

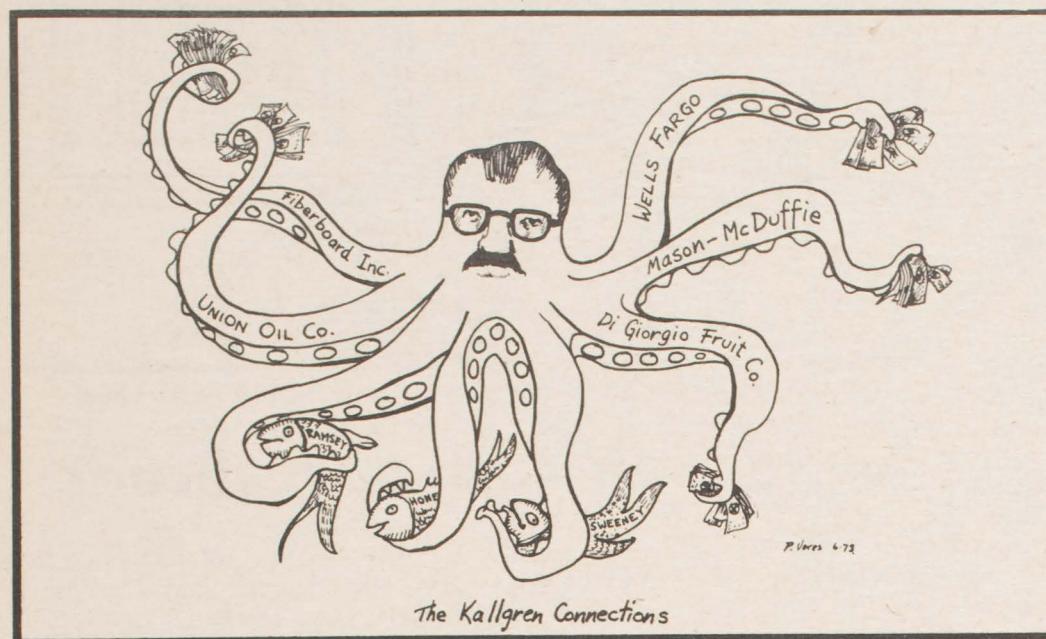
GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper

June 20-July 18, 1973

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25¢



U.S. MILITARY INVADES PHILIPPINES

Intensifying its support for the Marcos martial law regime, the United States is stepping up the deployment of American military advisers in the "sensitive areas" of the Philippines, this according to the underground Philippine News Service, Manila (May 16).

Disguised as "civic action units," U.S. military personnel are now deployed in Isabela and the rest of the Cagayan Valley in Zambales and Bataan, in Panay Island — particularly in Capiz, and in the areas of armed conflict in Mindanao. (In Vietnam, the U.S. used 'civic action' as a pretext for introducing its own military force to suppress the national liberation struggle.)

Sources in the Philippines report that U.S. troops have been pouring into Panay Island since March, and there are now more than 600 U.S. soldiers — nearly two battalions — stationed there. They are concentrated in areas where the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) has reported sightings of the New People's Army.

On April 6, three U.S. Hercules transport planes landed in Baybay Airport, Roxas City on Panay Island, and disgorged U.S. soldiers, military equipment, jeeps, $\frac{3}{4}$ trucks, weapon carriers, and assorted trailers. The U.S. soldiers stay at college campuses and in fancy hotels, where they brag about their high-powered weapons and make fun of the "obsolete" carbines carried by their Philippine Constabulary escorts.

MUSHROOMING INVOLVEMENT

Although U.S. advisers and personnel have been engaged in "civic action" work in Central Luzon for many years, their deployment to other parts of the country became noticeable only last year. In March, 1972, a company of U.S. officers and soldiers with sophisticated communications and electronic tracking equipment landed by helicopter in Cordon Isabela, where Philippine Army units were suffering losses from ambushes by mobile New People's Army forces and guerilla units.

Since January of this year, U.S. civic action units, comprised of more than two companies under the command of a U.S. colonel, have been deployed in Zambales and Bataan along with an equivalent Philippine Army force, concentrating on communities where the New People's Army had been active.

The latest deployment in Panay was apparently in reaction to the Philippine Army's discovery of New People's Army presence in the island region of Western Visayas. The U.S. government and the Marcos regime are attempting to "sanitize" the area and make it a rear

base, training camp, and recruitment ground for the Philippine Army. Meanwhile, the New People's Army is building bases for armed resistance in the countryside of Panay and other Visayan Islands. Observers expect that Panay will soon explode into yet another battle front.

The Marcos-controlled media have played up the U.S. civic action work in Zambales, but they have not mentioned the introduction of U.S. military troops to Panay and Isabela, nor the presence of "U.S. advisers" elsewhere.

TWO-PRONGED ATTACK

Meanwhile, back in the States, according to the National Committee for the Restoration of Civil Liberties in the Philippines (NCRCLP), an espionage network directed from the Philippine Embassy in Washington is making "blacklists" of Filipino leaders in the U.S. The blacklists direct that some people be "interviewed" before passports are renewed; the passports of others, considered more "dangerous" are not to

FAST EDDIE: KALLGREN THE HUSTLER

I, Edward E. Kallgren, hereby declare that ... my present occupation is attorney."

—Statements of Candidates for Office, Berkeley Municipal Election, April, 1971

In April, 1971, Edward E. Kallgren was elected to the Berkeley City Council as the highest vote-getter in a field of 30 candidates. He ran on a platform of "ability, effectiveness, and integrity."

Two years later he would be the chief architect of the "Berkeley 4" slate of

candidates for city council, put together one night in his living room. During the course of the campaign he would work overtime rounding up money and votes for his slate and throw \$1,000 of his own into the campaign chest. In two years Ed Kallgren had risen from a virtual unknown amongst the Berkeley populace, to the top of the power structure in Berkeley.

This rather remarkable rise to a position of political prominence would ostensibly appear quite inexplicable. One searches in vain through Kallgren's public career in Berkeley or his record on the City Council for some reason, some key to his success. In vain because the key to understanding Kallgren's power lies not in Berkeley, but across the bay in a suite of offices deep in the heart of San Francisco's financial district.

111 Sutter Street is an old, impressive brown-stone building that rises up some 22 stories from the corner of Sutter and Montgomery streets in San Francisco. Across Sutter St. stands a branch office of the Bank of America. On the other side of Montgomery sits the huge Wells Fargo Building, Wells Fargo Bank sharing the ground floor with Bache & Co., investment brokers. A block down Montgomery lies First Western Bank, a year back the target for a corporate takeover by Wells Fargo. 111 Sutter stands in some pretty impressive company. On the street waves of anonymous forms pass by, decked out in 3-piece suits and briefcases. The corner newspaper stands hawk "Barron's" and the "Wall Street Journal." In a bookstore window "How to Invest in Gold Stocks" and "Executive Jobs Unlimited" share space with a collection of Carlos Castenada and Vonnegut's *Breakfast of Champions*. An occasional Air Raid Shelter sign adds a final touch of irony.

One enters 111 Sutter Street through a

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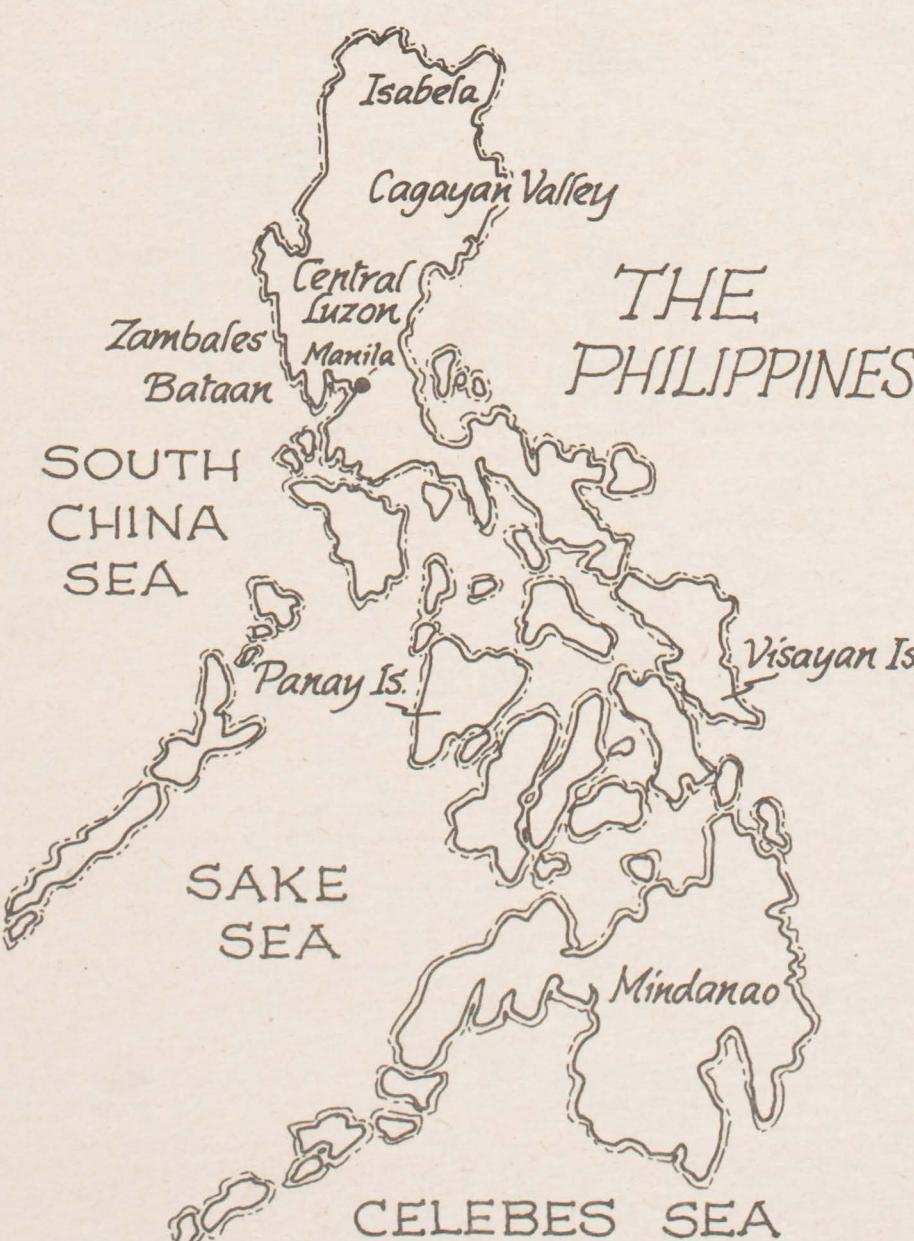
rents up

The status of rent control in Berkeley is still up in the air as the liberal majority on the city council refuses to take action to alleviate the oppression of tenants by landlords.

A lawsuit challenging the constitutionality of the rent control law (passed last June) is still pending before Judge Robert Bostick, of Alameda County Superior Court, who has indicated that he intends to declare the law unconstitutional and unenforceable. Bostick said that he found a number of weaknesses in the law. Primarily, he said, the law is unconstitutional because it was adopted by a vote of the people of Berkeley. In essence, Bostick believes that the fatal legal flaw of legal democracy is that it sometimes works.

While one ground of Bostick's decision is that a rent control law may not be enacted by popular vote, he specifically stated that there is nothing in either state or federal law to prevent a city council from enacting such a law, advocates of rent control, notably the Berkeley Tenant's Organizing Committee, have pressed this view to the city council, in

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GRASSROOTS

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People who worked on this issue are: Esther Brennard, Doug Brown, Sheila Daar, Ruth Dunham, Ann Esposito, Marjorie Garlin, Grace Gildersleeve, Sue Goheen, Joe Hancock, Les Hoffman, Robert Landis, Florence McDonald, Andy Rodriguez, Hal Rohlfing, Ray Riegert, Jan Reid, Adrian Sacco, Ruth Veres.

RADICAL EXPANSION?

"*Grassroots* belongs to the radical community, who will be responsible for its publication."

From our first editorial

This is the twelfth issue of *Grassroots*. We've had a year to slowly develop the skills to put out a fairly good-looking paper.

But we're not just patting ourselves on our collective back. The main reason *Grassroots* is as good as it is because we've had the physical support of the radical community. Most of the articles in *Grassroots* are written not by members of the collective, but by people outside the paper, closer to all the various struggles going on in Berkeley than our small staff could ever be. Whatever success *Grassroots* has had has been directly proportional to the amount of support we've gotten from the community.

But that support hasn't been sufficient to make *Grassroots* the success it could be. To put it bluntly, we're still broke after a year. We're still only a monthly and every month we have to somehow scrounge up the money to come out again. We've made it our goal to go bi-weekly in October, but to do that (or even to survive this summer) we're going to need a lot more help, mainly financial, than we've been getting.

What makes this monthly struggle so frustrating, but at the same time keeps us going, is that *Grassroots* has such a great

potential. We are presently the best means for communication within the Berkeley left, the largest radical community in the country. Our collective represents all the major viewpoints within the Coalition, and a few outside it. This diversity keeps the paper from becoming the tool of any faction and makes us work to make sure that all the progressive sides to an issue are presented.

With this independent commitment to radical change, and with our great potential, *Grassroots* shouldn't have to hustle money from month-to-month. We aren't on any great power trip (we long ago abandoned that notion); we're dealing in something as basic as communication. If we on the Berkeley left have no way to talk to each other, there's no hope for us.

We know the radical community has the resources to support us. Eighteen thousand people voted the Coalition slate in April. If every one of those people were to send us five dollars tomorrow, we could come out every week for a year and never have to worry about ads.

The left in Berkeley is presently having its problems. We on *Grassroots* want to do our part to keep us all together (more or less), but we're going to need your help.

We need more subscriptions, more ads, more monthly pledges, as many large, one-time donations as we can get, and just as important, more workers.



GROWERS-TEAMSTERS conspiracy to destroy Farm Workers Union

cutter lab cuts own throat

Perhaps the best known business headquartered in Berkeley, Cutter Laboratories, had net sales in 1972 of \$89.2 million, and net income, after taxes but before dividends, of \$2.09 million.

Business sources give the total number of employees as 3900, and the number of stockholders as 6265. None of the latter is presumably happy about the recent cancelling of dividends and the precipitous drop in the price of the stock, from \$55 in 1967, \$39 last year, to a recent low of under \$7. Cutter owns major facilities in Berkeley, Covina, and City of Industry in California; Chattanooga, Tennessee; Ogden, Utah; Spokane, Washington; Shawnee, Oklahoma; Kobe, Japan; and Sydney, Australia. Leased plants and warehouses exist in numerous other places.

It is of interest that recent problems and reverses have led Cutter to greater rather than less concentration of its resources in Berkeley, in spite of our supposed bad business climate.

Two years ago Cutter benefited greatly from business in intravenous solutions diverted from Abbott Labs, No. Chicago, Ill., the biggest company in the field, when Abbott had contaminated disasters similar to those encountered this year by Cutter. The two companies have entered into several joint agreements and product sharing, without enforcement by the government of anti-trust laws.

Cutter family interests are officially listed as owning only one-fourth of the company's stock, but because of the capital structure have much greater control. Most of the company's substantial debt is to New York Life Insurance Co. The following is a statement about Cutter's problems as detailed by a rank and file worker:

Cutter Labs is a Berkeley-based firm with over 800 employees and over 3000 throughout the US. Located in black West Berkeley, it maintains the classic inverted profile of a relatively large proportion of blacks in the lower paying jobs decreasing with increasing salary, with an all white top and middle management. It is controlled and run by

members of the Cutter family who have plied the medical products business in Berkeley since 1897.

The majority of employees in the Berkeley plant live outside of Berkeley.

President David Cutter takes an active part in Berkeley politics, often coming out with statements condemning most of the measures backed by the Berkeley left. Letters have been sent to employees living in Berkeley urging them to vote and campaign against the 1971 police control measure and the 30 for 40 hours measure on this year's ballot. Cutter Labs backs the Johnson-Sweeney-Widener political front, both monetarily and verbally.

Last year a planned warehouse on the Cutter grounds was delayed by a City Council discussion of Southern Pacific's role in its construction. Since financial reverses had placed this project under some uncertainty, President Cutter saw a quick advantage in announcing to the financial community that the project was cancelled due to the delaying tactics of radicals on the City Council — a specious justification of Cutter economic mismanagement.

Further mismanagement by the Cutter decision-makers last year caused the recall of hundreds of thousands of bottles of intravenous solutions due to contaminated screw-caps, manufactured and sterilized by Cutter itself. This recall caused a loss of a million dollars and a resulting cut of 10% in the labor force.

For many months the U.S. Food & Drug Administration has been warning Cutter about the sterile practices in manufacturing at its Chattanooga plant. About a month ago, three people in Midwest hospitals died of septicemia (poisoning due to common bacteria presence) after having Cutter intravenous solutions. The hospital involved felt Cutter products were directly responsible and called for a full blown FDA investigation. After the preliminary investigation was completed, one of the solutions involved was suddenly recalled from all locations. Further investigation by the FDA at the Chattanooga plant was initiated, followed by the closing of all solution production facilities at Chattanooga and the lay-off of 240 production line workers. This plant facility remains closed while various management teams study the Chattanooga production process.

Several million bottles of intravenous solution have been recalled and discarded by Cutter. The resulting loss of millions of dollars plus as many customers forbodes a murky financial future for Cutter Labs. The next few months will tell whether the business can survive a massive loss.

Cutter Labs does not have the confidence of most of its employees. The cultivation of employee relationship might have saved it from this trauma and the lives of those who died from use of its products.

LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

Affirmative Action:
Phony Call for Community Participation?

"NOTICE: the City Council of the City of Berkeley is soliciting applications of individuals interested in serving on the Affirmative Action Subcommittee of the Personnel Board." Sounds nice, doesn't it? Then I read to the bottom of the page: "The attached application ... should be received by May 22."

I received this letter from the City Clerk on Friday, May 18. Knowing the speediness of the U.S. Mule, I wonder how many of these forms could get to City Hall by the 22nd?

Suspiciously, I look at the postmark, it says May 17. Well, mail from City Hall seems to be delivered promptly. Then I look at the letter — it's dated May 14; guess it took a few days to stuff the envelopes.

If they really wanted community input to this committee, couldn't they allow time to get the mail to the mail box, time for delivery, etc.

teamsters

What Would the Future Be Like Under the Teamsters?

A doctoral dissertation by Jane Yett Kiely, a student at the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, quoted in the Los Angeles Times April 28 revealed some of the thoughts of Einar Mohn, head of the Western Conference of Teamsters, on the future of farm workers under the Teamsters Union.

He declared: "We have to have them in the union for a while. It will be a couple of years before they can start having membership meetings and before we can use the farm workers' ideas in the union."

In regard to farm workers who come

I wonder if any of those forms were turned in on time.

Selina Bendix

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

We were really excited lately to come across a copy of your newspaper (April 1973) and to get some real news from Berkeley. We're really impressed and inspired by your struggle, and saddened and angry at the defeat of the April Coalition.

We're gearing up for an August city council primary and November election. We have the left/liberal/youth community united behind two good people — but if the reactionaries outspend us 5-1 they may smash our ass. The political consciousness here is not that great.

Please send us a subscription. \$5.00 is enclosed. Strength in struggle. Mark for the: COALITION for Human Survival, P.O. Box 205, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

perfect

mechanized

racism

from minority groups, he said: "I'm not sure how effective a union can be when it is composed of Mexican-Americans and Mexican nationals with temporary visas."

Maybe as agriculture becomes more sophisticated, more mechanized, with fewer transients, fewer green cards (aliens), and as jobs become more attractive to whites, then we can build a union that can have structure and that can negotiate (with management) from strength and have membership participation."

When asked if Teamster contracts will afford protection to workers displaced by mechanization, he replied:

"No. That isn't a problem to solve in this way. Shortage of jobs is the problem. If there weren't such a shortage of jobs, Mexican-Americans could get jobs."

"I don't know what will happen to the Mexican-Americans. After all, you can't expect whites (who often operate machines now) to step aside and let Mexican-Americans and Negroes have the (machine) jobs they had had for years."

These words, which Einar Mohn never dreamed would be published, show clearly what is in store for farm workers of minority groups at the hands of racist Teamster officials.

—El Malcriado, May 18, 1973

- berkeley five stall rent control -

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the hope that a rent control law, if enacted by the council, would stand up under judicial scrutiny. This hope has proved fruitless.

On June 5, the council acknowledged, just barely, what Berkeley tenants have known for years: that there is a housing emergency in the city for tenants, particularly low-income tenants.

The council's "Declaration" of a housing emergency came at the end of a two-hour public hearing on rental housing, called in response to Bostick's decision.

Henry Ramsey, elected as one of the liberal Democratic "Berkeley Four," joined with D'Army Bailey, Loni Hancock, Ying Lee Kelley and Ira Simmons in voting in favor of the declaration of emergency. The other four liberal members of the council — Mayor Warren Widener, Sue Hone, Ed Kallgren and Wilmont Sweeney, had long since abandoned the meeting.

During the hearing, members of the Rent Control Board, members of BTOC, and other tenants had urged the council to pass both a declaration of emergency and a new rent control, or rent freeze, law. The Rent Control Board had spoken

annual rent increases to 2½%, plus dollar-for-dollar increases to match increased maintenance expenses or tax jumps. BTOC, supported by other tenants, submitted a plan for an appointed Rent Freeze Board, with all rents to be frozen at their August 2, 1972 level (the date when the Rent Control law went into effect).

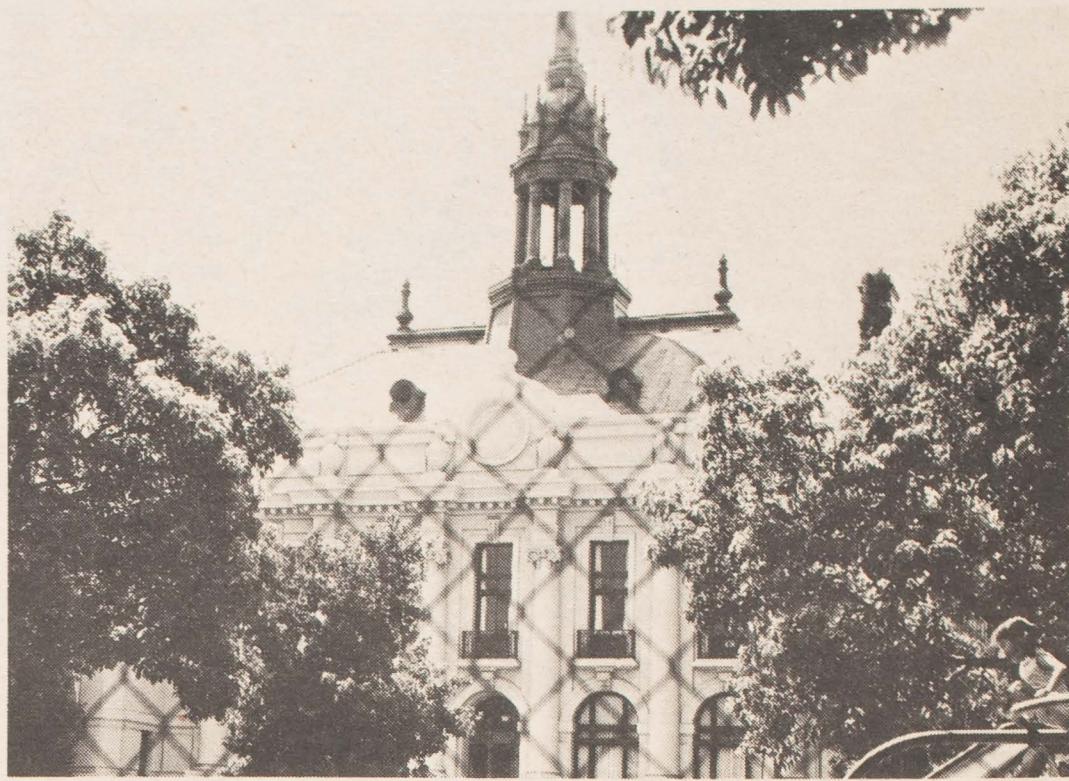
The council was unable to vote on these proposals, because Ramsey left the meeting after the vote on the "emergency" resolution, depriving the council of a quorum. His presence would not have made much difference, since he, along with the other four liberals, has shown no indications of wanting to do anything to make rent control work. As recently as June 13, the council (read that, "the five liberals") refused to pass a proposal by Ying Kelley for an emergency rent control ordinance.

In the days following Bostick's decision, several dozen landlords gave eviction notices to tenants who had acted in good faith reliance on the rent control law and had refused to pay rent increases imposed since August, 1972. The Rent Control Board has won the minor concession from the council of being

permitted to retain a number of lawyers to defend the tenants in those eviction actions. In the first such case to come to Municipal Court (the usual forum for eviction actions), Judge Holstrum reserved his decision until Bostick formally signs a judgement in the case

before him.

Meanwhile, the Rent Control Board and BTOC are advising tenants that the law is still in effect, which it is. Neither the city attorney nor tenants can appeal Bostick's action until the judge signs a final decision.



laney college serves city

**...keep
on
truckin'**



Question from P.D., Oakland: We have a 122S Volvo with a bad transmission. The dealer estimated the cost of repair at \$250. What should we do?

Answer: If you are willing to do a little hard work yourself, remove the old transmission and trade it along with \$100 or \$125 for a later 122 or 140 transmission at a wrecking yard. Kings Auto wreckers in Richmond is about the easiest on the pocket book I know of.

Ask for Fred. Volvo transmissions usually last pretty long so I think you are safe and smart to replace your transmission with another rather than try to repair the damaged one. Transmission parts for Volvo, particularly cluster gears are very, very expensive. You could easily spend as much for parts as you would for a perfectly good transmission at a wrecking yard.

WOMEN DEMAND ACTION

At the insistence of April Coalition Women, Berkeley N.O.W., the Women's Affirmative Action Union, the Women's Legal Center, and other Berkeley feminists, the Berkeley City Council began public hearings on the City's Affirmative Action Program on May 23, 1973.

A panel composed of members from the above mentioned groups presented evidence to the Council which proved women were discriminated against and that Larry Williams, City Personnel Director and Affirmative Action Officer, had fabricated sections of his report to the Council on the status of affirmative action.

Williams wrote the final draft of the program from a composite of several drafts prepared by both community members and Council members. The panel charged that both Williams and the Council have not followed the procedures outlined in this plan: Within three months of the plan's adoption (July, 1972) the Council was to have appointed an affirmative action subcommittee that would act to uphold the program and listen to grievances of city employees. However, the subcommittee has not yet been appointed.

In addition, according to the panel, goals and timetables for affirmative action, as determined by sex and ethnic representation in the city's population, have not been submitted to the council.

Williams was further charged with failing to recommend female city employees for promotions, failing to arrange training programs designed to increase sensitivity to sexism and racism among city employees, and not contacting women's organizations when positions opened up in city departments.

The Council's reaction to the presentation by the feminist panel was mixed: Henry Ramsey had to be excused because of a tooth ache, Wilmont Sweeney did not even bother to show up, Sue Hone seemed more concerned that Larry Williams might be slandered than her sisters might be slighted. All of the present male council members had the arrogance to walk in and out of the Council chambers while the presentation was in process. Loni Hancock and Ying Lee Kelley were the only council members concerned with the status of women in Berkeley.

A continuation of the hearing is scheduled for June 26th, 8 p.m. The hearing will be preceded by a gathering at Provo Park, across from the city hall at 7 p.m. Berkeley women and men concerned with the struggle for equal employment for women and minorities are encouraged to attend. For more information on Affirmative Action Status contact:

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Berkeley, Ca. 94707

When Laney College started its Spring Semester in February the residents of South Berkeley stood to be the beneficiaries because the College resumed its unique on-the-job training program. Students donate their services and actively participate in the City's Housing Code Enforcement Project, without cost either to Berkeley or its residents.

Peter Von Blum, housing representative for the City of Berkeley Building Department explained that Berkeley began its Code Enforcement Project in 1969 under a section of the Federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) program. In a brief explanation Von Blum said that the Project was primarily designed to upgrade housing in certain areas of the City as well as to rehabilitate, restore and even salvage some of the more seriously deteriorating dwellings. He further explained that the project covers a 42-square block area of South Berkeley's San Pablo neighborhood and added that over 90% of the upgrading and rehabilitation work is being done without relocating or displacing the tenants, eliminating any added expense or inconvenience to the occupants.

Relating to Laney's role in the project, Von Blum said, "Without the cooperation of Dean John S. Beverly, the College, its instructors and student-donated labor, there was no way to provide assistance for any number of extreme hardship cases: the very real possibility of human suffering would confront some of the residents of South Berkeley."

In speaking of Laney's development and its participation in the program, Dean Beverly said, "Upon moving to the East Bay from Stockton, I noticed the poor condition of some of the housing in certain low income areas and it was at that time I first gave serious thought to the possibilities of some type of vocational curricula which might be specifically formulated to help alleviate a deplorable situation. Toward that end we began development of our Construction Rehabilitation Carpentry Program. Laney's participation in the Code Enforcement Project not only provides a community service to the economically depressed areas of South Berkeley, it also exposes the students to invaluable on-the-job training and experience which cannot under any circumstances be duplicated in a laboratory or on the campus."

Ozzo Marrow, on-the-job instructor, in outlining the vocational and academic aspects of the program said, "In regard to

the program's vocational training, the students spend two semesters with Hayward Vibens, the instructor on campus, learning certain rudiments and fundamentals in use of hand and power tools as well as the theory of carpentry and other building trades. While on the campus they also fulfill their required academic subjects which are necessary to secure an Associate of Science College Degree."

According to the instructor, the students spend their remaining two semesters entirely in the field, on-the-job, under actual working conditions where they apply their previously acquired knowledge and training by actively participating in the rehabilitation of selected homes throughout the target area.

Summing up his feelings Marrow said, "I think that Laney has revolutionized the concept of offering a specific vocation occupation because the curriculum not only offers the student courses which will train him or her for any one of three branches of carpentry, but also suggests elective courses that are designed to prepare the student for starting positions in any one of seven different allied fields of the building trades."

Walt Merritt, program organizer and consultant who composed the curriculum intimated that, in his estimation, the program truly establishes Laney as a Community College in the strictest sense of the word, and providing that sufficient funds are forthcoming, he voiced optimism relative to its future. His personal concern for the financial stability and future is possibly revealed in a statement where he said, "I cannot understand why those who might be in a position to help are not more aware of the program's potential and why sufficient funds to properly conduct it have not been appropriated. At present we are grossly understaffed and unless additional funding is provided I cannot envision any expansion of the program in the near future."

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— CORPORATE KALLGREN PIMPS FOR DEVELOPERS —

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huge arched entrance that opens into a lobby flanked by 6 elevators. The directory on the wall reads like a "Who's Who of San Francisco Business." Crocker Bank and Dean Witter, Inc. share the ground floor. Room 626 is the local home for duPont. On the 15th floor is the James Irvine Foundation. Joe Alioto (Alioto Enterprises) has staked out the 21st floor.

And on the 11th floor are the offices of Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison, attorneys at law. "Brobeck" is the number two corporate law firm in San Francisco and the employer of some 75 senior and associate partners in the firm. It is also the second home of Edward E. Kallgren, with the firm for over 15 years, and now a senior partner. If Ed Kallgren's power comes from anywhere, it comes from here.

Brobeck is used to its seclusion and insulation from the public and stands shrouded in secrecy, shying away from any form of public exposure (When I approached Brobeck for an interview, I was told that they were "not interested" and had to safeguard their privacy and the confidentiality of their clients). It requires an immense amount of time and patience to break through the walls surrounding Brobeck, but when one does the result is very revealing, both in terms of the powers that move Brobeck, and ultimately the powers that move Ed Kallgren.

KALLGREN'S CRONIES

I'll start with the partners, the men that Ed shares office space with, goes to lunch with, talks politics with. There's Herman Phleger, the top man in the firm and bearer of its name. Herman draws a salary of around \$150,000 and is a former member of the board of directors of several San Francisco based corporations, including Fibreboard, Inc. (13th largest in the Bay Area) and Wells Fargo Bank (3rd largest in California). Back in the 50's he was a legal adviser to Dulles at the State Department and now is in semi-retirement at his huge estate down the coast just north of Half Moon Bay. His son Atherton Phleger, another member of the firm, has replaced him as a board director at Wells Fargo. Another senior partner, Malcolm Tuft, took over Herman's spot on the board of Fibreboard. Then there's Gregory A. Harrison, director of two other companies, Thermal Power Co. (\$1 million in assets) and Pacific Power & Light Co. (an Oregon outfit and the 48th largest utility in the United States). Or take Howard N. Ellman, described as "the crack real estate lawyer in San Francisco." Donald D. Conners, another senior partner, is head of the labor department at Brobeck. He's also an ex-FBI agent. Alvin J. Rockwell sits on the board of Homestake Mining Co. (largest producer of gold in the U.S.) and is also with Brobeck.

Bringing things a little closer to home there's George H. Link, past president of the California Alumni Association, and as such a former ex-officio member of the board of regents at UC. Or try Theodore Meyer, another partner who up until April was a director of Broadway Hale Stores (number two retail store in California) and also chairman of the Deferred Gifts Committee (estates, trusts, etc.) for Alta Bates Hospital here in Berkeley. And of course, Ed, representing the Berkeley City Council. The State Department, real estate, the FBI, Wells Fargo, Alta Bates, a nice little circle of friends Ed has at Brobeck. Finally, as an interesting little aside, back around 1960 several partners left the firm in a huff in what was described to me as a "palace rebellion." Leading the pack of malcontents was Louis O. Kelso, whose "Kelsonian Economics" is the intellectual pet of Mike Culbert, editor of the Berkeley Gazette. Everybody knows everyone it seems.

And of course behind the partners are

the clients, and Brobeck has quite an impressive list. Ed once remarked that his firm had so many clients he couldn't possibly remember them all. Well to refresh his memory, here are the firms that make Eddie run.

THE WEB OF POWER

Let's start with *DiGiorgio Fruit Co.*, big time agribusiness firm and owner of some 7,700 acres in California and Florida. Brobeck once defended DiGiorgio in a fight with the United Farm Workers. Seems Mr. DiGiorgio had signed a contract with the UFW and was slipping Union labels to his other agribusiness friends to paste on their boxes of produce and slip through Union picket lines. Neat. DiGiorgio is also into drug products (through a subsidiary, LAD Drug Co.) and lumber interests (currently cutting down trees in northern California and Oregon). DiGiorgio is also into land development, and is currently engaged in building a 250 acre residential community out by Mt. Diablo. He's also involved in a joint venture to construct 30 resort condominiums at Lake Tahoe. A nice

future condominiums. In the Bay Area, Fibreboard used to own all the land surrounding what is now the Watergate Apartment Complex in Emeryville. They sold it in December '71 at a "large profit" after putting in various improvements to make it "suitable for development." Nice of them.

Another client is *Thermal Power Co.*, producer of geothermal steam to generate electric power. They have a 50 year contract with P.G.&E., their "sole customer," as a supplier of the steam. Back in the summer of 1969 Thermal Power along with 9 other companies was involved in a court case in an attempt to get the oil and mineral depletion allowance applied to geothermal steam. On July 30, 1969 Gregory A. Harrison, senior partner in Brobeck, was appointed to the board of directors of Thermal Power. Four days later on August 3, the court case was settled favorably for Thermal Power, resulting in a \$250,000 windfall to the industry (and loss to the taxpayers). Harrison has since bought up

Sylvia plays at being ecological locally, Donald's company operates an open-pit mine near Geraldton, Australia. I was also told that some of the people at Homestake were heavy McGovern backers. This shouldn't come as much of a surprise, however, as Homestake has just formed a new subsidiary to handle its lumber operations in the Black Hills of South Dakota, and its mine in the town of Lead, South Dakota, did a \$23 million business in gold extraction last year. Mr. Kallgren's clients get around it seems.

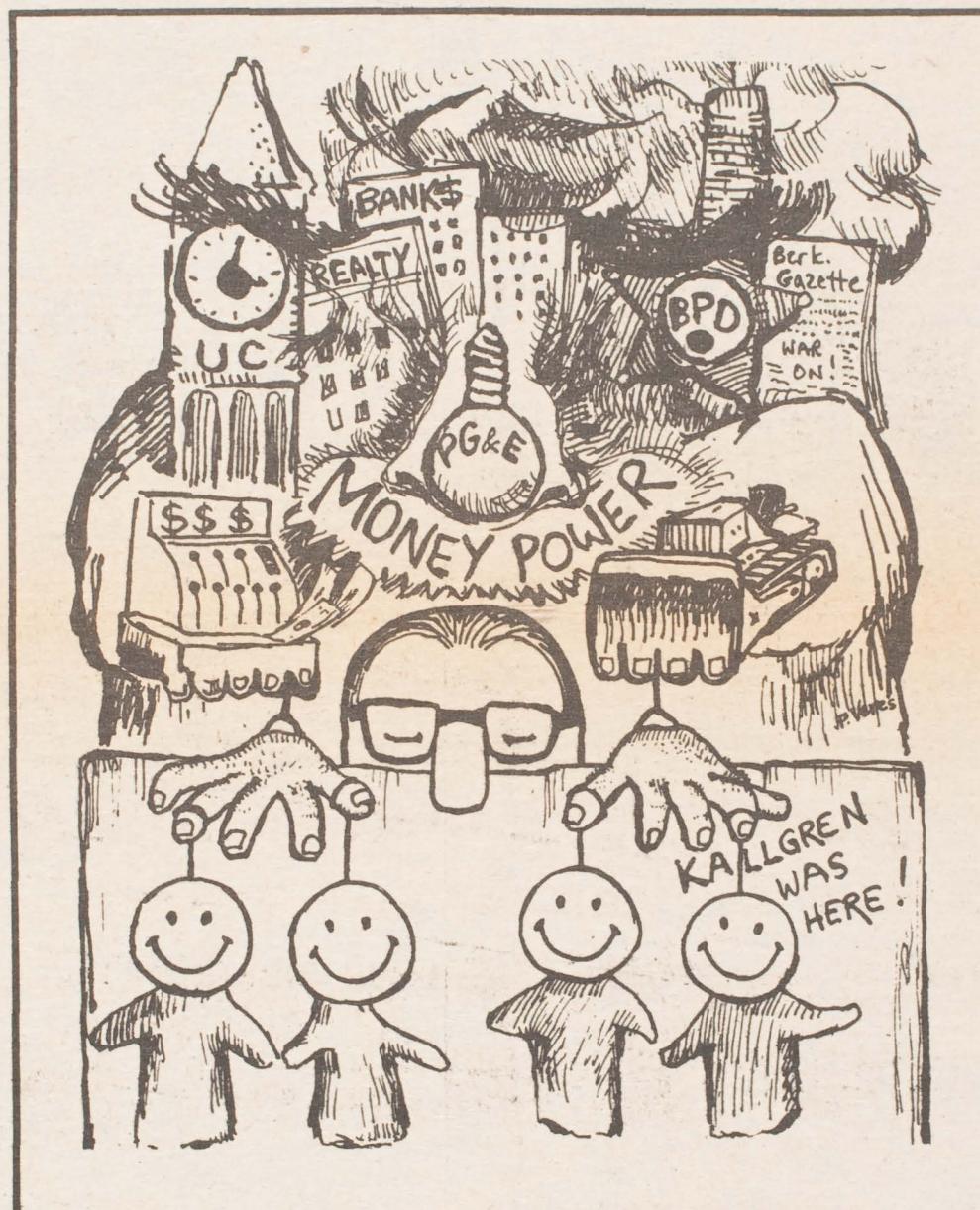
THE WEB WIDENS

Amfac, Alexander & Baldwin, and Castle & Cooke. Every hear of those firms? Ed probably has, they're all clients of Brobeck. Up until 1969 Brobeck was counsel for Amfac. They still are for a local Alexander & Baldwin subsidiary, Matson Navigation Lines. And Brobeck's been local counsel for Castle & Cooke for a good number of years. These three firms between them own over 350,000 acres of land in Hawaii, roughly 10% of the total land mass of the islands. They all run large plantations there (Alexander & Baldwin has Hawaii's largest), and they're all into commercial development of the islands in one form or another (luxury hotels, golf courses, office buildings, etc.). In addition, *Amfac* owns Liberty House of San Francisco, your local Joseph Magnin's, and a chain of airport hotels (including the Airport-Marina near the S.F. Airport). They're also developing a 940 acre resort up by Santa Rosa. *Alexander & Baldwin*, not to be outdone, owns a 2,000 acre ranch in the Sierra foothills, a 14 story office building in Sacramento, and a \$335,000 office building in San Francisco. Rounding out the trio of developers is *Castle & Cooke*. The next time you open a can of Dole pineapples or Bumble Bee tuna, think of Castle & Cooke, or Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, or Ed Kallgren. *Castle & Cooke* has branch operations in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, and the Philippines. They sell pharmaceuticals and health aids and own a medical center down in L.A., and 11,000 acres of property in San Jose. And three department stores in San Francisco. They're also involved in a joint venture to build a "\$110 million office, commercial, residential, and hotel complex on the San Francisco Waterfront." Finally there's their wholly owned subsidiary, *Oceanic Properties*, which in turn owns Sea Ranch, the 5,200 acre private development on the Sonoma Coast. The building of Sea Ranch resulted in a huge fight back in 1968, when Oceanic Properties refused to allow public access to the beaches fronting their property (despite an agreement they had signed in 1964 to that effect). The local citizenry put an initiative on the ballot to force Sea Ranch to provide public access, found themselves outspent in the campaign 20 to 1 (sound familiar), and lost the fight. Through it all was Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison, counsel to Oceanic Properties, on the side of the little guy.

WANT MORE?

If those three aren't enough for you, how about *Union Oil*, another Brobeck client. The villain of Santa Barbara, one of the top ten polluters of San Francisco Bay, and a member of the consortium of oil companies that is pushing the Alaska Pipeline. *Union Oil* owns or leases 4 million acres of land in the United States and another 69 million acres overseas. They have operations in the Middle East (Iran), Central and South America, Africa, Australia, Indonesia, and Thailand. They're also recently obtained leases for more offshore drilling in Texas and Louisiana. Finally, they're currently involved in a joint exploration venture with (surprise) Homestake Mining. Robert Daggett from Brobeck is currently defending *Union Oil* in a sex-discrimination suit that has been filed against them

Continued on page 5



respectable client to have.

Another client is *Broadway-Hale, Inc.*, owner of 15 stores in the Bay Area (Capwell's, the Emporium). Broadway-Hale also has other outlets in Reno and Las Vegas, L.A., Atlanta, Texas, and Florida. A pretty neat sweep of the southern rim of the country. Broadway-Hale is part of an L.A. based syndicate of business enterprises including Southern California Edison Company, Union Oil, Pacific Telephone, DiGiorgio, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., and Western Bancorporation (holding company for United California Bank). Broadway-Hale also interlocks three times with Bank of America, and has on its board such notables as the Hale family (Prentis Cobb and Stanton Gudman) and Edward Carter, a current UC regent.

Then there's *Fibreboard, Inc.*, one of Brobeck's oldest clients. Fibreboard owns 160,000 acres of timberland in the West and makes a variety of paper and wood products (including factory-built homes). They're also moving heavily into land development, with their "Northstar at Tahoe" project, which includes plans for a 1,340 acre ski complex, and 3,115 condominium units on a 2,560 acre tract. They own another 26,000 acres of land in the Taho area, no doubt the site for

8,652 shares of Thermal Power stock (his wife now owns another 3,080 shares), which adds up to a \$175,000 investment. Thermal Power apparently knows how to reward good legal counsel.

Next comes the saga of *Homestake Mining Co.*, the largest gold producer in the U.S., and another Brobeck client. Homestake pulls iron ore out of Australia and copper out of Peru. Homestake is particularly interesting because of the amount of money it poured into the local Berkeley election. John K. Gustafson, chairman of the Board at Homestake (also a director of United California Bank) was a donor to the Berkeley 4. Another contributor was Verda Heimbucher, whose husband Clifford is on the executive committee of Homestake (Clifford gets around, he's also on the board of trustees at Alta Bates where he used to bump into Ted Meyer, another Brobeck partner). Finally, there's Sylvia McLaughlin, another Berkeley 4 contributor, whose husband Donald is chairman of the executive committee at Homestake (and also on the board of Wells Fargo where he can chat with Atherton Phleger, also of Brobeck). Sylvia's interesting as she was one of the original founders (along with Mrs. Clark Kerr) of the "Save San Francisco Bay Association." While

-KALLGREN: MORE WHEELING AND DEALING-

continued from page 4

(Bauman vs. Union Oil).

Locally, Brobeck is counsel for none other than *Mason-McDuffie Co.*, Berkeley's largest landlord, which also has operations in Oakland, Orinda, Lafayette, Pleasant Hill, Walnut Creek, and so on. Their latest scheme is something called "Orindawoods," a 100 acre development project. In a recent ad they described Orindawoods as a "permanent playground" for anyone, anyone, that is, who can afford the homes there. They start at \$65,000.

Then there's *White, Weld & Co.*, investment brokers and underwriters, and a client of Brobeck's. Brobeck and White, Weld often team up to help out companies in the issuance of new stock. They've helped out *Hewlett-Packard* [Defense contractor, Dave Packard's (former assistant secretary of Defense) outfit], and our own *Cutter Labs* in stock ventures.

Reversing the process, we find Brobeck employing *Title Insurance & Trust Co.* to handle some of the Brobeck's escrow and trust affairs. "TI" manages \$1 billion in trusts and is the largest non-bank trust department in the U.S. It also has its own real estate investment and development wing, which is currently involved in some 16 different development projects worth a cool \$100 million. These include a 126 unit condominium in Hawaii and "military construction contracts" in the Far East.

WELLS FARGO

Finally we come to the biggest of them all, the source of Brobeck's largest retainer fees, *Wells Fargo Bank & Trust Co.* Wells Fargo is the number three bank in California, with nearly \$8 billion in assets, and 296 offices statewide. Wells

has recently launched a campaign to expand its operations in the south and "drive a wedge into the lucrative Southern California market" (Wells had planned to buy up First Western Bank, 8th largest in California, \$1 billion in assets) with its 57 Southern California branches, until the Justice Department got wind of it and threatened an anti-trust suit. Brobeck apparently advised Wells to lay off and the merger fell through.

Over the years Wells Fargo had been sued by the CRLA, and has also been involved in a number of class action suits,

WADING THROUGH THE SLUSH

The Berkeley Progress Fund, set up as a conduit for corporate contributions to the Berkeley 4 Campaign, had promised back in April to "file a full financial statement by May 22." Well, it's now June and the "full financial statement" will not be forthcoming. Through a loophole in the elections code, the Progress Fund was able to avoid having to report on any contribution to it of under \$500 (two firms were recorded as having given \$2,000 each, Colgate-Palmolive Co., and Cutter Labs). So \$4,400 in donations to the Berkeley 4 will forever remain anonymous.

We did, however, uncover the mystery of the WFC Committee, another Berkeley 4 slush fund. According to attorneys at Jerry Brown's office in Sacramento, WFC is a front for none other than Wells Fargo Bank.

with Brobeck defending them. Wells currently has operations going in Nicaragua, Buenos Aires, Australia, Hong Kong, the Persian Gulf, Taiwan, New Zealand, and Brazil, and has embarked on a major overseas expansion of its

operations (part of this involves a joint venture with Morgan Guaranty Trust of New York, while another scheme involves a whole consortium of banks backing a \$50 million construction project in Argentina). Wells' International Division is headed by Robert Bee, a former State Department official.

On the local level, Wells has a real estate investment and construction branch with a portfolio of \$300 million in real estate ventures. They're involved in several urban renewal projects in San Francisco and Oakland, and in addition own 3 downtown San Francisco office buildings (of 7, 12, and 20 stories each) and another piece of downtown property (29,000 square feet). Their rental income off the property is a neat \$5 million a year. In a 1970 speech, Richard Cooley, president of Wells Fargo remarked, "San Francisco is a corporate headquarters city as is evidenced by the ever expanding skyline." Now there's an encouraging thought. Wells also has 4 representatives on the Bay Area Council (including William R. Breuner, county representative for Alameda County), the business group behind the BART fiasco and other assorted Bay development plans. And behind it all, of course, quietly sits Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison.

SPIDERS IN THE WEB

But perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the whole Wells Fargo operation is the enormous corporate interlocks it enjoys. (Atherton Phleger, it will be remembered is Brobeck's representative on the Board of Wells Fargo). Wells interlocks with over 75 other corporations, including such favorites as Bechtel Corp., Safeway Stores, Castle & Cooke, Hewlett-Packard, P.G.&E., Cutter Labs, Litton Industries, Northrop Corp., Del Monte, FMC Corp., U.S. Steel, Firestone,

Georgia Pacific, Homestake Mining, Kern County Land Co., PPG Industries, Levi Strauss, Times-Mirror, Ford, Chrysler, and dozens of others. One cannot even begin to catalog the number of scandals, conflicts of interest, development schemes, and other assorted shady dealings these companies have been involved in. Perhaps Brobeck could, they've probably been legal counsel for half of them.

These, then, are the clients of Brobeck, Phleger and Harrison: they are the sustenance of the corporate law firm. But more than that they are the powers behind Ed Kallgren, they're what makes Eddie run. They're the ones who came up with the \$77,000 for the Berkeley 4 campaign so Ed could have a pro-development majority with him on the city council. For if there is a common denominator amongst all these corporations, it is development, big development. Whether it's condominiums at Lake Tahoe, oil wells in the Persian Gulf, plantations in Thailand, resorts in Hawaii, high-rises in San Francisco, mines in Peru, the wrecking of the coast or the filling of the Bay, the name of the game is development. Ed Kallgren's role in all this may seem pretty small in comparison. But the next time you're at a Berkeley City Council meeting, and you see Ed Kallgren voting for the expansion of Alta Bates, or the destruction of more homes in Oceanview, or the construction of more 7-11's, and more ticky-tackys, and more high-rise office buildings, remember that Ed's just doing his small bit for the development axis, for Union Oil, and Wells Fargo, and DiGiorgio, and Mason-McDuffie, and Homestake Mines, and ...

Paul Grabowics

An inexpensive summer "home away from home" for kids—a cardboard dome (à la Buckminster Fuller) easy enough for you and your children to build together:

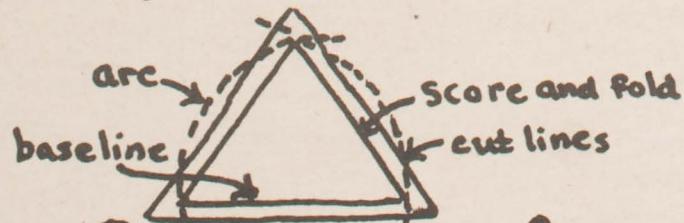
[These instructions make a dome a little larger than 6 feet in diameter.]

The materials you will need are lots of pieces of sturdy cardboard (appliance cartons, for example, provide large sheets) and a stapler.

① Making the Basic Triangles

You need 15 equilateral triangles—all sides A = $24 \frac{23}{32}$ "! and 45 isosceles triangles—side A = $24 \frac{23}{32}$ "

To draw these Δs on the cardboard, cut 2 pieces of wood lath, one to the exact size of side A and the other to the exact size of Side B. Then with a yardstick, draw Side A on the cardboard; use the lath as a "compass" by securing one end to the end of the baseline and moving the other end to describe an arc. Draw a straight line from point where arcs intersect to ends of baseline. Add one inch wide cut lines around the Δ. Cut out Δ with a mat knife. Lightly score inside lines. Fold up flaps along scored lines.



② ASSEMBLY

• Using AB triangles staple together:
6 pentagons and
5 Semipentagons .

- Take one pentagon and add AAA triangles to perimeter.
- Then fill in gaps between triangles with the other pentagons.
- Add AAA triangles between & below the pentagons.
- Add semipentagons at the bottom:



Pets for Kids...

The Lindsey Junior Museum
1901 First Avenue, Walnut Creek (in Larkspur Park)
--- 935-1978 ---

Offers a "Pet Library" to show children the fun of animals and teach how to care for them—A card (\$1.00) for individual kids six years or over allows use of the Library for one year. You can "check out" Rabbits, Rats, Guinea Pigs, Hamsters, or Chinchillas (with cage and instructions for care) for one week.

For playgroups, nursery schools, child care centers etc., a Teacher (Adult) Pet Library Card - FREE - allows you to borrow a pet for two weeks.



Cut doors and windows and the DOME is complete!
sheila daar and mary millman

Lotsaluck

coalition backs bailey in recall battle

Coalition people should actively work against the recall of D'Army Bailey. There are good reasons for actively opposing his recall, despite significant differences which we've had. Here are some of them:

1. The recall represents an attempt by the right to consolidate its power. The Berkeley Five majority on the council not only will become the Berkeley Six, but they will thereby have another incumbent on the council for the next election. Sue Hone got a lot of mileage out of being an appointed incumbent, and their likely candidate, Rumford, will have gained that mileage and more. The election of a Berkeley Five supporter also makes it possible for Sweeney to resign, which he has apparently long wanted to do. With a conservative appointee in his place, we're up against another incumbent.

2. There are many issues on which Bailey and the Coalition have agreed. Economic issues such as the municipalization of PG&E and tax reform, police control, marijuana, and a number of other issues raised by the Coalition have gotten support from Bailey. His voting record on the council is second only to

Loni's, and they have voted together frequently. We cannot afford to lose that support on the council.

ATTACK ON RADICALS

3. The sum of the first two points is that the attack on Bailey is an attack on our politics as well. The recall committee originally wanted to recall Hancock, Bailey and Simmons, but realized that they couldn't get away with it. So they attacked Bailey's outspoken personal style as a way of getting at the political positions he represents.

4. If we're serious about fighting racism in our politics, we should actively oppose the recall as a racist move. Bailey has fought strongly for the interests of Black people, in a way that has antagonized many people in the city. This "liberal" city cannot deal with a Black militant, and for whatever disagreement we might have with Bailey's tactics or positions, he is being recalled basically for being a militant Black nationalist. Surely that's a perspective which should stay on the council.

5. Finally, working against the recall means building a hopefully significant alliance with Black people in Berkeley.

The anti-recall committee has a broad cross-section of the progressive Black community, much broader than the Coalition generally relates to Clearly, the Black community considers this attack on them to be of significance. The situation is one which allows us to expand our

contacts and working relationship to the Black community, and demonstrate that we can give concrete, not just rhetorical, support on issues of concern to the Black community.

Lenny Goldberg

Absentee Ballot Instructions

In order to get an absentee ballot there are only a few steps you need to take:

A letter must be written to City Clerk Edythe Campbell at City Hall requesting an absentee ballot for the Special City Election to Recall Councilman D'Army Bailey.

The election is likely to be held on the 21st of August, and the city clerk will accept applications from June 21 on. IF YOU ARE LEAVING BERKELEY BEFORE THEN, YOU CAN EITHER LEAVE YOUR APPLICATION WITH COUNCILWOMAN HANCOCK, 841-0370, or mail it in after that date.

Information in the letter must include:

- Name
- Voter registration address
- Your address where the ballot can be sent
- Your reason for needing an absentee ballot (example: can't be in town August 21.)

Remember, unless you fill out the request, you will have been disenfranchised from one of the most important elections in Berkeley's History.

new american movement redefines socialism

The New American Movement is a socialist organization composed of 30 chapters and ten pre-chapter groups in the U.S. At the founding convention in Minneapolis in June 1972, the political perspective of the organization was collectively written by the membership. The Berkeley chapter of NAM is presenting the main points of that perspective in this article. In the next issue of Grassroots we will relate that perspective to our work and to some of the questions facing the left in Berkeley.

NAM developed out of the New Left in 1971-72. Most of us worked in the radical movements which developed in the 1960s. In part through these movements, we came to feel the need for a way of unifying different sorts of challenges to the existing society, a way to contest for state power as well as challenging social and economic institutions and the dominant culture. At the same time, we could see that many of the movements which had developed so rapidly in the middle and late sixties were stagnating or turning inward. And it became clear that movement work in the 1960s took a tremendous toll in the lives of those involved, leaving many people feeling burned out and cynical.

NAM ORGANIZES

Feeling rage and frustration, even understanding where that rage comes from and against whom it should be directed, isn't enough to make the changes we need. To make a socialist revolution, we need to have a coherent strategy, and it won't emerge spontaneously from our experience and local projects. To give form to our efforts at a socialist U.S., we have organized ourselves into NAM, through which we are working to help build a revolutionary movement.

NAM is a national organization because we feel that national organization is necessary in building a sustained

struggle against a system which is increasingly integrated nationally and internationally. At present, chapters are relatively autonomous of the elected national leadership. We are trying to develop more coherent national program and strategy from a process of discussion, experimentation, and exchange of experiences among chapters and the national leadership. We have learned that local organizations often lose purpose and energy in the absence of a broader movement to which they can relate. And we think that most serious "local" questions involve power (banks, corporations, state and national government) which can't possibly be defeated at a local level.

These points are important to our perspective:

1. By socialism, we mean democratic working-class control of society, the elimination of production for profit and the competitive, authoritarian social relations which that production requires. Socialism in the U.S. would provide the means by which the unmet material needs of millions of people for decent housing, food, medicine, etc., could be realized. It would mean democratic control of work, and the progressive reduction of oppressive forms of work. It would mean the construction of genuine communities. And it would mean the development of a new culture and collective, communal social relations to replace the isolation and brutality which is imposed on us within this society.

2. We see the basis for a socialist revolution in the U.S. as an expanded working class. We define the working class as those who have to sell their labor power in order to live, who work without pay in the home, or who are forced into dependence on the state. This class makes up the great majority of the population in the U.S. (We don't mean to include

corporate managers and elite professionals who may receive a salary, but whose interests don't coincide with those of the working class.)

Within the working class, we emphasize the interdependence of all sectors, and the need to raise demands and programs which can unify the class. In the past, parts of the left have argued that a particular social group is the key to the revolution (the industrial working class, black people, women). We feel that while many groups are crucial, no single group can be identified as the permanent core of a socialist movement in the U.S. A search for the "key" group often mirrors the competition among the oppressed encouraged by the existing society. As well, such a search has often meant self-repudiation on the part of those involved, a denial of the needs and desires which led to wanting to help make a revolution.

3. We take seriously the theory and practice of the women's liberation movement. We have a commitment to trying to establish non-sexist practices within our organization, and to opposing sexism in workplaces, schools, and communities. We actively support the independent women's movement and its autonomy in developing theory, strategy, and practice in the struggle against male supremacy. Feminist critiques of the family, male-dominated heterosexuality, and "personal" life have demonstrated the narrowness of past socialist movements in the U.S. We know that a socialist movement in this society which avoids a challenge to typical family relations and discounts "personal" experience will be crippled from the start.

4. Many of us were involved in the antiwar movement, and through the movement came to see the U.S. as an imperialist state, with regard to other states as well as national minorities in this country. We are working to find ways to oppose the international power of the ruling class of this country, and support movements in other countries which are fighting imperialism. At the same time, we have reacted against tendencies to apply uncritically the anti-imperialist strategies used in China, Cuba and Vietnam to the class and cultural realities of the U.S.

Within the U.S., the left has so far been unable to create a movement in which full participation by national minorities has been possible. We have to try to create such a movement, at the same time defending the right of national minorities to build and define autonomous organizations.

kelley & hancock open office

A new office has recently been opened for Councilwoman Ying Lee Kelley at 2054 University Avenue, room 604. Ying and Loni Hancock will be using this new office, as well as the one at 2490 Channing, and will hold regular appointment hours on Wednesdays from 10:00 a.m. until 1:00 alternately at each location. The new phone at the University Avenue office is 549-0816, and the office is scheduled now to be open from 10:00 to 3:00, Monday through Wednesdays, and from 10:00 to 4:30 on Fridays.

An open house at the new office is planned for Friday, June 22nd from 8 to 6, and we hope many of you will find time to drop in and see Ying and some of the people who are already helping in her office.

Both Councilwomen are seeking help from interested Coalition persons in regular staff and research work and hope that anyone interested will phone the offices or come in to see them. They would also like to enlist members of the various neighborhood organizations who wish to serve as a liaison to help keep communication open about what is going on in Council and in the Neighborhoods. These kinds of liaison activities are going to increase in importance as neighborhoods seek to implement the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, as well as the current neighborhood traffic study.

The office is also in dire need of chairs, as well as a good bookcase. If anyone has any of these items, would you please call the office and make arrangements for someone to pick them up.



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"In order to have a real group of Marxists - one must return not only to books, but mainly through class struggle, through practical work and close contact with the masses of workers and peasants". - Mao Tse-tung

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POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION STYMIED

Despite the fact that the Police Review Commission was voted into law nearly two months ago, the City Council has yet to take meaningful action toward its implementation. Like most of the other progressive initiatives passed in April, it has come under attack from the reactionary element on the Council.

The attack has focused on the equivocal wording of two sections in the initiative. While Section 2 states that the Commission "shall consist of nine members appointed by the City Council," Section 4 allows for the filling of vacancies on the Commission "by the City Council member whose appointee has ceased to serve." The intention of the group drafting the initiative (the Police Initiatives Committee) was to allow each Councilperson to appoint one Commissioner. But because of the ambiguities in the initiative, the "Berkeley 4 plus 1" has insisted that the Commission should be appointed by the entire City Council. This would place the power of appointment in the hands of the Appointments Committee, which is controlled by the right wing of the City Council.

The legal basis for Widener and Co.'s power play is extremely weak. City Attorney McCullum has advised in favor of the Appointments Committee by citing the City Charter as legal support. But when asked which section of the Charter he referred to, McCullum refused to specify on the ground that such an admission might jeopardize future litigation. It seems that only the Berkeley 5 is privy to his full legal opinion.

McCullum also mentioned the Council's practice of acting as a legislative unit rather than a group of individual members. This, he believes, would preclude individual appointments to any committee. But since the Charter Review Committee was appointed two years ago by individual Councilmembers, McCullum once more appears to be standing on shaky legal ground. McCullum, as well as his five cronies on the Council, has disregarded numerous articles which appeared in March and April issues of the "Berkeley Gazette" and "Daily Californian." These articles described the PRC to potential voters as a nine member Commission with one member being

appointed by each City Councilperson. What can a reactionary do when even the "Gazette" contradicts him?

In an attempt to carry out the intent of the initiative, Councilwoman Kelley made a motion May 18 that would have allowed the Council to proceed with individual appointments. This was defeated by a never-surprising 5 to 4 margin. In a counter motion the "Five Horsemen of the Apocalypse" remanded the matter to the Appointments Committee. Kelley and Hancock have nevertheless proceeded with their original intention and have appointed Jim Chanin and Diane Schroerluke, respectively, to the PRC. Chanin has been active in the Alcatraz Supply Line, and is presently a member of PIC and the SUDS Neighborhood Organization. Schroerluke was a coordinator of the Berkeley Chapter ACLU Police Complaints Center for 3½ years, and is currently serving on the City Council Committee on BPD Records, Access, Privacy, and Retention ("Miracode" Committee). In addition to these appointees, Councilmen Bailey and Simmons are expected to announce their appointments shortly.

Since the purpose of the PRC is to investigate complaints against the Berkeley Police and to review and make recommendations concerning Police policies and procedures, it is not surprising that the reactionaries want to control the Commission. The ACLU has recognized the threat involved in such control, and has stated in a letter to the City Council that appointments to the PRC by individual Councilmembers would provide the public with a strong and broadly representative Commission. Needless to say, however, the Berkeley 5 is more concerned with power politics than public interest and has attempted to undermine the will of the people with its judicial juggling of the PRC initiative. The object of such legalistic legerdemain is to evade the intent of the initiative and weaken the Police Review Commission. For after all, if you're rich and reactionary you probably believe the otherwise absurd dictum "A policeman is your friend." And good politicians protect good friends.

Ray Riegert

DELLUMS SPEAKS ON LEFT

Ron Dellums spoke to a small crowd of 120 dedicated April Coalitionists on May 17 at Longfellow School on his views of the municipal election and the future of coalition politics.

Dellums felt the root of our defeat in April was elitism: the Berkeley Left's inability to reach out to the unorganized community over the past 2 years allowed the opposition to organize a monolithic counterforce and to convince the general electorate that we were "dangerous" to the public interest. Also, Dellums observed that we have behaved in many ways like our opposition, getting bogged down in conventional election squabbles. Given this untenable political behavior he felt we deserved to lose and he hoped our defeat shocked us out of our complacency and that it would force us to develop a more realistic approach to political organizing.

Dellums thinks the Berkeley Left has set its goals too narrowly into City Council politics and that the aim of the left should be to involve more people directly. We should develop organizing processes with broad objectives, not narrow self-serving ones that alienate large segments of the community, making them susceptible to "Berkeley Four" scare campaigns.

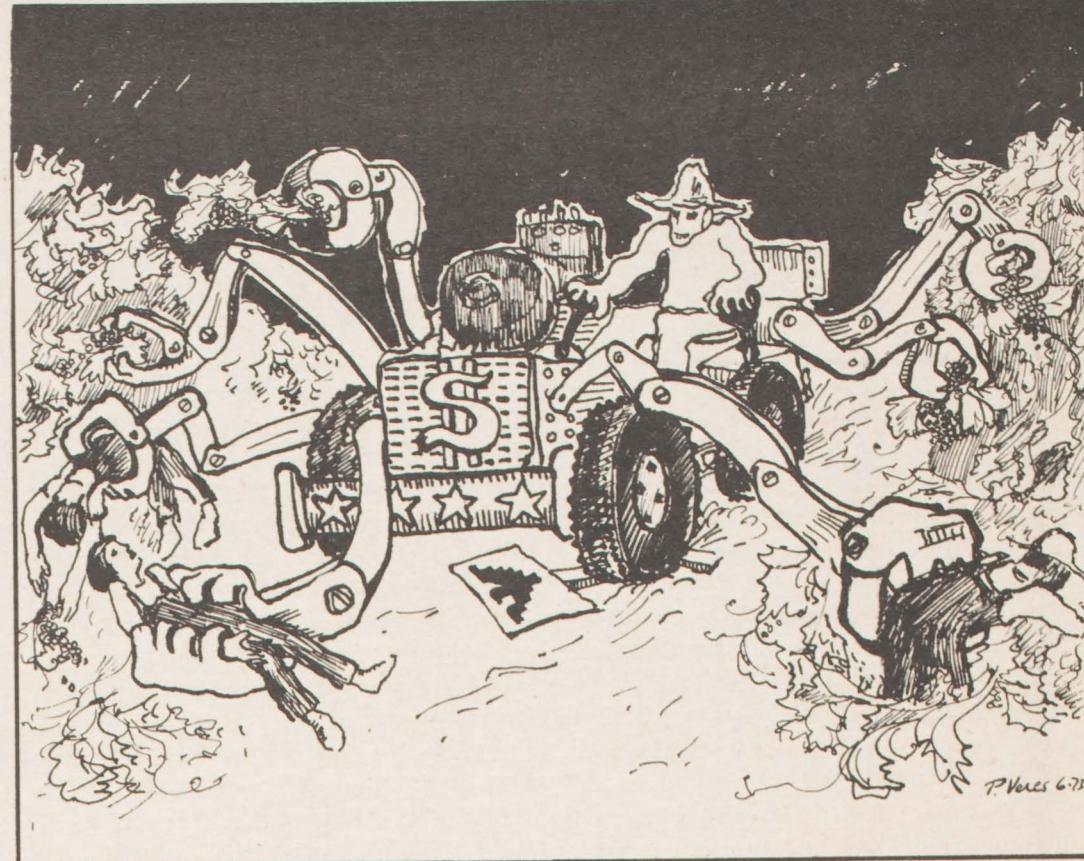
Dellums considers the future of coalition politics unaffected by the municipal election. Basically, he feels the

need for political unification around broad issues is unassailable and, given the general political climate in this country, it is absolutely necessary for real social progress to occur (and perhaps even for survival).

The congressman implied that some of the splits within the April Coalition may have arisen because more attention was paid to points of disagreement rather than ones of agreement. Given the tumultuous nature of electoral politics, this may be unavoidable. But a political coalition still seems to be the only way a measure of political power can be gained by diverse ethnic, racial, community, and political groups on the left.

After Dellums speech the meeting broke up into small, randomly chosen groups to consider the stance of the Coalition in the recall effort and to ponder an on-going organizational structure. Because of time limitations, structure was not considered thoroughly and was put off to a subsequent meeting (see accompanying story). Finally, after reconvening in a general session, it was moved and passed that the Coalition reiterate its previous statement opposing the Bailey recall. The meeting adjourned after an amiable evening with the future of the April Coalition still very much undecided.

—Joe Hancock



SOUR GRAPES

Agricultural scientists at U.C. Davis have developed a mechanical grape harvester, threatening a large number of jobs in California vineyards. So far they have found that only certain varieties of wine grapes can be harvested directly with the "vibratory machines." Because of excessive fruit damage, mechanical harvesting of raisin grapes requires extra labor. After raisin grapes ripen, farm workers sever fruiting canes allowing the grapes to partially dry on the vine. Partially dried fruit is less susceptible to bruising and subsequent decay.

Although the U.C. scientists have observed profoundly that "cane severance is a relatively simple concept . . ." automated pruning is apparently not such an easy mechanical operation to carry out. But they have had some success. Mobile sleds carrying pruners out-fitted with pneumatic shears can reduce labor time to more than half that required by the conventional shearing methods. In

other words, over half the farmworkers now doing this job will have to look elsewhere for work.

But there is one satisfaction for farm workers and friends of farm workers and ex-farm workers. The powerful pneumatic shears easily cut through trellis wire. The scientists find that "any cutting of the trellis wire is undesirable since the severed wire sags to the ground and the fruit cannot be detached by the harvester. In some cases, this may result in the complete loss of the fruit . . . and the cost of trellis maintenance is increased. (But) the use of a high tensile strength cane wire may provide a practical solution to this problem . . ."

Leave it to U.C. Davis to solve "this problem" . . . We wonder what they are doing about the employment of the farm workers they have so gracefully pruned from the work force: that is *not* such a simple concept.

—Joe Hancock

coalition accord on issues

The June 3, 1973 general meeting of the April Coalition at Le Conte Elementary School demonstrated a desire for a loose alliance but no formal organization. It concluded with an air of agreement that the *Grassroots* newspaper collective and the Council of Neighborhoods should be asked to co-sponsor and arrange monthly general meetings where the four radical Councilpersons would be invited to discuss council issues. This forum would allow communications between Coalition constituents, and provide a first step towards "accountability" of Council to the people.

Division between the forty-some people who attended seemed to be resolved somewhat through an hour of talk in randomly selected small groups. There were arguments made in all the groups for the more organized, centralized "service", spokesperson, central decision making, communications, organizing, "distribution network," rapidly responsive, mobilizing, and/or coordinating-type vehicle. However, energy did not seem available for this and there was question of the need and value of such a system.

Other discussions were made in response to a presentation by Helena Dorsey who is trying to gain full appeal on her failure to be appointed supervisor in the Recreation Department. She used charts and graphs to depict how she outranked her competitor in the five affirmative action priorities: sex, minority status, residence, department employment, experience and education. Besides alleging discrimination both against females and minorities (she is Black), she is disputing the Personnel Board's "too aggressive" basis for ruling against her.

She indicates there is nothing in her personnel record to support their position.

The general body voted unanimously to write support of the following to the City Council:

- 1) that the Council give Helena Dorsey a public hearing;
- 2) that they appoint an Affirmative Action Officer who is a female, a feminist and who is from the minority community.

One basis for large meetings is to plug people into political and community action. These were announced:

- Absentee voter campaign by the Bailey anti-recall committee.
- Petition by UC Asian Studies; they are threatened by extinction because of community work, particularly in San Francisco.
- Fifteen people needed to develop questions and gain community feedback on community needs, phone Stanley Naparst (527-3156).
- Childcare organizing for day care in Berkeley; phone Ellie Harawitz 874-5766.
- Ordinance to limit campaign spending in Berkeley; meetings Wednesday evenings, 8:00 p.m., 1225 Talbot Street.
- Grassroots expansion of collective, meetings Thursdays, 8:00 p.m., 2022 Blake.

—Hal Rohlfing

Editor's note: *Grassroots Collective* has decided against sponsoring monthly meetings. We want to concentrate our energy on publishing the paper more often, as soon as possible. *Grassroots* also wants to remain independent of any specific political group in order to be a forum for the whole left in Berkeley.



fly on the wall

"When qualified men and women cannot run for political office because they refuse to take special-interest contributions, I say our government is up for grabs to the highest bidders."

—John Gardner, Common Cause

It came as no surprise to many when after the April election local real estate interests were revealed to be among the principal backers of the Berkeley Four. These special commercial interests behind the "Four" should be of concern to all Berkeleyans interested in maintaining the quality of neighborhood life and decent low density housing in the face of powerful land and housing business interests concerned with only maximum profits.

City Council regulation of land and housing is critical. City land use policies will determine whether 24-hour liquor stores, high-rise hospital parking lots, and ticky-tacky apartments continue to blight the city. The value of Berkeley as a place to live for its residents can be enhanced with the enforcement of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, the development of a municipal mortgage plan to aid in the renovation of our older homes, and the creation of tough new traffic policies. But these municipal plans won't come to pass as long as the Seven/Eleven 4 and the blight makers control this city.

The Claremont-Elmwood Neighborhood Association was shocked 3 weeks ago when the Berkeley Four (plus Widener), who were supported in the spring election by most members of the club, ignored community interests and approved the 24 hour Seven/Eleven liquor store for College Ave. and Russell St. On the crucial motion by Kelley to set a public hearing on the store, Hone abstained while Kallgren, Ramsey, Sweeney, and Widener voted no. Why did Kallgren, Ramsey, and Hone let their neighbors down . . . ?

It may be more than coincidental that the owner of the Seven/Eleven property (who lives at a fashionable Roble Road address) contributed to the Berkeley Four campaign and to the Susan Hone campaign (and even gave a campaign party for her). It is swell that the Seven/Eleven Four could repay the debt so quickly.

And how about the Berkeley Four's rent control position? The Rent Control Board (which incidentally has been doing an exemplary job) asked the council at the public hearing on rent control, June 6, to enact a rent control ordinance. They warned of the disastrous rent increases in the city if there is no interim rent control while Judge Bostick's decision is being appealed.

Widener and Kallgren had already slunk out before the hearing began, Widener with his usual headache (hasn't he heard of aspirin? — on second thought only major abdominal surgery would correct his ailment). As soon as Hone and Sweeney got an opinion from the city

attorney that it was *indeed* legal for the council to legislate rent control if it wished, they scooted for the door.

Ramsey was the only one to stick around and even gave the fifth vote to declare a housing emergency. But the votes weren't there to legislate rent control (Judge Bostick's opinion was that rent control could not be instituted through the initiative process and that only a legislative body like the council could create a rent control law). Why did these great "liberals," who some people said were so close politically to the April Coalition, refuse to even try to mitigate the grave city housing crisis? Why did people who said they would "listen to everyone" refuse to even stay for the public hearing on this crucial issue? Why did 15 local realty companies contribute to the Berkeley Four campaign? Not so the Berkeley Four could help tenants, that's for sure.

Berkeley may be lucky to have the aims of these Nixon-esque "cowboys" surface so quickly and so blatantly. A concerted effort must be made to expose the "Four's" association with business interests and their subversion of public office. Because of the Gazette-Business-Berkeley Four axis, the story of the "selling of Berkeley" will not get into the daily press. Left communication systems are weak. But the word must get out.

* * *

All City Hall is abuzz — rumor has it that 4 of the "Four" went to Washington, D.C., recently to secretly interview people for Berkeley City Manager (lots of applicants from D.C. these days). Local newsmen and city employees speculate openly about the situation. They wonder if even a pretense of an open selection process will take place. Councilpersons Hancock and Kelley indicate they have not been informed about the trips. Council aficionados predict this may be the "Four's" boldest move to date.

* * *

In spite of so much depressing council behavior this past month, several positive things did happen thanks to the persistence of Hancock and Kelley. For example, opposition to a second Bay Shore Freeway reversed a "Johnson Council" decision of 3 years ago. All we need is a second Bay Shore freeway. But I doubt if the fight is over.

An ordinance requiring rental housing units to install dead-bolt locks was enacted. All units should be covered by this law. Call City Hall to get the details if you want your landlord to put one on. The Oakland Police Department has observed that 9 out of 10 burglaries could be prevented if exterior doors were outfitted with a proper lock. Naturally enough the people opposing the scheme at the council public hearing were "law and order" landlords. It's amazing how a few bucks cost will distort their minds.

slate sweeps coop

Recently consumers have discovered that plans are afoot to expand the University Avenue Center at University and Acton Streets in Berkeley, possibly at the cost of demolishing the square block of low-cost homes and apartments surrounding the present site of the Coop. This generated an effort by the SUDS neighborhood (the area bounded by Sacramento, San Pablo, University and Dwight), and by other West Berkeley neighborhoods, to elect representatives to

experimental schools dilemma

evaluation.

"The time for free flow of experimentation is at the beginning," he said. He asked for evaluation of the steadily expanding experiments. Director of ESP Larry Wells agreed.

BALANCING ALTERNATIVES

There has been some conflict in the eyes of many between the establishment of experimental schools and the District policy of racially balanced classrooms. If

Stoll said that she was not prepared to give experimental schools permanent status in Berkeley if they are not racially balanced, but she was prepared to consider exceptions such as Black House.

There are currently some ethnically segregated schools in Berkeley. Black House was designed to save black high school students who were victims of the weaknesses of the failure of American schools to meet the needs of blacks. Casa de la Raza is a k-12 grade Chicano school. These schools are currently under review by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for non-compliance with the Civil Rights Act. Dr. Foster said that he felt the Feds still hold a non-compliance view concerning them.

BIG MONEY

And then the fun began. Early alternatives or experiments had been planned and carried out by generally dedicated groups of parents and/or teachers. When the Feds waved all the money in the direction of the District, the grant getters and the empire builders got into the act.

\$3,600,000 arrived from the Government for the first 30 months. The Experimental Schools Program, or ESP, was born. The schools began to split and multiply like amoebae.

EVALUATIONS

The Berkeley Board of Education has held several workshop meetings to consider experimental schools. They are responding to four concerns raised by the Office of Experimental Schools in Washington: (1) Criteria for alternatives to begin, continue, or phase out of BUSD; (2) Long-range staffing allocations for ESP alternatives to fit within BUSD total staffing models; (3) Equitable budget allocations between alternatives and regular school options; and (4) Organization and administration of alternatives within the District.

These issues have to be considered in the light of the complete cessation of federal funding in about two years.

So far, despite much federal money for that purpose and much prompting from School Board members Louise Stoll and Marc Monheimer, the Experimental Schools have not been successfully evaluated.

Board member Marc Monheimer sees a conflict between the free flow of experimentation and the desire for

OTHER NEWS

The Certificated Employees — teachers and professional staff — are aspiring to have something like collective bargaining in the District, though true collective bargaining for teachers is against the law.

Nevertheless, for over 2½ years certificated employees have painfully negotiated a Certificated Employees Policy with the Board, currently through the Board negotiators, Stoll and Monheimer. The Board as a whole indicated its approval here and there during the process.

Tuesday, June 5, the Board passed most of the policy, which concerns rights and working conditions.

A provision that only a 4-1 or better vote against a portion of the policy could change it was dropped, however, after some upsetting moments and much caucusing. For a while, it seemed that Board member Haziah Williams would lead a drive to defer or defeat the policy along with Johnson and Roh.

—Avis Worthington

Avis Worthington was active in the Monheimer campaign for School Board.

NAVY ACQUITS CHENOWETH

way home and on May 9 the Navy withdrew its motion.

The trial began May 31 on Treasure Island, with scores of sympathizers attending throughout the trial, as well as press from all over the country. Needless to say, this would not have been the case in the Philippines.

NO EVIDENCE

The Navy's entire case against Chenoweth rested on the testimony extracted from his best friend, who said that at some time Chenoweth had told him he had done it. But the defense presented evidence that many people, including the executive officer, had jokingly taken credit for it. Chenoweth was an enlisted man who didn't particularly seem to like the Navy, so he was a more appropriate victim.

All the Navy could prove was that the damage was done, just as all the government could prove against Angela Davis was that the shooting took place and all they could prove against the Chicago Eight was that the people rioted. So Chenoweth was acquitted for what he never should have been arrested for.

—Les Hoffman

miraculous children's faire



The "Miraculous Children's Faire" was created as a benefit by the Helios Foundation and was jointly sponsored by the Berkeley Parks and Recreation Department. It "happened" May 18-19 when costumed and uncostumed large and small people found puppet shows, mime troupes, candy shops, clowns, crafts, balloon vendors, face-painters, jugglers, fire-eaters, and belly dancers

scattered about the rolling lawns in Live Oak Park.

Helios is a Berkeley non-profit educational foundation which studies eastern and western psychology and religion. The object of the "Childrens Faire" was to create an atmosphere where everyone could participate and act in an unself-conscious loving and open fashion — in the nature of children.

We should prefer it if you take your things to the market — any problems — call Andy - 524-1203

Co-op flea market GRASSROOTS STAND

Please donate:
books, records,
household items,
baby clothes, old
bathtubs, boats,
Oriental rugs, bells,
chests of drawers,
lamps, instruments

raise money to put out July issue

845-0775 for information

We also need baked goods but no clothes please, unless in really good shape — call 845-0775 for ideas.

Telegraph Coop
July 4th

community announcements

RETired SENIOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

Mrs. Frances Harwayne has been named Director of the newly organized Berkeley Retired Senior Volunteer Program, it was announced today by the Berkeley Center for Human Interaction, sponsor of the program.

The Berkeley Center for Human Interaction serves as a training and planning resource for community volunteer agencies, bureaus, and churches.

The primary objective of RSVP is to expand opportunities for older adults to attain a recognized role in the community and a meaningful life in retirement through significant volunteer service. The needs and interests of the volunteer are the focal point of the program. Secondary benefits will accrue to the community through the wealth of talent, skills, and experience which older volunteers have to contribute. The volunteers receive no money for their services, but reimbursement will be available for transportation, meals, and other out-of-pocket expenses, where

needed.

The new office is located at 1816 Scenic Avenue, Berkeley and anyone interested in being a volunteer, or using volunteers, should call Mrs. Harawayne at 848-0237.

Congressman Ronald V. Dellums invites you to a Champagne Reception for Ramsey Clark

There will be a short address by Ramsey Clark on a topical issue.

Saturday, July 14, 5 — 7 p.m.
for information on location — call 841-3006
\$7.50 donation

PEOPLES ENERGY PEOPLES.

ENERGY PEOPLES ENERGY

... the war is over ... we won the elections ... racism, sexism and oppression of gays have ended ... we control our workplaces ...

THEY ARE?

"All power to the board of directors!"

IT IS?



WE DO?

'Fraid not . . .

We need to use our energy to make our hopes reality. People's Energy is a resource center for people in Berkeley and Oakland who want to work for social change. We're compiling files and a directory of projects in this area, offering job counseling and workshops on creating new jobs and projects.

We're at 2019 Blake St. in Berkeley, 548-3013.

ECOLOGISTS

"Political power requires high energy consumption and those who control energy sources will have that power," so said John Nassikas, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, on December 14, 1972, in a speech at the Lyndon Johnson School of Public Affairs in Austin, Texas. Whatever the energy crisis is, real or contrived, it is a political problem.

INTERNATIONAL POWER

The raw materials of energy represent a powerful lever which everyone is trying to use for his own ends. The Arabs control the middle eastern oil fields, which contain over half of the world's known petroleum reserves. Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamini has told the United States that Saudi Arabia "will not significantly expand its present oil production unless Washington changes its pro-Israel policy in the Middle East." (Washington News Service, April 18, 1973.) Anwar Sadat, President of Egypt, says that the U.S. backs Israeli domination of the Middle East out of concern over Arab oil and the energy crisis. (AP, May 3, 1973.)

The big American oil companies have their fingers in the Middle Eastern oil pie; they make their money no matter where the oil comes from. For the United States, importation of a lot of oil means a big balance of payments deficit problem, as imports increase to meet ever increasing demands, which could lead to further destabilization of the dollar. Oil importation also gives the hands on the oil tap too much power over what happens to us to make Washington happy.

They do have most of the oil, so what will the U.S. do? Quietly buy out those governments so as to eliminate the threat?

DOMESTIC POWER

Internally, many things can be accomplished with an "energy crisis." In Connecticut, the State Attorney General charged that several oil companies have "deliberately created" conditions for cutbacks, in order to drive prices up. Texaco, Mobil, Cities Services Oil Co., Atlantic-Richfield, and British Petroleum were named by Attorney General Robert E. Killian in his call for an investigation of quotas imposed in Connecticut. (Survival News, May 1973.) In California, Meade and Moretti are investigating gasoline shortages.

The Minors think that the gasoline shortage has been engineered to put them

out of business (the newspaper figures on gas stations closed don't mention how many stations the majors are currently opening — whole new chains of them) and they have gone to Washington to pitch battle on the political front.

The National Petroleum Council says that in order to solve the energy crisis we must "Add incentives for domestic development ... Take steps to allow field prices of natural gas to reach true market value rather than maintaining too-low prices set by the Federal Power Commission ... Establish realistic environmental and safety standards ..." (Environmental Science and Technology, May 1973.)

Five California utility firms have paid Stanford Research Institute for an energy report which claims that utility companies will have to seek "temporary" easing of air pollution control standards. The chairman of the House Energy Taskforce, Mike McCormack (D-Washington), said at a press conference that power companies should be given tax breaks and anti-trusts exemptions that would specifically encourage development of more power sources. (Associated Press, April 10, 1973.)

As if this wasn't enough, we also need to develop Alaskan Oil immediately (although some experts say that that total deposit would supply our needs for a mere two years), and push forward on the breeder reactor, which produces electricity along with radioactive wastes that are dangerous for 50,000 years.

WE ARE THE ENERGY HOGS

Meanwhile, in the U.S., 6% of the world's population continues to consume 40% of the world's energy production and to be brainwashed into believing that this is necessary to our standard of living. Who cares if it may not be possible to bring the rest of the world up to our profligate level of energy spending without irrevocably unbalancing global ecology?

I wonder if we will ever bother to cut down on our needless energy consumption?

Ideas for energy conservation are available free in the May and June issues of Enfo, available from the Northern California Committee for Environmental Information, P.O. Box 761, Berkeley, Ca. 94701, and in the May Oceanic Society bulletin on energy conservation, available from the Oceanic Society, 680 Beach Street, San Francisco, Ca. 94109.

by Selina Bendix

Enjoy a home-cooked meal (without cooking!) help Grassroots Sunday, July 8 2-6pm

Florence & Warden McDonald \$2.50 adults \$1.50 children

BENEATH THE WATERGATE

On Saturday June 2, about 300 people marched to Berkeley High Field to hear speakers demand Nixon's impeachment. It is doubtful whether the rally contributed significantly toward this end. It was too small, and did not reach beyond those already committed to far more than Nixon's impeachment.

There have been two different responses to the Watergate hearings. Some people identified with the left — the Panthers, for instance — take Watergate as proof of the idea that the United States has become fascist. Most people see Watergate as the special product of "Tricky Dick," as the result of his having used the power of the presidency for narrow political ends.

Watergate is both and neither of these. The Watergate scandal never would have taken its present spectacular form without a president like Nixon. But the conditions for Nixon's use of the presidency were laid earlier: in measures taken to insulate the government from political control and in the use of governmental power to manipulate public opinion and to crush dissent.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Beginning after World War I, major decisions on the budget and foreign policy have increasingly been placed in the hands of the executive, and taken out of the hands of the cabinet and congress. In 1939, under Franklin Roosevelt, the office of the president was enlarged to include the Bureau of the Budget (formerly part of the Treasury Department), the National Security Council, and Council of Economic Advisers, and later the Central Intelligence Agency. These individuals and agencies were directly responsible to the president. Their operation and membership were shielded from public view.

The purpose for putting more power in the executive was to centralize decision-making. It was also to take power away from the special, regional interests represented by Congress and place it in the hands of the representatives of major American corporations and financial institutions who sat on the presidential councils. This was especially important for conducting a foreign policy designed to serve the interests of multi-national corporations, but running against the interests of small capitalists and working people.

In the Nixon administration, the power given to the president in order to rule on behalf of all the people (in fact, the broadest interests of American capital) becomes used for his own narrow political interests. The executive power to make budgetary decisions becomes used to make campaign deals. Federal regulatory agencies also become political marketplaces. And the cabinet and executive advisers become part of a campaign committee.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Watergate is also the legacy of the foreign policy created after World War II in order to permit American corporations to expand their profit-making operations around the world. The costs to the American public of creating this empire

have included increased taxes, a great proportion of which are used for military aid and construction, and actual death through participation in wars to defend the empire. To hide or gain support for these costs, the government manipulated public opinion by invoking the "red scare" and sought to destroy whatever foreign or domestic opposition existed to these policies.

Public deception and political repression began under Truman and continued into the "McCarthy Era." The Vietnam War, which enlarged the "costs of empire" beyond the tolerance of the American people, and shattered the myths created to justify foreign policy, brought forth a popular anti-war movement. Nixon following Johnson took whatever steps he could get away with in order to suppress this movement.

After the Cambodia demonstrations in 1970, the two motives of preserving American foreign policy and furthering his own political ambitions coincided. At that point, it looked like Nixon could not be re-elected. It was then that Nixon conceived the plan for a special agency to prevent "news leaks" (any public knowledge) and to repress dissenters who threatened "national security" (American imperialism).

Watergate itself was conceived, and the Committee to Re-Elect the President formed, during the summer following the MayDay demonstrations in May of 1971, when Nixon trailed Muskie in public opinion polls. Nixon and his staff used the same techniques and personnel (Hunt, McCord, Caulfield, etc.) against the Democrats that had been used against the anti-war movement.

WHERE TO NOW?

If we understand the Watergate affair as the government's attempt to eliminate opposition to its policies and deceive the American people, then "Watergate's" have been going on throughout the twentieth century, and are not special to the Nixon administration. Their basic precondition is the use of executive power to carry out actually or potentially unpopular policies.

But this Watergate is also the special product of the Nixon administration and his attempt to use government power for his narrow political ends. The reason for the extent of the Nixon repression was that personal ambition coincided in these cases with the long-term needs of American capitalism.

Nixon himself is a product of a regrouping among the political leadership of this country in the face of new threats to American world superiority. The low quality of his leadership represents a period of confusion among the leaders of American capital. The kind of corruption brought by Nixon will not be allowed to reoccur.

For the left movement in this country, Watergate is a breath of fresh air. The disintegration of the anti-war movement after 1969 was in part the result of Nixon's repressive policies. Because of the scandal created by Watergate Nixon will be unable to act freely in the name of national security either here or in Southeast Asia.

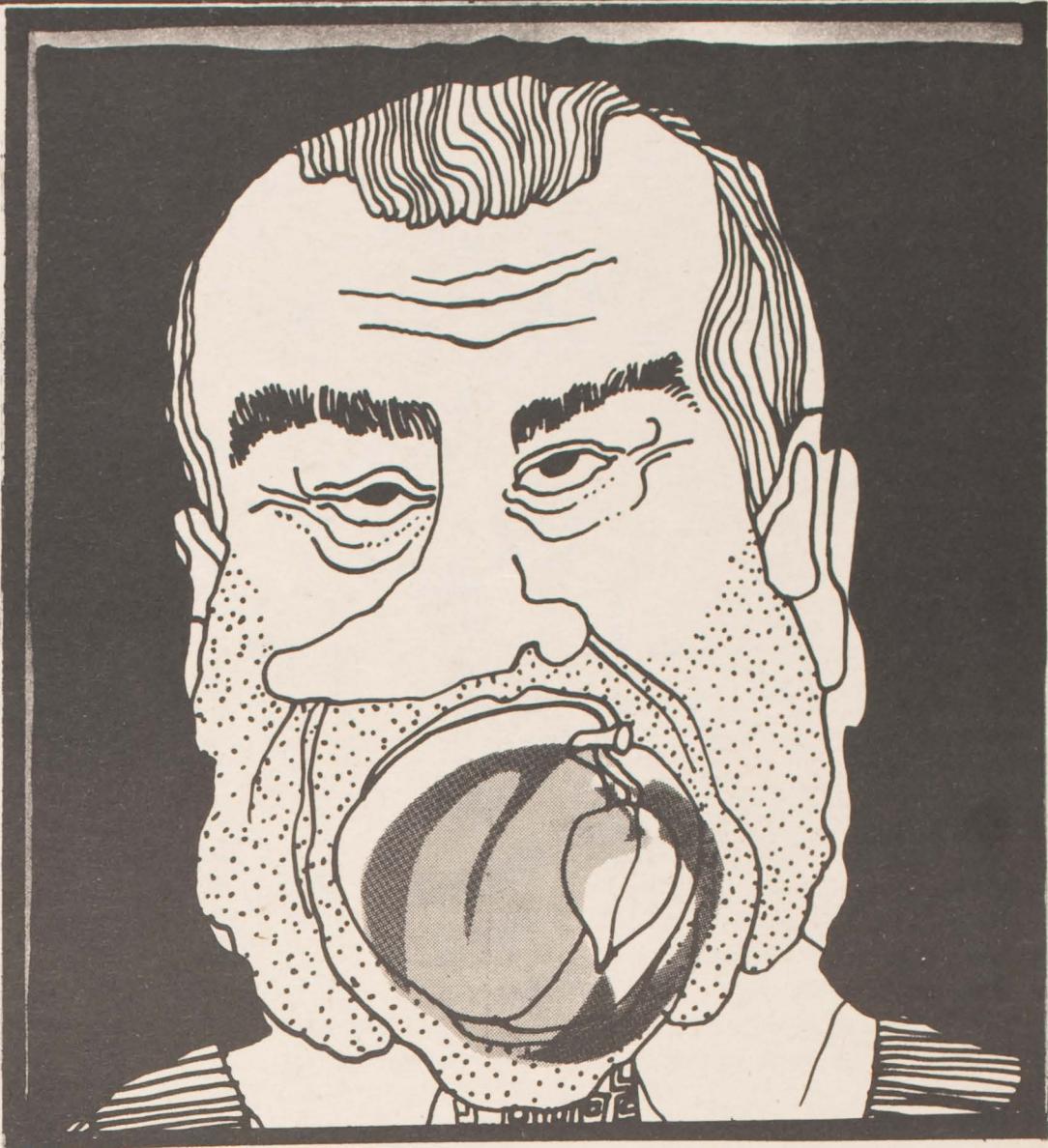
—John Judis

people's marketplace

The Open Marketplace Committee is a group of Berkeley artists, craftspeople, shop-owners and interested citizens which is working together and with the City to create a public marketplace for the community. A facility where arts and produce, crafts and services, entertainment and information, are abundantly available in pleasant surroundings at a permanent site.

This June, the O.M.C., Berkeley Parks and Rec. Dept., and the Berkeley Art Festival Guild are sponsoring a summer festival which will run for four weekends. This is an experiment to determine the feasibility of establishing a permanent

Open Marketplace Committee
Gar Smith
P.O. Box 27
Berkeley, Ca. 94701



POOR CARNIVORES COLUMN

Chances are, whether you planned on it or not, you aren't eating as much meat as you used to. The skyrocketing price of meat and the resulting meat boycott have sent habitual meat eaters in quest of vegetarian menus.

This change has implications which are more than dietary. Meat isn't just a food in America, it is a symbol of the success of our economic system. When American media or politicians want to describe the failures of socialism, they point out that the Chinese can eat meat only once a week. Eating meat daily has been considered a right in the United States (this although many American families have traditionally eaten one meatless meal a week, tactfully described as "macaroni and cheese night" or whatever, to conceal its budgetary roots). Meat eating has even been associated with masculinity; women's magazines have long been full of articles about how to deal with husbands who won't even accept budget cuts such as stews but demand a "piece of meat" (the solution? not confrontation, dear, subterfuge).

Whether the American people, now no longer able to afford their daily meat, will connect the dissatisfaction with their growing alienation at work, the Watergate scandal, and so on to further their understanding of the failures of American capitalism is an important question, but not one to be examined here.

PROTEIN BALANCE

What I want to do here is discuss some nutritional considerations to be taken into account in eating vegetarian. The main nutritional role of meat in our diet is as supplier of protein, vital to building body tissue. Protein is made up of twenty-two amino acids, eight of which cannot be synthesized by our bodies. These eight amino acids must be all present simultaneously and in the right proportion to create protein which our bodies can use. And here lies the problem: meat contains approximately the right proportion of all eight amino acids, as do fish, fowl, eggs, dairy products, and very little else. This means that if we substitute for meat some protein which has 100% of the necessary amount of seven amino acids, but only 50% of the eighth amino acid, our bodies are able to use only 50% of the first seven amino acids as well, so we get only half the protein.

Since eating twice as much is probably unfeasible, what can be done? The solution is to balance amino acid

deficiencies by combining foods. For example, grains and dried beans are both incomplete proteins, but in many cases they complement each other, fill out each other's amino acid deficiencies to produce a much higher proportion of useable protein. If you put barley in your split pea soup you will create much more whole protein than if you hadn't.

SMALL PLANET

A very useful book to consult on protein-balancing is *Diet for a Small Planet* by Frances Moore Lappé, available in paperback. It has charts which allow for easy checking of amino acid strengths and deficiencies, as well as recipes which combine and balance proteins. Complementary sources of amino acids include rice with legumes, soy, or sesame seeds; wheat with milk, cheese, beans, or soy; potatoes and milk.

All this planning and balancing may seem like more trouble than it is worth, and certainly if you eat only an occasional vegetarian meal you needn't worry too much about protein. But if, whether for economic reasons or out of preference, you find yourself eating vegetarian frequently, a little attention to protein balancing can really help.

Here's a good vegetarian recipe which makes use of the whole protein of eggs, milk, and cheese:

SPINACH QUICHE

Make and partially bake a pie shell (for especially good flavor substitute $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup stone ground whole wheat flour for some of the white flour).

Preheat oven to 375°

1 bunch fresh spinach, lightly cooked and chopped, or 1 package frozen chopped spinach, thawed

2 green onions, including green part, chopped

3 eggs

1½ cup milk

½ cup Swiss, Monterey Jack, Gruyere, or other light cheese

pinch of nutmeg, pepper

1 tsp. salt

1 Tb. butter

Melt some butter in a saucepan, cook the spinach with the green onion over low heat for 5 min. to evaporate some of the liquid in the spinach

Combine eggs, milk, spinach, cheese, seasonings

Pour into pie shell, dot with butter, and bake 30 min. or until quiche puffs up a bit and browns on top.

—Marilyn Power Goldberg

We're standing up to them in the fields. Will you stand up to them in the stores?

Boycotts are a drag. You're tired of them, just as the farm workers are tired of striking (and all that goes with it). But the workers will not be reduced to chattel again. Least of all Teamster chattel. Cesar Chavez asks consumers to unite as never before. Nothing less will cause the growers to grant workers the simple right to vote, by secret ballot, on the union to represent them: the UFW or the Teamsters.

Three years ago a massive consumer boycott dragged growers kicking and screaming into the 20th Century. Now, when the UFW's hard-won contracts are up for renewal along come Teamster honchos who, without a word to the workers, sign a ready-made contract with the growers. That Teamster contract reinstates the notorious Labor Contractor hiring system, reduces the workers' already minimal pay, imposes no restrictions on the use of man-killing pesticides and leaves the worker without any effective medical benefits. There are other cruel inadequacies in the Teamsters' sweetheart contract, but that should be enough to make you lose your taste for grapes.

So how come these union-hating growers welcome Teamster advances rather than negotiate with a worker-controlled union? Growers, not surprisingly, prefer to deal with bosses who have nothing in common with the men and women who spend their lives bent over in the fields. (When you read the terms of the contract this unholy alliance produced, you'll see just how well the Growers and Teamsters get along — and why it only took them all of two days to write that contract!)

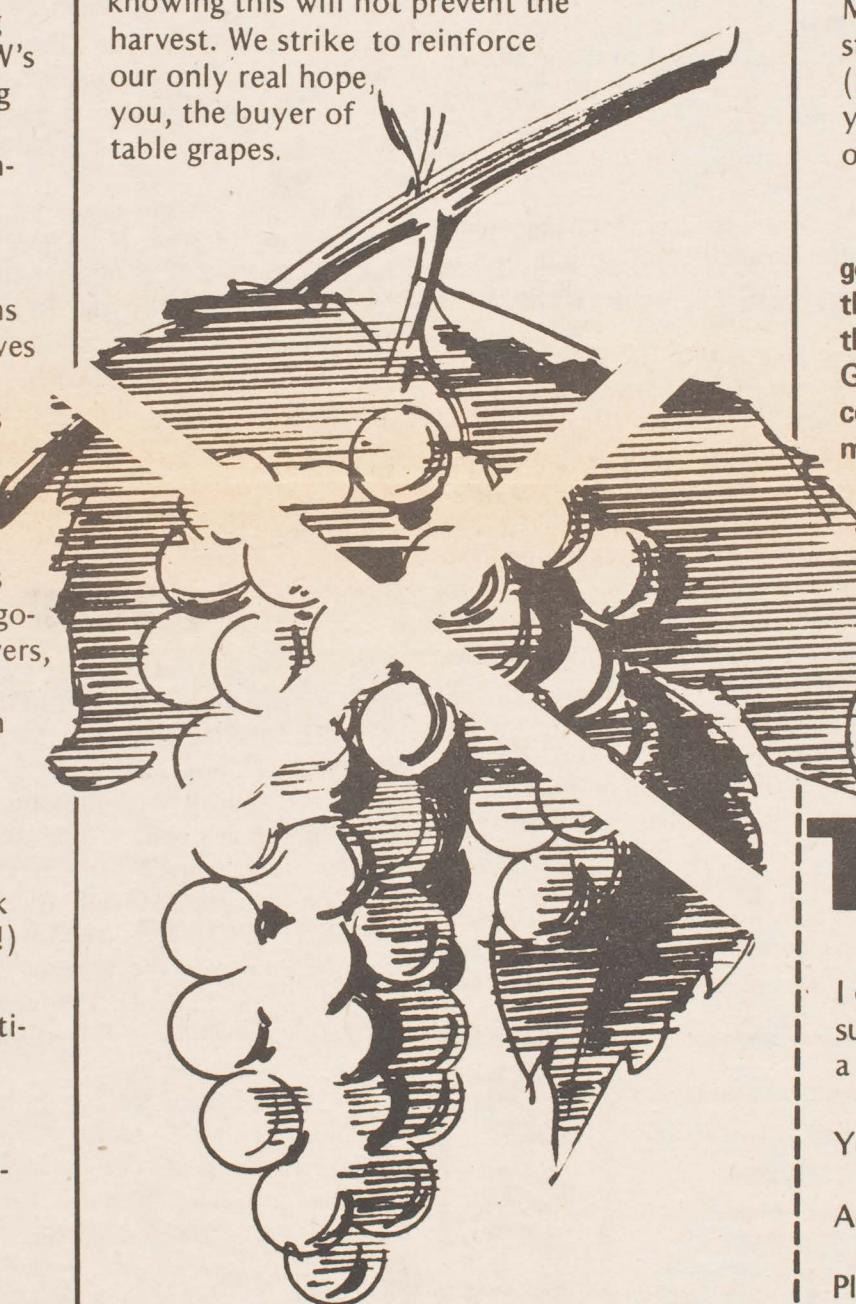
In this crazy Alice-in-Wonderland world where wrong-doers are empowered to investigate and punish themselves — the farm workers' plight may not seem particularly shocking. But how would you like to be locked out of a courtroom where your well-being is being represented by an attorney selected by the opposition; one who has already agreed to a verdict that compromises your human rights? Think about it, then maybe you can better relate to the farm workers' fate.

Yes, the farm workers are seeking redress via the courts and by petitioning the growers for secret-ballot elections. But the wheels of justice do not move as fast as Nature grows grapes. The Teamsters are now importing scab labor (many of whom arrive not knowing they are strike-breakers and who are coerced to keep working by the Teamsters' inelegant persuasions!) The bitter fruit of this labor is now arriving at stores in your neighborhood. If these grapes sell, the next bunch of growers with UFW contracts to renew (in July) will follow the lead of their Coachella peers and invite the Teamsters to "organize" the fields on their terms i.e., a lower hourly wage; no restriction on the use of condemned sprays; reinstatement of the slave-labor contractor system (shades of the '30's!); a medical plan that neatly excludes seasonal workers! Those great humanitarians of the Teamsters' Western Conference aren't squeamish about

growers using a derivative of nerve gas. Why should they be — the Teamsters' well-paid "negotiators" will never have to work in those deadly fields!

Is there any way out of the squeeze play the Teamsters and Growers have executed? To strike is to go hungry, and for many workers it will mean going to jail (and all that goes with it).

But strike we will. Strike we must, even knowing this will not prevent the harvest. We strike to reinforce our only real hope, you, the buyer of table grapes.



You are our last line of defense. You are the one critical element the Teamsters cannot control. If you are sickened by this ignoble attempt to return farm workers to the status of cattle, then the workers' cause is not yet lost.

The Growers understand sales. The memory of the last great boycott is their recurring nightmare. If the grocers find their customers turning away, the Delano and Fresno growers won't be so fast to conspire with the Teamsters when their UFW contracts expire. To be stuck with a worthless crop is a fate even worse than negotiating with a worker-controlled union.

The farm workers take no pleasure in seeing grapes go to waste. But do they give us any choice? Their feudal value system can only be affected by power. Your non-buying power!

Nothing less will cause the Growers to recognize a union that represents the workers.

Want more facts? The United Farm workers will send you (A) the California Supreme Court decision that confirmed the sweetheart contract between Teamsters and Growers was arrived at with no consideration given the workers' desires. There is also (B) a short history of the whole sordid affair, as entered into the Congressional Record by the Hon. Edw. Roybal, April 5, 1973. And (C) the Catholic Church's top labor expert, Msgr. George Higgins' series of articles on the UFW. Most instructive is (D) the highlights of Teamsters' terms vs. the UFW's. Finally, we have (E) Boycott Action folder that covers what you can do to enlist the non-buying support of your friends and neighbors.

Once More with Feeling: All people of goodwill can support the farm workers in their non-violent resistance to the Neanderthalic conditions imposed on them by the Grower-Teamster consortium, by 1) Boycott table grapes, starting now! 2) Contribute money to help feed the workers who now will miss the few months when they can earn any wages. The money you send will be used for basics: food, clothing, medicine. Their need is staggering. 3) Continue to boycott iceberg lettuce and Safeway stores.

Take a stand.

I enclose \$____ to help the farm workers survive the coming weeks or months without a working wage

Your Name _____

Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

Please mail me information pieces A B C D E (Circle your desire). I also enclose \$_____ to cover costs.

\$____ total enclosed.

Make Checks Payable to "United Farm Workers Union".

Mail to: United Farm Workers Union
4101 23rd Street
San Francisco 94114

If you want to get right on it, call 864-5613 (415). Thank You.

For information about reprinting this ad, write or phone:

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CITY COUNCIL VOTING CAPSULE

Since the newly elected Council-members took office on May 1, 1973, the Berkeley City Council has dealt with a large number of significant issues and set a pattern for the next two years. With Councilmembers Sweeney, Ramsey, Hone, Kallgren, and Mayor Warren Widener firmly in control, the right of groups and individuals to speak before the Council has been severely curtailed. In the last few weeks, representatives of the California Marijuana Initiative, the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative, the Alameda County Central Labor Council, the Berkeley Tenants' Organizing Committee, and the American Civil Liberties Union have all been denied the right to speak before the City Council. The new council has continued to hold secret council meetings of questionable legality.

VOTES ON COURT ACTION

The Council voted to appeal Judge Bostick's ruling against Rent Control and declared that a city-wide housing emergency exists. The Council also voted, under pressure, to enforce the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative, but was restrained by a court order. Yet the council has thus far refused to implement rent control by ordinance, refused to allow individual councilmembers to make appointments to the Police Review Commission, failed to withdraw city pension funds from corporations having investments in South Africa, refused to withdraw from the anti-labor League of California Cities, and refused to order a public hearing on a use permit application of a Seven-Eleven store.

In looking at the specific voting record, remember that every motion requires 5 votes to pass. Votes will be presented in the following order: YES-NO-ABSTAIN.

THE RIGHT TO SPEAK

1. Motion to halt debate on the marijuana issue and prevent representatives of the California Marijuana Initiative (CMI) and the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative (BMI) from speaking before the council. Sweeney motion passed 5 (yes), 2 (no), 2 (abstain); May 1, 1973.

2. Motion to table the issue of council withdrawal from the League of California Cities, thereby refusing to allow a representative of the Alameda County Central Labor Council to address the City Council. Ramsey motion passed 5-3; May 8.

For several years the statewide AFL-CIO has been calling upon cities to

withdraw from the League of California Cities because of the League's anti-labor policies. A representative from the Alameda County Central Labor Council, AFL-CIO, waited several hours to address the council on this point. Councilwoman Kelley proposed withdrawal from the League and called upon the labor representative to address the Council. Ramsey's motion to table the issue of withdrawal ended the discussion and prevented the AFL-CIO representative from speaking. (Note that Warren Widener voted for Ramsey's motion, a reversal of his previous position which had been in favor of Berkeley withdrawing from the League of California Cities.)

3. Motion to allow a representative of the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee (BTOC) to speak before the Council regarding the effect of Judge Bostick's ruling against Rent Control. Hancock motion failed, 3-4-1; May 16.

4. Motion to set a time for a presentation by the American Civil Liberties Union, Berkeley-Albany Chapter, regarding the method of appointing members of the Police Review Commission. Hancock proposal failed 2-5; June 5.

SECRET MEETINGS

5. Motion to restrict executive sessions (meetings closed to the public) to specific cases where the council finds that an executive session is both legal and necessary. Hancock motion failed 2-5; May 2.

6. On May 16, 5 councilmembers moved the council meeting out of the normal location and into the back room where the meeting was closed to the public and guarded by the police. Mayor Widener claimed that the back room meeting was necessary because of a rowdy crowd. The crowd was angry at the council for its refusal to discuss Rent Control or let a representative of the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee speak. The legality of the back room meeting was questionable. A "Y" indicates the 5 council participants in the back room meeting; an "N" the non-participants.

7. Motion to prevent the council from conducting non-emergency business after midnight; but, instead, to schedule another meeting the following evening. Kelley motion failed 4-5; May 18.

The council majority had earlier forced the council to meet until 3 a.m. and 5 a.m. in the morning. These prolonged council meetings were

effectively hidden from both the public and the press since people cannot stay up to attend them, KPFB goes off the air, and most of the press goes home. Ying Kelley's motion was designed to compel the council to conduct business at a time when the public is awake. The motion provided for an exception in cases of emergency.

8. Motion to have the council interview prospective labor negotiators in public rather than in executive session. Kelley motion failed 3-4; June 5.

BMI

9. Motion to maintain the status quo and to not enforce the provisions of the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative which prohibit the Berkeley Police from making marijuana arrests without City Council authorization. Sweeney motion passed 5-2-2; May 1.

10. Motion to fully enforce all provisions of the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative. Kelley motion passed 7-1; May 2.

RENT CONTROL

11. Motion to appeal Judge Bostick's ruling against Rent Control. Ramsey motion passed 8-0; May 16.

12. Motion to declare the existence of a housing emergency in Berkeley. Kelley motion passed 5-0; June 5. (Judge Bostick had ruled that there was no housing emergency in Berkeley.)

13. Motion to declare a rent freeze in Berkeley. Kelley motion failed 4-1; June 5.

This motion was necessary to provide for a new interim rent freeze should Judge Bostick lift the rent freeze currently imposed by the Rent Control Charter Amendment.

7-ELEVEN STORE

14. Motion to require a public hearing on the use permit application of a 7-Eleven Store at the corner of Russell and College. Hancock-Kelley motion failed 2-5-1; May 8.

POLICE REVIEW COMMISSION

15. Motion to refer Police Review Commission appointments to the Council Appointments Committee rather than have each councilmember appoint one person to the Commission. Ramsey motion passed 5-4; May 18.

By passing the above motion, the Berkeley 4 majority on the council signaled their intention to deny Councilmembers Hancock, Kelley, Bailey, and Simmons the right to make individual appointments to the Police Review Commission.

PENSION FUNDS

16. Motion to take up the issue of Berkeley removing its pension fund from corporations which have investments in South Africa or are major defense contractors. Kelley-Hancock motion failed 3-5; May 22.

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chamber of commerce fraud

The Berkeley Chamber of Commerce put out a counterfeit "SUPPLEMENT TO VOTERS HANDBOOK" for the Berkeley Municipal election last April 17, listing arguments against Neighborhood Preservation and five police initiatives. The booklet was made in near-perfect imitation of the official BERKELEY VOTERS HANDBOOK. The format, kind of paper and even the type face imitate the official document. The counterfeit booklet was mailed to 52,000 Berkeley voters.

The Chamber of Commerce financed the booklet with money from The Committee to Save Our Jobs (\$2,700) and the Save Our Business Committee (\$670.00). Contributors of \$250.00 and over to the Committee to Save Our Jobs are: Berkeley Progress Fund (Berkeley), Foremost-McKesson Inc. (San Francisco),

Santa Fe Railroad (Topeka, Kansas), Safeway Stores (Oakland), Pacific Telephone and Telegraph (San Francisco), Berkeley Multiple Listing Service (Berkeley), United States Steel Corp. (San Francisco), Boykin Berkeley Inc. (Cleveland, Ohio), Marriott Inn (Berkeley), Sather Gate Assn. (Berkeley). 92 of the 100 contributors to the Save Our Business Committee were from Berkeley interests — auto dealers, liquor stores, insurance agents, real estate brokers, manufacturers, etc. Neighborhood Preservation Initiative Committee is asking law enforcement bodies to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the counterfeiting of the Public Document.

Neighborhood Preservation Initiative Committee



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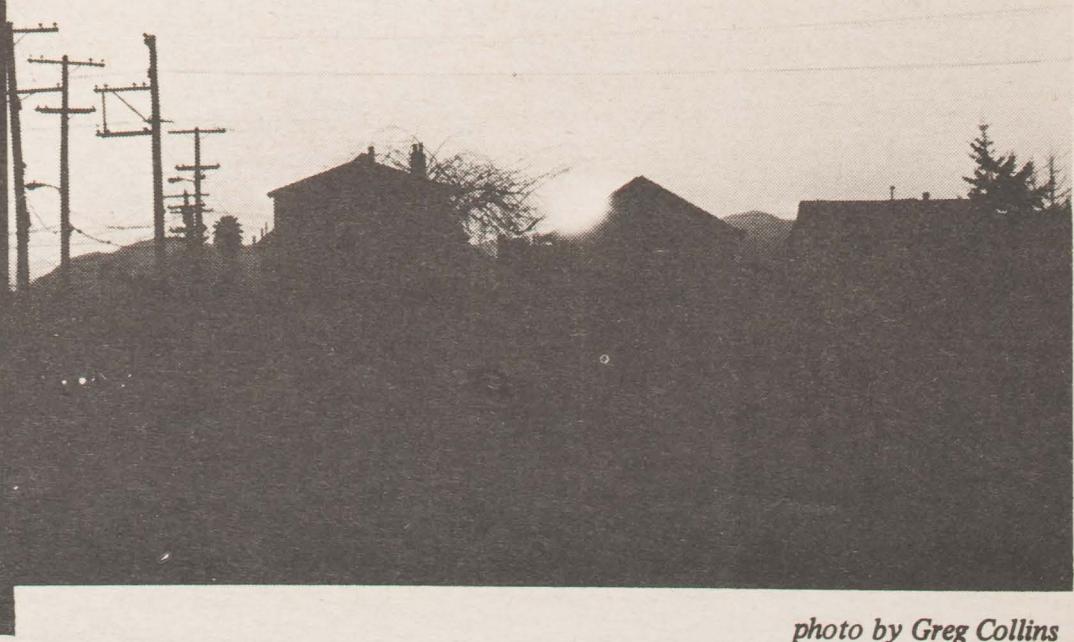


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