



# GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper

April 1973

Vol. 1 No. 10

25¢

## 3.5 MILLION/YR. FOR CITY

Why should Berkeleyans vote YES on Proposition 8, municipalization of electric power distribution? In the first place, in spite of PG&E claims to the contrary, if the city pays \$30 million for the system, we will make about \$800,000 in the first year, and profits will increase to \$3.5 million a year within 20 years, according to the city-authorized feasibility study.

Could Berkeley make more money than the study's consultants estimated? Almost certainly yes. The consultants

themselves publicly admitted that they used the most conservative figures in all items on their charts so that the city council would be certain about the feasibility of municipalization.

For example, they estimated the system to be 10 years old, although engineers maintain that the age of the poles is the best indicator of system age and there are virtually no poles in Berkeley newer than 20 years old. R.I.O.T.'s extensive sample found hundreds of poles more than 20 years

old. If the consultants had estimated the age of the system at 20 years rather than 10 years their cost estimate would have dropped to \$22.5 million, with corresponding savings of millions in interest payments. In this case, profits would rise at least a quarter each year over their conservative estimates.

### RISING ESTIMATES

PG&E knows that Berkeley cannot afford a losing proposition, and their estimates of the costs of taking over the system have skyrocketed. They know that if they can jack up the price high enough, city ownership will indeed be a financial fiasco. In 1966, PG&E said their system was worth \$15 million, excluding severance costs; in 1971, \$20 million; now they're speaking in astronomical figures — \$103 to \$120 million, including all condemnation and interest charges.

After Berkeley acquires the electrical system, it will be eligible to join the Northern California Power Agency—a consortium of 11 northern California public power cities which have started to build a geothermal power generating facility in Mendocino County. Rates from the N.C.P.A. are projected to be at least 20% lower than PG&E's present wholesale power rates, increasing Berkeley's profits by over 1½ million dollars per year. *continued on p. 2*

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#### OAKLAND BOBBY SEALE FOR MAYOR ELAINE BROWN FOR COUNCIL



Vietnam Veterans Against the War marching in S.F. Veteran's Day parade.

## VVAW brings it back home

Now that the war is "over", what will an organization such as Vietnam Veterans Against the War do? Well, the war is not over because the war has created many social problems as well as psychological problems that the people must contend with now.

The first problem to be faced is with the vets themselves. When they return they have to reorient themselves to the American culture. This process can take only a few months or it can take years. It can also end up in a total alienation from society, an alienation which does not allow the individual to function at all to the point where his survival is in jeopardy. This is known as Post Vietnam Syndrome. All returning vets have a degree of it.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

What adds to this problem is the high degree of unemployment among veterans. Of course there is a high degree of unemployment among non-veterans, but the jobs that veterans held while in the service do not prepare them to find jobs in civilian life, for instance, what will a gunner do in civilian life? Unemployment insurance is available to vets, but that only lasts a year, and the education allowance is no good if the veteran does not want to go to school. Even if he or she decides to go to school the GI bill is only available during the time that they are going to school, so what happens during the summer months? The military still maintains control of the veteran's life

even after he or she is "out" of the service.

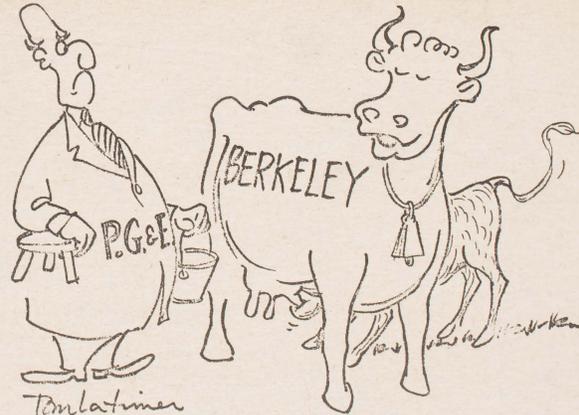
Vietnam Veterans Against the War is trying to solve these problems. First, by educating ourselves and the community about PVS and the other problems that veterans face. Then VVAW is actively trying to do something by forming a group that veterans and the community can relate to. Collectively, we try to fight the controls that the military and the government maintain on veterans and on the community, by forming job pools, by supporting and acting in political campaigns and by raising funds for people who are under assault by the government.

### SEALE/BROWN CAMPAIGN

Right now most of the energies of the East Bay Chapter of VVAW is going to the Bobby Seale/Elaine Brown campaign in Oakland. Many of the members became voter registrars and registered people in Oakland. Now members are going door-to-door with information about the Seale/Brown platforms. Another project that the East Bay chapter has done was to hold a benefit for the Indians at Wounded Knee, which enabled VVAW to raise over a hundred dollars for those people.

The community is encouraged to attend VVAW meetings on Thursday nights at 8:00 pm at 4919 Telegraph Avenue. We are here to help all veterans of the war, for anyone who has been affected by the war is a Vietnam Veteran.

*Vietnam Veterans Against the War  
 East Bay Chapter*



SORRY, WE'VE DECIDED TO KEEP IT IN THE FAMILY!

## THE OCEAN VIEW SAGA

Ocean View was always a funky working-class neighborhood in West Berkeley—a mixture of homes, shops and industry. It grew this way in the 19th century because workers did not commute, they worked and shopped near their place of employment.

Ocean View was always the "other side of the tracks." Its many saloons reportedly filled with young ruffians and anarchists, its meeting halls filled with socialists and populists of all kinds. First it was the home of the Italian, German, the Scandinavian immigrants, later of the Chinese, Chicanos and the Blacks.

### AN OLD STRUGGLE

The Ocean View is an old struggle, left over from sharp class antagonisms between east and West Berkeley earlier this century. In the 1930's, local

industrialists launched a booster campaign to make all of Ocean View a manufacturing district. A terrific fight between the residential neighborhoods and Berkeley-Albany Manufacturers Assn. took place during the 1950's over the Manufacturer's proposal to rezone West Berkeley up to San Pablo Avenue for industrial uses. After a long and bitter controversy, Sixth Street was chosen as the "truce" line between factories and residences.

After former Berkeley Wallace Johnson, a wealthy industrialist himself, proposed the West Berkeley Industrial Park redevelopment in 1963, a neighborhood group banded together to save their homes. The Citizens Opposed

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# GRASSROOTS

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## vote slate

There's a popular myth that the radicals took over the Berkeley city council after the April elections in 1971. The fact is the conservatives have controlled and dominated the council in the persons of Sweeney, McClaren, Kallgren, Hone, Price and often Widener. As a result citizens were deprived of sorely needed programs for child care, health care, housing, police, and tax reform.

We can remedy that situation by electing a majority to the council who are committed to a program for change. But we won't have a majority on the council unless all four of the Coalition candidates are elected. It takes 5 votes to get things done. The April Coalition candidates are committed to a program. That program is the platform which was worked out by hundreds of Berkeley citizens during four weeks of workshops and finally adopted by over 1,200 members of the Coalition convention. Only the Coalition candidates are committed to that program and its implementation.

The present council and the city bureaucracy are the two most alienating institutions in Berkeley. Anyone who has had to sit through a city council meeting already knows that. We want to get rid of the city manager and because he is an interim official, it is possible to do it with five votes. We want to create a city government which is responsive to the needs of its citizens. There is no way for nine individuals of separate persuasions and an unwieldy bureaucracy to fairly represent the people of Berkeley. Only the four Coalition candidates are committed to make that change.

Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg and Kelley collectively represent constituencies which have never before had a voice on the council. There has never been a representative of the Asian community, nor a Black woman, nor a student on the council.

Vote the slate: Vote for BIRDSALL, DASHIELL, GOLDBERG and KELLEY.

## LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Collective:

The Florence Nightingale Collective has 9 members, all of us nursing students. Our major interest is Midwifery, but we are also interested in changing many aspects of medical care in the U.S. besides childbirth. I am writing this because it was so exciting to watch our energy create a viable, active group from 9 individuals. We are all finishing school this June; 7 of us at Merritt College and 2 at the College of Marin; and we were wondering what on earth one does with an R.N. if one wants to deliver babies in California. (It is still illegal here, one of a minority of states where that is true.) We came together to find some answers, and to learn what other people have done.

Our meetings mushroomed, and what started out as a small group seeking information about midwifery became a slightly larger group listening to some of the most fascinating speakers in the Bay Area. We have heard a lay-midwife; a Certified Nurse-Midwife from NYC; an R.N. who works with a GP in Marin County to deliver babies at home and in a hospital; and this week we will hear Lester and Bill Hazell, local experts on all kinds of deliveries. We seem to have some fantastic "karma" working with us, because everyone we call is happy to come and talk with us. We got invited to the monthly meetings of the Northern California chapter of the College of Nurse-Midwives—and were invited to participate in their activities.

Now some of us have a clearer idea of

what we will try to do next year, of what direction our life will take, and of what we can offer midwifery. As well as wanting to share with GRASSROOTS readers how rewarding it is to start a group, I also have 2 selfish reasons for writing: if anyone hears of a Doctor who wants help with home deliveries, please call! Also, if anyone wants a labor coach (I know Lamaze, etc.), please call: Lorie Brillinger 843-0879.

To the Collective:

Loni Hancock says "Everyone in Berkeley recognizes the need for police reform." Beware of sweeping statements! I for one recognize no such need. After living in several foreign countries, I rate Berkeley police with the best—on a par with those of Sweden, New Zealand, and England. And far superior to those in most parts of this country.

Tertius Chandler

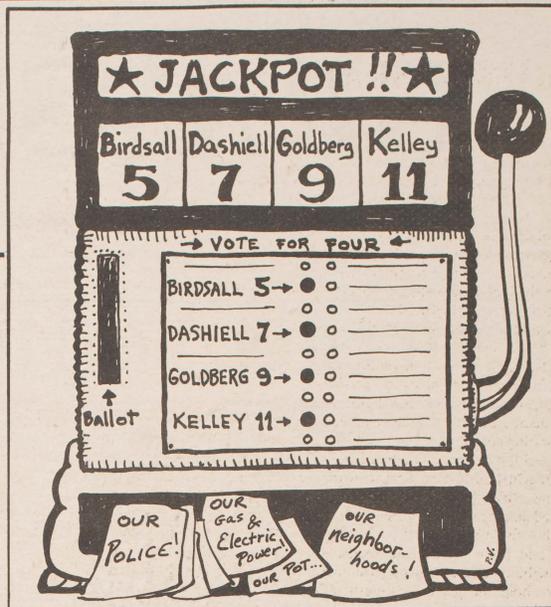
To the Collective:

The Alameda County Central Committee of the Peace & Freedom Party has made these endorsements:

Bobby Seale for Oakland mayor; Elaine Brown for city councilwoman.

Lenny Goldberg, Margot Dashiell, Birdsall and Ying Lee Kelley for Berkeley City Council.

Berkeley city propositions: NO on bond issues to buy Santa Fe Railway right of way; FOR the police control measures, 66, 69, 71, and 73; FOR purchase of PG&E.



## —dollars for berkeley—

continued from page 1

Paid PG&E spokesmen have also been making much of the fact that most public power cities in the U.S. started operating around the turn of the century, and they claim that city ownership would not be nearly so profitable now. Actually, at least 30 American cities have found it worth their while to take over their electric distribution systems in the past decade. The point is not when a city decides to municipalize but whether municipalization is profitable — economically, politically, socially, environmentally.

As long as a reasonably equitable settlement is made for the system, the city almost has to make money from it. Since the condemnation proceedings will take place in Alameda county through a jury trial, there is no reason to think that Berkeley will be treated unfairly.

What if Berkeley does not municipalize? Using the data and projections of the feasibility study over the lifetime of the electrical system — 30 years. Economist Ted Watkins points out that if the city does not municipalize, Berkeley residences and businesses will pay PG&E \$634 million for electrical service. This figure will break down into \$451 million to operate the system; \$183 million for taxes, profit, and depreciation.

### TAX SAVINGS

That is, in the next 30 years P.G. & E. will make about \$75 million in profit and pay another \$75 million in federal corporate profit taxes, with only about \$15 million going to local taxes. But, emphasizes Watkins, if Berkeley municipalizes, it will get not only the \$75 million of P.G. & E.'s profits, but also the \$75 million P.G. & E. would have to pay to Uncle Sam. Most of the benefits of city ownership come from the fact that the city does not pay federal corporate profit tax. The money gained as the equivalent of P.G. & E. profit will pay the interest and principal on the revenue bonds issued to buy out the system.

### FREE XEROX SHARES

"By voting for Measure 8," says Watkins, "Berkeley voters can give each Berkeley family the future benefits equivalent to receiving 20 free shares of Xerox stock at the expense of the Internal Revenue Service. Everyone in Berkeley gains and the only ones to lose are the Federal tax collectors and the P.G. & E. bureaucrats. Even P.G. & E. stockholders are not losing anything because the courts will give them fair compensation. Furthermore, the federal government shouldn't complain since they claim to be in favor of revenue sharing."

Besides savings from federal taxes, Berkeley will save money in many other areas, such as stockholder dividends, advertising, lobbying, inflated executive salaries, and political contributions to fight such environmental causes as Propositions 9 and 20 and the San Francisco High Rise Initiative.

Can PG&E raise their rates on us since we will still be buying power wholesale from them?

No.

Wholesale rates are regulated federally

### SUBURBS

Equally important, profits from the Berkeley system will not go to subsidize suburban growth. If the suburbs want more power, or cheaper power rates for their competing industries, they should have to pay for these luxuries themselves.

P.G. & E. mouthpieces have been spouting wild charges, such as claiming that the city will have to increase its electrical rates up to 25%, or that schools will lose all their P.G. & E. tax payments. No one knows where they arrived at their estimates for the necessity of rate increases, since they are not found anywhere in the feasibility study. It is obvious that the schools will be far better off under city ownership, since they would be eligible to receive free electricity, which would far offset the loss of P.G. & E. taxes. The council could also initiate a charter amendment giving the city the right to pay monies to the school system.

### P.G. & E. UNDERASSESSED

What about P.G. & E. claims of higher property taxes for Berkeleyans if they want to own their own electric system? Right now, P.G. & E. in Berkeley is assessed at \$2 million, though it claims it is worth \$35 million and up for its electric system alone. If P.G. & E. paid property taxes on the worth it claims, Berkeley would be at least \$1.5 million richer each year, and municipalization would not be such a pressing necessity.

However much the city will make — \$1, \$2, or \$5 million a year, the time for city ownership of electric power distribution has come for Berkeley. It is time to start services that can pay for further social programs, instead of just getting into unprofitable businesses like BART. It is time to start planning just how much energy we should be using every year as a community. It is time to assume responsibility for the sources of future power. It is time to take control of our own lives and the basic necessities of living in the community. Now is the time — vote FOR Measure 8 on April 17.

Joseph M. Petulla  
for R.I.O.T.

**YENAN BOOKS** from CHINA, ALBANIA and VIETNAM

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"In order to have a real grasp of Marxism in one must read it not only from books, but mainly through class struggle, through political work and class contact with the masses of workers and peasants." — Mao Tse-tung

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## BROWN, SEALE IN OAKLAND

The White Community Committee To Elect Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown was formed by a group of citizens profoundly concerned with the need for a society run by law. We recognize the individual's responsibility to obey the law; but we also understand that to justify the faith its members have in it, a community must provide the individual with the possibility of a satisfying, meaningful life.

In Oakland, over 30% of the city's children are living below the poverty level. Over 25% of the non-whites in the work force are unemployed. In West Oakland, over 50% of the housing is sub-standard, in either a delapidated or deteriorating condition.

We feel the present city administration has made little effort to deal with these problems. We feel their apathy has alienated large numbers of people in the city who—faced with poverty, unemployment, and poor housing—no longer see the possibility of a satisfying, meaningful life. We hold the present administration responsible for the tension that manifests itself in street crimes, a direct result of the disillusionment of a large segment of our community.

We support Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown for Mayor and Councilwoman because we feel they are prepared to take direct and realistic action to solve the problems that afflict Oakland:

(1) We support their desire to create more employment for Oakland residents by vigorously enforcing broadened Affirmative Action guidelines, and by using revenue sharing funds to help industry create job training programs.

(2) We support their desire to make the city safe for all citizens, particularly the elderly who are often the target of street crimes.

(3) We support their desire to set up mobile units that would provide preventive medical and health care throughout the city.

(4) We support their desire to improve the quality of education in Oakland Public Schools by redirecting funds into the classroom to hire more and better teachers and teacher's aides.

We also appreciate Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown's sensible recognition that **PROPERTY TAXES SHOULD NOT BE INCREASED**. We agree that the money for these programs can be found elsewhere. We are familiar with the bureaucratic inefficiency that wastes millions every year and that must be eliminated. We agree that more funds from the Port of Oakland should be directed into civic improvement. We think that Bobby and Elaine are correct in believing that much of \$2.3 million in

the city's Riot Control SLUSH fund can be put to better use in positive programs that lessen racial tension.

Finally, we want to make it clear that our support for Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown is given only after long and careful consideration. We realize that they are charged by certain people in the city with being radical. We recognize, however, that this is a scare tactic designed to frighten wary voters. We feel that the hunger of a child, street muggings and robbery, demand swift and decisive action. We know we can expect that from Bobby and Elaine, rather than indifference and procrastination. We know also that they are committed to serving ALL the people of Oakland and that what they want to do is not divide the city, but unify it and make it a better place for all of us to live.



## dellums backs coalition slate

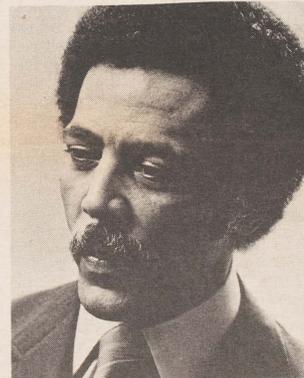
This April, people in Berkeley have an opportunity to choose among many candidates running for the Berkeley City Council. I have chosen to endorse the April Coalition slate of Peter Birdsall, Margot Dashiell, Lenny Goldberg and Ying Lee Kelley for many reasons.

These are the only candidates in the race who were chosen at an open nominating convention, to which all individuals in the City were invited. The fact that these four candidates were chosen to run by 1,200 Berkeley residents is a significant reflection on their commitment to involving community people in the decision which affect their lives. No less significant was the commitment of these four individuals not to run for office in the event they were not selected as candidates of the Coalition. To me this is indicative of their willingness to set aside considerations of personal political gain, in order to work closely with individuals in the community.

Their major opponents in the election were placed in a slate during a closed, private meeting, to which only a small and select group of people were invited. This political style reflects the secrecy that has pervaded the major decision making of the City Council, while it has been under control of the moderate-conservative majority.

It is my belief that the April Coalition candidates are the only candidates in the race who are totally committed to progressive change in the City of Berkeley. All four individuals have worked for and articulated the need for specific programmatic changes in the City. Their commitment to specific initiatives, such as the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, the Police Initiatives, and the initiative to municipalize PG&E directly and honestly informs the people of the

City what their program is for the City. All of these initiatives move to return the control of government to the people affected by governmental decisions. The Coalition platform, and the candidates pledges to that platform, are further indications of the willingness of Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg and Kelley to speak directly and specifically to the needs of poor people, working people, blacks, browns, Asians, and whites, young and old.



Finally, the individuals on the April Coalition slate are intelligent, responsible, sensitive and committed people. Their election to the Council will insure that the City Council will become the effective governing body it is capable of

being. For two years we have been bogged down in a holding action, while the conservative-moderate majority has stopped most viable social programs presented by Coalition members. With a

working majority committed to progressive social change, Berkeley will remain a heterogeneous community, diverse in its ethnicity, class and social life and able to meet the needs of those various communities.

On a national level, the City of Berkeley stands as a model of Coalition politics, applicable in cities across the nation. If we, in Berkeley, can continue the work we started two years ago by electing the April Coalition slate, we will be able to implement the types of programs which will demonstrate to other communities that they too are able to control their lives and the institutions which affect their lives.

## CROSS CURRENTS

Can you believe these U.S. consumer food cost comparisons: \$10 in 1967 to only \$12.90 in 1973 (KCBS 3/21)? If KCBS reporters can double the official unemployment figures to make them realistic, we can probably do the same with grocery bills.

It bears repeating. Everybody can commit \$1.00 towards the 1975 presidential campaign of choice by so indicating on their income tax form. Only 3% are doing this according to Jack Anderson's column in the Chronicle.

The long slump of the stock market was viewed as a "lack of confidence in the Administration" by Ray Johnson, Pacific Stock Exchange expert (KCBS 3/21). But did he consider that Nixon's Phase III economic program of January 11th might have increased speculative confidence that big business would scramble to up their profit levels, the public be damned.

"If you hear that I'm sick or can't talk, please, please, get your reporters out to find me. Somebody might try to shut me up." "Members of my family have expressed fear for my life if I disclose knowledge of the facts in this matter. . . ." Excerpts from an expose of the Mafia? You guessed it. The Watergate statements by Martha Mitchell and James McCord Jr., ex-FBI and CIA agent, respectively (Chronicle 3/28 & 3/24), Nixon, our own Godfather?

White House games again. Ron Zeigler's explanation of why we continue to bomb Cambodia. "The situation in Cambodia is that Communist forces are conducting offensive operation . . . North Vietnam has not withdrawn its forces from Cambodia in accordance with the agreement." He declined to specify whether the "Communist Forces" he referred to were North Vietnamese or Cambodian insurgents. (Chronicle 3/28) However, we know what he wants us to believe.

John McCone, head of CIA before Richard Helms, now is an ITT director (Chronicle 3/29).

Have you heard that song before? March 28th Nixon announced the new meat price ceiling just before the national boycott. Remember his "the war is over" proclamation before the election? Both are of the same quality.

And did you catch Safeway's quarter page add with low-low meat prices. Could it be they don't identify with people's movements, especially when boycotts are involved?

The Left, take a cue from Ronald Reagan. He "urged that business tell its story — that it can, under private enterprise, do things better than government." (Chronicle 3/30). For instance, it's about time we told the success stories of municipal utilities.

Hal Rohlfing

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Shell oil refineries are being run by scabs while refinery workers are on strike over their right to work under safe conditions. Health, not wages, is the issue in this strike. All other major oil companies have agreed to the union's demands.

The strikers belong to the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers

in the major presses.

We hear a lot about violence on the streets and the hijacking of airplanes, but these things affect a fraction of the people that are hurt on the job: 14,000 workers are killed and 2.3 million injured each year, according to the San Francisco Chapter of the National Safety Council.

workers. Environmental Action magazine reports that "Figures from the Social Security Administration indicate that the incidence of brain malfunction is four times higher among refinery workers than among the general population." (March 3, 1973). Tony Mazzochi, National Legislative Director of OCAW, who made a number of Berkeley appearances during

they do not know what kind of precautions to take.

This is what OCAW members want: 1) they want to know what they are being exposed to on the job, instead of handling coded materials; 2) they want to know how toxic these materials are, even if someone has to scurry to find out; 3) they want the union to be able to monitor plants for toxic substances on a routine basis, so that they don't have to depend on the very rare visits of the government inspectors; 4) they want medical checkups for the workers which look for the specific symptoms to be expected from overexposures to the toxic substances the workers are handling, not for venereal disease; and 5) they want union access to all illness and death data on the refinery workers, so that they can statistically analyze for the effects of chronic low exposure to toxic refinery materials and determine what additional health precautions are needed. Sounds unreasonable, doesn't it? I wonder how much a little concern for the health of the workers might cut into Shell profits from \$3.5 billion annual U.S. sales?

#### WHAT YOU CAN DO

1) Don't buy Shell gasoline. If you are a regular customer, stop by and tell them why you're not shopping at their station any more.

2) If you have a Shell credit card, send it to Shell at P.O. Box 80, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

3) Don't buy Shell pesticides: aldrin, dieldrin, Shell No-Pest Strip — none of these are good to have around anyway.

4) If you are willing to help with picketing or other strike activities, call 653-8020 or 228-3101.

5) Call Bay Chapter of the Sierra Club and congratulate the Sierra Club for getting its head out of the sand and supporting the strike, 658-7470.

6) If you are into environmental activities, find out if groups you belong to have officially come out in support of the strike (Berkeley Ecology Center has).

Selina Bendix



International Union (OCAW), AFL/CIO. Shell refineries in Martinez, Southern California, and three other states are pouring pollutants into the air, for us all to breathe, while they are being run by skeleton staffs. Have you heard of any action against them by air pollution control officials? I haven't. As a matter of fact, I've seen very little about the strike

There are 500 inspectors checking the occupational health of 57 million workers in 4.1 million workplaces. This doesn't compare very favorably with the number of anti-hijacking personnel protecting airline passengers, does it?

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company statistics show that heart disease is 50% higher in industrial than in white collar

March, reports that cancer rates are elevated among refinery workers.

Materials known to be involved in Shell refinery operations can cause leukemia and other cancers, respiratory failure, anemia, internal bleeding, paralysis, etc. Often the workers do not even know what they are handling because the materials are coded, therefore

## SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES

Grassroots regrets there was no left coalition organized around the school board election. Each candidate is running an independent campaign. Grassroots feels only a unified campaign with agreed upon goals has a chance to make real changes in education in Berkeley. Therefore, Grassroots makes no recommendations and presents the following for your information.

1. What information should the school district routinely supply to the Community, and how should this information be disseminated?

Bea Fraenkel-Conrat

The budget should be distributed to citizens and printed in newspaper in a clear, concise manner. It should contain data for each school (number of teachers, number of other personnel, supply and maintenance funds), similar data on the administrative structure, and the source of funds and number of employees for projects funded by sources other than the regular BUSD funds. The agenda for regular and special Board meetings should be available to all citizens in advance of any meeting.

Irene Howard

First of all parents and students need to know their rights and their responsibilities in the schools. The parents must understand how the schools are working for them and not be put in a position of feeling powerless to do anything about the lives of their children. Information must be sent out in written form, mailed and taken home from the schools. But that is not enough. The school board must go into the community and talk with people. It must also see to it that parent and student advocates are trained so that any questions having to do with such issues as failure, holdovers, suspensions, use of psychological testing, etc. will not be used against the students.

Marc Monheimer

The School District owes the community a description of how it is organized, the services and programs it provides, a CLEAR concise analysis of the budget, a report on implementation of major Board policy changes, bussing and calendar schedules and requirements for high school graduates and college entrance. Radio spots, mailers, a newsletter distributed through the community,

press releases, and community workers should all be utilized.

Gene Roh

Current status of District programs and concerns should be reported regularly to all parents via a newsletter. As a continuing series, each of the central service departments should be highlighted so that the community can become acquainted with the staff and function of each service in the district. Added to the newsletter, each school site should include a supplement for the parents of a specific school to keep them informed of the concerns or issues that face their school in particular. Finally announcements of meetings or events should be reported so that parents can attend if interested.

Caryl Sholin  
Doug Hewell

The most important information that the community needs to know is decisions regarding budget allocations. While the books of the School District are theoretically available to the public they are not in a form which could be easily understood by the public. They should be published in simplified form so that the community can tell where funds are going. The information should be sent to every parent in mailings and also published in the Berkeley Daily Gazette for the general public.

2. What ideas do you have for keeping the best teachers in the classroom?

Bea Fraenkel-Conrat

Outstanding teaching ability should be recognized by higher salaries. It should not be necessary for a gifted teacher to become an administrator to achieve either financial reward or prestige. We should seek means of assisting teachers to be successful in the classroom by assuring them of adequate supplies, teacher aides, smaller classes, and support from principals.

Irene Howard

Teachers will stay in the classroom if they are rewarded for their success with students. Teachers should be given more responsibility, more resources, and more say over the programs in their classes. The class size should be determined on educational and not political grounds and the teachers should be given greater freedom to develop materials, set goals, and develop new ways of teaching. All of this however has to be developed in a context of

accountability.

Marc Monheimer

Status and salary increases, which now come only to teachers who leave the classroom, should be utilized to provide incentives that will keep the best teachers in the classroom, and close to the children. Rotation of administrators into the classroom on a regular basis, and more autonomy and cash in hand for the teacher will contribute toward making the classroom the most important and desirable place in the District.

Gene Roh

Improving the conditions under which classroom teachers must do their work will insure that the best teachers remain in the classroom. Bringing to bear all of the support services needed to help the classroom teacher, lowering teacher-pupil ratios, and seeing to it that the classroom teacher is not financially disadvantaged by passing up administrative promotions will enhance the classroom situation.

Caryl Sholin  
Doug Hewell

Eliminate differential pay scales so teachers and administrators are paid the same. Teachers must be able to improve their working conditions through the right to strike and collective bargaining. Cost of living escalator clauses should be included in teacher contracts.

3. Under what conditions, if any, do you think that it is justifiable to segregate students by ability or achievement measures?

Bea Fraenkel-Conrat

Children in grades K-6 should NOT be placed in classes on the basis of ability but only in heterogeneous classes. In the junior high and high school, there are a few classes such as algebra, foreign languages, chemistry which should be open to all students who wish to study these subjects but which can only be taught at one level. Therefore these classes will reflect interests of students and will not necessarily be heterogeneous. Counselors should make all students aware of choices open to them. It is not justifiable for school administrators to prejudice either ability or interest of any student.

Irene Howard

NONE!  
Marc Monheimer

Heterogeneous grouping, NOT grouping by ability or achievement,

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should be the primary structure of Berkeley's classrooms. Few exceptions should occur, but should be permitted for at least part of the time for youngsters with special learning problems.

Gene Roh

Under no conditions do I feel that it is justified to segregate students by achievement or ability levels. I feel that the heterogeneous classroom is the most viable setting for all students. I realize that there will always be a need to give personalized instruction to some students for various reasons, however, I feel that this should be done without creating a tracking system.

continued on p. 10

# LAST CALL! LAST CHANCE! HELP GET OUT THE VOTE!

**Saturday, April 14**  
**Sunday, April 15**  
people needed to:  
- walk the precincts  
- leaflet major shopping areas

additionally:  
8 people for sound truck with band - call 845-3257  
6 people for video tape showings: leave message for Bill Sokol - 845-3257  
Brass & Woodwind players for Down Home Coalition Marching Band call Gene Turitz - 845-6186

**Monday, April 16**  
50 people needed to:  
- leaflet bus-stops, BART stops, stores  
- 6 people needed for sound trucks

## AREA MOBILIZATIONS:

**Southside:** call: 845-3257  
**South Flatlands:** Coalition Office  
**North Flatlands:** Coalition Office  
**Campus:** call: 549-0816 Campus Office  
**Southwest Berkeley:** call 655-5756

- 1200 people needed to get out the Vote -  
- 25 people needed to do Child Care -  
+ people to drive cars to get People to Polls  
Campus area: 549-0816 Southwest area: 655-5756  
other: 845-3257

# Tuesday, April 17 Election Day

*Power to the People!*



Photos by Jim Yudelson

## GRASSROOTS RECOMMENDATIONS

### COUNCIL

PETER BIRDSALL Graduate Student	5 → ○
MARGOT DASHIELL Instructor of Sociology	7 → ○
LENNY GOLDBERG Economics Instructor	9 → ○
YING LEE KELLEY Classroom Teacher	11 → ○

### GOVERNING BOARD MEMBER ELECTION PERALTA COMMUNITY COLLEGE DISTRICT

ROBERT C. SCOTT College Instructor	48 → ○
CORNELIA JOYCE RENSI Math Specialist	50 → ○

### MEASURES SUBMITTED TO VOTE OF THE VOTERS

**BOND MEASURE:**  
Santa Fe Tracks Bond Measure **NO 55 → ○**

Grassroots recommends a NO vote. We do indeed want to see the tracks torn up and parks and open space in their place, but this bond measure will give the Santa Fe railroad almost 1 million dollars for land received for free at a time when city monies are sorely needed for other more important programs. We suggest Santa Fe return the land to the people at the same price they paid for it.

**CHARTER AMENDMENT** **YES 56 → ○**

Increase the monthly remuneration of School Directors from \$15 to \$300.

### INITIATIVE MEASURES

- Initiative No. 1 (30 for 40)  
Grassroots recommends a NO vote. A 25% increase in city revenues is necessary to support this program (10-fold increase in business tax). At this time in America higher business taxes are just passed on to the consumer. Grassroots is not interested in giving high paid city bureaucrats less work and more money. We will support a program that truly reduces bureaucracy. **AGAINST 59 → ○**
- Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance **FOR THE ORDINANCE 61 → ○**
- Berkeley Marijuana Initiative **FOR THE ORDINANCE 63 → ○**

### POLICE INITIATIVES

- Mutual Aid Pacts **FOR THE ORDINANCE 66 → ○**
- Local Residence **FOR THE ORDINANCE 69 → ○**
- Weapons Limitation **FOR THE ORDINANCE 71 → ○**
- Police Review Commission **FOR THE ORDINANCE 73 → ○**
- REFERENDUM MEASURE** **FOR THE ORDINANCE 75 → ○**  
P G & E Municipalization

END OF BALLOT

### OAKLAND

FOR MAYOR BOBBY SEALE  
FOR COUNCIL ELAINE BROWN

ALBANY  
AND  
**BERKELEY**  
ALAMEDA COUNTY  
CALIFORNIA

# Here's Wh



REVISIONS		
RESOLUTION	DATE	BY
143284	MAR 21, 1972	V.E.M.
143284	APR 10, 1972	V.E.M.
145538	OCT 0, 1972	V.E.M.

STREET NUMBERS  
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 Berkeley, California

## Post This In The Lobby of Your Residence



## CITY COUNCIL REPORT: HOUSING, RENT CONTROL

The Berkeley City Council majority this month continued to talk about its concern for the city's low cost housing needs and made a couple maneuvers that made those claims seem questionable, at least.

A hearing on a proposed condominium development on Berryman and Henry Streets got off to an interesting start when Borden Price asked the developer if he was an endorser of the Berkeley 4 slate. The developer, Alan Wofsy, replied: "I signed something that said I support their positions and then found they could use my name in any way they want." (His name is on their literature as an endorser.) Wofsy denied, however, making any financial contributions to their campaigns.

Wofsy needed council approval to construct a 22 unit townhouse complex. Opponents of the development complained that the one acre parcel of land was one of the few undeveloped lots remaining in the city and should be used for open space or low cost housing at some future time.

The council majority agreed with the developer in general and voted in favor of the project, 6-2 with Hancock and Bailey opposing and Simmons absent.

Then along about midnight the city assistant director of planning made an emergency housing proposal. On April 5, the state's environmental impact guidelines went into effect. According to the new regulations, any apartment building meeting general zoning requirements (i.e., not requiring special permits) would not be subject to environmental impact reports or a public hearing. This regulation would change Berkeley's policy of close examination on all such projects for social and physical effects on the city.

The Planning Commission proposed "land use controls" early this year as an attempt to deal with the same planning and environmental issues the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance speaks to. The commission then held a public hearing on these land use proposals. The public testimony was unanimous in being

against them. Much of the testimony centered on comparison with the Neighborhood Preservation Initiative on the ballot April 17. Backers of the initiative appeared before the Commission and urge its endorsement by the Commission and criticize weaknesses in the Commission's own proposals. Other, more conservative interests testified against the land use controls on the grounds that no new controls were necessary. In either case, no one testified in favor of them. The Commission then scheduled another hearing on the subject and again the testimony was unanimously against recommending the proposals to the Council. However, in a 6 to 5 vote the Commission voted to recommend the proposals to the council!

As the meeting of March 27 was drawing to a close after midnight, the city's planner, Mr. Gray, suggested that certain parts of the "land use controls" relating to permit requirements be passed as an emergency measure. This would insure the city a broader say in requiring environmental impact statements for new developments. However, to be effective by the April 5 change in state guidelines, the ordinance had to be passed as an "emergency" ordinance which requires 7 votes. An ordinance generally goes into effect 30 days after its second reading. Emergency ordinances go into effect in a few days. The normal process of passing an ordinance was not useful because of the April 5 deadline. Also, by the time an ordinary ordinance went into effect the stronger Neighborhood Preservation initiative would have been voted on by the voters. Proponents of the Neighborhood Preservation initiative have feared passage of the weaker land use controls would be used as an argument against the need for the more stringent demolition provisions in the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

When the proposed measure failed to pass as an emergency ordinance, the council majority voted to pass it as a regular one. So, without council discussion as to its merits, at 1 a.m. the council voted to pass some of the land

use controls which had been unanimously opposed before the Planning Commission. This was done with no further public input at the council level and 3 weeks away from a public vote on the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance. Councilwoman Hancock voted against it.

One other interesting exchange occurred the following week as the council was about to adjourn. It was the day Dan Siegel had been appointed administrator of rent control. The council chambers and halls had been buzzing all evening with speculation as to why he had been chosen. As the meeting ended, the City Manager requested the Council vote the money for the rent control staff. At this point there were only 5

Councilmembers left so all 5 votes were needed. The issue was presented on the Consent Calendar and any councilmember could "remove" the item from the Consent Calendar thus putting off passage for the night. Councilman Bailey wanted to know if anyone had been hired yet and said he would not vote the money unless he knew who would be hired. City Manager Williamson said yes, one person had been hired. Bailey asked the name. Williamson said, "I believe it's a Mr. Siegel." McLaren asked, "Mr. Who?" to which Williamson said, "Dan Siegel." Bailey then said he would leave the item on the Consent Calendar. McLaren commented dryly, "I thought you would—then I remove the item." So no salary was voted.

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### berkeley women workers

One aspect of the oppression of women in the United States is economic discrimination. Women serve as a secondary work force, being the last hired and first fired in the ups and downs of economic activity. They are discriminated against in hiring, especially for well-paid positions, and when they are hired are often paid less than men for equivalent work.

Women in Berkeley face much of the same economic oppression as women in the rest of the United States. Although an unusually large proportion of women are in the Berkeley labor force, they receive far less income than men, and are heavily concentrated in low-paying women's occupations. Poverty is prevalent among women in Berkeley, especially single women with families. Using the 1970 Census data, let us examine some aspects of this economic experience in detail.

1. Labor force participation: An unusually high proportion of women are in the labor force: 50% in Berkeley are compared with 44% in Alameda and 41% in Fremont. This figure is particularly high considering the large number of students residing in the city (the labor force is considered to include only those persons working at actively seeking work—thus students who don't also work are not counted in the labor force). Because of the large student population, the proportion of *men* in the Berkeley labor force is unusually low: 66% in Berkeley, compared with 86% in Alameda and Fremont. Nearly half, 45%, of the Berkeley labor force is women.

2. Unemployment: Women nationally experience higher unemployment than men: in the first quarter of 1970, white men had an unemployment rate of 2.5%,

white women had 3.8%, black men 4.3%, and black women 5.8%. In Berkeley women have a slightly *lower* unemployment rate than men. However, unemployment rates for both sexes are very much above the national average, 8.5% for men and 8.1% for women; 11.3% for black men and 11.2% for black women.

3. Occupational group: Women in Berkeley are concentrated largely in traditional women's occupations. Thus, over one-third, 36%, of women workers are in the category "clerical and kindred workers." If we add to this the women who are elementary and secondary school teachers and nurses, we can account for 48% or nearly half of all women workers. These women's occupations require a relatively high degree of training for little pay, and all reflect traditional attitudes toward the role of women: serving men, caring for children and the ill.

4. Income: Women earn substantially less income than men in Berkeley. Median income for men is \$6,348; for women it is \$3,942 or 62% of the male median.

5. Poverty: Women are much more likely to experience poverty than men, especially women who are raising families alone. Using criterion for poverty level developed by the federal government (which are very low—the poverty threshold for a nonfarm family of four was \$3,743 in 1969), 11% of all families in Berkeley are below the poverty level; 26% of families headed by women are below this level. Of the 2,583 families below the poverty level, 35% of the white and Asian, 46% of the Spanish surname, and 58% of the black families are headed by women.

Marilyn Power

Question from B.D. Berkeley: How much should I pay for a '67 Saab with a V4 engine in good condition?

Answer: You can probably get one for between \$700. and \$900., or a little less if you look carefully. One pretty good way to find out the blue book price, phone a bank and tell them you want to borrow money to buy a certain car and ask them for the blue book price.

From Laurie, Berkeley: Where can I buy good cheap tires?

Answer: Try Bruce's on Hegenberger Court in Oakland, out near the airport. Try their recaps which are much cheaper than new tires and besides you don't have to pay excise tax on recaps. If you do buy recaps be sure to put *tubes in them*, even if they are tubeless tires. Sometimes when you are driving for hours on a hot road with tubeless recaps, an air pocket develops between the casing and the newly vulcanized tread. The use of inner tubes seems to prevent that problem.

Question from L.N. Berkeley: Who do you recommend for wheel alignment?

Answer: Nick and Son Wheel Alignment, 2323 San Pablo, Berkeley. Ask for John. He's been in the same place for 40 years. It's a pleasure to talk to him. His prices on, for instance, Volkswagens, are half the dealer's price.

Question from Terry, Berkeley: Recently my car has been using a quart of oil every 100 miles, but it doesn't smoke, could it be leaking that much?

Answer: Take your car to a 35-cent car wash and wash the engine thoroughly. It will get it fairly clean. Be careful not to soak the distributor cap and plug wires and don't let any water get inside the carburetor. If you are unsure, cover those things with plastic wrap. After you wash the motor, start the car and run it at

a fast idle for 2 or 3 minutes. Check around the oil sender, oil filter, rocker arm cover and pan for leaks. You should be able to see the leak. It doesn't take much of a leak to add up to one quart every few days.

Question from S.H., Berkeley: Where is the cheapest place for muffler repair?

Answer: I don't know about the cheapest, you can phone around to find out, but Ron's Berkeley Muffler on the corner of Shattuck and Derby in Berkeley is the most reasonable place I know about. They also do super work; custom or stock jobs.

#### NEW CHILE FESTIVAL

On April 28th and 29th, a festival will be held to celebrate the revolutionary process unfolding in Chile. The festival is sponsored by the Bay Area Chapter of the Group for Non-Intervention in Chile (NICH).

Featured will be award winning Chilean films never before seen in the U.S. and workshops to inform Bay Area residents about the new developments in Chile and the U.S. attempts to block the Allende Government. Also presented will be dramatized readings of Neruda's poetry, an exhibition of revolutionary posters, Chilean theatre, music, and folklore. One of the films is a special documentary about the Chilean elections of March, 1973.

The festival will be held at the U.C. Extension Center at 55 Laguna St., San Francisco. The times are Saturday, April 28th from noon to 10 p.m. and Sunday, April 29th from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission is free. Chilean empanadas and wine will be available. For information call Jim Seward 527-3601.

## COUNCIL PASSES LUXURY HOUSING OVER PROTEST

The issue of city council priorities in housing emerged again on Tuesday, March 28 when the council was faced with the question of whether or not to approve a land subdivision on the 1300 block of Henry St. in order to allow construction of \$35,000-\$40,000 condominiums. As might be expected, the subdivision was granted, with only Bailey and Hancock voting in opposition. Thus the way was cleared for high income rather than moderate/low income housing on one of the few remaining pieces of vacant land in Berkeley.

The campaign in opposition to the condominium was slow in developing and arose more out of the Neighborhood

Preservation and Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee organizing than original community opposition. In fact, the developer, Alan Wofsy, an endorser of the Berkeley Four, initially did a clever job of canvassing the immediate neighborhood using the scare tactic of "if this isn't approved they'll build something worse" to encourage several people to write letters to the city commissions and council in support of the condominium. Letters of "support" were also received from several tenants on month-to-month tenancy who were visited by their landlords and presented with form letters which they were "encouraged" to send in.

As now being developed, the Henry St. condominiums will not serve the present residents of the area. Rather, it was pointed out to the city council that the income projected for someone to buy a \$38,000 two bedroom unit is well above Berkeley's media income of \$9,750 and also above the average income of residents of the Henry St. area. During the hearing a proposal for a non-profit housing corporation to build moderate/low income housing on the Henry St. property was presented. Although council people such as Sue Hone said they found the concept of a non-profit housing corporation "interesting", the vote to wait a week on the condominium

issue while investigating other alternatives was predictable.

In favor of the condominium:

Hone, Sweeney, Widener, Kallgren, McLaren and Price

Opposed to the condominium:

Bailey, Hancock

Unfortunately there does not seem to be a neighborhood group responsive to the 160 people who signed the petition opposed to the condominium and in support of low income housing. The one signer who spoke out at the city council hearing later expressed the hope that his neighborhood might pull together and out of this experience become united for change.

Neighborhood organization in the Henry St. area appears to be dominated by two conservatives Dan Dean (a prominent supporter of the Berkeley 4) and Irene Kirk (a real estate broker, and owner of a substantial amount of land in the area). The Bonita Berryman Neighborhood Association which encompasses the Henry St. area has broken from the North Berkeley Neighborhood Association in what appears to be an attempt to form a conservative neighborhood group in the area to legitimize landlord and other conservative interests. This has left tenants and others whose interests conflict with the Deans and Kirks of the area isolated and with no sense of control in their own neighborhood.

This situation became increasingly evident as BTOC canvassed the neighborhood and people talked of having been "Welcomed to my neighborhood" by Irene Kirk and of "not bothering" to go to Bonita-Berryman Neighborhood Association meetings because they're "just controlled by Dan Dean." People in the neighborhood who were interested in getting together around questions such as low-income housing for the neighborhood felt that they had no way of contacting each other or getting together.

Faced with the situation of a scattered and somewhat apathetic neighborhood BTOC continued to circulate the anti-condominium / pro-low income housing petition and to talk with people about realistic land use alternatives. Within four days over 160 signatures were collected. A presentation was prepared for the city council's public hearing on the subdivision which focused on some newly-emerging issues in Berkeley's housing crisis.

B.T.O.C.

## nakadegawa on ac transit

Roy Nakadegawa was elected AC Transit director for Ward I last November; the first non-appointee or non-incumbent ever elected in AC Transit history. He garnered a surprising 63½% vote with a 20,500 vote plurality.

Q: How do you feel about your first three months in office?

A: It has been a strange and interesting experience and I still haven't got the feel of the position and job. The other board members have been in the office so long it's like a mechanical routine for them. Being facetious, it's like the prisoners who have been in jail together so long that rather than continually retelling jokes to each other they catalogued them by numbers and then merely shout out numbers to each other and have their laughs. I've been spending ten to fifteen hours a week on various AC matters and related subjects, but yet I feel I'm not that well prepared for the board meeting. But in contrast, through my discussion and questions I find that I'm one of the better prepared directors of the meeting. I have noticed that my presence has kept the board meetings more alive and responsive.

Q: What kinds of questions or issues have you brought up to the board?

A: Several points which I can recollect are:

1) AC Transit should provide better service to central city areas rather than

outlying areas because many people living in central city are trapped by our society's disregard and discrimination. These people have four to six times less car ownership per household than those in the suburbs; the cars they own are less reliable. They use public transit more yet they still lack the mobility which we



Roy Nakadegawa

consider a part and way of life—freedom of movement. In contrast the suburbanites think "they would like to have transit" but there is no guarantee that they would use it. Yet major attention and effort is directed towards the extensions. Perhaps, AC Transit should establish a policies and goals statement by which we can develop a

priority system.

2) I objected to the purchase of 55 new buses because a) the purchase was increased on an unfounded poor reason (Reagan's sales tax increase was to take effect July 1, 1973) and the real need for this increased purchase was not demonstrated. b) The specifications were slanted towards the GM Coaches and did not refer to or emphasize performance. (Currently there is a suit filed against GM for monopolistic practice, and AC is encouraging this monopolistic practice in the way they wrote the specs.) c) Over and above specifying GM by name "or equal" they specified the use of GM's engine which is a 2-cycle diesel engine and there aren't many "or equals" because they are one of the few companies which manufactures 2-cycle diesel engines applicable for local city use buses. In addition, these engines are dirtier in exhaust emissions than many other diesel engines currently produced and will have difficulties in meeting the 1975 emission standards. The average bus is used between 15 and 20 years, and 1975 is only 2 years away. But GM's engine design will not approach the 1975 standards without drastic design modifications, and with such modifications the GM engines will undoubtedly be less efficient which is another point of concern—the fuel crisis.

3) I raised a similar point on the purchase of 20 autos for driver supervisors, which ended again on a 6 to 1 vote for awarding a contract for full size Dodge Polara sedans. My position was that the cars should be intermediates or compacts with smaller engines, emphasizing conservation of fuel energy and economy in purchase and operation.

Continued next month

## HONEYWELL PEACE PROXIES

Peace groups in Berkeley are participating in the Honeywell Campaign by purchasing shares of Honeywell stock and sending representatives to the shareholders' meeting to express concern about the corporation's involvement in military production. The Ecumenical



Peace Institute, a chapter of Clergy and Laity Concerned, is the local organizing force for this campaign and has assisted in the purchase of the shares and in the arrangements for attending the meeting which will be held in Minneapolis on April 25.

On the proxy ballot will be a proposal by CLC that Honeywell shall not develop or produce anti-personnel weapons. Country-wide, at least 100 community

groups will be supporting the resolution. From Northern California and the Bay Area approximately 40 proxy-holders will go to Minneapolis. Shareholders of Honeywell stock, who are not already involved in the campaign, are urged to vote FOR the CLC proposal or to sign over their proxies to someone who will be attending the meeting.

Steve Hart of the Ecumenical Peace Institute (658-6902) is able to furnish the names of individuals going from Berkeley, or Grace Gildersleeve who will be representing the World Peace Committee of the First Unitarian Church will be glad to vote your proxy on April 25.

Dow Chemical bowed to expressions of outrage and discontinued the manufacture of napalm. Fragmentation bombs and other weapons designed to mutilate people are equally abhorrent, and their production must be stopped.



Most of us who have followed Berkeley politics for sometime know that the Berkeley Citizens United are the ultimate Berkeley reactionaries. In the past they have cried for "the U.S. out of the UN," supported discrimination in housing, and pressed for the recall of pro-integration Berkeley school board members.

In recent years these right wing wind-bags have been considered a hilarious anachronism from the 1950's. Yet there can be no doubt that this group's continual smearing of black leaders represents blatant racism. They are no laughing matter. And who do they feel most represents their viewpoint in the city council election—the Berkeley Four!

Of more concern politically, Hyretha Hewitt in recent letters to the *California Voice* and *Gazette* points out that the BCU endorsement was solicited by the Berkeley four and that Henry Ramsey "was apparently so eager to get their support that he went before them to refute a charge made by them in their

newsletter." The Berkeley Four may think this is a smart thing to do electorally but it seems a bit much morally.

\* \* \*

Just like in the rent control election, the moderate-conservatives are placing deceptive liberal ads (some contain blatant lies) in the *Daily Cal* and conservative ones in the *Gazette*. But the joke of the election is the poster that reads "Warren Widener needs..." blah, blah, blah, blah, and blah. Mary is evidently trying to get a little more free publicity for old Warren. They have their eye (their right ones) on that seat, somewhere... somewhere in professional politician fantasyland.

\* \* \*

Wonder how much hard earned taxpayer's money the Berkeley Police Department is going to spend playing around trying to figure out who has the kilo? Ironically their activity around the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative points out the incredible waste of police time spent on marijuana.

# -school board candidates-

# CONCERT

continued from page 4

Caryl Sholin  
Doug Hewell

Students should be allowed to choose differentiated classes according to ability but the choice must be theirs. There should be open enrollment in any class. Although the tracking system has been officially eliminated two years ago it has begun to reappear in certain classes. This trend must be halted as any tendency towards tracking discriminates against the oppressed minorities and working class youth.

4. Comment on the size and organization of the present Berkeley Unified School District Administration.

Bea Fraenkel-Conrat

The present ratio of administrators to teachers is too high. Each administrative position should be re-evaluated in terms of its direct contribution to classroom teaching.

Irene Howard

The school district is top heavy with too many administrators. Every person employed by the district has to have his or her job defined in terms of service performed for the students.

Marc Monheimer

The administrative structure of the School District must be simplified. Many staff members who are not in direct contact with youngsters should be returned to the classroom. The administrative hierarchy must be flattened, and exist to serve the needs of the adults directly teaching children. There were two votes on the Board for this position. We need a third!

Gene Roh

Berkeley's administrative size and organization like most large institutions must be streamlined and made more accountable to effectively deliver services to the classroom. Centralization should produce a more effective and efficient system and it is the Board's responsibility to see to it that this is done.

Caryl Sholin  
Doug Hewell

The present administration is out of touch with and hostile to the needs of students and faculty. As Socialists we believe that the administration should not set policy but merely implement, democratically arrived at decisions on policy of students, teachers and parents. We are for student and faculty control of the schools and black and Raza control of black and Raza education.

5. To what extent do you think that the budget process can effectively be decentralized?

Bea Fraenkel-Conrat

Within the scope of the overall district goals, each school - made up of staff, students, and parents - should be allowed to emphasize its own educational objectives and adopt flexible means to attain them. The board should allot each a fair share of staff and funds and allow it to use these resources as its needs and objectives vary from those of other schools.

Irene Howard

This might sound strange in the context of Berkeley but many large corporations have found that decentralizing the budget is cheaper, and more effective. It makes it easier to hold people to their goals. There is no reason why we can't do it and I hope to see to it that it is done.

Marc Monheimer

In the new decentralized budget policy which I authored, primary decision making shifts from central administration to the individual schools. The Board specifies District goals to be stressed in annual budget development, but the choice of programs, methods, materials, and staff to accomplish these goals through control of significant portions of the District budget will reside with a budget committee of parents, teachers, and the principal. Full implementation of the present policy will greatly decentralize the budget process.

Gene Roh

To the extent that a credible cross section of parents and teachers at each school site can be brought together on a regular basis to acquaint themselves with the total school in which their children are in attendance, this group can be given direct responsibility to distribute or set priorities for allocation of a budget allotted to the school.

Caryl Sholin  
Doug Hewell

An overall budget plan should be drafted upon the recommendations of representatives of PTAs, teachers and student organizations. The plan should then be voted on in a democratic process to insure that the overall demands of the community are met. Sufficient funds should be allocated to Black House and Casa de la Raza so that black and brown people can decide whether they wish to "integrate" or have autonomous educational facilities.

Doug Hewell is a 15 year old candidate who was excluded from the ballot because he was too young. However he is running a write-in campaign

Seven Bay Area musicians will get together for a Chamber Music concert on Sunday, April 15, 8:00 p.m., for the benefit of the East Bay Women for Peace, at the home of Charles and Evelyn Nelson, 181 Hillcrest Road in Berkeley.

The program will include Mozart Clarinet Quintet in A major, K 581; Schubert String Quartet in C major, D 956; Brahms String Sextet in B flat major, opus 18.

The group consists of Donald O'Brien, clarinet; Anne Crowden and Linda Ashworth, violin; Nancy Ellis and Mimi Dye, viola; Ellen Dessler and Judiya, cello.

Miss Ashworth teaches at Stanford University; Mr. O'Brien is a member of the Oakland Symphony and teaches privately; Miss Crowden teaches privately. All are well known and perform widely in the Bay Area.

A donation of \$2.50 is requested, \$1.50 for students.

Refreshments are served following the concert.

# S.O.B.

Wanted: General Manager/retail sales

Students of Berkeley, Inc. operates six retail stores in the south campus area. We are a non-profit corporation which finances several community services. We are looking for an aggressive, community-oriented trainee to take over as general manager in August or September. Applicants should have some record of involvement in Berkeley community service projects, and must be able to deal with freaks, bankers, creditors, and about sixty employees. If interested, write P.O. Box 4000K, Berkeley.

Here are three alternatives to candy. They're delicious, nutritious, and easy enough for children to make (with a little help from their friends)

**Apple Leather**  
Cook a bunch of peeled, cored apples with honey until they are soft. Puree in a blender or through a strainer. Cook again until clear and thick (close to jelly stage). Cool to lukewarm and pour out onto foil-covered cookie sheets or sheets of clear plastic. Spread to about 1/4" thick, five pints makes a strip 12"x30". Dry the leather until it pulls off from the plastic or foil without sticking (24 hours in sun, bringing in at night or in warm room in house, not in the oven). Cover leather outdoors with netting to keep off flies. Leather can be rolled up when dry and stored in sealed jars or freezer. It will keep for up to one year. --Country Woman



**Peanut Butter Candy**  
Combine 2 pound of peanut butter with one cup wheat germ in a mixing bowl. Stir in honey till mixture suits your taste. Make mixture into balls and roll in crushed nuts or seeds. Wrap in wax paper or store in refrigerator. --Sandra Greenstone



**Super Stuff**  
In a large bowl mix 1 pound granola, 1/3 lb raisins, 3 large handfuls shredded coconut, a 1/2 pound sesame seeds and/or any nuts you have around. Store mixture in covered coffee can. Serve in little "treat bags" which can be carried around. --Joan Medlin



**Park of the Month**  
Montclair Park - something for everyone: a store front western town, a real (but stationary) motorcycle and racer car, two storey playhouses, a tall, curvy slide, tots area, beautiful duck pond, picnic areas and playing fields. And it's all free!  
To find it, go east on Ashby Ave. to Warren Fwy. Drive south to Park Blvd exit. Take exit and turn left over freeway. Turn left again on access road and drive back toward Berkeley about 1/2 mile. Park is on the right facing freeway. Have Fun!



**Lotsaluck** sheila daar and marg millman

# IGOR'S STEREO

.....AN ALTERNATIVE NON-PROFIT COMMUNITY STORE

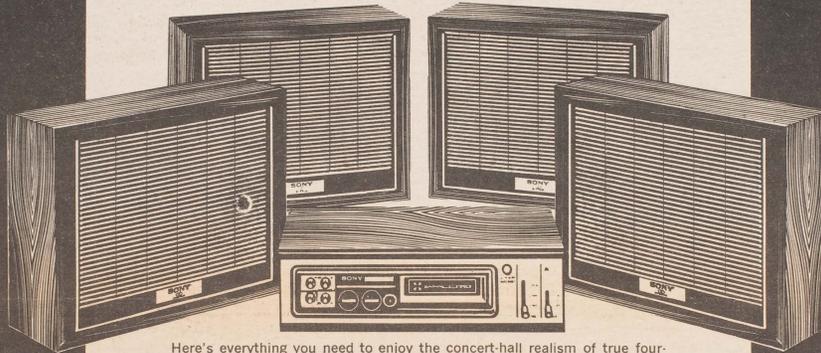
## DISCRETE 4 Channel Quadraphonic Sound

--not SQ, QS, EV-4, RM or any other synthetic 'quadraphonic' system--

**We're making your ears an offer  
your budget can't refuse!**

### SONY TC-824CS

Quadradial/Stereo 8-Track Cartridge Playback System



Here's everything you need to enjoy the concert-hall realism of true four-channel stereo in a high-quality, easy to operate cartridge system. SONY's TC-824CS includes a compact eight-track cartridge player with powerful 20 Watt RMS integrated four channel amplifier and four speaker systems—all in matching rosewood cabinets. Automatic two-channel/four-channel switching lets you play both regular stereo and quad cartridges. Or plug in a record changer and a stereo tuner for more variety. SONY's TC-824CS: Your ears will love it and your budget will, too!

**FEATURES:** Speaker Balance Controls • Master Volume Control • Tone Control • Automatic or Manual Program Selection • Program Indicator Lamp • Bass Boost Button • Function Selector • Phono and Auxiliary Inputs • Rosewood Cabinets.

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**SUPERSCOPE**

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### TWO WAY PRICE SPECIAL

(a) before Devaluation fair trade price was \$299.95 . . . now at IGORS you pay **\$199.95** after devaluation.

(b) by special arrangement with **LEOPOLD'S TAPES** you can obtain any two prerecorded .tapes — stereo or quad — **FREE** with the purchase of the **TC-824CS** and this ad.

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of the  
Students of  
Berkeley

## about igor's

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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.

# —the ocean view saga—

continued from page 1

to the Special Industrial Zoning attempted, but could not convince the City Council to change the plan and spare their homes in 1965. They argued that even then, there was no place for them to go as a low-income housing shortage existed. Several current Ocean View Committee members participated in this effort.

## ENTER BRA

Following the City Council's unsuccessful South Campus Renewal project in the mid-Sixties, the BRA was created to make Mayor Johnson's dream a reality.



Created in 1966, the BRA quietly went to work securing funds to transform Ocean View, homes and all, into the suburban Industrial Park.

Only once in its first three years of existence, was there any serious exchange between the BRA and the general public. In 1967 the BRA board rejected citizen proposals to hold elections in neighborhoods before redevelopment, and refused to meet in the evenings when most working people could attend. The redevelopment agency also decided that it did not have enough money to put out a newsletter to inform the public of its activities.

## HUD FUNDS INDUSTRIAL PARK

After operating in a near political vacuum, for its first 3 years, the BRA received funding from the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD) for the Industrial Park. HUD was providing the money to buy the homes in the 8 block residential portion of the project area, tear down 70 low and moderate-income homes. The BRA would demolish the homes, and sell the land at half the market value to large developers for office buildings and research labs. HUD funded the project in February 1970, and the land was to be mostly cleared by late 1972.

## OCEAN VIEW ORGANIZES

In summer of 1970, the neighborhood came alive again. The Ocean View Committee grew out of a mass meeting at James Kenney Park, and opposition to the project crystallized around 3 major points: (1) Ocean View residents could not be relocated because of the general housing shortage (2) Vacant industrial land in West Berkeley for industry without destroying homes, and (3) the project was a boondoggle and a giveaway of our taxes.

## OCEAN VIEW MORATORIUM

In August 1970, the residents of Ocean View packed a BRA board meeting, attacked the project, and finally negotiated a 90-day halt to the project, in order to explore changing the plans. Shortly afterwards the BRA Directors held a secret meeting and voted to smash the moratorium, in the hope that the opposition to their project would evaporate. In flagrant disregard for the agreements they had signed, they directed the BRA staff to resume activities.

## BULLDOZERS GO TO WORK

To head off the coming demolitions, Ocean View appeared before the City Council, in December 1970 seeking to stop the destruction of homes. The Committee presented an alternative and asked for a halt to the bulldozers. The council, presided over by Johnson, handily refused and set the stage for demolitions.

When the bulldozers showed up in Ocean View, in February 1970, wrecking crews faced picket lines and protesters sitting down in front of the equipment.

Park plans, the rest opposed.

## RAMSEY: BULLDOZERS AGAIN

Seeing that the City Council was split over the Ocean View proposals to save the homes, the BRA began work on the project again, and prepared for demolition. While the BRA was getting going once more, Mayor Widener appointed Henry Ramsey, his campaign advisor who had just moved to Berkeley, to sit on the BRA board of directors.

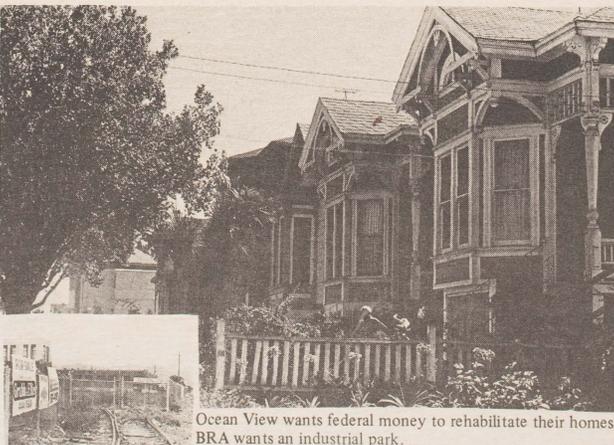
In his first meeting as a BRA director in December 1971, Ramsey moved to begin demolitions by tearing down 10 Ocean View homes. The Ocean View Committee warned the BRA and promised picket lines and demonstrations again. Mayor Widener, seeing another confrontation approaching, engineered a backroom deal to avert the crisis.

## BRING ON THE CONSULTANTS

Demolitions were delayed early in 1972 and a Black consulting firm in San Francisco was to study the feasibility of continuing with the Industrial Park project. Later that spring, the Payne-Maxey Consultants recommended that the City abandon the old project plans (no industry would move into this project) and instead suggested the bulldozing of the 65 Ocean View homes and small businesses to construct 500-600 ticky-tacky apartments! For this the City paid \$5,000, and has not held a public review of this "feasibility study."

## OCEAN VIEW SUES HUD

During the spring of 1972, the Ocean View Committee joined the besieged residents of the Yerba Buena redevelopment in San Francisco and City Center project in Oakland, in suing HUD to halt the urban renewal, until the environmental impact of these projects could be studied (in accordance with the National Environmental Policies Act of 1969). Sensing that the Industrial Park project might be delayed a while longer, BRA executive Tom Cook began to look for new projects to stay in business. While the environmental impact suit was being argued in the lower courts, Model Cities approved a new BRA project to redevelop the site of the old Navy barracks at Savo Island. Over Ocean View protests, the City Council voted at 2:00 a.m. one morning in June, 1972 to endorse the BRA's plans for another year of neighborhood wrecking in West Berkeley. The Council also approved of BRA proposal to redevelop Savo Island, ostensibly for low- and moderate-income housing.



Ocean View wants federal money to rehabilitate their homes. BRA wants an industrial park.

## THE "NEW" CITY COUNCIL AND THE BULLDOZERS

Following the election of Hancock, Bailey, Simmons, and Widener, once an Ocean View supporter, the Committee took the question of saving the homes to the "new" city council. Nearly a dozen community groups and Ocean View demanded that the new council consider changing the project plans in June of 1971. The City Council split on the issue, with Bailey, Simmons, Hancock, and Widener voting to change the Industrial

## SUPREME COURT STOPS PARK

At this same time, U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas halted the Industrial Park in June 1972 until the validity of the Ocean View Lawsuit could be established and the environmental impact of the project could be assessed. The Ocean View Committee used the time gained in the delays to widen the redevelopment issue and connect it to related housing and tenant struggles. In January 1973, a U.S. Court of Appeals ordered the environmental impact study,

in compliance with the Environmental Policies Act.

## PHONY IMPACT STUDY

Shortly afterwards, the BRA evaluated its own project and sent the findings to HUD which has begun to circulate drafts around March 19 for "community input." The Ocean View Committee considers this tentative report to be fake, because it has excluded community participation and relevant information.

The HUD draft does concede, however, that relocation housing is not generally available for low-income people in Berkeley. Ocean View has claimed this all along, and what relocation housing exists or is proposed, is *inferior* to most of the homes scheduled for demolition in the Industrial Park area. (The proposed Grant St. and Ninth St. complexes, incidentally, are federally-required relocation housing, and are an integral part of the West Berkeley redevelopment.)

## NIXON'S FUND CUTBACKS

Adding a new wrinkle to the controversy is that the recent federal spending cuts will be curtailing



Ocean View confronts former Mayor Wallace Johnson, early 1971.

redevelopment activities in Berkeley. HUD will be meeting with Widener, Williamson and the BRA to discuss the urban renewal slowdown in the coming months. Ocean View and possibly other community groups want to participate in these talks, and will be pushing for open negotiations.

Some of the alternatives under the redevelopment fund cut-backs are: Try to finish the Industrial Park (the BRA's strategy) and drop the Savo Island project, or quit the Industrial Park project and use what funds are left to build housing at Savo Island.

## OCEAN VIEW'S PROPOSAL

Ocean View favors still another approach. By a quirk in planning and budgeting, Berkeley has a nest egg of \$2 million in *extra* funds being held by HUD, and earmarked only loosely for the Industrial Park. This money should be used for low-income housing, now that it is recognized that low-income people have little housing choice in Berkeley.

Ocean View proposes that this extra fund, be used as "seed money" for the People's Housing Corporation, to begin rehabilitation and scattered construction of new low-income housing, in Ocean View, the Hearst Strip, and Savo Island (depending, of course on neighborhood interest). While federal regulations might not allow new housing near industry in West Berkeley, *locally-funded projects* will. In this way we can build better, low-income (and high quality) housing both in Ocean View and Savo Island, not either or . . .

## SUPPORT APRIL COALITION IN '73

The existing council is dominated by reactionaries masquerading as liberals, fronting for the Chamber of Commerce and practicing the politics of expediency. We need a new council, and support the Coalition Slate—Dashiell, Goldberg, Kelley, and Birdsall.

by Les Shipnuck for the Ocean View Committee