In 1960, Proposition 1, the California Water Plan, passed in a statewide election, with results that are disastrous for generations of Californians. On November 6 there is a special election for another Proposition 1, Reagan's Tax Limitation Initiative, with results that could be equally disastrous. Barely any campaign has been visible, but the election is a crucial one.

The tax initiative was placed on the ballot as an effort to resolve the fighting and bickering that has gone on in Sacramento for years over state tax reform, and as a political ploy of Governor Reagan's. Last spring, the Senate Revenue and Taxation Committee killed Reagan's tax limitation proposal, so the Governor organized a campaign which collected the necessary 520,000 signatures to qualify the initiative for the ballot. In a vote which is supposed to "let the people decide," and give Reagan a boost for the presidency, very few people seem to know the issues involved.

**PROVISIONS**

The initiative is an attempt to radically revamp the state tax and expenditure structure, in a conservative direction. There are five main parts:

1. **Expenditure ceiling.** The most crucial part of the initiative is a formula which limits state expenditures collected from tax revenues to their present percentage of state personal income, and that this percentage will decline by one-tenth of one percent per year. Presently expenditures are about 8.3% of personal income, will be 8.2% the following year, and continue declining until the figure is 7%, when the legislature can vote to keep the level constant.

2. **Tax rate limits.** Starting 1974, state income taxes will be reduced by 7½%, and continue declining until the figure is 7%, when the legislature can vote to keep the level constant.

3. **Income tax reduction.** Starting 1974, state income taxes will be reduced by 7½%.

4. **Capital expenditures.** The initiative is designed to cut capital expenditures, including schools, highways, schools, and hospitals.

5. **Refund for increases.** Majority vote of the people in a statewide election would be necessary to increase the overall limitation established by the initiative.

2/3 vote requirement. To institute a new tax or change a rate in any current state tax, or for local government to enact an income tax, a 2/3 vote of the legislature is required rather than the present majority.

**TAX LIMITATION:**

REAGAN'S DOUBLETALK

On September 1, 1970, a three-year contract between Premium Realty and Berkeley Tenants' Union #7 went into effect. Under this contract the tenants themselves took on the responsibilities of managing the property - collecting rents, making repairs, maintaining the properties, and filing vacancies in Union #7.

Supporters of the tax initiative include the League of California Cities and the California Real Estate Association, and Reagan's Southern California wealthy political cronies. An advisory committee voted on the proposal, with William Niskanen, Professor of Public Policy at Cal, former Defense Department and Office of Management and Budget economist, as the primary architect. Niskanen is a traditional conservative, and his ideas have some merit, particularly his belief that the statewide referendum process be used more often (his slogan is "let the people decide," reminiscent of the early days of the 1917 initiative, that the program is to benefit the wealthy at the expense of the poor.

TAX LIMITATION;

REAGAN'S DOUBLETALK

Just about every prominent Democrat in the state opposes the initiative, as does labor, the League of Women Voters, the League of California Cities and other moderate civic groups. However, the real political background to the initiative must lie with the liberals failure to bring about real tax reform, and real changes in the government subsidy and support system to business that presently dominates state politics. If the Democrats had really fought to close tax loopholes, reform the local tax system, and end subsides to business such as the Highway building program and the water plan, their backs wouldn't be up against the wall. So vote against the initiative, but don't blame it all on Reagan.

--Lenny Goldberg

Berkeley Tenants Union No. 7 starts cooking.

photo by Pat Goudvis

GRASSROOTS
A BERKELEY COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER

NEW ALTA BATES STRUCTURES CONTRAST SHARPLY WITH ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL AREA

TAX LIMITATION

BY SHEILA DAVES

It was a rainy fall day back in 1966 when my neighbor, Carolyn Strauss, appeared on the doorstep with a petition for me to sign. Carolyn was spearheading an effort to get our neighborhood down zoned to "R-1, Single Family Dwellings Only," in the hopes both of counteracting large-scale purchasers of neighborhood houses by real estate speculators and doctors looking for a tax deduction, as well as bringing some sort of halt to the dangerous traffic which was flooding our narrow streets.

The neighborhood responded positively to the petition, and then followed the by now familiar rigamarole of appealing innumerable city hearings, collecting letters of support and lobbying Planning Commissioners and City Council members. After many months of persistent effort we finally received the coveted "R-1" zoning for the part of our neighborhood lying south of the hospital, becoming, along with a tiny area around Sacramento Street, the only flatsland neighborhood to enjoy zoning prohibiting commercial development. (The Berkeley Hills, of course, was, and is, virtually all zone R-1.)

Happy as we were with the down-zoning, many of us came out of the zoning fight with a real sense of foreboding. For during the course of the various hearings we had attended, it became increasingly evident that the zoning issue was just a skirmish in a larger battle shaping up over who was going to control land use in the neighborhood. And with this realization came the knowledge that we weren't up against just any old real estate developers. We were taking on doctors! And together with their corporate manifestation, Alta Bates Hospital, it was clear that they were going to marshal all the moral authority of the medical profession to win their way in the neighborhood.

Sure enough, soon after the down-zoning we got wind of Alta Bates' plans to completely replace their existing facility with a massive new complex of buildings which would require the closing of already overcrowded streets and destruction of scores of homes. These plans were, of course, drawn up without consultation with the neighborhood, and our inquiries into the specifics of the plans were met alternately with token meetings and glib reassurances by the hospital's P.R. man, and, when we weren't satisfied with that, hostile rebuffs. It became the hospital's (and later the real-estate-owning doctors') tactic to continue on p. 8

BATEMAN NEIGHBORHOOD VS. DOCTORS' LAND GRAB

by Sheila Daves

On September 1, 1970, a three-year contract between Premium Realty and Berkeley Tenants' Union #7 went into effect. Under this contract the tenants themselves took on the responsibilities of managing the property - collecting rents, making repairs, maintaining the properties, and filling vacancies in Union #7. During this three year period the Union has never failed to meet a rent payment (three year total - over $1,000,000).

The contract expired on August 31 of this year. Richard Bachenheimer, manager of Premium Realty, has refused to negotiate a new contract with us. He would prefer to deal with each unit individually. Since we have refused to sign individual leases, Bachenheimer has continued on p. 3...
Proposition 1, the Reagan tax limitation initiative, will result in cutbacks in health, education, social welfare programs, and the university system. It will bring high tuition to the universities, nice tax breaks for the wealthy, and severely strain local governments, especially in poorer communities. It's a political ploy of Governor Reagan. The initiative will be "reform" and then be off and running for president before the disastrous effects of these reforms have become clear. Good timing, Gov.

Some of the credit for this one should go to the Democrats, since they've failed to bring about the real tax reforms that could have headed off Cowboy Reagan at the Death Valley pass. But we have to join with them this time around, at least in voting down Proposition 1.

Everyone should also work to get the vote out—the special election assures a low voter turnout, and conservatives tend to turn out in greater numbers at such elections. Remember, if you like Proposition 1, you'll love the Tax Limitation Initiative. (See article for a more complete analysis.)

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

Dear Grassroots People,

Your paper is better than ever. The articles are clear (in meaning and in layout), they are factual, and not too long. It's fine to find out what is going on in the city council, Co-op, schools, parks, transit, etc. I like the reports on community events, KPFA movies, council meetings and hope they will be in every issue. Can we publish something new? Could you try to let us know what Dellsman thinks and what his staff is doing?

Love,
Ruth Berleidge

To the collective:

Verbal abuse of minority city council members in Berkeley and deprivation of their appointive rights and privileges recalls a similar conditions in my native city during the Russian Revolution.

The Russian Revolution of November 1917 transformed the Russian city council, Sovet, into a democratic system controlled by the diabolical Mongolian amorphous underground guerrilla horde, including an unofficial city council. We soon developed tremendous underground support from an underground army; we found out what is going on in the city during the Russian Revolution.

The Tsarist municipal government - even a part of its songbook, "Military Government During Revolution."

Zsrls Dorics
Former Lieutenant
Third Siberian Rifles

Dez friends in the community,

This summer, California grows, Teamster officials, and government authorities joined in an attempt to wipe out the United Farmworkers Union. Many newspapers reported the death of the union, as early as last spring. But thousands of farmworkers responded by staging the most widespread strike in farm labor history, to show that they would not allow their union be destroyed.

Now, the harvest is nearly over, and the focus of the struggle shifts from the fields to the stores where struck products are being sold. From now until Thanksgiving is when most grapes come on the market. We must make sure that these products are not sold, to show the growers that they have no chance of winning.

We need people to help us picket the stores, to let people know that they can show the stores in their neighborhoods. If you, our friends at the community, do not help us, the farmworkers will not help you.

If you can help in any way, please call the Oakland office at 444-6008.

Svenevitch, escaped into Manchuria with thousands of farmworkers responded by staging the most widespread strike in farm labor history, to show that they would not allow their union be destroyed.

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TUNING IN ON KPFA

Grassroots is featuring articles on the problems and direction of community radio station KPFA. This issue of Grassroots presents several questions regarding KPFA's responsibility for Third World programming and hiring.

Last month when Marcus Wilcher, the chairman of Community Coalition for Media Change, petitioned the FCC to deny KPFA's broadcasting license on behalf of KPFA's own volunteer Third World Communications Project, most friends of KPFA screamed treason. They argued that if the Third World volunteers could not be compensated for their service, the station could not be saved.

KPFA's response was that the station manager could quickly negotiate a settlement of their demands, which are modest and just demands of Third World Department should be solely responsible for the recruitment and hiring of its staff.

KPFA CONDEMNED

TWCP says their demands are negotiable. They are surprised, angry and frustrated at the inactivity and reactivity of KPFA's management. After more than a year of speaking to KPFA's management, TWCP says that they have not been able to engage them in any substantial dialogue.

The TWCP describes months of presenting suggestions and demands to the station's management and local Advisory Board. Although encouraged to negotiate by the Advisory Board, management refused to bargain in good faith.

TWCP DEMANDS

While TWCP recognizes that the mass of money and technical problems which face KPFA, plus the absence of established democratic operating procedures, constitute an impossible situation for the staff and volunteers, they maintain management is the chief obstacle to the settlement of demands. They believe a sympathetic station manager could quickly negotiate a settlement of their demands, which are summarized in a July 1973 press release:

(1) The Third World Project should become a department with three full-time paid positions, 25 hours a week of air time and full access to all station facilities.

(2) There should be active recruiting and training of Third World people for filling the 5 full-time positions (including the Third World Department positions). (3) The Third World Department should be solely responsible for the recruitment and hiring of its staff.

Hiring of Raul Torres, a KPFA volunteer with media experience, in the position of station manager could quickly negotiate a settlement of their demands, which are summarized in a July 1973 press release:

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nakedegawa reports

Last issue I discussed the Transbay Terminal project which I believe are of interest to Grassroots readers: Affirmative action, large car purchase community relations in regards to driver security, and Dial-a-bus. In reference to the first, Affirmative Action, I've been following the staff and urging them to come up with an Affirmative Action policy in writing that we can publicly state that we are a responsible public agency. In June when the AC Board agreed to send our community relations employee back East to a conference on civil rights and equal employment. I made an amendment motion that the staff formulate an affirmative action program within six months after this conference. This amendment failed by a close 3 to 4 vote. However, we have finally received a report from the staff with concurrence by the full board that a formal program will be presented to the next Personnel Committee, probably in November. We hope AC Transit will have an Affirmative Action Program by the end of the year.

Large Cars Waste Fuel

The large car (full-size sedan) purchase was a big SNAFU. The area dealer contract delivers the full-size sedan tens the small V-8 engine, so he delivered cars with the larger engines at the same price. They are identical to the Dodge Polaris the Highway Patrol uses on our freeways. The staff, before accepting delivery, wanted the Board's decision. As before, I voiced my objection to the purchase of such large cars because they waste fuel energy and cost more initially to operate. Further, very seldom had I seen more than the driver in these cars, and under emergency situations an intermediate size car can hold six people for a short trip. The weight of a car determines the amount of fuel used in on about direct proportion, and on release the smaller car would probably have not done our share of repairs. But to the Board's approval, the first Transit bus be cut down and is now being used for our dial-a-bus. (Our present bus' downtime averages only 3%). This last week, with the Board's approval, the first bus was cut down and is now being test driven, and we hope the system will be in operation this coming Spring.

Dial-a-Bus

Dial-a-bus will be tried out in a limited span, I thought because of the high level of interest, involvement and awareness of the Berkeley communities, this city would be the better place for the test, but because of the congested streets in Berkeley the consultants recommended Richmond as their first choice. Two sites in Berkeley were chosen as alternatives. Another factor I felt should weigh heavily on the side of Berkeley was the need of small V-8 engine, so he delivered cars with the larger engines at the same price. They are identical to the Dodge Polaris the Highway Patrol uses on our freeways. The staff, before accepting delivery, wanted the Board's decision. As before, I voiced my objection to the purchase of such large cars because they waste fuel energy and cost more initially to operate. Further, very seldom had I seen more than the driver in these cars, and under emergency situations an intermediate size car can hold six people for a short trip. The weight of a car determines the amount of fuel used in on about direct proportion, and on release the smaller car would probably have not done our share of repairs. But to the Board's approval, the first Transit bus be cut down and is now being used for our dial-a-bus. (Our present bus' downtime averages only 3%). This last week, with the Board's approval, the first bus was cut down and is now being test driven, and we hope the system will be in operation this coming Spring.

Driver Security

Community relations in regard to driver security was the item I brought up in the interview with Grassroots several months ago. The staff has begun to think of ways to implement its community relations program. I thought about those people who have assaulted and threatened bus drivers. The 1973-2 budget contained an item, proposed by the staff, of about $48,000 for security personnel to prevent violence. I overlooked this item when I voted to approve the budget, and perhaps was remiss. (Is there someone who could assist me in reviewing and scrutinizing the budget and such matters as they come up? I will welcome such help.) In concert with the use of security officers, the staff suggests working through neighborhood improvement associations, having employees participate more in community affairs, having employees work with youth groups such as Little League teams, and training employees to respond to the public in a positive, friendly way. I feel, however, that while the program has merit and should be followed through on most of the suggestions will not touch the people creating our problems; that is, the very young adults who are down and out against society, and take out their hostility on anyone who is at hand. My fear is that a program which is destined to fail will not only lose its funding but will result in the Board's cutting bus service on those areas where the most incidents of violence occur -- the very areas where public transit is needed the most. The problem is how to transmit this awareness and knowledge to the public that public transit is there to serve the people we are trying to reach.

Berkeley's Traffic

Another factor I felt should weigh heavily on the side of Berkeley was the need of large car purchase community relations in regards to driver security, and Dial-a-bus. The staff reported that the Department of Transportation suggests working through neighborhood improvement associations, having employees participate more in community affairs, having employees work with youth groups such as Little League teams, and training employees to respond to the public in a positive, friendly way. I feel, however, that while the program has merit and should be followed through on most of the suggestions will not touch the people creating our problems; that is, the very young adults who are down and out against society, and take out their hostility on anyone who is at hand. My fear is that a program which is destined to fail will not only lose its funding but will result in the Board's cutting bus service on those areas where the most incidents of violence occur -- the very areas where public transit is needed the most. The problem is how to transmit this awareness and knowledge to the public that public transit is there to serve the people we are trying to reach.

Dial-a-Bus

Dial-a-bus was cut down and is now being test driven, and we hope the system will be in operation this coming Spring. Richard Bachenheimer during a courtroom hall - photo by Ruth Morgan

Grassroots continued from p. 1

started eviction procedures on all the houses in the Tenants' Union, on the ground of failure to pay rent. The Union asserts that the payment due Premium Realty is accounted for in full. If our case comes to court and we lose, over seventy people will lose their homes.

COLLECTIVE CONTRACT

We want a collective contract because it can assure protection of tenant rights not guaranteed in an individual lease, and can offer many benefits to a community. By belonging to the union and collectively managing our properties we have been able to exercise more control over our houses and the neighborhoods they form. We have kept our rents at reasonable levels, and have not been subject to the kind of rent increases suffered by most tenants in Berkeley. By removing fences between adjoining homes we have created community gardens and play areas for our children. Collective tenancy has given us a strong sense of community and provided us access to each others' tools, resources, and support.

The old contract under which we have been operating has kept us from making all the improvements that we would like. In most respects, it has favored Bachenheimer more than it has the Tenants' Union. For instance, on the subject of repairs the contract states that Bachenheimer is responsible only for putting in new roofs and outside sewer lines, and only if they cost over $500. In one case of our roofs leak each winter but Bachenheimer refuses to repair them. In one case, the Union asked for a new roof and submitted a commercial roofing company's estimate of over $700. Bachenheimer's response was to find a company which said the roof could be patched for $492. There is extensive structural damage not only to the roofs but to the walls and foundations of almost all of the houses, caused by termites, dry rot, and old age. For the past three years Bachenheimer has not spent one penny on repairs of any kind. Much of the electrical wiring in the houses is also unsafe; this is not provided for in the contract either.

We are willing to take responsibility for the damages we incur on our houses, but are not willing to assume the burden of rehabilitating all the houses as a free service to Bachenheimer. We are asking that Bachenheimer provide the money for such extensive repairs as are needed to make our houses decently and safely habitable. Bachenheimer charges that we have not done our share of repairs. But to date we have spent approximately $2000 on materials alone, and up to $4000 on paid and volunteer labor.

Another aspect of the landlord-tenant relationship which we are challenging is the composition of our rent. In the old contract we are responsible for collecting rents "in amounts that in the aggregate will pay for all expenses relating to the rental operation and use of said properties." We are demanding that we be responsible collectively for making payments on specific expenses of rental operation rather than paying Bachenheimer a lump sum and not knowing what the specific expenses are.

We want to know, for instance, what the mortgage payments and terms of mortgages on our houses are. We want to be the ones to decide whether or not a mortgage will be refinanced. In the past, Bachenheimer has made these decisions and then passed his payments on to us. In essence we are paying the interest on Bachenheimer's large loans, which he obtains by using our houses as collateral. Bachenheimer then can use the money he borrows to invest in new properties for more profit.

Bachenheimer's grounds for evicting us are failure to pay rent. We have only withheld from our rent the charges which we are not legally obligated to pay. By redefining our responsibilities in paying rent, he has attempted to limit his power and profits. In the meantime we are mounting several projects for which we are soliciting community support. We need all sorts of skills and energy. You can contact the BTU activities committee at 843-2562 or 549-1817.

We want to negotiate a new contract in which, we are represented more fairly, but Bachenheimer will not meet us. His aim is to destroy the Union for attempting to limit his power and profits. We feel that only by forming unions will all tenants be able to protect their rights and gain some control over their housing. We hope that not only will you give us support, but that your success will encourage you to start more tenants' unions.
OAKLAND SCHOOL STRIKE?

Oakland Public School employees will probably be out on the picket line by the time you read this. The teachers, secretaries, instructional assistants, and cafeteria workers are ready to strike Tuesday, October 16, unless the union's mediation is unexpectedly successful.

Major demands include a cost-of-living raise of 12% to 18% (raises have totaled 5% in the last five years); reduction of class sizes to 24; 10 week preparation period for elementary teachers; adequate teaching supplies and increased salaries for teachers; cafeteria services; payment of unused sick leave at retirement; and better pay for classified employees, especially substitute teachers, cafeteria workers and instructional assistants.

$8.5 MILLION OVER

The school administration claims that it doesn't have the money to meet employee demands. However, it said the same thing last year, when it convinced teachers to settle for a 1½ raise, and then somehow managed to end the year with an "undistributed reserve" of $8.5 million. In fact, the district has had reserves of at least $6 million every year since 1970.

This year, the administration says it can't afford to meet the teachers' demands because it's already overbudgeted, even allowing this highly irregular way of funding fringe benefits, the teachers' union, the administration, and the district's employee demands with budget cuts amounting to $3.9 million of that $8.5 million left over from last year is earmarked for this year's employee demands. This year's budget is already overbudgeted, even allowing this highly irregular way of funding fringe benefits, the teachers' union, the administration, and the district's employee demands with budget cuts amounting to $3.9 million of that $8.5 million left over from last year is earmarked for this year's employee demands. This year's budget is already overbudgeted.

EMPLOYEES TOGETHER

Thralls of teacher strike, of course, are finding new voices, but in the near future they have come almost entirely from the teachers' union, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), which is less militant than the Oakland Education Association (OEA), the union that represents Oakland school employees, but unity among the teachers, custodians, secretaries, and cafeteria workers is building, and they're telling students that they must come to school. On the other hand, the teachers' union, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), which is less militant than the Oakland Education Association (OEA), the union that represents Oakland school employees, but unity among the teachers, custodians, secretaries, and cafeteria workers is building, and they're telling students that they must come to school.

The State of California has found it impossible to mandate that a teacher be granted 10 days sick leave per year, that the sick leave be cumulative, and even allowing this highly irregular way of funding fringe benefits, the teachers' union, the administration, and the district's employee demands with budget cuts amounting to $3.9 million of that $8.5 million left over from last year is earmarked for this year's employee demands. This year's budget is already overbudgeted.

To make matters worse, the District isn't even providing seven days' coverage. Maintenance Employees Association. All of this is just the tip of the iceberg. The Joint Strike Committee, granted 10 days sick leave per year, that the sick leave be cumulative, and even allowing this highly irregular way of funding fringe benefits, the teachers' union, the administration, and the district's employee demands with budget cuts amounting to $3.9 million of that $8.5 million left over from last year is earmarked for this year's employee demands. This year's budget is already overbudgeted.

REPORT FROM BFT

The following is a speech which I had planned to give to the School Board. I didn't know that I had to leave at 10:45 so I couldn't get some sleep so I could teach the next day.

SUBSTITUTE POLICY

I am here today to protest a policy of this District which is already having a detrimental effect on the students and which has the potential for doing far more damage than any day the teachers might decide to walk out with covering for teachers who are sick.

The State of California has found it impossible to mandate that a teacher be granted 10 days sick leave per year, that the sick leave be cumulative, and even allowing this highly irregular way of funding fringe benefits, the teachers' union, the administration, and the district's employee demands with budget cuts amounting to $3.9 million of that $8.5 million left over from last year is earmarked for this year's employee demands. This year's budget is already overbudgeted.

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In fact, the district has had reserves of at least $6 million every year since 1970. Association, the Oakland School staff of this district and which has a 5% in the last five years); reduction of asking for an 18% salary increase.

In the element that the students are being deprived of their education, the teachers are being deprived of their livelihood, the teachers are being deprived of their livelihood, and the students are being deprived of their education.

Student's union maintains that the district can meet the administration building have said they will strike if necessary, and the Custodians and Teachers' Unions have strike sanction from the Alameda County Central Labor Council. Dissatisfaction with how they are treated is nothing new for Oakland school employees, but unity and determination to strike if necessary is new. New. And we parents are telling employee's, about this. It's time.

by Sue and Art Goheen (Art Goheen is a member of OEA Local 771)

uncle john's band

"It ain't sophisticated-just get right down to it." - Taj Mahal

MUSIC FROM WITHIN

Taj Mahal is down to the bones and up to the cosmos. He walks, talks, breathes, piously exudes music in everything he does. He is not the simple, down-home, funky, easy-going way it is both completely basic and mind-blowingly revolutionizing.

It's all very simple, says Taj. Music is all around us, everywhere. We all live in an energy field of music flowing all around, and all we need is to pick it out of the air and push it on out. No need for fancy instruments, fancy styles, fancy arrangements, super advanced and sophisticated techniques. You can all make music, and you can make it beautiful, with feeling just look around and let it all out.

Taj never directly says this, of course. A 2½ hour late night set he had in a small Boarding House audience in harmony, stamping, clapping, dancing, whistling tunes, playing rhythms, and listening totally to Taj's every note, and to every silent space, and to every word.

Taj plays an old national steel guitar, banjo, a resonant steel mandolin, piano, kalimba, marimba, slide, harmonica, fiddle, piano, old song picks like old songs "Rain Road," does reggae, does mellow tunes that he wrote, and gets everybody dancing.

The music is all very, very simple, not overpowering the audience but entrancing it. The beauty is not in fancy technique but in the space, the pauses, the silences, the very quiet very notes and twangs, the subtle rhythms and occasionally perfectly placed little runs and notes. It's the kind of music which has people saying, "Hey maybe I can play that."

PEOPLE'S MUSIC

In some sense, they do. Taj Mahal brings music back to what it's supposed to be about participation. It's music that everyone, not just professionals. Pop and rock music at its best does this. Taj says: "When we sit back, we're all around, but in any case we listen and appreciate what others are doing. But we has everybody singing harmonies, melodies, backing lines, clapping out rhythms, really involved in making the music." He'll just play the backup while we sing "Steelin'", or he'll sing lead as we sing "You can have three harmonies on our harmony. Or we'll clap a quiet double time while he wails on his slide. He gives us energy, and our energy picks him up as well. "You get back what you give out," he says.

The Berkeley-Oakland Women's Union is an autonomous socialist feminist organization which has been in existence for about ten months. It has three existing political small groups and two working project committees, "The Women and the Economy" and "The Children's Project," which meet regularly. These groups attempt to develop a socialist feminist perspective which will integrate the struggle against sexism and the struggle against capitalism and imperialism, and which will integrate the struggle against sexism and the struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

The Berkeley-Oakland Women's Union has a temporary office at 2022 Blake Street, Berkeley. Anyone interested in further information is encouraged to contact us or visit our New Members Committee by calling Carol at 763-3725. If you are interested in receiving our Newsletter, please send your name and address, and $6.00 for a year's subscription, to our office.
MOVIES

Sad but true, the Pacific Film Archive has raised its prices even higher than they were before they were temporarily lowered last July 1st. Each film now costs $1.00 for students or Archive full members and $1.50 for the general public. There is no longer a discount for two films in one night and, as a result, a double feature at the Archive now costs more than a double feature anywhere else in Berkeley. Full Archive membership is $15 per year and entitles the member to purchase two tickets per film at the reduced rate.

The best alternative to these higher prices would seem to be a large subsidy from the university. There is no reason why the museum should be free but the Archive so expensive. Is film, because it is so popular, really some kind of second class medium? And how about all those free (and hence subsidized) lectures on the most obscure possible topics which the university is endlessly sponsoring. Are they too much more important than the major classics and thrillers of the early LANEY COLLEGE: October 18, 1964. The Maltese Falcon, The African Queen, & Dead Reckoning: October 19-21. Reckoning at 7 and 11:30, Queen at 8:25, and Falcon at 10; University YMCA. Bancroft & Bowditch. $1.50 The Maltese Falcon is my favorite Bogart film and The African Queen is not far behind. It's still don't know why people love Bogart, this is a good way to find out.

Lucia: October 23, 7 and 10 p.m., Wheeler Auditorium; $1.25 students and full Archive members/$1.75 general. Fresh from the San Francisco Film Festival, this fascinating Cuban film tells three love stories, all concerning women named Lucia. Almost without mentioning political events, the stories somehow seem to capture in human terms all of Cuban history from 1890 to the present. Strongly recommended.

DA: October 31; 7:30 p.m.; Live Oak Park Center; 25 cents. Ray Milland and Grace Kelly in a complex and thrilling Alfred Hitchcock classic.

FREE MOVIES

LANEY COLLEGE: October 18, 1964. Yojimbo; October 25 & 26, Seven Samurai (only once each night at 7:30); at Laney College Forum. All of these are highly baroque, round-robin debt responsible open politics. When in doubt fight itself (which is 'safe') than Moreover, the fact that the April campaign got $1,500 worth of free Apici-Gordon Affair came as a real surprise. The Maltese Falcon, The African Queen, & Dead Reckoning: October 19-21, it is not surprising that financial shenanigans escaped the campaign coordinating committee. Election campaigns are always chaotic but this one was something special.

Enormous energy was wasted on internal disputes. It is fortunately a fact of life that much of the left would rather fight itself (which is 'safe') than take on the entrenched conservative economic interests that control this town; the '73 campaign was no exception.

Unfortunately, with energy drained and attention diverted from the day-by-day campaign activities, the coalition open process was able to be abused by the actions of free-lance operators.

As near as can be figured out, ASUC Senators Tom Accinelli and Jeff Gordon, without knowledge of the campaign coordinating committee, organized a highly baroque, round-robin debt settlement between the Students of Berkeley (SOF), ASUC, and the Daily Cal. SOB took care of its debt to ASUC by having the coalition pay $1,500 worth of free Daily Cal advertising. But the Daily Cal let the cat out of the bag last week and Senators Accinelli and Gordon abruptly resigned.

In the participatory campaigns of the new politics movement there has been a "presumption of honesty" in accepting people to work in campaigns. The Accinelli-Gordon Affair came as a real shock and serves as a warning that open process is open to flagrant misuse. Moreover, the fact that the April Coalition organization did not last beyond the election shows the organizational structure was unsatisfactory and something people did not wish to continue.

Given the chaotic organization of the April Coalition spring election campaign, it is not surprising that financial shenanigans escaped the campaign coordinating committee. Election campaigns are always chaotic but this one was something special.

Bette's weddings are a big hit and serve as a warning that open process is open to flagrant misuse. Moreover, the fact that the April Coalition organization did not last beyond the election shows the organizational structure was unsatisfactory and something people did not wish to continue.

It is unfortunate a political movement which aims at achieving the degree of representation in city government that is reflected in its numbers (45 to 55% of the electorate). When in doubt fight itself (which is 'safe') than Moreover, the fact that the April campaign got $1,500 worth of free Apici-Gordon Affair came as a real surprise. The Maltese Falcon, The African Queen, & Dead Reckoning: October 19-21, it is not surprising that financial shenanigans escaped the campaign coordinating committee. Election campaigns are always chaotic but this one was something special.

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Better organizational structure is essential for future campaigns if the Berkeley progressive community is to achieve the degree of representation in city government that is reflected in its numbers (45 to 55% of the electorate). When in doubt fight itself (which is 'safe') than Moreover, the fact that the April campaign got $1,500 worth of free Apici-Gordon Affair came as a real surprise. The Maltese Falcon, The African Queen, & Dead Reckoning: October 19-21, it is not surprising that financial shenanigans escaped the campaign coordinating committee. Election campaigns are always chaotic but this one was something special.

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"Handicapped," "crippled," the "mis-fortunate" are some of the terms used to stereotype blind and disabled people. Madison Avenue's plasticized "Pepsi generation" does not include people who are blind, deaf or who rely on seeing-eye dogs.

However, "Here in Berkeley people see us as we are, as individuals unaltered by sex, age or color, not as wheelchairs," says Don Breyer, a staff member of the Center for Independent Living. Why? Instead of being shut away in nursing homes or living in restricted family situations, the blind and disabled have initiated several programs to ensure their ability to live independently. The appropriately named Center for Independent Living was created in 1972 to serve the special needs of the blind and disabled, of whom there are approximately 14,000 in N. Oakland, Emeryville, El Cerrito, Albany, Kensington and Berkeley.

PROJECTS AND SERVICES

The fifteen staff members of C.I.L. have successfully initiated several service projects. They print a newsletter and mail it to all interested persons in the area. They sell "Stigma" tapes to organizations and newspapers across the country. On these tapes, disabled individuals talk about their lives and the lives of their own lives. The C.I.L. offers mobility instruction for the blind, and wellness advocacy, medical and general referral, housing, an attendant and reader pool for all clients.

The Center put together a coalition, which the Berkeley City Council later adopted, calling for an annual expenditure of $20,000 for the construction of wheelchair ramps. Hale Zakas has worked with the Public Works Department to ensure that the ramps meet specifications. These ramps allow persons in electric wheelchairs to move easily throughout Berkeley; the disabled travel to banks, markets, street cafes, classes and to jobs on their own.

In addition, C.I.L. has helped the City Attorney with equal housing issues and building code changes involving disabled and blind people.

PRESSURE ON THE STATE

C.I.L. along with other disabled action groups in California, is waging a serious battle with Reagan and top State Welfare Executives. "With the passage of the national bill, HR-1, California was given the opportunity to throw out an archaic welfare system," explained Dr. C.I.L. explains. But Reagan interprets this new freedom to mean that he can implement his personal prejudices as policy through regulation rather than legislation. This has resulted in a high level of insecurity for welfare recipients.

Dorothy Santos, C.I.L. Coordinator, points out that Sweepe, Reagan's appointee as Director of the California Department of Welfare, circulated a memorandum to welfare agencies which required that welfare recipients have attendants supplied by Homemakers, a private referral agency. The financial rationale is clear: under HR-1, the federal government pays 75% of the cost of an attendant care with Homemakers Service. But Homemakers cannot provide adequate attendance. Homemakers attendants work only on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and may not lift over 30 pounds. Individuals may not hire or fire their own attendants. Persons needing daily attendant care would have to remain in bed evenings and weekends.

The weight restrictions mean that attendants could not help persons unable to lift themselves out of bed. Most important, the work is intimate and a basis of trust is essential; each person has the right to have the most suitable person for his or her needs.

C.I.L. members, through their own efforts, found out about the memo and worked for action. The representatives of C.I.L., the Physically Disabled Students Program, Disabled and Blind Action Group, and California Association of Physically Handicapped met with Sweepe in early September and set forth their views. The result was a memo which guaranteed county welfare agencies alternative means of which welfare recipients hire their own attendants. It is an unsatisfactory and confusing arrangement, but better than the change for Homemakers.

C.I.L. has also worked to increase the living grants of welfare recipients. The average grant for blind, disabled, and elderly, about $212, which includes heat, light, rent, food, clothing, transportation, and any other living expenses. Yet two bills to increase this grant, AB 18 and AB 416, both failed to pass the Legislature. Disabled action groups appealing to the State Supreme Court, determined whether Reagan has the authority to determine grant levels for living expenses and attendant care, and to establish guidelines for hiring of attendants, an authority which affects 500,000 blind, disabled and elderly.

Anyone interested in more information or in applying for attendants should contact one of the social service agencies.

nursing homes need action

Citizen concern, participation, and control have been the battle cries of community action groups in Berkeley. Yet how many of us have even a casual knowledge of the workings of an institution? Not many. This paradoxical situation is especially relevant to the lives of the older members of our community.

Last winter, Marcy Kates of the BAY GUARDIAN did an excellent expose on nursing homes in the San Francisco area. Kates proclaims: "all too often we hear that care in San Francisco nursing homes is "extraordinarily bad." She pointed out that nursing homes continued to get away with low standards and inadequate care because no citizen consumer groups were documenting and publicizing the abuses of local nursing homes.

We lack in any organized effort to ensure the existence of humane, quality care within our community-located nursing homes. Such action is our obligation as citizens because over 5% of the nursing home industry total revenues are public funds. It is necessary because these homes lie within our community and may at any time provide care for our parents, our family, our friends, and ourselves. We have the right to a future in which institutionalization is a last resort, and not the societal response to the problems of aging.

We, as members of the community, have a moral responsibility to assure the basic human rights of others. It is imperative that we realize the far-reaching implications, when we condone, through non-action, this type of institution.

Nursing home residents probably are the most helpless single body of people within this society. Many of them are there against their own will, stripped of basic human rights, prisoners of a system that removes older people from the mainstream of community life.

How would such an organization, centered around nursing home issues, function? This question will be explored in the next issue, along with a report on a new law that has important implications for this problem.

Bonnye L. Fainberg

WE ARE PEOPLE, NOT WHEELCHAIRS'


Source Reduction was hit solution to the solid waste problem, that is, changing consumer practices. Consumer practices determine the types and amounts of goods produced. She made the following points:

1) We must reverse the increasing trend to production of single use products, such as non-refillable containers, paper towels and aluminum foil. In 1969, 46.8 billion beverage containers were used in the U.S., with an average of 1.8 fillings per container. If they had been reused 15 times, the average life of a refillable bottle, it would have used only 5.7 fillings per container. 

2) Products should be built for longer life and with fewer style changes. Cars, appliances and furniture could last longer and omit trivial, stylistic design changes. The same product for longer product life or to use less materials.

3) Less energy-intensive materials should be substituted for more energy-intensive ones: for example, the substitution of glass for aluminum. Some products can be made with less material altogether: lighter cars take less steel. When such changes are made, any changes in durability must be taken into consideration in evaluating the effect of the change.

4) Consumption of non-essential goods, such as superfluous packaging, should be reduced.

The conference concluded with the question "Can private market processes be relied upon to evolve optimum environmental solutions?". We're not about to doubt it and to feel that government will have to find some way to intervene in the market system: for example, requiring that all automobiles weigh less than 3000 pounds.

We, as members of the Berkeley Ecological Center for a well-run, intereacting Conference. If you haven't checked out the conference yet, stop by at 2179 Alston Way; you might even join.
community announcements

PLANTS WANTED
Grassroots Plant Convent is growing! More people are needed to grow house plants for plant sales throughout the year. All monies raised will go to Grassroots. Especially needed are people who can grow cuttings of their plants, or who can donate pots (plastic or clay) and other supplies. Those interested in either growing plants or in helping this project in any way should send a postcard to Grassroots, Box 274, Berkeley 94704 or call Jon at 524-8010.

NEW AMERICAN MOVEMENT
On Thursday, October 25, at 8:00 p.m., the Berkeley-Oakland chapter of the New American Movement will hold a public meeting on "The Economic Crisis and the Demise of Democracy" at 2541 Russell Street between Ellsworth and Fulton in Berkeley. Part of the program will be the beginning of a national movement to impeach Nixon - for all his crimes, with the war in Vietnam leading the list.

NEWSRACK PATRONS NEEDED
Send us $18.00 and we’ll pay you back from the proceeds of our boxes (taker about 3 months) Berkeley. A one-dollar donation to the New American Movement will help to keep the Newsrack fund filled. Please send your money directly to: Grassroots, Box 274, Berkeley, 94704.

COMMUNITY ANNOUNCEMENTS & EVENTS should be submitted to Grassroots by Nov. 1 for next issue: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701 or 2022 Blake St. Phone 524-1203.

FARMWORKERS
"So, SE PUEDE" ("Yes, It Can Be Done"), a film depicting the farm workers' non-violent struggle, will be shown Thursday, October 25, 8:00 p.m. at the Unitarian Fellowship Hall, 192 Cedar, Berkeley. A one-dollar donation will benefit the farmworkers.

After the forty-five minute color film the Reverend Howard Nunton, Unitarian Universalist Migrant Minister, will give the latest news of the farmworker movement and answer questions.

The program is sponsored by the Social Concerns Committee of the Berkeley Fellowship of Unitarians.

MERRITT COLLEGE COURSE
Watergate, the Pentagon Papers, government ethics, the erosion of fundamental democratic principles these and other aspects of the current "American crisis" will be explored in a Merritt College Lecture series which will be presented October 16 through January 14.

A complete schedule is available at the Merritt Information Office, and enrollment information will be available from series coordinator Robert Butler at the first lecture or by mail at the college, 12500 Cymoph Street, Oakland 94619. Call 531-2355 for information.

Question from J.H.-Berkeley: "During the past year have you had to replace the starter motor twice on my 1964 Dodge Dart 6. Now this, the third starter motor, is beginning to make the same grinding noise when I start the car as it did proceeding two starters prior to failure. The starter motor itself works but a grinding occurs about every other time I start the car and when the grinding takes place the engine does not turn over. What causes the noise and can any thing be done to remedy this situation?"

It sounds to me like you might have some broken or missing teeth on the fly wheel. When the starter motor is activated by the ignition switch a solenoid inside the motor engages a clutch whose teeth mesh with the teeth of the outside diameter of the flywheel. If some of the teeth on the flywheel gear are damaged or broken, when the starter motor attempts to start the engine and the teeth momentarily disengage or worse yet, grind against the teeth on the flywheel. That is probably what's causing the sound you hear. On top of that, the teeth on the starter motor clutch have probably damaged slightly each time it happens. So those meshing parts are slowly destroying each other.

The solution to the problem is to replace the starter, transmission, clutch and flywheel and replace or repair the defective parts. The question you'll have to decide is whether or not it's worth it to have that job done. It's a relatively big job and the reduction gear starter motor that goes with your Dart is quite expensive (about $50). Even if you decide to do the work yourself, it's a big project and your car is nine years old. As an alternative you might consider removing the starter motor and replacing the starter clutch only. It won't cure the flywheel problem but it will last quite a while before the clutch teeth are damaged beyond their ability to function. The clutch for your starter costs about $9.00 and is available from most auto supply parts stores.

Questions to Mike Kromter should be addressed: c/o Grassroots, Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701.

If you are looking for mechanics or other automobile related trades people please enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope because their names will not be printed in the column.

...keep on truckin'

FOOD INTELLIGENCE/FOOD ADVICE

SUNDAY OCT. 21st.
7 and 9 p.m.
Unitas House: 2700 Bancroft
(not sponsored by Unitas)
$1.50

WOMEN'S CENTER
During the month of October, the Berkeley Women's Center is hosting discussions on topics involving women. October 17, there is a discussion on "The Female Junkie" and October 31 the discussion will be "Women in Transition." The public is invited to come and join in at 7:30 p.m. each date, in the YWCA building 2134 Allston Way, Berkeley. The Berkeley Women's Center is an information and referral center for women in the community. There is always a need for new ideas and new volunteers. For further information about these discussions or about the Center please call 548-4343 or drop by between 1 and 7 p.m. Monday-Friday.

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5 PRESCHOOLERS OVERNIGHT
Anna 526-4935

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Highrise Alta Bates structure

DOCTORS $8 & Berkeley 4

All totaled, some 70 local doctors were contributors to the Berkeley 4 campaign, and a survey of the land-holdings in the Alta Bates area indicates that these doctors weren’t just any old group of country practitioners. Some examples:

- Duane E. Spencer and Don J. Lanton, dentists and both contributors to the Berkeley 4 jointly owned some $139,000 worth of property in the Alta Bates area.

- The 2915 Telegraph Corp. is listed as owning some $51,000 worth of property mainly on Telegraph Ave. around the corner from Alta Bates. The man who in turn owns the 2915 Telegraph Corp. is Gaf Gaottach, M.D., also a contributor to the Berkeley 4.

- Julius and Robert Lewis share a practice at 3011 Telegraph. Robert Lewis was a contributor to the Berkeley 4, as was Julius’ wife Emma. Together the Lewises own their office building at 3011 Telegraph ($121,000), and also four other pieces of property next to Alta Bates area.

- Huntmont Properties owns $769,700 worth of property next to Alta Bates including a brand new huge office building. The co-owners of the Huntmont properties, are Huntley R. Johnson, DDS, and Jerome Borson, M.D., a Berkeley 4 contributor. The Colby Street Medical Center, right across the street from Alta Bates, is owned by Dr. Edward E. Waller, a Berkeley 4 campaign contributor.

- The Colby Street Medical Center, most stable and Huntmont got their way, and the neighborhood’s homes, ignoring those designed to service the hospital. The high point of the traffic story came one day when the whole neighborhood turned out to watch a fire fight which had broken out between two cement truck drivers, neither of whom would back up to let the other pass down the narrow street. One can only wonder at what they were doing on that street in the first place.

- And so it goes. Seven years in the life of a neighborhood. But just so the story doesn’t end on an entirely bleak ending, I’m happy to say that what’s left of our neighborhood is groovier than ever and is currently experiencing a building boom.

- A “major challenge” for the Berkeley City Council is to participate in the political process that will be used to address the social and social issues over the next two years. We must recognize that profitability and responsibility are inseparable.

- When the business community is up to the challenges which face us yet to be answered. Your Chamber Board of Directors can provide the organization and the leadership. You (the business community) must help provide the manpower and economic support necessary for us to play a more active role.”

- Paul Grabovitz

were gaining a receptive hearing by city council members and their planning department staff. Thus, it was our proposal that Alta Bates be allowed to a certain degree, but that other medical expansion be limited to a fairly small area, that it conform to the height and set-back limits for an R-3 zone, and that an open-space buffer zone between these buildings be created to insure that multi-storied office buildings wouldn’t be hulk ing over the backyards of the neighborhood’s homes.

The city planning department came back with their version of our proposal which called for the creation of a new category called “medical center zone” which would set a boundary on medical development in our particular neighborhood, but which included no buffer zone and which mandated high-density, high-rise, multi-use building spanning the spectrum from medical schools to cafeterias. In the hands of the planning department the BNA’s compromise had become a Frankenstein. I remember the despair we felt when we had to marshall our forces to attend another series of hearings to defeat what had originally been our own plan. In the end, Alta Bates and Huntmont got their way and the results are on view today.

Following the defeat of the buffer zone plan, we submitted to the Planning Department a plan for a series of traffic diversions and street closings which would force hospital-related traffic to stay on the arterial streets of Ashby, Telegraph, and College, and off our neighborhood streets, many of which are too narrow for two cars to pass. Traffic was so bad that residents were unable to find parking spaces during the day. To make matters worse, ambulances were careening along the narrow neighborhood streets, ignoring those designed to service the hospital. The high point of the traffic story came one day when the whole neighborhood turned out to watch a fire fight which had broken out between two cement truck drivers, neither of whom would back up to let the other pass down the narrow street. One can only wonder at what they were doing on that street in the first place.

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Two blocks south, the Huntmont Building is going to generate over 2,000 cars per day in the neighborhood, yet was providing parking for less than 200 cars—most of which would be reserved for employees, the remainder available only for a fee.

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