CHILD CARE TO SHUT DOWN

"When they told me two weeks ago that the child care center will have to close, I got a sick feeling in my stomach that has never gone away. I don't know what I'm going to do. I'm afraid I'll have to quit my job and go back on welfare. I waited 2 years to get my kids in the center so I could afford to work and not worry all the time about how my babies were being cared for. But now I'm afraid I'll have to quit. I only make $2.42 an hour and that barely pays the rent and food for the 3 of us. Private child care would cost another $125 a month. I can't pay that."

- A mother at one of Berkeley's Children's Centers

The most recent victims of the Nixon Administration's social service cutback are the nation's child care programs. This fact was underscored on February 16th when Casper Weinberger (former head of California's Republican Party, Reagan cronie and new head of H.E.W.) announced new implementing guidelines for the expenditure of federal child care monies.

Due to go into effect on March 16, the new guidelines will effectively destroy the already woefully under-financed system of public child care services in California and other states across the nation, laying some of the 629 children currently enrolled in these programs will have to shut down.

OAKLAND

In Oakland, the picture is equally dismal: 90 percent of the 629 children currently enrolled in the pre-school programs which serve 185 children as well as the full-day Children's Center program currently serving 197 children. In addition, the ASUC Child Care Center will be forced to close its doors to 200 children of low income students currently enrolled, and numerous small, non-profit child care centers sponsored by churches and other private organizations for the benefit of low-income families will have to shut down.

The current BRA directors, mostly appointees of former Mayor Wallace Johnson - self-made millionaire industrialist - have operated very quietly for most of their 6% year existence until the recent Ocean View controversy. As conceived by Johnson and his cronies, the BRA has functioned as a publicly-financed real estate firm capable of bulldozing whole neighborhoods to deliver large pieces of raw land, to make Berkeley a better place, not to live in, but to do business in. Not surprisingly, Berkeley's only two major attempts at redevelopment, have been primarily commercial ventures. The aborted South Campus project of the mid-Sixties and the so-called West Berkeley Industrial Park have been attempts to create new investment opportunities for local and national business interests.

Two segments of the community brought the BRA into existence: First, in the 1950s the League of Women Voters, local public health officials, and others encouraged Berkeley to use new federal assistance to stop "slight" and upgrade our neighborhoods. The local business community soon came to support urban renewal when it saw how other U.S. cities had cleared slums and built shopping centers and luxury highrise apartments in their place. And so the redevelopment effort got under way in the early '60s. The Berkeley City Council, acting as its own redevelopment agency, was unable to carry off the South Campus project over the resistance of the neighborhood residents and small merchants who were forced to rise up to protect their turf in 1965 and 1966. The BRA was then created late in 1966 to devote its full time to turn much of West Berkeley into a giant "Industrial Park," a dream scheme proposed by Mayor Johnson a few years earlier.

At this time, local reformers were advocating some kind of public housing to accompany the redevelopment, which

Continued on page 4
support grassroots too

This issue of GRASSROOTS is brought to you by individual donations and a lot of hard work by the Collective and the numbers $960.00. The paper will go to 13,000 families throughout Berkeley with in-depth coverage of Coalition candidates and important election issues. This information is available only in GRASSROOTS. In order to continue and expand we must at least triple our present number of subscribers. Subscriptions are $5 a year and our address is P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94701.

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Collective:

On January 3, 1973, Congresswoman Bella S. Abzug introduced the War Resisters Exemption Act of 1973, HR 236. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

The provisions in the Act include: general and unconditional amnesty for persons who have or alleged to have violated laws in protest or dissent against the involvement of the U.S. in Indochina; full restoration of all civil, political, and other rights as a necessary measure after cessation of the U.S. military in Indochina.

The Independent Jewish Senior Citizens share the heartbreak of the bereaved families of those who died in combat. This means of extending to them, all, our sincere condolence. We share the relief and gratitude for those returning alive. We have a right of relief for the peace, fragile and incomplete though it is as of now.

We do not, however, lose sight of or minimize the precarious and wasteful life suffered by over a hundred thousand young Americans presently in forced exile and hundreds in prisons. What is their crime? It is their inability to betray their deeply held moral and ethical belief against raining death on a people who neither started a war, nor asked for help. These people were in fact engaged in a civil war in Vietnam, 10,000 miles from our borders. Death to the War! Peace at Home!

Henry Kissinger, the President's personal foreign adviser, has been to Hanoi and Moscow, and reports that he is going to meet with the President. Vice-president Spiro Agnew went to eight Asian countries to make friends for the United States. Fine! How about a little good-will, unification and conciliation at home.

The enactment into law of HR 236 will be a relevant vehicle for unification of our hopelessly divided country by the most unpopular war in our history.

Branding over a hundred thousand Americans as criminals will in no way ease the loss of those who died. It cannot possibly be a consolation to the bereaved families for those returning alive. We have a right of relief for the peace, fragile and incomplete though it is as of now.

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The Ocean View Committee is a community organization formed to prevent the destruction of a neighborhood composed of 60 homes, which provide housing for low-income families.

Henry Ramsey has announced he is running for the Berkeley City Council. Mr. Ramsey represents a political step backward. We have personally experienced some of the things Mr. Ramsey stands for. He is an elitist, a supporter of the status quo, and politically unsuited to the rapid pace at which social change is demanded by Berkeley Blacks and other Third World people.

RICHMOND WORK
Mr. Ramsey formerly lived in Richmond. He was chairman of the Richmond Redevelopment Agency. During his tenure on that job, the agency wrecked downtown Richmond. It tore down all of the places in which Black and poor people lived—hotels, apartment houses, rooming houses, private homes. "Redevelopment" is synonymous with removal of Black and poor people.

In Berkeley
Mr. Ramsey moved to Berkeley in the summer or autumn of 1971. Two or three or four months later, in December 1971, he was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency by Mayor Warren Widener. Mr. Ramsey wasted no time. He tried immediately to give Berkeley the same treatment he had given Richmond. Specifically, at the meeting in which he took his seat as a member of the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency, he made a motion to tear down a group of our homes in Ocean View.

He got his motion passed, but he never did succeed in tearing down our homes. Because of our warning that we would not allow destruction of our homes, the City Council met on December 21, 1971, to consider the situation. Mayor Widener proposed a study by a committee composed of members of the City Council and the Redevelopment Agency. His proposal was adopted.

Part of his proposal was that destruction of our homes, as proposed by Mr. Ramsey, would be postponed.

SECRET
The joint committee scheduled a meeting shortly after Christmas. The public was not notified, but we learned about it in time for several of our members to attend.

When our members walked in, Mr. Ramsey objected. In fact, he raised hell about it. He said we had no right to be present while the fate of our homes was to be discussed. Finally, the meeting broke up—rather, there was no meeting, because our members would not leave, and Mr. Ramsey would not allow any meeting as long as the people most concerned were in the room.

Subsequently, however, the joint committee did meet several times. We were unable to attend because we were not notified. All of these meetings were secret, in violation of state law.

In these meetings, one member of the City Council, Ms. Loni Hancock, supported us. Mr. Ramsey put great pressure on her, trying to get her to agree to destruction of our homes, but she remained firm in her decision.

Our homes were saved. The rest of the committee did not dare to call for their destruction as long as Ms. Hancock refused to yield.

INVESTIGATION
It all wound up with a City Council vote for an investigation by a private firm. Three Council members voted against, Ms. Hancock, D'Army Bailey and Ira T. Simmons. They supported our position that any investigation should be conducted in public by public agencies, not in secret by a private firm.

The private firm did its work in private. It never asked us for any of the abundant information we had accumulated on Mr. Ramsey.

Nevertheless, the private firm confirmed what we had said: The so-called Berkeley Industrial Park Project was and is "not a viable concept," the private firm reported.

To this day, the City Council has never "received" the report, because the report gave us too much support. The Council rejected a motion to consider the report. We filed suit in Federal Court to get a spring to hold up the project because the Department of Housing and Urban Development had failed to study its effect on the environment. We got a U.S. Supreme Court injunction forbidding destruction of our homes until our case could be decided.

On January 18, a Federal appeals court ruled for us, which means the environmental study must be made before the project can go any further. The study could force abandonment of the project altogether.

So it turns out that Mr. Ramsey's motion to destroy our homes would have required a violation of Federal law.

It is true that Mr. Ramsey has himself similarly in at least one other activity.

At one time, he was attorney for AFL-CIO Laborers Union Local 324 of Richmond, whose members, most of them Black do the hardest work on construction projects. One of Mr. Ramsey's duties was to handle industrial accident cases for union members.

His efforts in fighting to secure death and accident benefits for union members did not exhibit the aggressiveness and courage demonstrated by prior union attorneys.

Eventually, the union "had to get rid of him," because he was an "opportunity out for himself" who did not do a good job for the workers, a veteran member of Local 324 tells us. And he was eventually reinstated.

In summary, the Ocean View Committee considers Henry Ramsey politically unsuited, unfit, and unqualified for the Berkeley City Council. Judging by his past record, we are sure his political perspective would be at cross purposes with those interested in social change coming in the immediate future.
The gauge gives you an accurate amount of cooling air. The result is that temperature does not reach the danger picture of the motor's temperature. If larger, more efficient external oil cooling is used, an insulated oil cooler which is located inside of the motor is needed. With this, all the cylinders with more equal cooling is achieved. There is a recurring problem remove the factory installed oil cooler which is located inside the fender panel and install instead a larger, more efficient external oil cooling radiator. This allows the circulating to reach all the cylinders with more equal amounts of cooling air. It is true that the No. 3 cylinder is less efficiently cooled than the others because of the position of the oil cooler. VW engines are air cooled and they require the efficient circulation of air.

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taxpayers against war--community control of money

The Berkeley Women's Union met Saturday afternoon, March 3, to discuss priorities and program, at Pauley Ballroom. About 100 women participated, accepting the Principles of Unity (see Feb. GRASSROOTS) as an integral working document and deferring the discussion of permanent structure until there is a clear idea of program. The interim structure will be mass meetings, every three or four weeks with random small groups meeting weekly to discuss program, priorities, strategy, etc. The meeting was then open to suggestions for program. Most of the 20 program areas suggested from the floor fell into one of three groups - the economy (cutbacks, employment), education (sexism in public schools, women's studies programs) and the social services (child care, housing, welfare). In addition, the legal aspects of women's oppression and the intensified oppression of female prisoners were also discussed. Racism was repeatedly mentioned, both as an "outside" and as a major social reality.

The average American taxpayer contributes $1200 a year to the American military. Our money is spent mostly by the military. Our money is sent 3,000 miles away to be gobbled up and elsewhere. Our money need not be sent in this manner. There is a group, known as Taxpayers Against War (TAW), that has been working around the state since last November to inform people about where their tax money is going and what they can do about it. They've got active centers in 15 California cities, including Walnut Creek, San Francisco, Palo Alto, and Berkeley-Oakland. They're available to help you pursue whatever action you decide to take. Some of the methods of tax protest are slightly complicated and involve potential risks, since they are illegal. Before you take any action, particularly if it involves risks, you should contact a TAW tax counselor at one of the centers listed below. Here are some of the things you can do to protest war taxes:

1. Send in a letter of protest with your tax forms. Send copies to decision makers, and TAW.

2. If your taxes are withheld, file for a refund of your war taxes. This can be done either by filing form 1040X or form 843 with your returns. You can also claim a war tax credit on line 19 of the 1040. This IRS must process your letter of protest, or DON'T FILE AT ALL.

3. Refuse the 9% telephone tax. Sixty percent of this tax goes for military expenditures too. Deduct the total tax from your bill every month and include a letter of explanation to the phone company. They will NOT disconnect your phone if you let them know what you are doing. No one has ever been prosecuted for this.

4. If your taxes are not withheld or you owe the IRS money after withholding, REFUSE TO PAY a token amount (like $5) or 60% of the money you owe. Some people refuse 100% saying that 60% of whatever is paid will go to the military.

5. File a blank return with a letter of protest, or DON'T FILE AT ALL.

6. Prevent your taxes from being withheld by declaring extra exemptions on your W-4 line b. Or file a W-4 which prevents your employer from withholding. Become self-employed or start your own business.

7. Keep your income below taxable levels ($2050 for a person with no exemptions) by changing your lifestyle and limiting your consumption (this is a good idea anyway).

The Taxpayers Against War center in Oakland at 197 15th St. (451-1672) or 936-3808. In San Francisco, at 833 Haight St. (626-6976). In Walnut Creek, 1809 Sharpe Ave. (933-7850).

COMMUNITY CONTROL OF OUR MONEY.

women's union seeks program

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No decision was reached about whether or not to define and work on political priorities now. Some women want to work on developing a long-range strategy for the organization and for the socialist-feminist movement as a whole, to give the Union direction in planning its program. Others have ideas for programs they want to begin work on now. All were encouraged to work through their ideas and make proposals to the whole Union before starting any specific project in the name of the Union.

Any women interested in the Union can get into one of the small groups or come to the next conference. For information call 845-9811 (noonings).

Toby & Clara

Volume 2: For children and their parents

Here are some inexpensive child care supplies and resources we'd like to plug you into:

A good way to keep a sick child quiet and in bed is to play records. The Children's Rooms at the Berkeley Public Libraries have good selections of recorded music and stories that you can check out. For a special treat, pick a book and a record that tell a great story.

At last! A yardage store where children are welcome! FIREHOUSE FABRICS 6923 College Ave. has a Tot's Play Area with ample toys-children's liberation from yucky shopping trips.

DROPPIN' IN Berkeley's first drop in child-care service, open to the whole com- munity is also the best child care deal. PLAY CENTER at theYWCA, 2134 Allston Way, M-F 9:30-12:00. TuTh also 3-5 $1.25 (That's for an hour, folks!)

KINDER GYM (1/2 hour swim and 1/2 hour swim) YMCA, 201 Allston Way, Tu & Th you can dropin any time for $1.50. To sign up for series, contact YMCA for schedules.

Lotsaluck, Sheila Dar and Mary Millman
**FLY ON THE WALL**

**FLY ON THE WALL**

Gazette Editor Mike Culbert's job in the Berkeley municipal campaign is to tell the Kallgren Old-Guard Democrat slate to Republicans. Republicans are being told by Culbert: "You should do your best to know that by no means did all Democratic advisors in the slate-making camp agree that Byrd should be on the slate." How heartening these significant words must be to anxious Republicans.\[14pt\]

For good reason, Berkeley Citizens United is going to support Hone and Sweeney for city council. Hone's voters have been nearly identical to McLean's, i.e., blocking all important social programs. Their support will do little to quench the persistent rumor that ultra-conservative money is behind Hone. Another thing, Conservative Democrat Sweeney has an atrocious record. He has consistently voted for high, tackle apartment zoning variances and wanted Marina land turned over to private developers. In other words, Hone and Sweeney have truly earned the respect and support of Berkeley conservatives. BCU Bulletin says: "Sue Hone and Wilmot Sweeney can willingly support." May God bless Hone and Wilmot!\[14pt\]

ORDER TO FUNCTION "efficiently," Kallgrenites require a specialized ecological niche: the Claremont living room. Being denied this habitat fills them with uncertainty. How can Corporate Liberal Experts suffer from feelings of inadequacy? Particularly at a time when the SDP was meeting its peers?\[14pt\]

At the recent open board meeting of Democrats United in LeConte School Auditorium, Kallgren faced a close vote for the endorsement of his council candidates, panicked, and called in Mary Widener to beat the DU board into line. Although Kallgren's existence was present, Widener spoke for them rather than let them speak and answer questions for themselves as all other candidates had done. Widener scolded DU for endorsing this year. But, she made it perfectly clear that the Kallgren slate wanted DU endorsement.\[14pt\]

Even veteran Democrat politicians were flabbergasted at Kallgren's gall. Kallgren's intimidation strategy failed and the board endorsed the four members of the April Coalition slate.\[14pt\]

The lesson to Kallgrenites: Once you leave the living room you just can never tell what might happen. So taking no chances, the Berkeley Democratic Club met the night in closed meeting Dan Dewey's Claremont living room. Without the distraction of candidates, election issues, and the, "Claremontians" unanimously voted to endorse Kallgren's slate. And so it goes.\[14pt\]

Have you heard the latest rumor? Mary Widener wants to run against Ron Dellums in the 1974 spring primary.\[14pt\]

**CONCERT**

A concert of early music played on historic instruments will be given by Dashiell Goldberg, Sally Kell and Peter Stoneage Theater presents a cosmic fantasy every Fri., Sat., Sun. thru March at Bay Warehouse, 805 Gilman St., Berkeley 6-8 P.M.

**THEATER**

Stonage Theater presents a cosmic fantasy every Fri., Sat., Sun. thru March at Bay Warehouse, 805 Gilman St., Berkeley 8-10 P.M.

**COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**DISABLED ORGANIZE**

This country does very little to provide seriously disabled and blind people with the tools we need to become truly independent. Yet independence is one of the most important ingredients for a full and active life. It is obvious that the established institutions designed by non-disabled people simply do not work to achieve this most important goal. In any real way, the disabled and blind all over the U.S. are looking at Berkeley's developments of consumer services and political action.

Disabled people traditionally have gotten shafted by the system because we are unorganized and, therefore, had no voice. We have organized in Berkeley, and because of this our impact is felt nationwide. We have become a center for "Crip action" because we are able to forcefully articulate the feelings and hopes of a large majority of disabled and blind people. Our impact is all the greater because we have formed a coalition of people with differing disabilities. We believe strongly that coalition is our key to power.

**POLITICAL ACTION**

Our political organization is the Disabled and Blind Action Committee. This committee is now statewide and we are planning to become nationwide. It is urgently concerned with forcefulamente presenting the views of the disabled and blind in the political arena. We are a militant action organization devoted to breaking loose those disabled and blind who are warehoused in institutions all over the country, e.g., resthomes. Our action takes many forms, including demonstrations.

In November, after Nixon's veto of the Rehabilitation Act which we had strongly supported and which Congress has unanimously passed, we mobilized the largest demonstration of severely disabled and blind in the history of the Bay Area. Our immediate concerns include the passage and signing of S-7, the same Rehabilitation Act that Nixon vetted. This act for the first time would mandate the fifty states' Rehabilitation agencies to rehabilitate severely disabled people instead of turning them away. Another concern is the changes in Welfare Aid. Med-Cal-Cant affected by H.R.-1, and omnibus Welfare bill. Once again, it seems the government is unable or unwilling to identify the real needs of disabled and blind people. H.R.-1 is in an ominous mess. The D.B.A.C. is making its voice heard loud and clear about the disastrous and oppressive effects of H.R.-1 on independent living.

Only by organizing all the disabled and blind into one potent force, can we make the needed changes in society, changes which will make it possible to live an independent, productive life.

**AFS**

 Alternative Features Service, P.O. Box 2250, Berkeley, CA, 94702, (415) 845-3178 is a national feature and news service that mails a weekly packet of articles and graphics to college, underground, and community papers.

Currently AFS needs material from graphic artists: political cartoons, and illustrations for feature articles. We pay $10-$15 per piece, and welcome all submitted artwork, prefererably 4"x5" in size, in india ink. Writers and other journalistically-oriented individuals are also invited to submit their material.

The next Graznoots deadline for receiving articles, ad copy and announcements is April 15. Send all copy to Graznoots, Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701, or drop it off at our office (clearly marked for Graznoots) at 2282 Blake St., Berkeley.

**MEN'S RAP**

At 2700 BANCROFT

845-4023

Men's rap has been changed to one night a week to be held on Mondays at 7:30 P.M. For some time we've been talking about how having men's rap more than once a week has spread the energy too thin. So now we're going back to once a week in hopes that we'll be better able to form new groups and that the raps will have more vitality. Hope to see you on Monday nights.

**SUNDAY APRIL 1**

Coffee at Lillian Rabenowitz's, 7:30 to 9:30, 1094 Keith Street

**THURSDAY MARCH 15**

House party at the Brillinger's, 8 pm, 2841 Webster Street

**FRIDAY MARCH 16**

Ecology Center Open House, 5-11 pm, 2179 Addison Way

**SATURDAY MARCH 17**

House party at the Kanars, 8 pm, 721 Santa Barbara

**WEDNESDAY MARCH 21**

House party at Anna Katherines, 7-30, 2218 Grove Street

**FRIDAY MARCH 23**

Joint COALITION DUMMIES FUNDRAISER with BELLA ARIZUG and RONALD V. DUMMIES and COALI-

tion candidates Kallgrenites. 8-10, 22 Roble Road, $7.50 per person, no host. For more information call 845-4645.

**SUNDAY MARCH 25**

POT LUCK DINNER FOR GRASS-ROOTS READERS

**SATURDAY MARCH 31**

"Antiques," ARTS, CRAFTS, and JUNKALE SALE (Coalition fundraiser) - see ad.

**The KPFa marathon continues until the goal of $88,000 has been reached. Stay tuned to 94.1 on your FM dial and at the same time call 548-KPFa to subscribe.**

Visit with Coalition Candidates Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg, Kelley at the following:

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GRASSROOTS ELECTION SUPPLEMENT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

The University is an integral and important part of the Berkeley community. As such, it must be part of the on-going social transformation we envision for Berkeley. As two of the major controllers of resources, the University and the city share responsibility for the well-being of the entire Berkeley community.

COALITION HOUSING PROGRAMS

Following a successful spring election, speculative higher income, high density apartments would be difficult to construct. This would leave land available for low-cost housing to be built by a non-profit municipal housing corporation established and for low-income people concerned. This saving would be accomplished by eliminating the 10% management fee and profits as well as enjoying the $24/month per homeowner property tax exclusion. Although these programs would be beneficial, they are in large scale developments, defined as 4 or more units, would provide at least 25% of those units for low-income people.

Q: What is the makeup of the present Council, and what will be changed in the April Coalition slate is elected? A: There is a myth in and beyond Berkeley that is created and perpetuated by the national press. It is that this city has a "radical" Council, and that somehow "radicals" can be held responsible for what the Council has or hasn't done in the last two years. The truth is that, even by a (very) optimistic count, never have radical issues and programs had more than 3 votes on the present Council, with final appeal to the City Council, the Council project (1) in the best interests of the city (2) would not have significantly harmful environmental impact and (3) in larger scale developments, defined as 4 or more units, would provide at least 25% of those units for low-income people.

COUNCILWOMAN HANCOCK ON THE ISSUES

Q: What political differences do you see between this campaign and the one two years ago? A: Two years ago there were many sides for police to overstate their law enforcement, police and made recommendations to the City Council and Manager. A simple proposal to the Council in the two years he's been on it. Would he EVER have had a proposal if it was not necessary to respond to our ideas? I believe... There are only examples. Many other excellent proposals concerning the environment, women's rights, equal opportunity, and open government have been rejected. Our slates wins in April we can begin to act on these important issues.

POLITICAL LINES DRAWN

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The efforts to preserve and improve the quality of Berkeley’s environment will be greatly influenced by the results of this year’s contest for seats on the city council. The candidates of Birdall, Dusell, Goldberg and Kelley offer a change in the present system of local government and a chance to introduce measures to be taken by the communities of Berkeley to improve their social and physical surroundings.

**ECOLOGICAL SURVIVAL PROPOSALS**

Berkeley has three hospitals, four clinics, an abundant supply of private health services, and its own city health department. Yet most Berkeley citizens do not have access to a comprehensive local health system that meets their needs. The present medical system was developed to ensure private profit for professionals and corporate interests. We must develop a new health care system designed to meet people’s basic needs with the help of the coordinated city-wide and controlled by health workers and community people who use the services.

The magnitude of the present crisis is more than can be dealt with by patches and band-aids. Although the U.S. will spend about $80 BILLION on medical care this year, about 10% of that will not go for services or products at all: $8 BILLION will go directly for profits and excessive doctor fees. Worse still, the fact that health care is organized for profit more than for the health care needs of the people means that even those services we do get are often not the ones we need most, are distributed to areas and classes that do not need them but are most profitable, and exploit the communities that need and pay for the services and the nonprofessional health workers the programs employ. Ultimately Berkeley alone cannot deal with all of its health care needs when hospitals are closed down, the city council responds to the needs of the establishment (university medical centers, Kaiser, PG&E, and the profit-making private economic sector that supplies the medical system) and the profit-making private economic sector that supplies the medical system with drugs, insurance and capital.

The heart of our health care system begins to meet their needs.

The platform also calls for an effective campaign against our welfare. PG&E admits to financing a “Community Attitude Survey” conducted recently in Berkeley by Coryne Research (Daily Cal, 3/27/73). The survey ranged far beyond Measure S, including attitudes toward incumbent Council members and toward a range of officials and community figures, among them Ron Dellums, Jeff Gordon and Loni Hancock. The citizens front committee has been formed and we can expect it to be well supplied in its drive to confuse and misinform readers.

**pg&E: yes on S**

- PG&E is up to its old tricks of meddling in state and local politics, using the money we all have to pay PG&E because of its utility monopoly to campaign against our welfare. PG&E admits to financing a “Community Attitude Survey” conducted recently in Berkeley by Coryne Research (Daily Cal, 3/27/73). The survey ranged far beyond Measure S, including attitudes toward incumbent Council members and toward a range of officials and community figures, among them Ron Dellums, Jeff Gordon and Loni Hancock. The citizens front committee has been formed and we can expect it to be well supplied in its drive to confuse and misinform readers.

- The recent momentous U.S. Supreme Court Ottertail decision has direct bearing on the feasibility of city ownership. The decision on anti-trust grounds will compel PG&E to transmit public power to Berkeley over its lines. In 1965 PG&E refused to transmit federal power to the UC Berkeley campus, with the result that the campus was overcharged by PG&E over since at a rate equivalent to a $100 tuition increase per year per student.

- For information and to volunteer election help, call RIOT: 849-0343 / 526-3554.
Peter Birdsall came to Berkeley in the fall of 1968 as a freshman in political science and economics. His first major projects and activities, can be the involvement in the Dellums campaign beginning in February 1970. Within two months Peter became campus coordinator of the Dellums for Congress campaign and was one of several people who organized the first of the successful voter registration drives that have helped to elect Ron Dellums and Loni Hancock.

Peter has also been: Campus coordinator of Dellums for Congress, fall 1970; Campus precinct and get-out-the-vote coordinator for the April Coalition in 1971; Coordinator of the “Yes on I” (Rent Control charter amendment) campaign in June 1972; and Coordinator of the Campus McGovern Dellums No on M campaign in fall 1972.

From April 1971 through 1972, Peter worked in the Berkeley Dellums legislative office, and from May 1971 through 1972, he has been a budget and financial adviser to Loni Hancock. In spring of 1971, Peter was chairperson of the budget committee that created the “April Coalition Alternative Budget.”

To all of these activities Peter has brought tremendous energy and dedication. One of his finest personal qualities is the spirit of cooperation and consideration with which he approaches everyone—qualities which are a reflection of the reason for working at the first place.

COALITION IDEAL

“My attraction to Dellums was to the idea of coalition politics, and it is the viability of coalition politics that is one of the major issues in this election. Berkeley is the news and people across the country are watching to see if Blacks, Asians, Chicanos, labor, women and students can come together to elect a majority to the City Council.

“If we do elect all four candidates and begin to show that local government can be a constructive and responsive force in the community, we will see similar coalitions forming in other communities. People are already coming together around the nation to protest Nixon’s cutbacks. Those kinds of coalitions, based on a concern for local community projects and activities, can be the foundation of a broader movement for change in this country.”

Peter’s commitment to Coalition politics comes largely out of his belief that the greatest threat to programs for fundamental change is division among people and groups who have never had an equal voice in their government. Pointing to history, Peter indicates that in military, political, and economic affairs the key to victory has always been to “divide the enemy.”

“The poverty program represented exactly that strategy. It set one group against another. Now revenue-sharing has been designed to do the same thing across the entire range of social services. Only through coalition can we avoid that trap and move to change the social, political, and economic institutions that limit us all.”

FOCUS ON DOMESTIC

Although reluctant to recognize the importance of international policy, Peter makes it clear that his political concerns are focused in domestic issues of poverty and civil rights.

Like most students at U.C., Peter’s concern has largely developed out of reading about the racism and economic exploitation in U.S. history. His perspective on economic institutions, however, is also the product of very real, non-academic experiences. His father, once an advertising executive, has, as a result of a heart attack he suffered in 1955, worked for the last ten years as a salesman and postal distribution clerk. Having seen his father endlessly seek employment in the face of being “too old” and “over-qualified,” Peter is well aware of the low priority corporations place on human beings.

Peter has also experienced the economic realities of being evicted from his home and of having the family car repossessed. During the separate bankruptcies of both his parents Peter experienced the phenomenon of hounding creditors, and his first encounter with the most obvious examples of sexism came when his mother, as head teller in a bank, earned less than the senior male teller she supervised.

BROAD EXPERIENCE

Peter himself has been working since he was twelve years old. At that time, he took a job as stockboy in a gift shop in order to help finance renting a room in an older woman’s house. (Peter’s parents divorced when he was ten. When they moved out of his school neighborhood Peter rented the room so as to stay in his school.)

The automobile is completely out of reach. It is not available to him, and he has not even seen one. Instead he has learned about cars and the car-gain dominance. Low-cost, quality housing is being replaced by expansive, high rise ‘ticky-tacks’ and people want that stopped. We’re the only candidates that speak to enforcing rent control, supporting the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, halting the destruction of homes in West Berkeley, and using municipally guaranteed mortgages to enable people to rehabilitate and improve their homes.

“I think people will recognize that and respond to it. It’s issues like housing that make people aware that they have a common interest with other low- and moderate-income people in the city and it’s a awareness that will bring them into the Coalition.”

CITY REVENUE

However, Peter likes to range across a wide variety of issues.

“People respond to different concerns. The automobile is completely out of hand and we have to stop the construction of parking garages and move instead to the creation of a mini-bus or a similar system. Everybody can relate to that issue because everyone suffers from traffic and pollution.

“Sexism is not just an issue for women, and men will often respond to the importance of the women’s movement to men’s liberation. I know lots of men who are embarrassed with gaining status and a higher ranking job, while losing all contact with their families. They are just as injured by the rule definition that limits people as are women whose identities exist only in their husband and children.

“Everybody feels robbed by the property tax and feels the need for ways to raise revenues without increased taxes. The municipalization of P.I.E.A. is a great issue throughout Berkeley and people with fixed or low incomes will easily recognize the need for progressive income tax.

“All these issues, plus the basic one of an open governmental process where people control the institutions intended to serve them, aid in making people recognize our common interests in joining in coalition.”

GRAD STUDENT

Peter is now a first year graduate student in public policy at the University of California. He is 22 and is engaged to a woman majoring in pre-veterinary medicine at the University of Nebraska. Politics and school have taken up most of Peter’s time so that he no longer plays a musical instrument (he played trumpet in a jazz group in his senior year in high school), but he still loves music and going to concerts and dances. Other forms of “maintaining my humanity” for Peter include an occasional softball or football game, chess, going to the mountains to visit his family, and “just spending an evening with friends.”

Most of Peter’s time and effort, however, are spent in community involvement. Anyone who believes that long and consistent work has been the major factor in passing rent control, electing Loni Hancock, and supporting Loni on the Council, knows that Peter has been a major part of our efforts to regain control of our local government over the last three years.

“Coalitions on a local level are the first critical step in a broader movement for social, political, and economic change in this country. The need for such a larger coalition is to break up the disproportionate concentration of wealth and power that is enjoyed by a small number of corporations and institutions. This concentration, which is at its root economic, is insulated from effective change unless people have been excluded from the political process can work together. That kind of unity requires coalition politics, and such a coalition can only be built by people recognizing its importance affecting their daily lives. My concern in this campaign is with speaking to those issues and to the need for coalition politics.”

Those who have heard Peter speak know he is not comfortable with flashy rhetoric and that he likes to deal with concrete issues and facts. In terms of his political philosophy, he is convinced that meaningful change must start at a grassroots level and work up from there. He was drawn into politics by a concern for the kinds of policies that affect people’s daily lives; those will be his first priority.
MARGOT DASHIELL

Margot’s candidacy follows naturally from her years of experience in community work in Berkeley and the Bay Area as an instructor in Sociology at Laney College, as a member of the Berkeley Planning Commission, as an active member of the Berkeley Black Caucus, as Director of Planning for the Berkeley Poverty Program, as an organizer for TORCH, as a teacher in the East Bay Skills Center, as a community organizer in Hunters Point and as a counselor for the Berkeley Neighborhood Youth Corps.

Margot was born and raised in Berkeley as was her mother. In fact, Margot’s grandfather was here during the 1906 earthquake; he and his family settled in Berkeley permanently in 1912. He later worked as a welder on the construction of the Bay Bridge. Margot’s father came from Texas to S.F. as a child sometime after 1910. He has practiced podiatry in this area over 3 decades.

Margot is the oldest of five children. She started school at Franklin and then went to Burbank Junior H.S. (now West Campus). At that time Burbank was 85% Black while on the other side of town Garfield Junior H.S. (now King) had only one Black student. White students from the Burbank district could get special board permission to attend the all White school. “In the 1950s, there was no movement for Black self-consciousness that put into perspective the racism in this society, and consequently we didn’t understand the extent of the racism. We just suffered silently.”

Margot took a semester off from school to live and travel in Africa. She wanted to see firsthand the revolutionary countries of Guinea and Ghana; these countries had opted for socialism and consequently we had never been to the South of the United States. In the summer of 1971 she went to Jackson, Mississippi to work on the DRUMMER, an independent statewide newspaper supporting Black candidates for State and Municipal positions. She knew it was very, very important in the Coalition’s economic platform policies were very, very important in the campaign. “Our campaign plan is to work with friendship groups and existing neighborhood and church groups on the issues in the Black community.”

Margot understands that the political life of Berkeley is at a crucial point – either the radical slate will win and institute enlightened changes in police administration, city structure, neighborhood development and community participation, or the city will revert to the Berkeley administrations.

Currently Margot teaches Sociology at Laney Community College. Students and faculty there have been working to gain community control of their programs and school. Margot had intended that her main political and community work focus on the Laney campus. But she was finally persuaded by her friends (particularly the Black Caucus, Ron Dellums, and Loni Hancock) to become a Coalition candidate for City Council. She had previously worked with the Berkeley Black Caucus for community control of police, for changing the juvenile justice system, for the preservation of the Oceanview Community and for community rent control.

Margot received her B.A. from the University of California in Berkeley and did graduate work in Criminology. While in graduate school Margot worked with street gangs in S.F.’s Hunters Point. She tutored and counseled young people about school and related problems. Hunters Point was physically cut off from the rest of the city and administered like a colony. There Margot learned that Juveniles had no rights. Probation officers and juvenile courts worked hand in hand with the police. “It was the exception for young Blacks not to have a criminal record.” It was at Hunters Point that Margot met Ron Dellums; he was a social worker at the Bayview Community Center.

In 1967, Margot was one of the counseling staff who had the impossible and demoralizing task of trying to find jobs for 500 low-income students (mostly Black). The jobs had to be in non-profit non-political agencies and would pay only $1.35/hour. Clearly such jobs did not exist.

In 1968 Margot worked in the East Bay Skills Center. She taught English and Math. The Center was supposed to retrain people for skilled trades but the Center’s equipment was old and outdated. It was a typical Poverty Program job; “They paid up to $150/month for instructors but there were few jobs for the students.”

When the Skills Center job ended Margot became the Director of Planning for the Berkeley Poverty Program, supervising and developing grant applications. At that time Berkeley’s housing crisis led Margot to participate in the organization of TORCH – Tenants On Radicial Change in Housing. Margot developed a $100,000 grant proposal for community organizing for the Poverty Program which Reagan vetoed. This veto indirectly touched off a series of events which led to the resignation of two directors of the Berkeley Poverty Program. When the third director took office she announced her intention to run the program like a corporation, showing profits and losses. She next confiscated over 500 copies of The TARGET (the B.O.O.B.A. newsletter) slated for community distribution. She disapproved of the expose on the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency’s attempt to destroy Oceanview. She then suspended TORCH from the Poverty Program.

When Margot returned to the Bay Area, she went to work for the Berkeley Neighborhood Youth Corps. While Detroit was burning in the summer of 1967, Margot was one of the counseling staff who had the impossible and demoralizing task of trying to find jobs for 500 low-income students (mostly Black). The jobs had to be in non-profit non-political agencies and would pay only $1.35/hour. Clearly such jobs did not exist.

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For Lenny Goldberg, running for the city council in this election is a natural outgrowth of the political work he has done for many years. He has long recognized the need for fundamental change in American society, and has worked to affect that change on many different fronts, with an emphasis on grassroots, community organizing. The diversity and depth of his political involvement give him a good grasp of the wide variety of issues a city council member must deal with.

Lenny is interested in questions of male domination and the unequal power in our society, which still needs passage by the council. We can work on the council in ways that are responsive to and work directly with grassroots, community movements for change.

"I will work for, and we can implement, many concrete programs: housing, health care, child care, tax reform, neighborhood preservation, alternative transportation, and economic development, at all levels of government. All of these programs speak directly to people’s needs, and have broader significance as well. They help provide political sustenance in the face of the frustrations we all feel about the changes in our society. Local coalitions of people facing oppression are the first step toward building a movement that enables people to control the resources and political processes of the whole society."

Lenny’s political involvement began in his first year at Williams College in 1965, as he learned of people at home and in the energetic anti-war work, he tried to show government abroad.

"We got chased out of Lester Maddox’s restaurant with ax handles and a fire hose," he recalls — and community work in the ghetto in Newark taught him much about the oppression of Third World people in this country, and gave him an understanding of the need of Third World people to organize themselves to take power in their own communities.

Other organizing work from this period included working with Puerto Rican migrant workers. "We organized a successful strike on one farm, which gave the workers a raise — from $9.00 an hour to $12.25 an hour," and participating in a war on poverty project in a rural community in Massachusetts.

The inequities of our society and the powerlessness of the poor to affect their condition were made very clear in these experiences. Lenny made strong contributions to the projects he worked on, and, at the same time, recognized the inadequacy of reform measures which did not fundamentally change the distribution of power in American society.

During this period Lenny also became involved in anti-war work, organizing teach-ins and debates at college, and participating in several big anti-war marches in Washington, in the spring of 1965, as well as subsequent marches in New York in 1966 and 1967. "The march in New York in 1967 had 600,000 people, and we thought ‘now they have us’. In 1968, the energetic anti-war work, he tried to show the connections between the oppression of people at home and in the under-developed countries, as he learned about the role of U.S. corporations and government abroad.

In the summer of 1967, Lenny travelled through India and Southeast Asia. "I got a first-hand view of the immense poverty and inequality of wealth and power in these countries, as well as the role American corporations and government have in perpetuating this inequality. I had done work on the question of economic development of underdeveloped countries; I got a clear view of the political barriers, and the nature of foreign economic control, which had to be overcome before there were any possibilities of true economic growth. I got a real understanding of the need for movements of national liberation."

ARTISTIC PURSUITS

But politics was not all that was going on during Lenny’s time developing his music. A very important part in his life — he had learned to play guitar during his first year at college work in the ghetto in Newark taught him much about the oppression of Third World people, and gave him an understanding of the need of Third World people to organize themselves to take power in their own communities.

Lenny got into writing and theater; he was a contributing editor of the college paper and acted in dramatic productions. Although his political views were to the left of those prevailing in the school at the time, his rapport and ability to work with his fellow students commanded such respect that he was elected president of the college honor society.

BERKELEY PHASE

In the fall of 1967, Lenny came to Berkeley to start graduate school in economics. His political experience had taught him that the roots of people’s oppression were economic, and economic and political power came together. He chose to go to graduate school both to develop a deeper understanding of this relationship and to learn concrete skills to bring to the community.

By becoming a teacher, he hopes to help other people understand their economic system and the ways it affects their lives.

Immediately after arriving in Berkeley, Lenny became involved in anti-war organizing, including participating in Stop-the-Draft week in October, 1967. Participation in political and social activities was very frustrating, as campus organizations became repeatedly involved in ideological infighting and sectoral conflicts, and from reaching out to the wider community. At this time Lenny developed a belief, which he has held consistently since, in the need for left wing politics to reach out to the people of the community, to speak their working contact with an incredible variety of communities and problems."

Lenny got married in 1967 to Marilyn Power, and they’ve been together for the past six years. Marilyn is presently a graduate student in economics, and has been active in the women’s movement since 1965, and is an accomplished poet and musician.

Her involvement in the women’s movement has brought major changes in her relationship and their lives. While they thought of themselves as independent people in their marriage, the new consciousness brought by the women’s movement showed that they in fact followed many traditional patterns. "Those were difficult times. I had to re-think and radically change many of the traditional assumptions I had about male-female relationships."

Lenny’s interest in questions of male domination also came from living in a communal house that had strong women’s consciousness; from political work where these struggles arose; and from a men’s consciousness-raising group which he joined in for two years. "Last of things were opened to me. I began to deal more openly with the problems of my personal life, rather than pushing them aside. Marilyn and I have tried to be together in a fully equal way. And I try not to make distinctions between personal and political. I try to work politically in ways that get rid of the hostility and aggressiveness of the old male style. Unfortunately, the pressure of the campaign, that’s not always easy."

The last few years have also sharpened Lenny’s concern for ecology, as backpacking in the Sierras opened a new appreciation and respect for the power running for city council.

TAX STUDY

The decision to run for council, clearly an extension of Lenny’s long political history, also connects with his recent work on economic issues for Councilwoman Lori Hancock. He spent the past year trying to figure out the ins and outs of local taxes and the financial structure of the city. He worked on revising the business license tax to make it more progressive. He also worked on a progressive municipal income tax proposal, an equitable, workable one which still needs passage by the council and testing in the courts.

Along with his clear knowledge of economic issues, Lenny brings a much broader political viewpoint to the council. "We have to take control of the processes which affect us. We can use our local resources in a creative way, and build locally in the face of national reaction. We can work on the council in ways that are responsive to and work directly with grassroots, community movements for change."

"I will work for, and we can implement, many concrete programs: housing, health care, child care, tax reform, neighborhood preservation, alternative transportation, and economic development, at all levels of government. All of these programs speak directly to people’s needs, and have broader significance as well. They help provide political sustenance in the face of the frustrations we all feel about the changes in our society. Local coalitions of people facing oppression are the first step toward building a movement that enables people to control the resources and political processes of the whole society."

Lenny Goldberg
Ying Lee Kelley has lived in Berkeley for 22 years. She was born in Shanghai in 1932 and grew up in the midst of the Sino-Japanese war. Her family moved to Hong Kong when the Japanese captured Shanghai, then back again when Hong Kong was taken. In 1944, they walked over 1000 miles through enemy lines to Chongqing. She came to the U.S. in 1945 and moved to Berkeley in 1951.

Ms Kelley attended San Francisco City College and Cal. "I worked my way through school," she says. "As a matter of fact, I've been financially independent since I was 17." While in school, she held a variety of jobs, including elevator operator, secretary and saleswoman. She eventually took a degree in political science, but decided that was not what she really wanted, so she went back and in 1964 read for a teaching credential.

BUSINESS EMPLOYEE

In 1963, she married John Kelley, a professor of mathematics at U. C. In late 1964, she traveled with him to India.

During their 18 months there, she helped set up an elementary school in Kampur. Upon returning to the U.S., she went to work for BUSD, where she teaches English, history and remedial reading at Willard Junior Hi. (She is presently on a leave of absence.)

She first became involved in radical politics during the 1969 People's Park troubles, when she spoke to the city council against the National Guard's bringing barbwire into Berkeley to protect the Regents' fence. Later that year, she went with Kelley to England on a sabbatical. While there, they organized demonstrations of Americans against Nixon's invasion of Cambodia. Back in the U.S. in the fall of 1970, she became deeply involved in the anti-war movement in the Bay Area. She worked as a draft counselor, as Oakland Draft Help from September 1971 to January 1973, was a McGovern delegate in Miami last summer and has been arrested three times for participating in disruptions at the (former) Berkeley draft board and Oakland's board and Alameda Naval Air Base.

Because of her anti-war and other work, she says, "I don't have too much of a private life right now." She preferred to talk about the ways we could all work together for common goals.

GOVERNMENT

Since most of her work has been in the anti-war movement, Ms. Kelley is able to see Berkeley's problems on more than just the local level. "Most of the major faults at the national level are duplicated at the local level," she says. She has addressed herself to eliminating these problems in Berkeley city government. For example, she sees the problem of secrecy in government just as serious in Berkeley as it is in Washington. "We see Nixon making full use of censorship, harassment of the press and the big lie technique," she says, "and the same thing is true in Berkeley. Here, the Kallgrenites have kept government a secret from the people. The appointment of Sue Hone was a prime example. No one knew she was even being considered until the meeting where she was named to the council. This happens in other areas as well. The conservatives have held private caucuses to determine the budget, apart from the public sessions, which were just for show. In last year's city employees' strike, they kept the negotiations secret." Ms. Kelley has advocated an open process for these areas of city government, so that the citizens of Berkeley can know what their government is doing.

Ms. Kelley also wants to open the political process in Berkeley. "The Republican convention and the 'coro­nation' of Nixon were prearranged public spectacles, and all decisions were taken in secrecy by a small 'in-group' around Nixon. The opposition slate was chosen by a small 'in-group' around Kallgren. Even at the closed exclusive meeting where those present had little or nothing to say about how the slate was formed, only the 'in-group' had any real say-so. Now the slate is going to run an expensive campaign [at least $60,000] to try to convince the voters that somehow they're interested in democracy and the free exchange of different opinions.

SLATE POLICY

The Coalition is the exact opposite of the Kallgren group on secrecy. Our convention, and the workshops that developed the platform were open to anyone who wanted to attend. And over 1,200 people attended. It's obvious from the make-up of our slate that the Coalition wants to give as many different kinds of progressive people as possible representation in city government. Finally, we are willing to make public all contributions to our campaign over $5, and challenge the Kallgrenites to do the same.

POLICE SECRECY

"In Berkeley," she went on, "as in Washington, we see the problem of a powerful executive -- the President and city manager -- and a weak legislature -- Congress and the city council. As things now stand, the city manager runs Berkeley. It takes a two-thirds majority of the council to override his decisions. So far, the conservatives have shown themselves to give up control to the city manager.

"The city manager's office has allowed the police department to send an undercover agent to spy on a press conference held by the mayor. It has also refused to let the public know if instances of police misbehavior are being dealt with. For example, last year a police officer pulled a gun on the young son of Bill Walker, who was doing nothing more criminal than walking down the street. For this the officer was at first threatened with suspension for a few days, but the personnel board later recommended that even this penalty be reduced. Right now, the people of Berkeley have no idea what has been done. At a recent city council meeting, the city manager refused even to say whether final action had been taken on the matter, much less what the action was. The Coalition platform calls for a thorough overhaul of the council/mayor form of government, to return power to elected representatives.

CITY VS. WORKERS

"The city manager system is an excellent example of what I call government by technocrats. It amounts to abdication of responsibility by elected officials leaving the real decisions to professional managers. The technocrats in the defense department commit billions of tax payer dollars, on the basis of advice from the Rand Corporation, the Hudson Institute and the Jason group. The same is true in Berkeley. We have a contract with the Industrial Employers and Distributors Association to handle labor disputes. IEDA is nothing more or less than a management advocate that sees city interests as being in conflict with workers' interests. We paid them $30,000 to handle city labor disputes in secret.

"We've paid another firm $140,000 to make a Neighborhood Traffic Study, which could have been done for much less by a local group. The conservatives voted down a motion that would have given neighborhood residents some control over what was done in their communities. We've got to get back to the idea that we're working to solve people's problems and that to do this, we have to consult with the people most directly involved.

WOMEN'S JOBS

"All of Nixon's talk about opening up jobs to women is just that, talk. Women city jobs. Now that the election's a month away, she's suddenly supporting, even claiming credit for, the same feminist programs she's fought during her short council tenure. The Coalition sees women's needs as being of major importance all the time, not just in an election year."

ASIAN'S RIGHTS

Ms Kelley fired one final shot at the people who say a radical victory would mean death for Berkeley. "The conservatives keep talking about how the radicals on the council have brought Berkeley to the brink of disaster. What they don't want to admit is that they still have a two-thirds majority, which is enough to do anything they want, anytime they want to. If the city's problems aren't being solved, I say it must be their fault, and that we should be given a chance to do what they can't."
WHO ARE THE BERKELEY FOUR?

Incumbent BILL SWEENEY was elected to the Berkeley City Council as a liberal in the early sixties. Sweeney quickly became the darling of the Chamber of Commerce; he even defended the downtown merchants against the CORE picketing of businesses with all white staffs. He became a vocal supporter of the Reagan Republicans, Tom McLaren and Price in '71, a meeting closed to students, as the slate's "student candidate." He registered at U.C. two days later. The ANP reaction to this meeting of '71 and "student leaders" by a closed meeting of non-students by voting 16 to 1 to ask Garrette to withdraw from the race. Tom McLaren has barely been able to stay to the right of him. In both '71 and '72 Sweeney was instrumental in working backroom deals for budgets that eliminated social programs and direct services rather than pare the city bureaucracy.

Some sample Sweeney votes:

Against funding free swim sessions at city pools for children of the poor.
For allowing a department store shopping complex on the waterfront.
Against $31,600 for neighborhood parks.
Against Rent Control, then after its passage by vote of the people he voted against the first ordinance enforced.
Against the anti-minority, anti-student Measure M on the November ballot.
For allowing city employees to scab during the U.C. workers strike.
For a resolution expressing support for a second shoreline freeway.

Incumbent SUE HONE was appointed in a backroom deal. Hone describes herself as a "Progressive Moderate." How progressive moderates differ from conservatives remains something of a mystery as she has voted for the most part with Sweeney, McLaren and Price and opposed programs of her own during the time she has been on the Council.

In her campaign for re-election started she has tried to develop an image as a feminist – even claiming support for women's programs which had been proposed by Hancock and then excluded from the budget which Hone worked out with Sweeney in the backroom. Some examples of Hone's performance on Women's issues are:

1. Against the sanitation against a Hancock amendment to the Hone-Sweeney budget that would have provided $10,000 for the Women's Food Collective and $5,000 for the Women's Refuge. The motion failed 4 to 5 so Hone's vote could have assured funding.

Another Hancock motion to include $103,000 for childcare was defeated by Hone's vote. (2) Hone now claims to support Hone's proposal that male and female employees benefit equally from the city's parental leave policy, an attempt to help break the sexual stereotype that child rearing is solely a female role. Hone supported a Kalgren motion to send the proposal back to the Personnel Board which had originally proposed a policy maintaining sexual stereotypes. (3) Hone, along with the other conservatives, voted for a city contract with Industrial Employers and Distributors Association to handle the city's labor negotiations. The firm and its chief negotiator, a Mr. Smardon, are bitterly disliked by Smardon. Smardon is also a blatant sexist. He told women employees that women don't need higher salaries and was generally insulting to them during negotiations. Although Hancock protested the city's involvement with Smardon during the strike, Hone, and his other conservatives stood by him. Some other "progressive" Hone votes are:

For allowing city employees to scab during the U.C. strike.
Against the Reparations proposal that called for the city to contribute $1,000 towards the rebuilding of Thanh Hoa hospital which was destroyed by American bombers.
Against a 30 day freeze on promotion to upper level police and fire positions to allow time for a program of lateral promotions to be established so that some minority personnel would be eligible to fill these positions.

For putting the anti-minority, anti-student Measure M on the November ballot.

Mr. Harmon Walker, acting Director of the Berkeley Office of Community Childcare and a Black mother states:

"We need someone on the city council who will support cooperation and consensus: (1) support childcare proposals, but (2) will work to get the city to put up as much of the money for childcare centers, because we miss the point of matching funds programs then the city's strong financial position and the program can only serve poverty children. The city, with Nixon's cuts in Title IV-A funding, even welfare children will no longer be eligible for the few childcare programs which are presently available.

We believe that children are social workers and workers, a private legacy of their parents. High quality childcare, which is a precondition for the liberation of women, parents, children, is in the interest of all people. Eventually, such care for all need who it should be provided in Berkeley, as are parks, libraries and the police, and be based on the following principles:

Parent Control. Groups of parents must be allowed to meet their childcare needs free from governmental and business interference. Therefore, we are committed to parent-controlled centers.

Non-Profit. We believe that the social goals of parents who want childcare and the financial goals of businesses that can provide it are in clear conflict. Private profit and social wealth are incompatible. We shall oppose all involvement of franchise industries in the field of childcare and will work only for nonprofit centers.

No Forced Work. In order to receive childcare services, no parents shall be forced to accept additional employment. We shall oppose all forms of government-business mergers and all legislation which links children's welfare with parental employment.

Community Responsibility. We believe that people of all ages benefit from mutual association. We also believe that we must share child-rearing equally with women. Therefore, we urge that the city of Berkeley involve men at all levels of social work, and also devise means of involving childless people of all ages (junior high students and senior citizens) in its programs.

Curriculum. We recognize the importance of a non-racist, non-sexist child-centered curriculum in the early childhood programs. We support all efforts toward developing such programs.

Goals:

1. We support and will work for the development of a variety of programs that meet the different needs of children and their families. Specifically, we will work to establish non-profit child-centered centers which will provide innovative and non-oppressive childcare services at a cost that parents can afford.

2. Provisional licensing. While we do not believe that parental home care is an adequate substitute for full-time public services, we recognize the need for increased licensed day care facilities. Therefore we urge that the city of Berkeley adopt a flexible plan of provisional day care home licensing.

3. Non-cost loans. We know that many people who seek help in finding a child-care center in their homes cannot afford to pay for the changes necessary to meet as a middle-aged woman that the city of Berkeley provides potential childcare providers with non-cost improvement loans.

4. Employees time off to participate. Maternity and paternity leave must be extended to allow for the birth of 100 people in the lives of children. We urge that city employees who participate in cooperative childcare centers, or in any other form of childcare, receive a specified amount of time off from their jobs to do so.
The Coalition recognizes the limitations on what economic change can be carried out in the city of Berkeley, given the basic economic system of this country, which functions to serve the interests of the rich and powerful. However, there are some economic reforms which can be carried out, which improve conditions in the present while pointing out the need for further change, on a local and national level. These reforms the Coalitions candidates will implement on the city council.

**TAX POLICY**

There is a great need for tax reforms in the city of Berkeley. The property tax is a regressive tax, with the burden falling heavily on middle and low-income families rather than higher income earners and businesses. We propose eliminating the city property tax and replacing it with a progressive city income tax on personal and corporate income, which puts the tax burden on those most able to pay. This income tax would get rid of existing tax loopholes, and tax both the income of residents and the income made in Berkeley by commuters. It would be combined with rent rollbacks to insure that the property tax decrease would not simply result in a windfall to landlords, and would not tax incomes below $8,000 for single persons, with higher minimums for other city employers.

Other tax reforms include a capital gains tax on real estate transfers, and a tax on high powered weapons with a minimum tax base of $9,000 for single persons, $18,000 for households.

**COMMUNITY OWNERSHIP**

Another important part of the Coalition program is community ownership, which we see as a way to stem the policy of scarce community economic resources, to create new jobs, reduce inflation, and increase city revenues by enabling the people of Berkeley to capture the wealth created by economic activity and use it for their benefit. The municipalization of PG&E is one important aspect of this program. By achieving ownership of the PG&E electric distribution system, the city will be able to add substantially to its revenues while leaving gas and electric rates constant. A feasibility study indicated that municipalization would return $100,000 in revenue the first year, with a projected return of $2 million over 20 years. Feasibility studies should be done to determine the benefits of community ownership of other utilities such as Cable TV, the telephone system, and sewerage.

**LABOR, PERSONNEL**

The city of Berkeley is a major employer. We of the Coalition believe the city has a responsibility to insure its workers respect, control over the conditions of their work, and a decent wage. Labor issues are of vital importance. The city must recognize that the people who do the work of the city and city services and administration are a crucial part of the community. Coalition representatives on the city council, and to do it so that the city stops acting like an employer who treats workers as hired hands. The coalition opposes the employer's interest. Accordingly the Coalition is firmly committed to the right of all workers, including city workers, to organize and join unions, to bargain collectively, and to employ the strikes.

In July, the city's $30,000 contract with a professional, union-busting company, and to employ the strikes.

We of the Coalition believe that the wide pay differentials which currently exist for city employees represent an insufficient income for the lowest paid categories of workers but also a strait jacket system in which the city's employees are treated as an elite group of experts, remote from the situation of other city employers.

We propose to narrow pay differentials for city employees, in conjunction with increased city salaries and wages and salaries range from $12.5/hr. ($3,500/yr.) to $30,000 plus. We propose a city minimum wage of $7.00/yr. and a maximum salary of $21,000/yr. for city personnel, where appropriate. These changes will continually decrease the pay differential.

To deal with problems of worker alienation, lack of process, and hierarchical working conditions, and to meet the needs of those who want to work but cannot manage a strict full-time, full-year schedule, we propose a program of flexible employment and job restructuring. This program would include part-time and part-year employment, and the ability to take a three-month, unpaid leave to break down rigid lines dividing boss from worker, this program would provide for new concepts of job sharing, including regular job exchanges and sharing of job descriptions. All employment policies should be established in accordance with the affirmative action program, and the general principle that all jobs in jobs should go to those who need them most.

**dUMP CITY MANAGER**

A likely target date for completion of a draft document is January, 1974. From April to January, the Commission will explore and devise a new form of government for Berkeley, building on the work already completed by the present Charter Review Committee.

The Coalition is committed to a thorough study of the city's present form of government, to examine the city's current problems, and to devise a new form of government for Berkeley.

On April 17th, we can elect four people on the Coalition slate who have been committed to changing the role of the Berkeley Police Department, from occupying a position of public threat. Too long Ronnie Reagan has been able to call the shots through his police henchmen, William Beall and Bruce Baker. Our job on the 17th includes passing the four Police Initiatives to give the Coalition council the tools they need to turn over the Berkeley P.D. and get rid of the corruption.

The Berkeley Police Department has long been the agent for a privileged few in Berkeley. For instance, banks in Berkeley are guaranteed that Berkeley's finest will be there within 30 seconds after the alarm goes off. Who else gets that kind of service?

The basic problem is that our present policemen from the chief down do not care about the real problems of the average citizens. A recent state audit of the police revealed that 48 short-barrel shotguns, submachine guns, high-powered rifles, 48 short-barrel shotguns, a pepper-fogging machine and large numbers ran. Berkeley, like all other cities, simply cannot afford this type of spending.

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under 5,000 children in the District, and have classes of 13, but they are close to the curriculum. These certificated teachers administer, coordinating, preparing groups. The thrust is to make kids able to learn.

Anthony is director of the Black Aces, a group of black parents, teachers, staff and students in the Berkeley Schools. Anthony is director of Equal One, an alternative school with 220 elementary school children at Columbus School. Anthony says that "People should be elected on the basis of their commitment to pursuing problem-solving activity and being accountable to the community," and that, at this moment, that is designed for the success of white children only.

The recall attempt does not take place in a vacuum, but is part of a strategy by conservative forces in the city to maintain control of city government. Wilmont Sweeney, leader of the recall effort, is now running for re-election on the so-called "Civic Unity Slate," which enjoys the backing of right-wingers such as Councilman Tom McLaren and GAZETTE editor Mike Culbert. These are the same people who backed the antiminority representation Measure M and opposed Ron Dellums and George McGovern, fought rent control, and on a national level back the policies of Richard Nixon.

The recall attempt is a device to deny segregated representation to black people, to assist the campaign of Sweeney and company, and divide progressive people. In an issue the issue of D’Arms Bailey’s recall.

The Coalition must point out that it has many disagreements with Bailey and ethnic groups must play a meaningful role in the development of these curricula.

The BFT platform calls for a "Bill of Rights" for students, to be "equally and fairly administered," with all entitled to participate in the process. However, "violent conduct cannot be condoned side the schools," according to the platform, and an adult presence is proposed in isolated areas or areas where students congregate.

"Teachers, through their organizations, must be permitted to negotiate collectively with the District," the platform states. Classified personnel of the District will find it hard to negotiate concerning working conditions and wages.

"Teachers do not reject the idea of evaluation," the BFT document notes. They insist, however, on "constructive criticisms rather than imposing staggering amounts of paperwork and data collecting on teachers." These procedures are also recommended for non-teaching and administrative staff.

"Hitting at teacher cutbacks, the BFT says that such practices must be stopped. A District job-analysis of all positions is proposed, so that the community can see where tax monies are being spent.

The platform also supports "academic freedom in its fullest sense," and an expansion of Berkeley’s pre-school programs.

ENDORSEMENT FOR SCHOOL BOARD: Victor Van Bung, labor attorney, if his place on the ballot is assured by the courts.

Although elected with our support, he has not practiced coalition politics and has opposed the Coalition on many important issues, such as rent control and support for women’s programs. However, he has also been a vigorous representative of black interests and has worked to open many city jobs to black people, with a corresponding loss of influence on the part of the business and real estate interests who have traditionally run the city. For these actions Bailey must be commended.

The recall committee claims that it is motivated by Bailey’s "voting record" on the council rather than his political positions. This claim is clearly false. They are attempting to recall Councilman Bailey because of the political positions he has advocated.

Finally, we note that if the recall petition campaign is successful, it will burden the taxpayers with a costly special election, to be held on November 7.

The timing of the election is designed to minimize voter turn-out, which is traditionally low in special elections. The reactionary nature of the recall attempt support our conviction that it must be opposed by all progressive people in the city.
The RED BEAR
PEOPLE’S COMMUNICATION LIST

There are two main purposes for this list:

1. (the obvious purpose) To promote closer communication between the people of Berkeley (and area), and alternative ways and means within the community. This includes groups, services, and means of further communication.

2. The listings were selected with the intention that they were not only points of communication but points of education as well. For example, the food stores listed are not here because they are places to buy food, but because they offer book corners, reliable food and nutritional information, and assist with community connections.

This list was compiled by the Red Bear Art and Research Service as a source of information.
LEAD TURN ONLY

At the February 25 meeting of the LeConte Neighborhood Association, 55 people gathered to discuss traffic problems in the neighborhood. After a short presentation of previous efforts by neighborhood groups to affect traffic patterns, discussion started on the question of how to lessen the traffic flow in the neighborhood.

Many of the people present were disturbed by the unreponsiveness of the city; they felt that the LeConte area has become saturated with traffic and that the city has not listened to residents who complained about the situation. However, it was pointed out by LeConte's long community liaison work for the Neighborhood Traffic Study that in progress, that the object of the study is to find ways to get traffic out of neighborhoods. John Gildea, representing the city, implied that this could be done in a reasonably short time if the City Council would approve the planning growing out of the Traffic Study.

The meeting generated a wide variety of suggestions and ideas for solving specific traffic problems. A list of these suggestions furnished the basis for a Traffic Study, which developed a specific plan for the neighborhood.

The main ideas embodied in the plan are:
1. To close Fulton and Ellsworth Streets to through traffic by a series of strategically placed traffic diveters.
2. To have all streets one-block in length in the neighborhood closed to traffic and to have the residents of those streets determine the most appropriate use for them.
3. To provide pedestrian activated crosswalks at the major arterials (Shattuck, Telegraph, Ashby and Dwight) so that school children and other pedestrians can safely cross those streets.
4. To press for the development and funding of a microbus system which could carry traffic to the University of California campus, the BART stations, the central business district and other areas within the city.

There will be a meeting to discuss the traffic plan drawn up at the Planning session at LeConte School on March 22 at 7:30 p.m. All residents of the neighborhood are invited to come and discuss the plan as well as to join the LeConte Neighborhood Association. For further information contact Bob Feinbaum at 843-9632.

CHARLES DORR

ORGANIZING FOR 55 YEARS

Charlie Dorr has survived for 55 years in Berkeley. He came to the city as a student at U.C. in 1918, after serving his country in WWI. He had enlisted in the army to help bring the German Kaiser to his knees but never got to Europe to join the fighting. Military life had a sobering effect on Charlie. It seemed to him that the generals in his own army were as bad as the ones he had volunteered to fight.

So Charlie went to Cal, received his degree in political science, and became a teacher. "In those days there were only about 10,000 people at the University and it seemed like everyone knew everyone else. At least everyone knew who everyone else was. There was lots more open space then. The city wasn't as built up as much as it is now. Why even on Telegraph Avenue there were mostly walk between Berkeley and Oakland."

A PESS-POSS

"Students were pretty conservative then. Most students went to college to get good jobs and earn a piss-pot full of money. They were used as scabs on the workers out on strike. But they became more liberal with the Roosevelt administration in the '30s and then students got even more political. Many got into social politics or joined the old C.P. They were very concerned with local politics. You might know who the mayor was or maybe who was on the city council but you never saw their names once in a while in the paper."

"THE ORIGIONAL DROPOUT"

"There wasn't much friction between the police and the students. Everybody knew August Volmer, the chief of police. He used to be against the law to ask for spare change. If the cops caught you doing that they'd just pick you up and drop you off on the other side of the city limits. Neither the cops or the students took their political roles as seriously as they do now, so there were no mass confrontations."

Charlie Dorr quit teaching after the Japanese air attack on Pearl Harbor. Later he was drafted and then given a medical discharge. During the election of 1935 Charlie worked for the post office. He became one of the original Berkeley dropouts.

"Well, I did what a lot of young people are doing now, my thing. Lots of people were searching for answers, though not as many as nowadays. We didn't have long hair, but we had a kind of uniform, corduroy pants and J.B. Stetson hats."

S.U.D.S. ORGANIZER

Charlie is still doing his thing. He has been an active participant in the S.U.D.S. Community (the area bordered by Sacramento, University, Dwight Way and Shattuck), where he bought his house on Bancroft Way in 1955. He tried to get the Lawn Bowling Club to give up some of its exclusive land for a much needed public park. He battled the Santa Fe Railroad to give up its right of way through the heart of the S.U.D.S. area where the open trackage has been the scene of 150 cases of injuries, mainly children.

"Most folks in the S.U.D.S. area are not organizationally minded but people of all ages and race have come together to get what they have coming to them. We need improvements in our lives; parks for the kids, something for the older folks, a better police force and a real change in the form of government."

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S.U.D.S. ORGANIZER

The Berkeley Neighborhood Traffic Study is beginning. It is the outgrowth of the Traffic Study. This report made many suggestions for improving and adding transit, installing bikeways, avoiding street widening, considering diverters and street closures, and parking spaces. The Berkeley Bikeways plan which is now in effect is the latest attempt by the city to cut back on auto use. Now the neighborhood traffic study will gather numerous community ideas into an over-all plan.

Some of the issues involved in the study include:
- Tunnel Road-Ashby Avenue - whether it should be closed to through traffic; Fulton and Ellsworth - whether they remain one-way thoroughfares; 
- Barten area - whether traffic from Alta Bates should be kept out of local streets; Hearst Avenue - how it and the strip should be developed; UC parking - whether the University should build its proposed 1,000 car lot under Hearst field. In addition numerous groups throughout the city are developing proposals concerning through traffic, speed, needing stop signs, and other traffic control devices.

"If you are interested in participating in the traffic study or simply receiving periodic information about progress of the study write:
Berkeley Neighborhood Traffic Study City Hall Berkeley, California 94704

"If you are paying federal income tax for 1972, you may assign $1 of your tax (for 2 for couples) to any political party that you might be used for that party's Presidential candidate in 1976."

"If you have contributed money to a candidate for the U.S. Treasury."

You do all this on your federal income tax return. It does NOT cost you anything. For details, phone the Internal Revenue Service (OL 3-9470 in Oakland). The phone is busy, which it usually is, phone the Peace & Freedom Party in Berkeley, TH 3-4382.
**enforce the rollback, lower your rent**

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**Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee**
2022 Blake Street
Berkeley 94704

**Number of units in building**

**Landlord's name**

**Did you live in this address in August, 1972? August, 1971?**

**Rent at this address (if known) in August, 1972 $ August, 1971 $**

**Address of August, 1971 tenant (if known)**

**Address of August, 1972 tenant (if known)**

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**Forest job cuts in dellums' district**

American Federation of Government Employees Local 3217 and the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, a U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service research agency headquartered in Berkeley, formally signed their first contract on January 2, 1972.

Signing of the contract marked the end of 5 months of negotiations on December 13, 1972.

AFGE Local 3217 is a pioneering local in at least two respects. It is the first in a Forest Service Experiment Station to sign a contract for white-collar workers as well as "wage-grade" employees. Second, all the Local's officers presently are women or minority group members. These groups also constitute the most active portion of membership. Their major concern has been career advancement training for those holding non-professional and clerical positions where almost all of the women and minorities have found themselves dead-ended.

A major victory in the contract is the article on Training and Development, which states in part: "In the execution of the Station's training policy the Employer will not discriminate for or against an employee because of age, race, color, sex, religion, marital status, national origin, professional or non-professional status or any other non-merit factor.

The first test of the contract, however, may be in connection with an ongoing reorganization of the Experiment Station purportedly to meet a change in emphasis from basic research to R&D&A (Research and Development Activity). This is expected to result in the eventual transfer of Berkeley tenants to units in August 15, 1971 level will take place. After that date no one will be required to pay a rent higher than the rent charged for their unit in August, 1971, unless a rent increase is granted by the Rent Control Board.

The Board, which was elected last January, ran a docile and anti-tenant campaign. We do not expect it to administer the rollback with the energy that will be required to make it work for all of Berkeley's tenants.

BTOC has begun a rent registration campaign to assure the enforcement of the rent control law in spite of the Board. If the adjournment can be sent to BTOC, we will cross reference it, so that people who are not living at their August, 1971, address can find out the rent of their unit at that date.

Tenants in several different areas of Berkeley have already begun fighting back against landlords who have violated the rent freeze. We expect that as many as 50% of Berkeley's tenants live in units in which the rent has been raised since August, 1971. All these tenants will be entitled to rent reductions as of April 24 of this year. We believe that these tenants will get reductions only if they organize and fight for them.

Organizing to enforce the rollback is one aspect of BTOC's work, but lowering the high rents which have resulted from Berkeley's housing crisis will not solve the crisis itself. We ultimately seek to remove housing from the control of the imperatives of private property and profit — to make possible collective ownership and control of land and housing.

As a first step we are organizing tenants unions and councils in Berkeley to ensure effective enforcement of the rent control law. Please help us by filling out and returning the adjoining form.
Almost everyone has heard of the Dyna A-25 speakers. They have been top-rated by almost every hi-fi rating service or magazine, including the Stereophile. But did you know Dyna offers an excellent line of electronics as well?

At IGOR'S you will also find the low distortion Pat-4 preamplifier and stereo 120 amplifier, the highly sensitive and selective FM-5 tuner and the high quality SCA-80Q integrated amplifier. All Dyna electronics are available as factory-wired units or as kits for those who wish to build their own.

**List Price $188.00 a pair**
**IGOR'S PRICE $140.00 a pair**

A-25s

FM-5 and PAT-4 in CAB-2B cabinet

Stereo 120

SCA-80Q and AP-6 in CAB-2D cabinet

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**WE DON'T**

- Sell you "package deals" where you get imbalanced, poor quality systems at rip-off prices. (The components in our systems are integrated & balanced).
- High pressure you into buying a system you don't want or need (We have no incentive our sales people get no commissions of any sort.)
- Try to sell components at full list price to people who don't know any better, and at a discount to those who can "bargain us down." (We sell at the same uniform low price to everyone.)

**WE DO**

- Offer uniformly and reasonably-priced high-fidelity equipment.
- Listen to you, rap with you about your hi-fi needs, because we're here to answer your questions and to serve you.
- Run a non-profit store. Any profits go to support community projects (For example: health clinics, free food programs, and community newspapers.)
- Service what we sell. If your new system breaks down, bring it back. We'll take care of the hassle of getting it fixed.
GRASSROOTS

CITY COUNCIL FUN AND GAMES

As election time draws near, the citizens of Berkeley may be in for a change in the usual pace and direction of their City Council. The meeting of March 6 seemed to introduce the possibility that, from now to the election at least, it might be easier to pass progressive measures through the council.

Take for example the "landmark legislation" passed unanimously (McLaren absent) allowing persons to see their own criminal arrest records. Berkeley is the first municipality in the country to open up these records to its citizens. At present it is possible to see your arrest record only by making an appointment in Sacramento, going there in person and paying $10.00. The City Council voted this unanimous with the legal go-ahead from City Attorney McCallum in spite of the fact that Evelle Younger and U.S. Attorney General James Browning advised Police Chief Baker in letters that the records are the property of State and Federal governments whose policy dictates that they not be disseminated to anyone, including the arresting officer.

Another new turn the council may be taking relates to the "Consent Calendar" portion of the agenda. The Consent Calendar is the prime mechanism through which councilmembers and city staff introduce proposals to the Council. Any one councilmember who has a question regarding an item proposed by another or who opposes it can "remove" it from the Consent Calendar for discussion simply by stating he or she would like to remove number so and so and so. The council passes items on the Consent Calendar unanimously and without debate. Items removed then go to a part of the agenda almost never reached to await debate. These items are buried there, frequently for months.

Councilwoman Hancock has had a proposal from the Bay Area Women Against Rape (BAWAR) for the Consent Calendar for a long time, a proposal to hold a community meeting to being developing a community-based program to help rape victims and to combat rape. Each week some councilmember faithfully removes the item from the Consent Calendar and it gets put off. On March 6, Wilmont Sweeney removed it. Councilwoman Hancock requested the item be brought up out of order because some BAWAR members in the audience were anxious to proceed on setting up the meeting if the council would agree. When Hancock made the motion to pass the proposal, without one statement of disagreement, Sweeney seconded the motion and it passed unanimously almost in record time with no debate and no opposition. Readers may wonder why such an item was held up for months if no one objected, and especially why Sweeney was so gracious as to second the motion without comment after removing it from the Consent Calendar.

Another possible change relating to the City Council, which only the most avid council-watchers might notice, concerns the NUMBER of items proposed by councilmembers on the Consent Calendar.

In the ten months since the council institute the Consent Calendar procedure, Susan Home has averaged 2 items per MONTH. Last week she had four new items on the agenda. If this proves to be a new trend rather than a fluke, we may be in for historically long council agendas over the next month. Incidentally, over this same 10 month period where Home introduced 17 items through the Consent Calendar, the record high was Hancock with 65 items and the low was Sweeney with 2. Of course this says nothing about the quality of the items *a matter left to one's political perspective.

On a final note, more reminiscent of the usual Berkeley City Council actions, involves the sage of Victor Van Bourg's efforts to get on the ballot as a schoolboard candidate in the coming elections. Van Bourg is a lawyer for 30 East Bay labor unions; his candidacy enjoyed solid labor support and he would have been a major candidate.

Part of the process of filing for public office involves submitting a nominating petition with a token 10 signatures. Another part of the filing procedure includes signatures of up to 20 people who give the candidate permission to use their names as endorser in the ballot book. A novice aide of Van Bourg simply copied the names of 10 of these 20 endorsers onto the nominating petition. City Clerk Edythe Campbell accepted Van Bourg's filing papers and didn't notice until after the deadline had passed that the names on the petition were all signed by one person. She then declared his filing invalid. Van Bourg appealed to the Council.

The argument on the Council revolved around whether the error was a substantive error as argued by City Attorney McCallum and Councilman Bailey or a technical error as argued by Hancock and McLaren. Home, Widener, and Kallgren argued that it should be decided in executive session. Hancock opposed that procedure. Over a period of two weeks the issue was discussed three times. The first time, at an afternoon session, no vote was taken. That evening Hancock moved that when a candidate files the most number of signatures and the City Clerk accepts the nominating papers the candidate's name be put on the ballot. This motion failed with Hancock and McLaren voting yes, Sweeney and Bailey no, and Home and Kallgren abstaining on grounds that it should be decided in executive session.

A motion to go into executive session the next week passed but it didn't help Van Bourg's plight and he will not be on the ballot this year. Tune in next month for a progress report on the flurry of Council activity during the month preceding the municipal elections.

famers market in Berkeley?

We (OMC) propose that a multi-purpose marketplace be established within the city of Berkeley to serve individual people. We propose that the marketplace feature the following:

1) Self-made crafts.
2) Organic produce sold by the farmers who grow it.
3) Flea market. We intend that the marketplace should serve all individuals who want to trade or sell used articles they might have around the house. We would, however, attempt to exclude established merchants and commercial dealers. No person would be allowed to sell more than once in a given time period.

We propose that self-made crafts and produce be featured on certain days and used articles on others. Self-prepared food and beverages, entertainment and services (massages, fortune-telling, etc.) would be on a limited basis every day.

We propose that the marketplace be operated by a local non-profit corporation set up for that purpose (OMC Inc.) The policies of the OMC would be determined by an elected council, at regularly scheduled hearings open to users of the marketplace, citizens of Berkeley, and the food cooperatives. There are four food cooperatives delivering all year round to the food to all cooperatives. It is common knowledge that local flea markets and garage sales are well-attended.

Berkeley is the home of one of the oldest crafts cooperatives in the country. Presently some 25,000 artists and craftspeople live in Berkeley. On a typical weekend there are upwards of 10,000 visitors and regularly for the last three years there have been outdoor shows and sales in the city. However, the last five years there have been increasing numbers of requests for a permanent outdoor marketplace in Berkeley.

We propose that an immediate temporary trial marketplace be established. This proposal has the approval of the city planning director, the city art director, the Board of the Berkeley Art Festival Guild, the Mayor's committee on street vending, and some local business owners. The OMC will be meeting to discuss the details of this proposal in the art gallery of Cody's Books (upstairs). We invite all interested Berkeley citizens and business owners to participate as members.

recommend that used articles be sold only at the marketplace and not on the street.

There are approximately 2,000 people in Berkeley buying directly from organic farmers through neighborhood food cooperatives. There are four food cooperatives delivering all year round to the food to all cooperatives.

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