office for a conference with Mr. Maggey for the purpose of expressing their side of the question, which denied any climate of fear. Mr. Maggey assured them that he would give equal billing to all sides of the question. He did not.

Not only did he submerge the rebuttal in a long list of incidents, suspension statistics and comments to make it seem biased and unfair, but he also deleted the most essential points.

For this reason, we have felt it necessary to reiterate and clarify for the benefit of the School Board, the community and Berkeley High School, the feelings we share with many Berkeley High School students and teachers. The attached statement was made to the School Board at its special meeting on Monday, February 5th.

I am here representing a group of Berkeley High School students who feel tonight’s topic merits the attention of students as well as parents and teachers.

We feel the Gazette did the schools and the community a great dis-service by publishing their article “Climate of Fear at Berkeley High School” on January 13, 1973. The article quoted six anonymous white high school students who expressed their anxiety and fear of a violent atmosphere at Berkeley High School. We do not feel that any group of six students can fairly or accurately represent the situation at Berkeley High School. However, the Gazette presented the students’ viewpoint as the prevalent sentiment of white students at the school. For this reason, we feel it necessary to express our own white student viewpoint.

We feel the Gazette used particular incidents to create what it claimed to be the overall situation. We would like to comment on three specific incidents which we feel were extremely exaggerated and mis-constructed. Firstly, the students claimed, “They’re always smoking marijuana in the restroom and they blow it in your face.” We would like to question who “they” are. It is a well known fact that marijuana smoking is not restricted to one or any racial group at Berkeley High School — nor is there “always” smoking in the bathrooms. Secondly, the Gazette recounted a “typical” incident of having your watch ripped off by some “black dude.” This is not typical! Extortions of this sort are infrequent. We do not deny that they occur, but they are by no means common. The last example we would like to cite is one that demonstrates the overall attitude of these students. They said, “If you bump into the black guy, you better say you’re sorry.” It is common courtesy to apologize to anyone you bump into. Were these students suggesting that they should not be expected to apologize to a black person? Statements of this sort are racist and not deserving of merit.

Furthermore, we find it hard to believe that suspension statistics for Berkeley High School can give an accurate picture of the crime rate at the school. Almost 80% of these suspensions occur because of cigarette smoking, card playing, and other victimless crimes. These crimes involve irresponsible individuals and do not affect the student body as a whole.

To be sure we shared these feelings with other students, we asked a random selection of 485 white students throughout the school if they felt a “climate of fear” at Berkeley High. Out of the 485 asked, 85% (that is to say, 412 white students) denied any “climate of fear.” In addition to this question, we asked the same students if they felt racial tensions had lessened in the past few years in Berkeley since integration. 75% of the students stated that they had lessened and the other 25% claimed nothing had changed.

The 73 students who felt a “climate of fear” may or may not have been victims of extortions or violence. We know that we cannot justify this by saying there is just the average amount of violence in Berkeley High School; but can you justify the average amount of violence in the world today? In a world where the police cannot provide protection for 100% of the people, how can it be expected that the school system can provide 100% protection for its students?

Inflammatory and sensational articles such as those published in the past few weeks serve only to excite and fuel the community and schools into imprudent and impulsive decisions.

Going through the Berkeley Schools

Ed Roberts

Ed is a quadriplegic and active organization in the movement for self-determination of the severely disabled.

has not always been easy, but besides the sometimes has, fights and extortions, there is a lot of peaceful interaction going on. This is the most important experience in the Berkeley schools. The issue being discussed tonight is an important and difficult problem. It is a problem which must be solved with the help of all the community and schools.

We feel the Gazette did the schools and the community a great dis-service by publishing their article “Climate of Fear at Berkeley High School” on January 13, 1973. The article quoted six anonymous white high school students who expressed their anxiety and fear of a violent atmosphere at Berkeley High School. We do not feel that any group of six students can fairly or accurately represent the situation at Berkeley High School. However, the Gazette presented the students’ viewpoint as the prevalent sentiment of white students at the school. For this reason, we feel it necessary to express our own white student viewpoint.

We feel the Gazette used particular incidents to create what it claimed to be the overall situation. We would like to comment on three specific incidents which we feel were extremely exaggerated and mis-constructed. Firstly, the students claimed, “They’re always smoking marijuana in the restroom and they blow it in your face.” We would like to question who “they” are. It is a well known fact that marijuana smoking is not restricted to one or any racial group at Berkeley High School — nor is there “always” smoking in the bathrooms. Secondly, the Gazette recounted a “typical” incident of having your watch ripped off by some “black dude.” This is not typical! Extortions of this sort are infrequent. We do not deny that they occur, but they are by no means common. The last example we would like to cite is one that demonstrates the overall attitude of these students. They said, “If you bump into the black guy, you better say you’re sorry.” It is common courtesy to apologize to anyone you bump into. Were these students suggesting that they should not be expected to apologize to a black person? Statements of this sort are racist and not deserving of merit.

Furthermore, we find it hard to believe that suspension statistics for Berkeley High School can give an accurate picture of the crime rate at the school. Almost 80% of these suspensions occur because of cigarette smoking, card playing, and other victimless crimes. These crimes involve irresponsible individuals and do not affect the student body as a whole.

To be sure we shared these feelings with other students, we asked a random selection of 485 white students throughout the school if they felt a “climate of fear” at Berkeley High. Out of the 485 asked, 85% (that is to say, 412 white students) denied any “climate of fear.” In addition to this question, we asked the same students if they felt racial tensions had lessened in the past few years in Berkeley since integration. 75% of the students stated that they had lessened and the other 25% claimed nothing had changed.

The 73 students who felt a “climate of fear” may or may not have been victims of extortions or violence. We know that we cannot justify this by saying there is just the average amount of violence in Berkeley High School; but can you justify the average amount of violence in the world today? In a world where the police cannot provide protection for 100% of the people, how can it be expected that the school system can provide 100% protection for its students?

Inflammatory and sensational articles such as those published in the past few weeks serve only to excite and fuel the community and schools into imprudent and impulsive decisions.

Going through the Berkeley Schools

Ed Roberts

Ed is a quadriplegic and active organization in the movement for self-determination of the severely disabled.

has not always been easy, but besides the sometimes has, fights and extortions, there is a lot of peaceful interaction going on. This is the most important experience in the Berkeley schools. The issue being discussed tonight is an important and difficult problem. It is a problem which must be solved with the help of all the community and schools.

We feel the Gazette did the schools and the community a great dis-service by publishing their article “Climate of Fear at Berkeley High School” on January 13, 1973. The article quoted six anonymous white high school students who expressed their anxiety and fear of a violent atmosphere at Berkeley High School. We do not feel that any group of six students can fairly or accurately represent the situation at Berkeley High School. However, the Gazette presented the students’ viewpoint as the prevalent sentiment of white students at the school. For this reason, we feel it necessary to express our own white student viewpoint.

We feel the Gazette used particular incidents to create what it claimed to be the overall situation. We would like to comment on three specific incidents which we feel were extremely exaggerated and mis-constructed. Firstly, the students claimed, “They’re always smoking marijuana in the restroom and they blow it in your face.” We would like to question who “they” are. It is a well known fact that marijuana smoking is not restricted to one or any racial group at Berkeley High School — nor is there “always” smoking in the bathrooms. Secondly, the Gazette recounted a “typical” incident of having your watch ripped off by some “black dude.” This is not typical! Extortions of this sort are infrequent. We do not deny that they occur, but they are by no means common. The last example we would like to cite is one that demonstrates the overall attitude of these students. They said, “If you bump into the black guy, you better say you’re sorry.” It is common courtesy to apologize to anyone you bump into. Were these students suggesting that they should not be expected to apologize to a black person? Statements of this sort are racist and not deserving of merit.

Furthermore, we find it hard to believe that suspension statistics for Berkeley High School can give an accurate picture of the crime rate at the school. Almost 80% of these suspensions occur because of cigarette smoking, card playing, and other victimless crimes. These crimes involve irresponsible individuals and do not affect the student body as a whole.

To be sure we shared these feelings with other students, we asked a random selection of 485 white students throughout the school if they felt a “climate of fear” at Berkeley High. Out of the 485 asked, 85% (that is to say, 412 white students) denied any “climate of fear.” In addition to this question, we asked the same students if they felt racial tensions had lessened in the past few years in Berkeley since integration. 75% of the students stated that they had lessened and the other 25% claimed nothing had changed.

The 73 students who felt a “climate of fear” may or may not have been victims of extortions or violence. We know that we cannot justify this by saying there is just the average amount of violence in Berkeley High School; but can you justify the average amount of violence in the world today? In a world where the police cannot provide protection for 100% of the people, how can it be expected that the school system can provide 100% protection for its students?

Inflammatory and sensational articles such as those published in the past few weeks serve only to excite and fuel the community and schools into imprudent and impulsive decisions.

Going through the Berkeley Schools

Ed Roberts

Ed is a quadriplegic and active organization in the movement for self-determination of the severely disabled.