

# GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper

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## State Ballot Issues

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

This November California voters must consider a stunning array of State propositions. Although several of these measures appear harmless enough, past experience has shown they deserve careful study. For example, Proposition 8 appears as an innocuous "ecology" measure that might help curb pollution. Yet if this issue is approved, it will provide huge tax write-offs for industry which, by encouraging industrial growth, actually increases pollution.

*Grassroots* discusses the propositions and makes recommendations. We have included a summary of our recommendations for your convenience.



**VOTE NO ON THE DEATH PENALTY!**

### Proposition 3

Proposition 3 allows the legislature to issue revenue bonds for the purchase, construction, and installation of pollution control facilities. These facilities would then be leased, at low interest (of course), to private companies. The cost of controlling pollution should be borne directly by the company. But companies pass those costs on to the consumer. Someday consumer consciousness will discourage the production of unnecessary items. Until then **VOTE NO ON 3.**

### Proposition 4

The Legislative Reorganization measure (Prop. 4) calls for a two-year session and several procedural reforms. Proponents argue that this issue will streamline operations of the legislature and provide more responsiveness to the public. This remains to be seen! But, because of the two-year session, special interests will have a more difficult time defeating key legislation. This may be the case since the principal opponents are organized interests. **WE RECOMMEND YES ON 4.**



**VOTE NO ON THE ANTI-FARM LABOR 22**

### Proposition 1

Proposition 1, if passed, will provide \$160 million for major construction, acquisition of equipment, and purchase of sites for community colleges. Junior college systems are governed locally and tend to be more responsive to community pressure than the two state-wide university systems. Locally controlled colleges need encouragement. Yet Berkeley and Northwest Oakland have been "ripped-off" by the Peralta Junior College District. No Berkeley campus has been built as promised and Grove St. is being phased out. Peralta administrators would use the revenue from this bond to construct a "multipurpose facility" on the Feather River College campus in Plumas Co. and a gym at Alameda College. Athletic equipment would also be purchased. The old Grove St. campus (formerly Merritt) would not receive a dime. Until the Peralta board is returned to the people, **WE URGE A NO VOTE ON BOND ISSUES FOR THIS DISTRICT.**

### Proposition 2

The University's Health Science Facilities Bond (Proposition 2) issue appears routinely on every ballot (look for it on the Rent Control Board Ballot!). This bond would provide the kind of facilities that every medico and every potential medico (and other assorted pretenders) assumes to be its inalienable right. Our medical system stinks and providing these chumps with more labs and classrooms just help perpetuate their smelly system. When our medical people get it together, then we will provide the bread. Until we have socialized, community medicine, screw it! We will just be breeding yachts. **VOTE NO.**



**SAVE THE COASTLINE - VOTE YES ON 20**

### Proposition 5

Proposition 5 authorizes school boards to initiate and carry on any programs or activities which do not conflict with state law. The original legislation on this measure was passed by the legislature but vetoed by Reagan. It allows for more community control of the school system and opponents argue that the State Department of Education will lose "effective control over irresponsible programs." Right on! **VOTE YES.**

### Proposition 6

This measure (Prop. 6) would modernize the State Constitution in line with recommendations of the Constitution Revision Commission. It involves the setting of state boundaries, and concerns suits against the state, and salaries and term of office of state officials. If this issue passes it should be easier to change the term of office of appointed officials, i.e., Board of Regents. **VOTE YES.**

### Proposition 7

Proposition 7 changes the minimum age for voting, incorporates the requirement for open presidential primaries, and removes the details regarding literacy and residency. This is a change in the constitution. Opponents argue that the residence requirement of 30 days would let transients (meaning students) control cities and counties, making it harder for the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Realtors to control development projects, zoning laws, etc. **VOTE YES.**

**NO  
on  
M**

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# GRASSROOTS

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Editor: Adrian Sacco

Staff: Gil Bendix, Selina Bendix, Esther Brennard, Doug Brown, Carolyn Doty, Carolyn Fergoda, Tom Fergoda, Doris Fink, Foster Foreman, Paul Foreman, Peggy Gannon, Grace Gildersleeve, Art Goldberg, Joe Hancock, Connie Hwang, Ying Kelley, Robert Landis, Florence MacDonald, Ilse Mathis, Marilyn McGregor, David Mundstock, Andy Rodriguez, Andree Rohlfling, Hal Rohlfling, Nancy Sellers, Dan Siegel, Betsy Stadler, Ruth Veres

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.  
October 12, 1972 *Adrian Sacco*

## DELLUMS & McGOVERN How To Help

By Fran Benveniste

As the Dellums representative in the Berkeley McGovern Unified Campaign Office, I am mainly concerned with organizing door-to-door precinct work in all non-student areas of Berkeley. On this I'm working with Dolores Taller and Genta Barlow (from the McGovern campaign). Pete Birdsall and Jeff Rudolph are doing the same in the campus areas.

We are doing this on the basis of having people work their own precincts. At the moment (October 7) we have about 50 percent of non-student Berkeley covered by people in their home precincts. Some of this will come unstuck, of course. But on the basis of previous campaigns this represents a very successful beginning.

If you want to do your own precinct (or part of it) call me or Dolores or Genta at the office (841-9322) or me at home after

7 pm (654-5082). We need more workers. If we can get all or almost all of Berkeley covered by people who make a long term commitment to work in their own precincts, then we will be able to send the people who can only volunteer a week-end or a few hours into other areas (Richmond, Albany, and Oakland, for example) where there is a shortage of local volunteers.

The immediate goal of all this effort, naturally, is to get as many votes as possible for McGovern, Dellums, Meade, Miller, No on M, No on Proposition 17, etc. But there is a long term goal. And that is to develop an experienced network of precinct workers who will work in the city council elections next spring.

Election work is not over on election day. Paul Grabowicz (on call between 2 and 10 PM at 841-9322) is in charge of the Get-Out-The-Vote Drive. If you can only work one day, work election day.

## Keep Grassroots Growing

Grassroots, as a community-oriented newspaper, relies on subscriptions, on the participation and contributions of the community, and not on street sales, vendors, or advertisers.

Please help. Send us your subscription today (and tell us about others who may be interested. We'll send them sample copies for 3 months free).

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# ROY WHO?

by Gilbert Bendix

Elected governments come and go, but bureaucracies go on forever. How can the Left avoid the frustration of getting our candidate elected to an office like AC Transit Director only to see progressive programs stalled in a bureaucratic traffic jam? The answer is simple: we can elect a candidate who is as knowledgeable in transit and engineering as any AC Transit bureaucrat and who is dedicated to social justice and service to the people — ROY NAKADEGAWA.

### An Insider With A Difference

Roy, who is Senior Civil Engineer for the City of Richmond, knows first-hand about both the technology of transit and the workings of bureaucracy, yet he is also a dedicated activist for the people. He was a charter member of the April Coalition, the Berkeley Coalition, and the Community for New Politics. His salary and bank account have been repeatedly attached because of his refusal to pay war taxes.

### Fighting Land Rip-Off

Roy Nakadegawa has donated his professional know-how to numerous neighborhood groups, including Westbrae Neighborhood Association and North Berkeley Neighborhood Association, in the fight against large, profit-oriented developments trying to rip off the people: the Hearst Strip, Albany Hill, Berkeley Marina, Mountain Village. Even establishment groups have availed themselves of his expertise; he has served

transit. He calls for:

1. Exclusive bus lanes on major thoroughfares.
2. Encouraging major employers to purchase blocks of transit passes to give, or sell at reduced cost, to their employees.
3. Encouraging merchants to validate transit passes in the same way they now validate parking lot tickets.
4. Having admissions to large public events include bus fares.
5. Delivering passengers to destinations off the official route when schedule time permits, particularly late at night.
6. Routing buses to serve the needs of working people.
7. Coordinating programs with BART.

### How To Help

Now, the best candidate cannot get elected without help. Ward 1, which Roy hopes to represent, contains all of Berkeley east of Sacramento Street and extends into West Oakland and Montclair. It will require dollars and doorbell pushers, dialers and other volunteers to put Roy in the driver's seat. Make sure you carry Roy's literature when you do your McGovern and Dellums precinct work. Roy asks for your support. To help, contact the Roy Nakadegawa for AC Transit Campaign Committee at 751 The Alameda, Berkeley 94707, or phone 526-5094.

*Gil Bendix has been working as a precinct worker in left wing campaigns, and as a trade unionist, for over 20 years.*



Roy Nakadegawa

## UNITED CAMPAIGN OPPOSES M

by Paul Foreman

On September 13, the Berkeley McGovern United Campaign voted to oppose Proposition M, the election rigging amendment, and to include opposition to M on all slate literature. The steering committee meeting was well attended, and there were many emotional presentations. U.C. students, led by Peter Birdsall from the Campus United Campaign, argued that students could not participate in a slate effort, unless opposition to M was included. Representatives from the Meade and Dellums campaign urged opposition to M as a means of preserving unity and preventing needless duplications of efforts. Zack Brown, a proposition M supporter, advocated a position of neutrality on M for the McGovern United Campaign. His position was supported by councilwoman Sue Hone.

After a long debate, the vote was overwhelmingly to come out against M.

Since that action, other conservative supporters of M have written letters of protest to McGovern, and other Democratic Party leaders. Zack Brown has withdrawn his financial support of the Berkeley McGovern campaign.

One noteworthy development in the M campaign was that the supposedly "nonpartisan" League of Women Voters in Berkeley took a partisan stance in favor of proposition M. This is surprising since the League took neither a pro nor con position with regards to the Community Control of Police Initiative a year and a half ago. Perhaps GRASSROOTS readers will be less surprised when they recall that Sue Hone was the recent president of the League of Women Voters.

MONTESSORI SCHOOL HOUSE  
Personalized attention for small group preschoolers in Montessori teacher's home. Begins Oct. 2, Mon.-Fri., 1-4 pm, 2350 Woolsey, Berkeley. Call 848-2071.

on Richmond's Model Cities Transit and Environment Committee, Berkeley's Local Transit Study Committee, and was Vice-Chairperson of Urban Care.

### From Physics to Dog Food

Roy Nakadegawa was born in Los Angeles in 1923. In 1941, upon graduation from high school, he was honored with the Travis Memorial Award as outstanding physical science student.

Two years later he was again honored, this time by internment as a "dangerous" Japanese-American, in the Poston, Arizona relocation camp.

Roy was released from Poston upon admission to Illinois Tech, where he supported himself by analyzing the urine of race horses and by holding down a job as houseboy to a dog food manufacturer — experiences of indubitable value to an AC Transit candidate.

### PLATFORM

Roy Nakadegawa's program is designed to lure people out of their cars onto public

utility districts

# ELECTION OFFERS CHANCE FOR CHANGE

By Selina Bendix

Local voters usually ignore the uncontested elections for the Boards of Directors of EBMUD, AC Transit, and the Regional Park District. Not realizing that these Boards have substantial impact on their lives, most voters study neither the candidates nor the issues in these races and no political group has encouraged candidates to run for such offices.

This year, attention has been focused on this part of the November ballot by PACE, the Political Action Coalition for the Environment. PACE is a politically heterogeneous liberal group united by interest in environmental issues. But with the exception of Coalition stalwart Roy Nakadegawa, candidate for AC Transit Director, PACE candidates and members are conservative enough to fear that endorsement by Ron Dellums, or espousment of the right of public employees to organize and to strike, would kill their campaigns, particularly in areas outside of Berkeley.

The present directors of these three districts represent local business interests in maintaining low business tax rates and

transportation, and power generation or transmission services, as well as solid waste disposal.

One way of improving the Board would be to change the way Directors are elected. Although they must run from the ward in which they reside, Directors are presently voted on district-wide. If they were actually elected by ward, they could represent a specific group of constituents.

The present Board of Directors, all Chamber of Commerce types, is shown in the accompanying picture. At the left is El Sobrante attorney Charles J. Wright, a 1972 appointee, who is on the Richmond Draft Board. Wright represents Ward 1, which includes North Berkeley, Albany, Richmond, and Pinole. He is being opposed by conservationist Jean Siri. No challenger has beaten an incumbent EBMUD Director since 1958. No woman has ever served as Director. Jean has been active in the Sierra Club, the Contra Costa Shoreline Parks Committee, the Baywatchers of Contra Costa County, and the Stop Smog Committee, and has served on the EBMUD Land Use Committee and as advisor to People for Open Space.

education, is running against reactionary businessman Paul Harberts for Director from Ward 1. Harberts fought the CORE program to encourage minority hiring by Berkeley merchants and was one of the leaders in the recall effort against the Berkeley School Board members who first proposed integration of the Berkeley schools.

Mary Jefferds managed the Audubon Conservation Center in Berkeley for 15 years, and has been active in statewide environmental activities of the American Association of University Women, Nature Conservancy, and other organizations. She has been involved in the formation of a Center for Renewed Education for Women at UC and is a consultant to the Berkeley School District.

### Alameda Contra Costa Transit District

The current businessman Board of Directors of AC Transit is locked into a relatively rigid pattern of concern with keeping taxes down in the face of rising operating and maintenance costs. The members have not faced the implications of the fact that patronage has been dropping continuously since 1968.

The resounding defeat of the Southern Crossing in the last election is evidence that people would really like to give public transit a chance, but it didn't stimulate the Transit District to explore new ideas meaningfully. The District hasn't supported legislation to promote public transit or pushed for review powers over new developments, with their attendant transit problems. The Board meetings are held at 4 p.m. in downtown Oakland, instead of in the areas whose transit problems are on the agenda. Result: no one goes to the meetings.

Ideally, BART and AC Transit should become a single, coordinated metropolitan transit agency; this will be difficult to accomplish because of the differences in district boundaries and enabling legislation. BART may not use tax monies for operation or maintenance costs while AC can, using tax money to subsidize fares lower than those of BART.

Much of Berkeley is in AC Transit Ward 1, currently represented by ex-Berkeley Real Estate Board President Claude Daughtry who, as a Berkeley Planning Commissioner, supported the auto-oriented Berkeley Marina Development.

Ron Dellums, John J. Miller, Ken Meade, Ecology Action, PACE, and many other individuals and organizations have endorsed Roy Nakadegawa for the Ward 1 Directorship this November. Roy is a civil engineer who has advised many community groups on transit problems.

Berkeley west of Sacramento Street is in Ward 2, where the incumbent, William Berk, a plumbing contractor, is opposed by George Dabney Jr., who has been endorsed by Ron Dellums, the Berkeley Black Caucus, and the Richmond Black Caucus. *Selina Bendix is a molecular biologist now working as an environmental writer.*

## coalition meeting

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22 - 8 PM  
2528 PIEDMONT

## P.A.C.E. Candidates



photos by Kerry Kruskal

Jean Siri



Mary Lee Jefferds

avoiding change. Power has been preserved in the hands of a small group by the technique of resignation of a Director shortly before expiration of his term and appointment of a successor who could then be assured of election as an incumbent.

### East Bay Municipal Utility District

EBMUD plans future water needs on the basis of population projections now believed to be too high. They propose to bring in water from the American River to satisfy these inflated projections. The Environmental Defense Fund is suing EBMUD on behalf of EBMUD candidate Jean Siri, and others, contending that they have not adequately considered the alternative possibility of reclaiming water from sewage treatment plants for industrial uses, which account for about one fourth of the current EBMUD water use. (It is almost impossible to get public health approval for domestic use of reclaimed water at this point because of the difficulty of proving the absence of viruses.)

EBMUD actually has broad unused powers in its enabling legislation, dating back to 1921; it can go into telephone,

### East Bay Regional Park District

The present Park District Board consists of four businessmen, a lawyer and two teachers (one of them a biologist). The Board decides how much open space there is going to be in the East Bay, what kind of access will be provided to this open space, and which developments will be placed on it. Decisions are are often made without consideration of plans for the development of the 27,000 acres of EBMUD lands which equal the Park District acreage. Since 1969, all activities have been based on a priorities list which has never been related to a general policy statement by Board or staff. There has been a 50 percent turnover in the top 25 staff positions in the District in the last three years, a rate indicative of bad working conditions.

Only a fraction of the potential of the Parks is being exploited. People drive to Sonoma County for recreation facilities that are available in the local Park District. Have you been fishing at Lake Chabot, swimming at Contra Loma, hiking on the wilderness trails in Briones or Sunol? How much of the Park system are you familiar with?

Mary Lee Jefferds, Berkeley's first vocal spokesperson for environmental

The Charter Review  
Committee

is sponsoring a

Public Forum

on prop.M

monday oct. 16

7:30 p.m.

West Campus

Auditorium

## Drink One For Dellums

Saturday, October 28  
4-7 p.m.

Cocktail Party  
to meet  
Congressman Ronald V. Dellums  
and  
Alex Haley

at the home of  
John McElheney  
3076 Buena Vista Way  
Berkeley

To benefit: Committee to Re-Elect  
Ron Dellums

# WHITE MALES NEED NOT APPLY ?

A specter is haunting white male America. The specter is the threat of affirmative action. As is well known, the softest and best paid jobs in the US are almost exclusively held by white men from certain class backgrounds.

Among blue collar workers, the best paid and most secure employment is also almost exclusively that which white men have and which is often controlled through certain union and trade crafts.

Now the biggest industry in Berkeley — the education industry — in the person of the University of California is facing the "threat" of Affirmative Action. This means that the university will have to have a definite plan to rectify its past sexually and racially discriminatory practices and policies.

For example, although there are whole parts of the world which are known for their female system of farming, there are no gardeners who are females in the university. The maids have jobs and responsibilities similar to those of porters but similar does not mean equal when it comes to wages, security, and benefits. A female secretary with a BA is a secretary, not a budding administrative person as are male holders of a BA, who usually begin in an entirely different job category.

## HEW Complaint

Grassroots obtained an interview with Prof. Harriet Amster, one of the founders of the League of Academic Women (L.A.W.) and a principal author of the original complaint to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare charging discrimination against women at the University.

She clarified for us this maze of directives, bureaucratic procedures and executive orders, plans and charts. (Incidentally, Prof. Amster, although employed 8 years by the University, was recently denied tenure. The ostensible grounds for this decision was that her research lacks "sufficient impact". She is taking up an appeal.)

Professor Amster tells how LAW filed the original complaint, waited a year while HEW dragged its heels, and finally sued the University on grounds of sexual discrimination. The original complaint to HEW was based on a federal requirement forbidding sexual and racial discrimination whenever federal money is granted. Federal money to the University, which is in the millions, could be withheld if it was found that the University was actively continuing its practice of discrimination.

The first week in October, HEW will present to the University its Letter of Findings detailing areas of discrimination and departments that appear deficient in hiring and promotion of women. Findings of racial/ethnic discrimination will appear at a later date.

## The Last To Know

Asked when she expected to see the Letter of Findings, Prof. Amster replied that it is not at all clear the LAW and other parties can see the Letter of Findings at all. LAW's lawyer, Jo Anne Chandler of Public Advocates, has requested to see the Letter when it is released but to date has not received a reply to her request.

According to Amster, HEW and the University can decide on the areas in need of change then draw up a Conciliation Agreement. *This can happen without any aggrieved group having an official part in the proceedings.* In another instance where a Conciliation Agreement was signed with a major university, the University of Michigan, it was more than a year and a half after the agreement was signed before some women received redress. HEW can, if it finds no progress one year after the agreement is signed, order present Federal grants and controls cancelled.



## Lawsuit

The Letter of Findings will also figure prominently in a suit pending against the University. Some months ago, LAW and other parties requested an injunction against the University to prevent release or firing of women in all job categories where they are underrepresented. Judge Renfrew of Federal Court in San Francisco has scheduled a further hearing on the injunction to take place some 40 days after the Letter of Findings is to be submitted, indicating that he would like to have this Letter in his possession before he decides on the injunction.

## Male Secretaries

Under the threat of this pressure, the University has started its own Affirmative Action program; visible results are few. *Aside from a few male secretaries and some minor changes in personnel procedures, there have been no significant changes at the University.*

## Discard After Use

Amster cites recent statistics that the University has given about the hiring of women to prove her point. The university claims that many more women are now hired. About 30 percent of the lecturers hired have usually been women. *This is the most vulnerable category.* Because the University tends to release lecturers after two years, every year there is a fresh crop of lecturers who are available at the lowest wages and who also will not be able to collect time toward Security of Employment. (A regulation of the American Association of University Professors states that a person who has been employed for 8 years should have some security of employment. This is not tenure, but it does offer some job protection.)

While men hold 1500 academic jobs at UC, 1300 of which are tenured or in tenure

ranks, and only 200 lecturers, women hold a total of 166 academic jobs — less than one in six — of which 90 are lecturers, 47 in tenure ranks, 29 tenured.

## Campus Unions

LAW has worked with AFT and AFSCME. The unions have acted on individual complaints and followed grievances through channels and they both have signed the original complaint to HEW, but generally they have not been able to affect overall policy so far. *Affirmative Action was one of the union demands in the most recent University strike.*

## LAW Proposals

LAW will continue to demand to see the Letter of Findings. Meanwhile, although LAW is not a party to the Conciliation Agreement, it has been developing proposals on what could be done to help the situation. Some of the first working ideas are:

- Revision of the security of employment situation that presently exists; lecturers not to be released unless shown cause.
- Requirements that researchers, research assistants and others in similar positions be re-evaluated for other positions when they open up.
- An appropriate enforcement mechanism for the above.
- A grievance procedure for women — that is, by their peers. (Academic and non-academic employees)
- Suitable child care arrangements
- Possibility of part time employment with security provisions (both academic and non-academic)

## Part-Time Jobs

Amster sees that part-time jobs can be a two edged sword. She believes that it is very important that women be given the right to the other part of a part-time job. Part-time employees put in more work and also proportionately more time than full time employees, yet are often abused in matters of medical benefits, vacations, and other basic workers needs. Unless adequate protection can be worked out, part-time work can end up as another female ghetto. So far, there has been no demand for splitting up of jobs to share employment in a time of heavy employment. In fact, only recently has the University established a single half-time tenured position. To do this, the University rescinded its "fractionation rule", which formerly prohibited part-time professional work on the campus.

In any case, part-time work is not a panacea; it can be subject to abuse unless it comes about in conjunction with full benefits and other policy changes beginning with wage increases.

The case at the University of California may well set the pattern for Universities and colleges throughout the United States. So, it comes as no surprise that the concept of Affirmative Action has occasioned discussion in the national media. Such national media as *Commentary* and such widely distributed local media as New York's *Village Voice* have dealt with some concepts of Affirmative Action. Much of the tone of these articles has not been favorable to the idea of Affirmative Action. The term "quote" is often used, possibly to dredge up old fears. Now it looks as if the mentality that once dreamed up quotas to exclude racial and ethnic minorities calls Affirmative Action "exclusionary" for demanding that women and ethnic minorities be brought into interesting, well-paying and secure jobs in proportion to their numbers — in short for seeking an end to the exclusion of women and ethnic minorities.

Affirmative Action is exclusionary in that it tries to exclude those persons who up to the present have been overrepresented in certain job categories relative to their proportion either in the population or in the qualified labor force. For example, white males are about 35% of the US population (less if only adult males are considered). Yet they are overrepresented in the best paying and protected job categories.

## To Him Who Hath

Another point Prof. Amster made was that the raises gained in the strike settlement at the University actually resulted in an increased disparity between the wages of men and women. The majority of those who received pay increases above the standard 6 percent were men. Nearly, all of the relatively few women who received a 8.5% or 11% increase did so because they work in jobs which are "male-typed." Members of AFSCME 1695 and other U.C. non-academic employees are filing a mass grievance about the recent pay adjustments, calling them a clearcut example of discrimination.

## Current Action

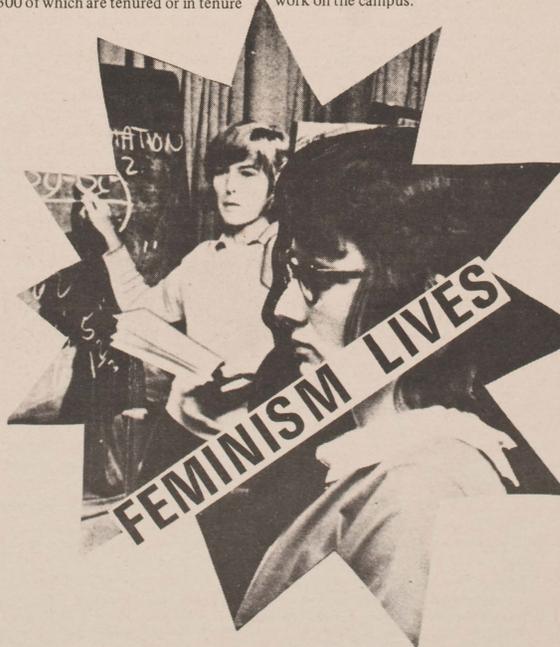
This coming year, Prof. Amster suggested that more widespread campus organizing will be taking place around sexual discrimination. With the passage last June of the Higher Education Act, LAW and other women's groups and caucuses can work on new areas such as admission policies, awarding of scholarships, grants, fellowships, and related matters. It may be necessary to write a new or additional complaint to include undergraduate women. Graduate students were included in the original complaint to HEW made by LAW because graduate student work can be considered as an apprentice position which is a prerequisite for a job.

Prof. Amster summarized the interview by stating that it will take the organized efforts of women to be powerful enough to make needed changes in the university — to end the buddy system that prevails in the various fiefdoms known as departments, and to end the type of sexual caste wage system that prevails in the non-academic jobs.

## Nixon to the Rescue

The gender and color sorting system of jobs in the US is in danger of being drastically revised. However, those persons who fear strong measures have a supporter in President Nixon.

In a speech given in September, Nixon announced that he plans to amend the Executive Orders on Contract Compliance. He says that he will remove the criterion of the proportion of persons in the National Labor Pool from the orders.



Continues on page 7

# STOP BOWKER & THE REGENTS

by Art Goldberg

The University of California, acting with characteristic dishonesty, and displaying its usual arrogance towards the community it so blatantly rips off each year, announced last month that it intended to build high-density housing for married students on People's Park.

The University also announced that it intended to build a \$10 million gym, next to the Anna Head school just across the street from the Park.

Both these projects were announced at the September 21-22 Regents meeting, and both were decided upon with no participation from the community these buildings are to be located in.

The gym project, which will be paid for mainly with money collected from the recently increased student fees, has overtones that bring back memories of the two-month strike which closed down Columbia University in 1968, the focal point of which was the construction of a gym in an oppressed community.

The plan to build housing on the park however, is of more immediate concern, because the Regents have just allocated \$235,000 to be spent in fiscal year '72-73 for plans and working drawings, and Chancellor Albert Bowker has indicated that actual construction could start sometime in fiscal '73-74.

## University Double Talks

It had been widely believed that the University had no money to build anything on the Park, and University planners had stated that there was nothing in the University's general building plan to indicate that there would be any construction on the site for another four to five years at least, nor did building plans of the state's entire higher education system reveal any plans for the People's Park site.

Chancellor Bowker's decision to push for construction beginning next year then, and the Regents' decision to float a special bond issue in order to finance it, indicates that the move was a purely political act, designed to deprive the city and the community of use of the land.

About a week after the fence came down, a meeting of the City Council's University-City subcommittee was arranged for in Chancellor Bowker's office. Councilwoman Loni Hancock was the only council person to attend that meeting, also attended by ASUC president Larry Seidman, two representatives from the Park, several members of the Hancock staff, and Berkeley Parks Department head Walter Toney.

At that initial meeting, attended by Bowker, his deputy, Vice-Chancellor Robert Curley, and Vice-Chancellor Glenn Grant, University officials indicated that they were really not interested in keeping the Park, and were quite clearly suggesting that it would be a good thing if the city took it off their hands.

Bowker stated that the "rules" he had promulgated were published mainly to appease unnamed forces in Sacramento, and indicated that if things in the Park remained generally "cool" there would be no problems.

Councilwoman Hancock, ASUC president Seidman, representatives from the Park, and Hancock staff members all stressed their desire to have the city gain control of the land. Mr. Toney stated that administering People's Park would be "a whole different ballgame" for his department, but said he foresaw no real problems with it.

## "The Regents Are Businessmen"

The University officials said that the best way for this to happen was for the city to present them with a lease, that included an option to buy. There was talk about getting an appraisal of the land for the purpose of assessing its real value. Both



the Regents' dream

Bowker and Curley explained that in their opinion the Regents would not go for a just a straight lease, because "they are businessmen and essentially see the land as an asset, which they would not want to let go for nothing."

It was agreed at that first meeting that Mr. Toney who has a background in real-estate, would draw up a draft lease and present it to the University as soon as possible. Vice-Chancellor Curley assured all present that the University would try to keep police harassment to a minimum on the site, and ordered one of his campus underlings to see about getting the Park watering system idled by the strike, turned on again, so that the grass wouldn't die.

## Wishy-Washy-Widener

A second meeting of the Council subcommittee and University officials was set up several days later. This time Mayor Widener and Councilman Ed Kallgren also attended along with Ms. Hancock and staff, park reps, ASUC co-presidents and Mr. Toney. The only member of the Council subcommittee not attending was Wilmont Sweeney.

Bowker and Curley said that it was important for them to be able to say to the Regents that they were negotiating with a duly constituted City Council subcommittee. They also felt that it would not be wise to try and push a lease through the May Regents meeting, then only a few days away. The rest of the group agreed that it would be best to wait a month or two, but all agreed that the lease should be signed as soon as practically possible.

The major problem at this second meeting was created by Mayor Widener, who, but the way, is employed at the University's Housing Law Project. Widener raised the whole question of the difficulty of the city raising the money to buy the park, a question that did not come up at all during the first meeting which he did not attend.

Widener theorized that the ASUC would have to organize a referendum to ask students to tax themselves in order to buy the park, and wondered where the city would get its part of the money. Walt Toney quickly pointed out that at least half the money could come from a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant.

Widener's wavering attitude at the meeting was in sharp contrast to the strong, firm position of all the non-University people there. As a result, the thrust of a community united in its determination to gain the park was

severely blunted.

As the situation in the Park began to deteriorate, the need for the city to take control of the land became more obvious, but by the end of June, there was no word on the lease. Participants in the second meeting were under the impression that Toney was working it out with University officials.

At the end of June, a Hancock staff member encountered Toney who informed him that he could show him a draft of the proposed lease during the first week in July. Toney's draft lease, which was pretty much what the non-University people wanted, finally limped before the Council on August 1. To the surprise of almost everyone, it failed to pass. Tom McClaren was the only vote against it, but Widener, Simmons, Price and Sweeney abstained, while only Hone and Kallgren voted for it. Hancock came to the meeting shortly after the vote was taken, and had Widener and Simmons not abstained there would have been five votes to pass the lease. Bailey was absent from the meeting.

In trying to figure out the strange turn of events, people close to the Park situation recalled a remark that Bowker reportedly had made during a reception for fellowship students in late June. The remark, reported by one of the students who attended that reception quoted Bowker as saying that he had "no intention of turning the Park over to the city."

It was also learned that Bowker had been meeting privately with Widener. What went on in these meetings is not known, but Bowker may have sensed that the Mayor was the weakest and most manipulable link in the community drive to obtain the park. Widener, in the final analysis, derives most of his income from his University job.

On August 29, the People's Park Committee approached the Council and asked for \$700 to pay for upkeep of the park and to provide facilities that would make it more attractive. The Council denied the request, with only Hancock, Bailey and Simmons voting for it. Mayor Widener joined the Council conservatives in voting against it.

## Council Okays—Bowker Nixes

Finally, with Chancellor Bowker indicating that he was prepared to recommend construction on the park because the city had not yet presented a lease, the council passed Walter Toney's original lease, with the only change being Hancock's amendment that the price be "negotiable" rather than the \$1.3 million the university said it was worth. This time

Widener joined Hancock, Kallgren, Hone, Bailey and Simmons to pass the motion, which was opposed by Price, Sweeney and McLaren.

Despite the Council's adoption of the lease proposal, Bowker announced in mid September that he was going to recommend to the Regents that they proceed immediately to build housing on the Park site. They did this on September 21-22 with little discernible opposition.

It now seems clear that the Council's indecision and vacillation, coupled with the deteriorated park situation enabled Bowker to move as he did. The Council might have moved more quickly if sectors of the radical community did not express their opposition at the outset to "buying" the park. Once the lease was signed however, the city would have had some time to exercise its option to buy, and the land would have been out of the University's hands for a while.

Widener's position is strange too, and needs to be questioned. Why did he abstain when the lease was originally proposed? Why did he vote down the \$700, and what happened in his meetings with Bowker?

At the same time, people close to the situation in the Park reported that the University police tended to harass and arrest people trying to make the Park atmosphere more positive, while ignoring some of the more outrageous acts of "troublemakers."

## U.C.: Berkeley's Biggest Rip-off

The ultimate question, however, is does the University have the right to acquire land in the city of Berkeley, and then construct what it pleases on it, despite the fact that such construction may be in direct violation of the city's zoning regulations, and against the wishes of most of the community?

The University is operating on the assumption that it, as a state entity, has the right to do this. The legality of this is contestable in the opinion of several experts. The question is, will the Council have the guts to take legal action, or will it have to be taken by a group of "taxpayers?"

The Council also has several other means at its disposal to curb the excesses of the university if it wishes to use them.

The City of Berkeley, for example, has provided free fire service to the University of California for many years. In 1958, the University of California for many years. In 1958, the University and the City reached an agreement on how to assess the University on the cost of such service, but enabling legislation, introduced by then Assemblymen Rumford and Mulford in 1965, was never passed.

According to City Fire Chief Robert Kearney, the University, according to the formula worked out in 1958, would have paid the city \$122,000 in fiscal 70-71, if the legislature had passed the bills introduced in 1965. Multiply \$122,000 by ten years, and with interest, you get more than the \$1.3 million the University is asking for the Park. It does not even take into account the years of free fire service provided by the city before 1965, or before 1958 for that matter.

## The Decision Remains With The Community

In the final analysis however, the question of whether there is a park between Dwight and Haste above Telegraph, or there is high density housing, (270 units housing 600 persons are projected) remains with the community. The battle will have to be waged in the Council, in the courts, in the streets and on the campus, but in the opinion of many people, it can be won.

There is no longer any need for the city to remain helpless and abject while it is being swindled and bullied by the University.

# FORCED WORK: The New Slavery

by Marilyn McGregor

In the past few months there have been a lot of headlines about "forced work" welfare provisions applicable to Aid for Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) recipients. Recently, Dave Chavkin of Berkeley Neighborhood Legal Service (BNLS) explained the situation in some detail.

## Two-Gun Attack

These forced work provisions are aimed only at families with children. There are two variations of the forced work provisions, one federal and one state.

The first is the Talmadge amendment to the Social Security Act. An AFDC parent with children 6 or older must register for forced work. This federal amendment was originally part of the Nixon plan for an annual guaranteed income of \$2400 for a family of four. The Nixon plan was never enacted, and the Talmadge amendments were instead tacked onto the Social Security Act.

The California State forced work program is called Community Work Experience Program (CEWEP); it is the California forerunner to the Talmadge amendments. CEWEP applies to AFDC recipients whose children are 7 or older. As in the federal program, the parent must accept government assigned work without receiving a paycheck. No matter what the job or its prevailing pay scale, the "forced" worker gets *only* the usual inadequate welfare check. The logical outcome of this plan would be for government agencies like highway maintenance or buildings and grounds to fire regular employees, cut their budgets, and use welfare workers at no cost to the agency. CEWEP, created before the Talmadge amendment passed Congress, is not scheduled to come to Alameda County for several months. California Welfare Rights has sued the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the State of California on the grounds that both the Talmadge amendments and CEWEP violate HEW guidelines and the Social Security Act.

The Work Incentive Program (WIN) an older attempt at "forced work," was essentially a training program. Persons enrolled in the WIN program are allowed to keep a portion of their earnings in addition to allowances made for work expenses such as uniforms, car fare, and child care. Training in community schools or certain trade schools theoretically enables trainees to find decent jobs. The WIN program, like many OEO poverty programs, was at best a partial success. Most often the graduate could not find employment in the regular economy. Moreover, women often could not find adequate child care facilities to allow them to use their training.



## WIN To Die?

With the advent of the CEWEP forced work program, Chavkin believes that it is inevitable that WIN training will decrease. CEWEP has been started in three counties in California, including Ventura County. Of the 50 AFDC parents there with children over 7, 38 are in CEWEP as opposed to 12 in WIN training. (Although the great majority of AFDC parents are women, the WIN program has continually stressed the recruitment of men. This policy is presently being challenged in a law suit brought by the National Organization for Women.)

In Alameda County some 12,000 referrals to CEWEP assignments are expected to be made within the next few months. Some 5,500 parents with an average of 3 children will suddenly need child care.

So far, Alameda County has had a policy that children of these parents will be put only into Licensed Day Care Homes. But there is nothing to prevent following New York State's example by forcing some welfare recipients to mind the children of other welfare recipients for free while the other parents are in forced work jobs.

## Sanction

In Ventura County, some 60% of persons referred to CEWEP refused to accept the "forced work" and are currently under sanction. The welfare department figures a family's check according to the number of people in the family. When a parent is sanctioned for refusing forced work, the portion of the monthly check budgeted for that parent's food and rent is subtracted.

The CEWEP forced work program requires assignments to non-profit institutions and government agencies such as hospitals, municipal governments, youth agencies, and the like. Organized labor is not strong in Ventura County and to the best of Chavkin's knowledge there have been no county-wide union demands that full wages be paid to welfare "forced" workers.

## CEWEP Coming Down

Registration for CEWEP is slated to begin in October for Alameda County. CEWEP will be administered by the Human Resources Department (HRD) but staffed by welfare workers. The Alameda County Board of Supervisors has scheduled a contract hearing with HRD for October 3. The proposed contract has met some opposition from Social Service Employees Union Local 535 but only because SSEU is opposed to discrepancies in benefits between county and HRD welfare workers.

In some eastern cities, central labor councils have vehemently opposed forced work programs, stating that such work should get full pay and fringe benefits, and allow for union representation. To date there has been no attempt by Bay Area unions to organize around these issues.

## Unclear Directives

Chavkin believes that so far the state CEWEP directives leave a lot of loopholes for recipients. The directives do not spell out which forced work expenses will be paid. The directives require that the job be "valuable" without defining a valuable job. If you are either mentally or physically incapacitated and can prove it, you need not work.

There are many unanswered questions. Will child care be provided by the state? The rules imply that a parent does not have to accept forced work unless there are adequate child care arrangements. Who decides whether a child care arrangement is adequate?

## Fair Hearing

Chavkin emphasized the importance of knowing one's rights, particularly the right to a "Fair Hearing." Whenever a recipient questions a welfare department action, he or she should request a Fair Hearing through the welfare worker or through the California State Department of Social Welfare, Sacramento, Ca., Fair Hearing Division. The law requires that payments to the recipient *continue unchanged* until a decision is reached after the hearing. *It is important that the request be made within 15 working days after the particular action.*

Berkeley Neighborhood Legal Services (BNLS) assists people with their Fair Hearings. Statewide, about 40% of the Fair Hearings are won on behalf of the welfare recipient. BNLS wins about 58% of the cases that it takes to Fair Hearings.

## Welfare Workers

BNLS relations with welfare workers are varied. BNLS often advises workers of coming directives that would be of help to recipients. (There is never any fear about implementation of regulations that are harmful to welfare recipients. They are issued and acted upon almost immediately.)

BNLS gets most of its referrals from welfare workers who advise the recipient to go to Legal Services. Welfare workers often realize that what they are doing or are ordered to do is unjust if not illegal.

BNLS recently won a precedent-setting case against an individual worker in Alameda County Welfare Department. Chavkin expects that there will be similar suits in the future. These suits may force punitive workers to perform on a more humane level, and reduce the constant problem of helpful workers quitting in despair.

## BNLS Services

Chavkin sees the function of legal services as threefold.

1. *Community education and preventive law:* BNLS gives legal advice and tries to anticipate changes in the law.

2. *Handling service cases:* BNLS handles cases such as Fair Hearings, Landlord-Tenant, loan contracts, and other aspects of law including domestic relations.



3. *Law reform:* BNLS works actively to change laws through test cases or legislation.

BNLS works closely with Berkeley Welfare Rights. At present Welfare Rights operates out of 2325 6th Street, the home of Gladys Jenkins. BNLS and BCDC both help Welfare Rights produce their newsletter, "The Welfare Fighter."

Welfare Rights has a proposal pending before BCDC for funding to operate an office and expand its services. Welfare Rights also plans to maintain a continuous presence in the local welfare department beginning this fall.

## Action Needed

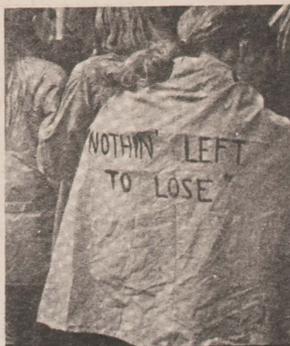
On a city level a number of actions should be taken to help welfare recipients. The City Council should be urged to refuse to sign a User Agency Contract with HRD; this could set a precedent for the rest of the county. The City and school district (should) provide for more child care, so that parents could obtain paying jobs instead of working for a welfare check. The City Council should supply money for emergency food projects and other emergency services.

BNLS's proposal to the City Council for a much-needed grant of \$25,000 for an attorney and supportive staff was denied. Some cities are *already* supporting the wages of an attorney in the Legal Services of their areas. Berkeley should have been in the forefront in subsidizing *people's* legal services. Get behind these demands!

Marilyn McGregor

Berkeley Neighborhood Legal Services  
2220 Fourth Street, Berkeley  
841-9274

Berkeley Welfare Rights  
2325 6th Street  
Berkeley, 845-3869



# running the maze for childcare

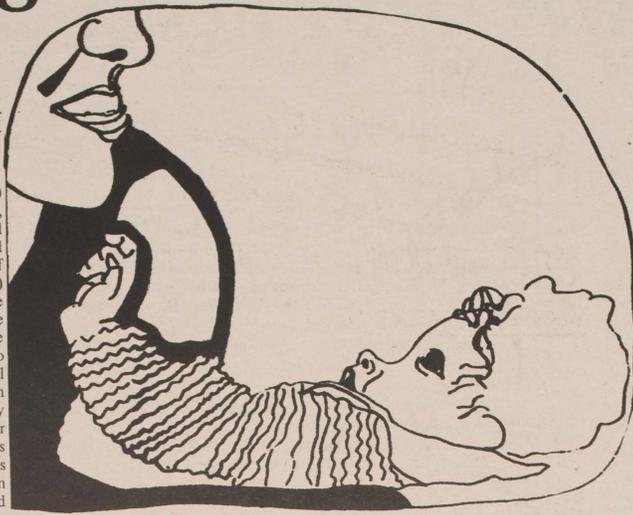
by Mary Millman

(This article is based in part on an exclusive interview with Dorothy Snyder, Bureau of Preschool, State Department of Education.)

The "Moretti-Lewis-Brown-Rodda (!) Child Development Act" (aka AB 99, signed into law in July) consolidates all child care services into a "child development program" under the aegis of the State Department of Education (SDE) — thereby relieving the counties and the State Department of Social Welfare (SDSW) of their responsibilities for the provision of child care. AB 99 also establishes an Office of Educational Liaison (Reagan appoints the director) in the state Health and Welfare Agency (HWA), and appropriates \$3 million for the child development program. Since its passage, AB 99, an "urgency statute", has generated statewide confusion, the main questions focusing on administration and access to state and federal child care monies.

Ah, Wilderness!

The general outline of AB 99's administrative structure has been common knowledge in Sacramento since July: centered in the Bureau of Preschool (SDE), the system will probably employ field agents to execute contracts between Sacramento and local groups (the latter to encompass school districts, county welfare agencies, community organizations, and even proprietary child care enterprises).



Before this scheme can be rendered operative, however, SDE must report to the legislature on both the current situation of on-going day care services in the state and on the SDE "program" for implementation of AB 99. Fact-finding tours in the counties are now in progress, but the final implementation of AB 99 is some months away. To insure continuity in the provision of services, in late August Wilson Riles directed SDSW and the counties to continue their day care functions until AB 99 was fully implemented.

There are two further complications in the administration of AB 99 which ought to make veteran observers of the child care scene queasy. In the first place, although the statute designates SDE as the "single state agency responsible for the promotion, development and provision of care of children in the absence of their parents," SDSW is at present the only state agency capable of receiving Title IV (federal) child care funds. AB 99 directs the Superintendent of Public Instruction to request a transfer of the capacity to receive federal monies from SKSW to SDE. The success of this maneuver really depends on whether the federal government will grant the appropriate waiver to the state, which has not occurred to date. Some observers fear that the waiver will be undermined in the fight over HR1, Nixon's "forced-work" welfare reform measure. In this event, SDE would have to contract with SDSW for federal child care funds.

In the second place, the \$3 million of state child care funds appropriated by AB 99 were placed, not in SDE's budget, but rather in the budget of HWA. In effect, then, SDE acquired all the administrative responsibility for day care but no money for expansion of services. SDE is required by the statute to contract with HWA for the state monies. The new Reagan-appointee-riddled Office of Educational Liaison (in HWA) will, of course, oversee the process. We need only remember that it took two years to get the essential contract between SDE and SDSW enabling federal money to flow into the Children's Center Program to conjure up an image of what a quagmire AB 99's contractual complexities could create.

# \$\$\$

You Can Fool Some Of The People . . .

The more pressing problem ensuing from AB 99's passage is access by local providers of services to federal and state child care funds. The \$3 million granted by the statute will not be spent until there is a structure through which it can flow. Pursuant to Riles' directive, SDSW and the counties retain at present their function as the conduit for state and federal funds; but in fact, the counties have embraced the confusion created by AB 99 as an excuse for virtually halting their day care activities. Alameda County has funded no new programs since June.

Perhaps the most disheartening consequence of this situation is that SB 796 funds have been lost in the shuffle. SB 796 appropriated (for FY 71-72) state money for day care, \$160,000 of which became available to Alameda County in late June. County Human Resources Agency personnel now emphatically state that "SB 796 money is not going to come through." Yet HWA has publicly assured SDE that SB 796 funds are available to the counties. (It is an interesting sidelight that SDSW refuses to divulge to SDE a financial report on the status of SB 796 funds.)

AB 99 was hailed as a rational approach to the fragmented condition of child care services in the state, but it has to date merely compounded a situation already ridiculously complex. On the state level, those who have an interest in preventing the expansion of state-and federally-supported child care now possess a perfect excuse for doing nothing. No one has taken initiative to clarify the situation, nor has there been organized pressure to get new services functioning. From the local perspective, the avenues to state and federal money for child care will remain effectively blocked in the interim until AB 99 is operative so long as people accept the county welfare agency's shuck and jive.

There is one final underlying irony. AB 99, both in its administrative and fiscal aspects, is predicated on Title IV funds: that is, state child care money can only be used to capture matching federal funds which exclusively subsidize child care for families who fall within certain welfare categories. Federal money for child care services for this narrow segment of the population have at least hitherto been limitless, but there is every indication that Nixon will soon place a lid on Title IV, restricting it essentially to the level of services it now supports. AB 99, though its implementation will consume much energy, may well result in little, if any, expansion of services for children.



## white men?

From page 4 . . .

And that means Affirmative Action will have little force behind it. It means that institutions can say, "Well, we tried and perhaps we have our one black, our one Asian, our one Chicano, our one woman and we just could not find any more." It means that specific time tables, proportions and goals would no longer apply.

Moreover, the long delay on the Letter of Findings to the University and the scheduling of the injunction some 40 days after its delivery may indeed be related to the national elections.

How then can people respond when modest attempts at social justice through bureaucratic procedures are preempted by presidential ukase. More self hate? More self destruction? Or anger turning outward?

The rage of women is deep if somewhat veiled. Alta, a poet of the Bay Area, expresses many women's feelings.

*most women are shorter  
than most men  
it's easy to over  
look us  
unless we stick our fingers  
into your eyes and say  
look at me, baby,  
or you won't be able to see at all.*

—Marilyn McGregor—

M. McGregor is one of the many unemployed women in the Bay Area. She will accept money in lieu of work.

# Anti-war activities : a part of o

## BOND, CLARK, DELLINGER TO SPEAK

### Car Tune Up

Oct. 21&22

Benefit For Oct. 14

Committee

Sierra Designs Par. Lot

4th & Addison

\$10 and parts

no checks please

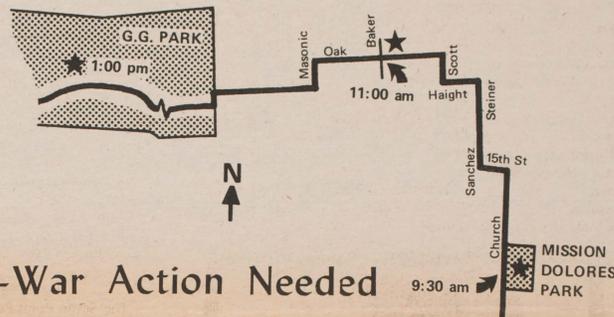
The anti-war movement will move back into the representative of the Union of Vietnamese in the U.S. streets October 14 with massive marches and rallies. The San Francisco action is being organized by the designed to raise the Indochina War as the primary October 14th Coalition, composed of more than 20 political issue facing the American People as they third world and white groups doing ongoing work in approach the November elections. The themes of the the Bay Area. The Coalition has conducted a national actions - "Denounce Nixon" and "Support the Seven outreach campaign to make October 14th a day of Point Peace Plan" - will be used to focus attention on national opposition to the Nixon administration and its Nixon's policy of talking peace while making war and war policies and support for the Vietnamese Seven on the fair peace terms put forward by the Vietnamese Point Peace Plan.

The Bay Area demonstration will take place in San Francisco on Saturday, October 14. The march will begin at 10 AM in Mission Dolores Park (Dolores and 18th Streets) and end with a 1 PM rally in Golden Gate Park.

Warn Nixon  
The Coalition believes that the weeks before the election are crucial for independent anti-war activity. We must arm the Nixon administration that there will be continued and heightened opposition to his war policies, no matter who wins in November. At the same time we inform the American people of Nixon's treachery and thereby implicitly build support for (just back from Hanoi with the released POW's), and a McGovern's candidacy.

### Clark & Dellinger

Speakers will include Ramsey Clark, David Dellinger



### — March Route —

## Community Anti-War Action Needed

by Dan Siegel

The re-election of Richard Nixon means the potential destruction of Indochina. Four more years of the Nixon peace policy: talking a good line while escalating daily the campaign of terror in a war of genocide against the people of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

After November 7, all the restraints will be off. In his acceptance speech in Miami, Nixon spelled out the three "nevers" that define his war policy. Never, he said, will he (1) Stop supporting the Thieu regime; (2) Stop the bombing before all U.S. prisoners are released; and (3) "Stain the honor" of the United States.

And with his second and last term in office, as well as his place in history, secure, Richard Nixon will exercise uninhibited discretion in the use of anti-personnel bombs, defoliants, chemical and biological warfare agents, and all of the other fiendish devices of a war that is computerized and electrified in all but its victims.

### Who, me?

After November 7, only the American people will stand between Richard Nixon and the extermination of 50 million Indochinese people. Despite our efforts to elect as President a man who promises to fulfill the aspirations for peace of well over half the American people, George McGovern and the Democratic Party will be powerless to stop the butchers in the White House and the Pentagon.

Only direct action by all of us will force the government to stop. Although many complain that they are "tired and bored" of marching and going to rallies after all these years, we must understand that only independent action of this sort has forced the government to de-escalate the war in the past or can do so in the future. We must relegate our boredom to its rightful position of unimportance.

Sustained anti-war activity on the

campuses and in the streets of America forced Johnson to stop the bombing, begin negotiations, and abdicate the presidency in early 1968. Nixon's invasion of Cambodia was restrained and halted by the demonstrations that paralyzed almost every city and university campus in the country in 1970.

The lessons of the past are clear: the effect of anti-war sentiment on U.S. war policy is directly related to the amount of social disruption our activities cause. As long as American society is allowed to function smoothly and peacefully, the government can and will do what it likes to combat the liberation movements in Indochina.

### Vietnamese Look To Us

The Vietnamese understand this well. Recently a long time Berkeley activist spent several weeks in South Vietnam talking with anti-Thieu and anti-war forces. She was continuously asked why the American anti-war movement had died after what the Vietnamese considered our greatest success, forcing Nixon to abandon his Cambodia invasion. Perhaps, in 1970 as today, too many Americans put all of their peace eggs in the basket of the Democratic Party.

(None of this should be understood as a criticism of McGovern's anti-war position. I believe that he will end the war if he is elected and urge people to support and vote for him. But at the same time we must prepare for four more years of Nixon.)

Even before the election it is crucial to begin building the strongest independent anti-war movement in this country's history. We must forge the understanding and commitment necessary to be able to turn hundreds of thousands of people out for monthly, if not weekly, actions to end the war.

### Bringing It Home

To build this movement we will have to

link our anti-war organizing to all of our other community and workplace organizing. We cannot depend on the establishment media to announce our actions for us - they stopped giving us that type of support after the Vietnam Moratorium in 1969. Only by solid community work - with neighbors convincing each other of the necessity for continued involvement - can we create the mechanisms to carry out the sustained mobilizations that are necessary.

Anti-war headquarters should be established in each city, and in sub-areas of the larger cities. Each headquarter should serve as the center for groups doing work in neighborhoods and workplaces, as well as for groups providing community services or organizing around local issues.

Contacts should be made with all of the groups in each city doing organizing in any area or around any issue. We have reached the level where people understand the connections that bind particular issues together: that the racism which tolerates genocide against the people of Indochina allows the oppression of third world people in America; that those who get rich from the war do not want funds spent to provide health or child care or to clean up the environment; that implicit in the sexist nature of American society is the inhumanity which blinds America to the suffering of the Indochinese people.

Therefore, it should not be necessary to set up a separate anti-war apparatus in any area where radical people are already at work. Instead, we must develop in ourselves a consciousness which makes anti-war activity a part of our daily lives.

Dan Siegel returned to Berkeley in August after a year spent doing legal work for U.S. servicemen in Asia. He is now on the Steering Committee of the October 14 Coalition, and on the staff of Grassroots.



# our daily lives

## DENOUNCE NIXON

Remember Nixon's secret plan to end the war? His demand that he be given a chance to make peace after four years of Democratic failure?

The Nixon peace record: six million people killed, wounded, or made homeless since he took office.

U.S. Government statistics show 4.5 million Indochinese civilians killed, wounded, or made homeless. These figures do not include deaths and injuries inflicted by U.S. bombing in Laos, Cambodia, or North Vietnam.

Military deaths and injuries number 1.5 million, not including "unofficial" casualties in Laos and Cambodia.

### Hiroshima Every Week

Nixon has become history's leading bomber, having ordered U.S. forces to drop 3.7 million tons of bombs in Indochina since he took office. This figure represents almost twice the total tonnage dropped by the U.S. in World War II four times the amount used to level every building in North Korea during the war there.

Nixon's tonnage is the equivalent of one Hiroshima every week.

Operation Phoenix, the CIA-directed program to eliminate civilian "subversives" through assassination, has resulted in 39,000 murders since Nixon took office. Even

LBJ could eliminate only 2,000 people under the Phoenix program.

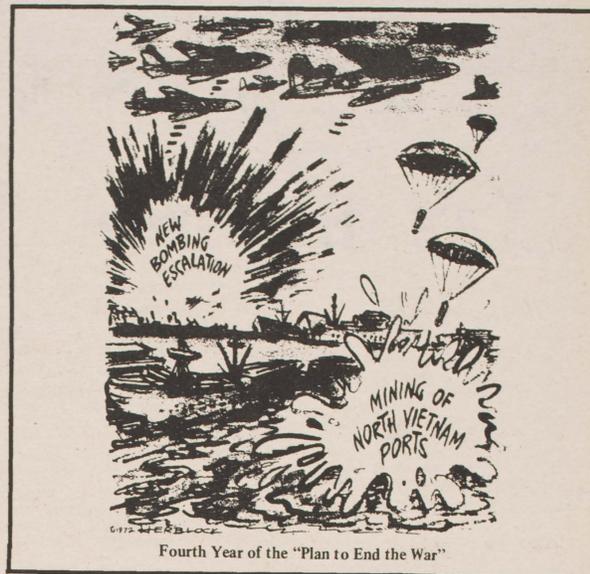
Ecological damage under Nixon includes 13 million bomb craters. 1.7 billion cubic yards of earth displaced, 750,000 acres bulldozed.

Since Nixon took office, the war has cost the American people \$59 billion, 20,000 dead, 110,000 wounded, and 500 captured or missing in action. Current costs are 10 casualties and \$20 million daily.

The record air attack now being waged against Vietnam involves 1,400 fixed-wing aircraft, 700 helicopters, 50 warships in the Gulf of Tonkin, 35,000 U.S. troops in South Vietnam, and 200,000 airmen and sailors waging war from outside Indochina. In June the last month for which figures are available, this armada dropped two tons of bombs every 60 seconds on the people of Indochina. Daily Pentagon reports indicate an ever-increasing attack.

Recently the editor of *Finance Magazine* announced that she had recruited 28 heads of state and raised \$20,000 in an effort to win the Nobel Peace Prize for Nixon in 1973. What next?

(Figures compiled by Project Air War from official U.S. government sources.)



## Support the 7 Points

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam presented the Seven Point Peace Plan at the Paris talks on July 1, 1971. Because the plan is not just a bargaining position, but rather a fair and just proposal to provide for the future of Vietnam, the proposal has been endorsed by many communist and non-communist nations throughout the world.

Many Americans, including Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, have endorsed the principles of the plan.

### Main Provisions

The Seven Point Peace Plan consists of two main provisions: First, the U.S. must set the date for the total withdrawal of all its own and allied troops and materials from South Vietnam. Second, the U.S. must end its support for the corrupt, tottering regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu so that the Vietnamese people can determine their own destiny.

Once the U.S. sets the date for troop withdrawal, the North Vietnamese will begin to release the American POW's it holds. The last POW will be released at the same time as the last U.S. serviceman is withdrawn.

A ceasefire and cessation of all military activities by all parties will begin as soon as the date for U.S. troop withdrawal is set.

### Thieu the Stumbling Block

The major dispute blocking U.S. acceptance of the plan is the question of the Thieu government. Nixon promised at the Republican convention that he would "never" withdraw support from Thieu, despite the fact that doing so would simply mean recognizing that the Vietnamese people have the right to self-determination. If Thieu were the choice of any large number of Vietnamese, he would be able to survive the withdrawal of U.S. backing.

The plan calls for the replacement of the Thieu regime with an administration aspiring to peace and national unity formed by democratic and peace forces and even elements of the Thieu administration. The PRG will join with this group to form a government of national concord that will organize and hold democratic elections, protect all persons from acts of terror or reprisal, resettle all refugees, and free all political prisoners from jails and concentration camps.

The reunification of North and South Vietnam will be achieved in a gradual and peaceful manner in accordance with the wishes of the people in both zones. Both North and South will maintain positions of

neutrality pending reunification.

### Nixon's Bogus Plan

Nixon has attempted to shift attention from the Seven Point Plan by offering his own bogus peace proposal, which is simply a call for Vietnamese surrender. The Nixon plan demands that all POW's be returned and a ceasefire begin four months before the U.S. withdrawal. The ceasefire proposal mentions nothing of U.S. bombing or actions by the South Vietnamese military. To accept this "offer," the Vietnamese, who have been continually double-crossed by the U.S. since Eisenhower called off the national elections and reunification scheduled for 1956, would have to trust Nixon to actually withdraw the troops. Returning the POW's before the cessation of hostilities, as Nixon demands, would mean the surrender of one of the Vietnamese's few bargaining points and an act unprecedented in the history of war.

Nixon also refuses to end U.S. intervention in South Vietnamese politics. His plan calls for the new elections to be run by the present Saigon government, although Thieu himself would resign two months before the actual balloting. Nothing in the plan insures against a repeat of last October's rigged elections or of the campaign of terror, torture, and arrests waged against political opponents of the Thieu regime.

### Surrender or Else

The Nixon proposal came at the height of this spring's Vietnamese offensive, at a time when his Vietnamization policy was being proven unsuccessful, and unprecedented U.S. bombing support was needed to prevent the total destruction of South Vietnam's puppet army. It cannot be viewed as a serious peace offer, but only as a signal that the U.S. seeks only a Vietnamese surrender.

Nixon is attempting to fool the American people into thinking that the Vietnamese are the ones who stubbornly refuse to make peace so that we will not object to his attempts to bomb them into submission. We must resist this attempt and work to expose the Nixon policies for what they are, a genocidal attempt to maintain Indochina in its subservient and neocolonial status.

The Vietnamese have shown that they will never give up their courageous struggle for liberty, democracy, and independence. But although they will ultimately prevail, in the meantime they are suffering tremendously under the genocidal bombing attacks of the madmen in Washington. It is the job of the American people to stop the slaughter.



**OCTOBER 14**  
MARCH & RALLY AGAINST THE WAR



# Tax Reform: THE Sad Story

by Lenny Goldberg

The Berkeley City Council has come up with a new catchphrase in order to turn down programs which serve the needs of the people: it must wait "until new sources of revenue have been explored." The "moderate" councilmembers no longer claim to oppose child care, medical care, drug rehabilitation, new parks, and other social programs. They merely claim that the city has no way of raising the money for such programs, despite the millions spent on police and city administration.

They are correct about a fiscal crisis in Berkeley — the property tax rate is one of the highest, if not *the* highest, in the state. But a good part of this crisis is due to the actions and inactions of the council. For despite the incantation of "new sources of revenue," the council has done next to nothing to seek these sources.

## Council Inaction

Their inaction is not due to lack of possibilities. While Berkeley homeowners and renters continue to shoulder the heavy property tax burden, proposals for city-wide income taxes have been floating around since the last campaign. Most of these proposals have not been concretely formulated and put before the council; rather, they are just more examples of lip service to the idea of "new revenue sources." However, one — a concrete, workable proposal for a city income tax — has been designed by aides of Loni Hancock. Moved at a council meeting by Ms. Hancock, it died for lack of a second. Loni had hoped for a relatively quick passage of her income tax. Even if passed, such a tax faces a long court test, since it is not clear that a city income tax is legal under the California constitution. [But we will never find out unless the council — or a different council after the April elections — takes some action.]

## BACKGROUND

Before assessing the impact of an income tax, we should look briefly at some of the background of the tax situation. The city property tax is presently set at a rate of \$16 per hundred of assessed valuation (check figure), where assessed valuation is one quarter of the market value of the house. Thus, assessed value of a \$32,000 house is \$8000, of which 16%, or \$1280 per year, is paid in property tax. (This is the same as saying that the tax rate is 4% of total market value — it just happens to be calculated in above manner). Of this \$16 per hundred, the largest part — about \$7.183 — goes to the school district. About \$3.27 goes to the city, \$3.19 to the

county, and .879 to BART. .82 to the Peralta Junior College District, and .818 to other miscellaneous items (see chart). Thus changes in city revenue collection can affect the property tax rate, but for meaningful tax relief, new modes of revenue collection should affect the school system as well.

## Poor Pay More

But what's wrong with property tax? Why should there be property tax relief? Basically, the property tax tends to be regressive; that is, poor people pay a higher percentage of their income in property taxes than rich people. This is true because poor people generally spend more of their income on housing, and pay the same property tax rate as the affluent. This situation holds for both relatively low income homeowners (of which there are many in Berkeley) and for renters in Berkeley's tight housing market. Landlords can consider the property tax as just another cost, and pass it on to the renter so that they can make their usual high profits.

People on fixed incomes, especially old people, are heavily hit by the property tax. An elderly couple living on social security may have paid off the mortgage on their house long ago, but still may have to pay \$100 per month in property tax alone to remain there. Many black people in Berkeley with relatively low incomes are homeowners, but the combination of high unemployment rates and rising property taxes is enough to drive some of them out of their homes. And prior to rent control, landlords used any property tax increase as an excuse for exorbitant rent increases.

## Tax On Business?

Since the new council has taken office, there has been one serious effort to raise new revenues, with the impetus coming from councilmen Bailey and Simmons. They were hoping to get needed revenues from the business community, in the form of a tax on the gross receipts (as distinct from net receipts, or profits) of businesses. The business community, of course, was unanimously opposed, and even those favoring the tax felt that it was more complicated and less equitable than a city income tax. The result was a compromise which doubled the business license tax, revised it to make it more equitable (it previously had been extremely regressive and the Chamber of Commerce wanted to keep it that way), and added a gross receipts tax on professionals.

## The State Tax Mess

Complicating the attempt to reform local taxes is the confused state tax picture. The California State Supreme Court has ruled that the present system of financing education from local property taxes discriminates against low income communities. If this ruling stands, the whole state and local tax system will have to be overhauled, most likely in the direction of increased state taxes and subsidies. Also, alternatives to property taxes, such as income taxes, will be more widely considered as general revenue sources for cities. In the face of all this possible change, the gross receipts tax was shelved.

## Widener Proposal Windfall For Landlords

Since numerous councilmembers were pledged to "tax reform," Mayor Widener

made the next move. He hired a Yale law student, Alan Cadgene, to work for several months developing an income tax for the city. Cadgene's proposal was a long, complicated, weighty document which looked good in theory: it attempted to close many of the tax loopholes which exist in federal and state law. However, in practice it would have been difficult to administer, and it had a more serious flaw: it provided a windfall gain to landlords and did not ease the burden of renters.

## At Tenant's Expense

Analysis of the Cadgene income tax proposal pointed up some of the contradictions of local finance: if property taxes were lowered and replaced by an income tax, low income homeowners would be better off, but renters would not benefit in the absence of any mechanism which would roll back rents to the extent of the property tax decrease. Landlords would find their total tax burden much lower, and their profits and property values greatly increase. It should come as no surprise that the Chamber of Commerce supported the principle of a city income tax. An income tax is supposed to hit the business community, including commuters and outside businesses doing business in Berkeley, but the profits reaped from real estate would be likely to more than offset the tax on profits (which businesses have frequently learned how to avoid in any case).

## Stillborn

Last winter, Mayor Widener held a press conference supporting the principle of an income tax without actually supporting

the specifics of the Cadgene proposal (which, in theory at least, had some rather radical reforms). That was all anyone ever heard about this "new revenue source", since the proposal was referred to the Council Committee on Revenue and Taxation. This committee has not met for at least a year and a half, and perhaps longer. Proposals don't even get a chance to die there — they never get raised.

## Hope From Rent Control

However, the passage of rent control this past June has given a great boost to the possibility of a successful progressive income tax. Now, rents can be forced back if property taxes are lowered, so landlords won't be able to reap a windfall. And an income tax really can tap new sources: commuters, business and corporate profits, incomes earned at the University, inheritances, and income earned from ownership of stocks and other wealth, to name a few. The result should be vastly expanded revenues available for social programs.

So now that an income tax seems workable, and can be made truly progressive (that is, taxes rich people harder than poor people), where are the Mayor, the Chamber of Commerce, and the "moderates" in the call for an income tax? They are all peculiarly silent, and if a test case doesn't get to the courts soon, next year's budget will roll around again with, once again no new revenue sources.

## HANCOCK PROPOSAL Simple, Workable

Loni Hancock's present proposal is continued on page 13

## Youth Alternatives Seeks Foster Homes

Berkeley Youth Alternatives (BYA) has worked constructively with nearly 1,000 young people who for one reason or another found themselves alienated from their families and themselves and at a dead end in terms of their own resources. During the nearly 3 years of history BYA has provided, developed, and expanded the following services:

- 1 Berkeley Runaway Center — a drop in crisis intervention service which is the primary contact point with all youth involved in the programs of BYA.
- 2 A Foster Home Placement Program which provides long term and short term living alternatives to young people.
- 3 A Counseling Center which provides individual, family, group counseling services on a crisis intervention level as well as on a continuing basis.
- 4 A School Pre-Runaway Counseling Program which is a preventive program developed in the school setting to work with young people who are having family and/or peer-school problems.
- 5 A Volunteer Training program which provides training and guidance for the volunteer staff who work throughout the program.
- 6 An Under 18 Youth Hostel which provides housing and referral services to traveling youth during the summer.
- 7 A Community Education Program which serves as a liaison between our available services and the needs of the community as a whole.
- 8 A Referral Service which was developed out of a need to provide the community with the information about Bay Area and national resources

## available.

- 9 A Family Exchange Program designed to provide alternatives to families having difficulties with adolescent children and who are interested in experimenting with other families in a supervised exchange.
- 10 A Group Home which is now in the process of being set up which will provide an alternative to youth in lieu of incarceration for juvenile crime by the Juvenile Court.
- 11 A 24 Hour Telephone Crisis Intervention Service which makes our services available on a 24 hour, 7 day a week basis.
- 12 A Berkeley Police Department Juvenile Release Program in which an agreement with BYA and the Police department has been arranged to have youth referred to our agency rather than to Juvenile Hall.
- 13 A Juvenile Court Advocacy Program in which background investigations, personal contact with the youth and his family and "scrounging" of appropriate resources, other than incarceration, are undertaken in order to make appropriate recommendations to the court for diversionary disposition of the case.

At the present time our program is in dire need of financial support and of foster homes. Financial contributions will be greatly appreciated as they will help us to continue and expand our valuable services. If you are interested in becoming a licensed foster home and would like more information on our services, please contact Diane Johnson at 849-1402.

## POT LUCK SUPPER

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(Any remaining will benefit Grassroots)

# RAPE OF THE MARINA PART II

by Evie Wozniak

On November 2, 1971, the Berkeley City Council voted to amend the 1965 \$1,800,000 State Marina loan contract to secure an additional loan for \$1,500,000. This second loan like the first would be for the benefit of a few Bay Area boatowners. It would be used to tear down the 230 old berths in the south and west walls of the harbor, replace them and add 350 more berths, bringing the harbor's total to over 1,000 berths. The loan would provide the following services to boatowners: harbor improvements, provision of locked security gates, sewerage dumping stations, telephone ducts and electrical supplies on berths, toilet facilities and an additional parking lot. Both loans would be paid off from berth rentals and concession profits. However, the additional loan extends the length of Berkeley's indebtedness to the State past the year 2,000, thereby postponing to the next century any financial return to the community. The second loan does not provide for low cost boating opportunities or other public Marina uses, it locks off piers in the old section of the harbor from public purview, it requires that additional scarce Marina land be used for boatowner parking and continues to limit Marina development for the benefit of a few relatively wealthy people. The only imaginable benefit to the public as presently planned would be the \$15,000 loan or 1% of loan monies scheduled to be used for shoreline landscaping.

## Silence - Then Misinformation

Until recently, heads of the Departments of Recreation and Parks and of Planning maintained that Berkeley was obligated by the first loan contract to apply for a second. However, they were wrong. The first loan only obligated Berkeley to rehabilitate the old berths and specifically provided for funds to make this rehabilitation possible through the mechanism of a reserve fund financed from project area gross receipts. Monies were to be placed with the Reserve Fund beginning

financial situation clearly was shakey as indicated by the fact that concessions and berthing brought in several hundreds of thousands of dollars less than anticipated. Today however City bureaucrats explain the failure to maintain a Reserve Fund not as a function of financial inadequacies but rather due to admittedly illegal City in 1968 and terminating in 1974 in the following amounts: year 1968/\$44,000; 1969/\$41,000; 1970/\$63,000; 1971/\$42,000; 1972/\$72,000; 1973/\$43,000; 1974/\$35,000. The total rehabilitation obligation was only \$340,000 with a required completion date of 1975.

## Loan - A Cover Up?

By early July 1970, only \$1,732 of the required \$147,000 had been placed in the Reserve Fund by city officials. At that time the State "informally" agreed to drop the Reserve Fund requirement if Berkeley took out a second loan to meet its rehabilitation obligations. On July 16, 1970, the City Manager appeared before the "old" City Council requesting permission to make application for this second loan. He then admitted the failure to maintain a Reserve Fund and attributed it to "unforeseen delays in completing the leasing program and securing commercial tenants." He said that immediate Council action was necessary to meet the State's budget review cycle so that funds would be available for the 1971-1972 Fiscal Year. However, the Council was told that since its binding decision would not occur until 1971, there would be time for a review of the entire Marina financial situation. The bureaucratic juggling of project area gross receipts.

## Loan - Secret From Community

When the "new" City Council voted unanimously in favor of the second loan in November 1971, it was a result of both community ignorance and misinformation fed to the Council by City bureaucrats. Community ignorance resulted from several factors. Although the Marina is ultimately the responsibility of one City

agency, the Department of Recreation and Parks, citizen commission jurisdiction over the Marina is hazy. Four citizen commissions and committees (Planning and Recreation Commissions and Marina Design Review and Waterfront Advisory Committees) deal with the Marina but none with ultimate responsibility and all are generally uninformed. Furthermore, City bureaucrats never brought the second loan before any of these various commissions and committees during the entire 1970-1971 loan planning period. In addition, Berkeley never held any public hearings regarding the loan. The State held public hearings but far away at South Lake Tahoe. It is not surprising that not one person in the community was well informed about the Marina at the time.

## Council Misinformed

The City Manager misinformed the Council in a variety of ways regarding the second loan. He failed to clarify exactly what Berkeley's obligations under the first loan contract were. Our obligation was limited to the rehabilitation of existing facilities at a total cost of \$340,000 whereas the City Manager's second loan was necessary to cover the financial failures of the first loan. Nor did he explain that the financial problems could still be resolved without the second loan if Berkeley attempted to maximize revenues from the berthing and stopped charging the lowest rates in the entire Bay Area. He failed to provide adequate and accurate financial information regarding both loans. For example, projections for the second loan assumed lease arrangements that have not and will not ever materialize. Though he gave a demand analysis for berths he did not explain that 5/6 of the demand comes from outside of Berkeley.

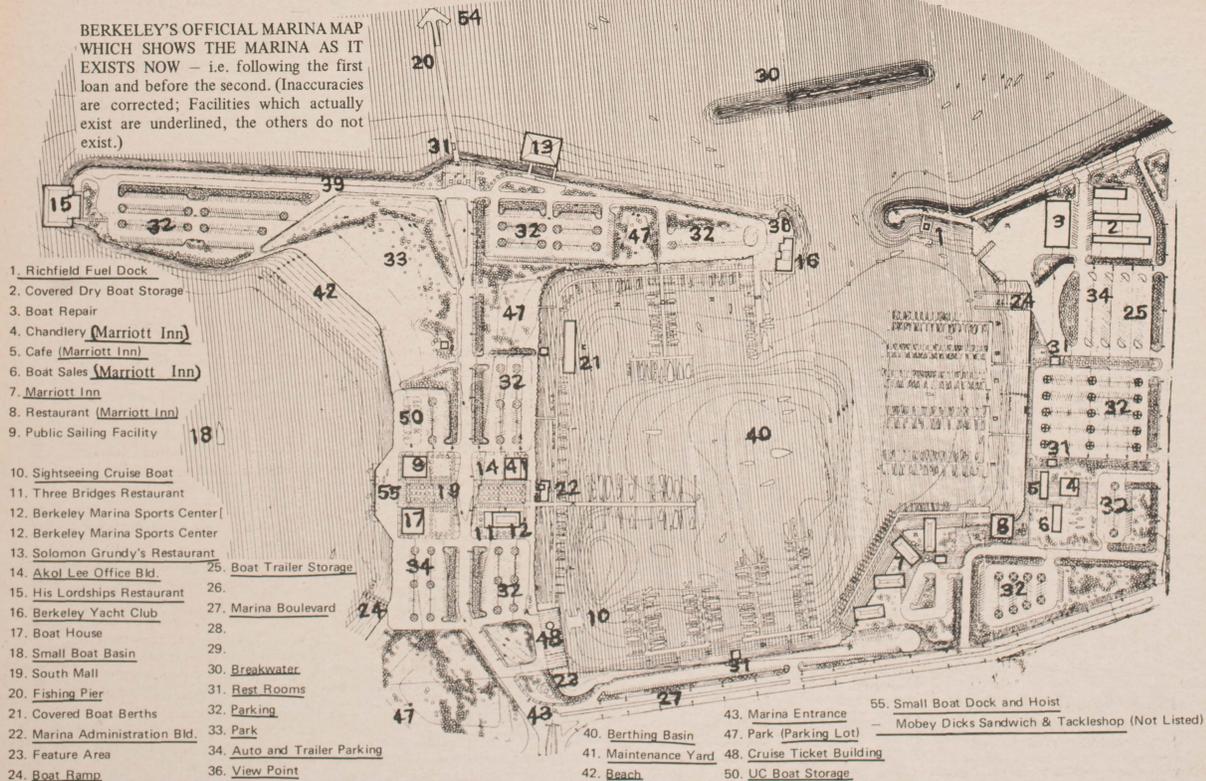
## Loan Can Be Stopped Or Altered

Belatedly in April, the Planning Commission as a result of a letter from Urban Care and a presentation from myself set up a subcommittee to look at the second loan agreement. The subcommittee is composed of representatives (seven

total) from the four Commissions and Committees that should have dealt with the loan long ago, along with representatives from the Depts. of Public Works, Recreation and Parks and Planning. Six meetings have been held. Other than promising to withhold processing of the loan temporarily (the loan has not yet been drawn against), the bureaucrats have not been cooperative. Critical financial information essential to evaluate the loans has been promised but not provided to the committee. Yet City bureaucrats are the only people who know about the financial situation because they made the in-house feasibility study for the State on the basis of which the State was willing to grant the second loan.

The all-white subcommittee is hung up financially and politically. So far the financial situation is totally unclear. Politically views vary between those persons who feel private boating should be subsidized and that everyone should be encouraged to buy 50 foot yachts to those who feel the second loan should be cancelled to those who feel the second loan should be renegotiated to benefit the public. The latter position is the following. If the financial projections are approximately accurate, and if berthing fees are maximized (i.e., \$1.50 per linear foot as opposed to 85 cents at present) the second loan could bring in enough money to pay off both loans in 8 years, at which time all profits could be available for public use. Or the loan could be renegotiated to allow public use of surplus funds now.

Other items being discussed in the subcommittee include renegotiation of the loan to eliminate more parking, cutting down on berthing, enlarging the project area, allowing for public access to the piers, providing for low cost restaurants and boat rentals, more adequate development of Shorebird Park and the creation of a single commission to deal with Marina and other waterfront planning. The subcommittee will present its final report to the Planning Commission of Wednesday, October 18. From there the issue will go to City Council.





# Tenants Organizing Committee Gets It On

By Nick Rabkin

The struggle for rent control and housing reform in Berkeley entered a new phase in the last several weeks with the organization of the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee (BTOC). The reluctance of the City government to take effective action to prevent violations of the rent freeze that began in August was the immediate catalyst to BTOC's establishment. But its organizers are looking beyond freeze enforcement toward the Rent Control Board elections scheduled for January 23, and the development of a mass based organization capable of implementing a comprehensive program of housing reform in the city.

The Fair Rent Committee, the organization which ran the initiative campaign that established rent control last spring has joined with members of the Tenant Action Project, a tenant counselling center, the Black Panther Party, Black Caucus, and other groups, and a large number of independent tenants and homeowners concerned with the housing crisis in Berkeley and around the country, in forming the new group.

## Seven Point Program

BTOC's first act was to develop a seven point program for rent freeze enforcement:

1. The City Attorney shall select key violating landlords for both civil and criminal prosecution.
2. The City Manager shall write to all Berkeley landlords announcing the freeze and the City's intention to prosecute violations.
3. The City shall refuse to issue business licenses of landlords who refuse to register their rents for August 1971, through January 1973 at renewal time in January. (Thus revealing freeze violations and the level that rents will be rolled back to after the board is elected.)
4. The City Manager shall publish a weekly list of all violations.
5. The City Manager and Attorney shall utilize the media including radio and TV to inform the public of the new rent control law and the intention to enforce it.
6. The principle of enforcement shall apply to all violations of the freeze including seasonal increases and increased security deposits.
7. No staff or funding beyond that already provided the City Manager and Attorney are required to implement this program.

The program was developed in response to numerous violations of the rent freeze, particularly in buildings owned and managed by the growing real estate investment companies in the city. Among the violators reported to the Tenant Action Project are The Shepard Co., B&G Development Co., M.D. Thrusten, Richard Backenheimer, and Forest Merrill.

In most cases these landlords claim legitimate reasons for their increases. One of these is that in August many of their units were renting at lower summer rates. But the law unequivocally states that all rents are frozen as of August 2. It lists no mitigating circumstances or exemptions. The courts, no doubt, will eventually settle the issue. But BTOC maintains that whichever way the decision goes, the relevant issues are political, not legal. As one of its spokespeople explained, "The rent control law was designed to end an

exploitative situation in which landlords make huge profits at the expense of the people who live in Berkeley. Freezing rents at the summer level will cut landlords' profits. If the courts decide to let them raise rents it is because they believe in property rights over people - not because it is law. BTOC demands that the city place people before profits."

## Council Avoids Issue

About 100 members and supporters of the BTOC attended the City Council meeting on Tuesday, September 26. The question of freeze enforcement was on the meeting agenda and BTOC was offering its proposal as an alternative to a plan to be presented by the City Manager, Paul Williamson. Williamson's plan called for an \$11,000 appropriation to staff an office that would record complaints and explain the law to inquiring tenants. It did not call for active enforcement of the law.

The meeting, which was scheduled to begin at 7:30 finally started at 8:40 when the council emerged from executive session. A motion by Loni Hancock to take up the freeze issue out of order failed and a long debate ensued regarding an application for Short-Doyle funds for mental health care. The crowd's displeasure with both the length of the debate and its content was registered several times and Borden Price, acting chairman in the absence of Mayor Widener and Councilman Sweeny, gavelled for order on several occasions. At the conclusion of the debate Council members Hone, Kallgren and McLaren bolted from council chambers, possibly to avoid the approaching debate on the freeze. The crowd, by this time quite angry at the council's arrogance, surged into the hallway and blocked their exit. Kallgren and Hone virtually collided with the group, described by the *Gazette* as "emotional." Kallgren aggressively shoved his way through while Hone retreated into the City Manager's office and was eventually escorted from City Hall by four policemen.

## Executive Session: Detestable

The Council did discuss the rent freeze issue briefly at its meeting on October 3. But rather than accepting the principle of enforcement they agreed only to discuss the matter in executive session the next week. City Attorney Donald McCullum had recommended the closed conference so that the "sensitive" legal issues could be settled out.

BTOC was naturally critical of the council's cynical attitude toward the community directly affected by rent control. At its meeting of October 4 one of its members recalled the Council's refusal to submit its position on the municipal workers' strike to public scrutiny and called the private talks "detestable." BTOC plans to picket the executive session between 5:30 and 6:00 on October 10 at the City Hall. It also plans a massive demonstration at the Council's open hearing on housing and land use later that evening. The demonstration, which begins with picketing the site of the hearing, Le Conte School (corner Russell and Ellsworth), at 7:30, is in support of its seven point program of freeze enforcement and to protest the Council's refusal to implement a law which a majority of Berkeley voters passed last June.

## Tenants' Conference and Convention

Following the demonstration BTOC plans a massive campaign of community

education around rent control and the housing crisis. On Sunday, October 15, it will sponsor a tenants' conference at the Walden School, 2446 McKinley St. at 2:30. The conference will feature a panel of speakers on the politics of rent control and workshops on community organizing. It is designed as a step toward building a Tenants and Homeowners Convention on November 11-12, which will establish a platform and statement of principles for BTOC and select a slate of candidates for the rent board election in January. A meeting of workshops to prepare a working draft of the platform will take place on October 29. The locations of these meetings are to be announced.

BTOC does not see itself as a strictly electoral organization. Nor is it strictly tied to the issue of rent control. It is concerned with the range of problems which

constitute the housing crisis in Berkeley. For instance, it will seek to develop more low-income housing and free poor blacks and others from the trap of leased housing. It will seek to change the economic and political relationship of the University to Berkeley, a relationship that encourages the kind of housing development that is occurring in South Campus. Ultimately it seeks to take housing out of the marketplace controlled by banks and speculators and place control of housing where it belongs - in the hands of the people.

In the short run, though, BTOC is concentrating on rent control as its primary concern. Anyone interested in BTOC and people who receive rent increases can get further information by calling the Tenant Action Project at 843-6601.

## BLACK PANTHER PARTY BACKS RENT CONTROL

By Julius Cornell

On June of this year, the people of Berkeley decided that they wanted to have control over the rent increases imposed on them by big time realtors and developers. With the 11,000 signatures needed to put the issue of rent control on the ballot in June to be voted on, they had a most significant victory. In spite of the massively financed campaign by the Board of Realtors, the charter amendment that was placed on the June ballot passed by a margin of over 2400 votes.

When the Secretary of State signed the Berkeley rent control law on August 2, 1972, he supposedly started a freeze on all rental property that will last until 90 days after which a board is elected to administer the city's rents.

## Purpose and Power

However, since that time several realtors have gone up on their rents, having no regard whatsoever for the new City rules. Donald McCullum, who has been receiving anywhere from thirty to forty calls daily, refused to make any attempt to enforce the law in behalf of the people, who in this case are the plaintiffs. Even though the city charter directs him to enforce the law and prosecute those who blatantly discard the people's efforts, he refuses even to register tenants' complaints and pursue landlords who violate the amendment.

As a result of this some groups have formed a coalition organization known as the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee. This organization consists of several groups: the Black Panther Party, Tenants' Action Project, Fair Rent Committee (who were responsible for putting the amendment in motion last winter) and numerous other groups in the community. The purpose being, 1. to try and organize the people around an issue that represents their interest, rent increase; 2. hold meetings and conduct workshops about rent increases and what should be done about them, 3. to try and select a representative slate to run for the Rent Control Board.

For the most part, big developers and realtors have begun their drive to block any and all attempts of the poor and oppressed community groups to gain control of the Board. In June, May, April of this year, it was reported that they had spent \$50,000 plus to try and stop the rent control issue and they failed. They are expected to spend much more to try and control the

Board.

With much emphasis being placed on the election, concerned citizens are asked to come out and support the rent control issue. There are a number of incidents coming up that require citizen participation: public hearing October 10, 1972 at Le Conte School (Ellsworth and Russell) at 8:00 p.m., mass meeting October 15, 1972 at Walden School to discuss issues and areas of platform to be built out of demonstration at October 10th public hearing. Interested citizens are asked to attend these community functions.

At this point it is necessary that we realize we have a common enemy. This is the time we should forget our petty differences and unite to achieve our goal. The Black Panther Party supported the rent control issue five months ago and still supports it now. We have always taken the position against any form of exploitation, whether it be economic, political, religious, or social and we stand rock firm behind the rent control issue to the bone. The Black Panther Party is once again asking the people to come out in support of the enforcement of the rent control freeze; as well as a rent control board that will fairly and swiftly answer the plea of the Berkeley community.

Let us as a collective gain control of the destiny of our community as well as of the rent control board.

Let there be no mistake, this shall be the test of the masses, and if we are successful we will set a most dynamic example that will be world-wide and will set precedence for all oppressed communities in this North Amerikkkan empire.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE.  
FREE DAVID HILLIARD, CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE BPP

Julius Cornell is a member of the Black Panther Party.

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# Fire Bruce Baker Hire Johnnie Porter

By Paul Foreman

Racism in the Berkeley Police Department is a problem for the whole community. The City Council, the City Manager, the Personnel Department, and particularly the Police Department are unable and/or do not wish to deal with the problem. When BART can hire up to 16 percent of its security force from the black community with requirements as high as the BPD and Baker's police department still has less than 3 percent black policemen, something is wrong.

If Bruce Baker is serious about changing the racial composition of his police department, then let him stop opposing the rehiring of Johnnie Porter. Johnnie Porter had to organize the support of the Black community in Berkeley to get his job in the first place. Now, several months after he was forced to resign under threats by the Berkeley police, Johnnie, with the help of Berkeley's Black Caucus, is nearing success in his fight to get his job back.

Recently Berkeley NAACP officials visited City Manager Paul Williamson to back Johnnie Porter's fight. Williamson reportedly wished that Johnnie would take some other city job, such as garbage collector. He suggested there was "too much animosity towards Johnnie on the Police Dept." and "didn't want to see anybody get hurt." However, Williamson said that he would stand behind whatever determination the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission made. He concluded the meeting by saying he had spent many sleepless nights over Johnnie

Porter's case, and that he would like to see Johnnie "back on the force and working in the community."

## Enough of the BPD

The Berkeley community has had enough of the BPD's shilly-shallying. The Police are public servants; what rights have they to say who the city hires or rehires? If Bruce Baker has intimidated City Manager Williamson on the Johnnie Porter case, it is time for Williamson to say so and ask the City Council to remove Baker from his job.

The BPD will never have more than a token two or three percent of Blacks on the force as long as Baker and certain captains and sergeants under him exhibit the racism that seems habitual to them. The EEOC met with the department and requested the records on Johnnie Porter; the Police refused, and the EEOC had to get a subpoena for the records. When they make their determination, undoubtedly on the side of Johnnie Porter, Johnnie will get his job back, and hopefully a foothold in the Black community, where he can best serve.

The whole Berkeley community should acquaint itself with the facts in Johnnie Porter's case. Petitions for community support are now being circulated. For information call or visit the Berkeley Black Caucus, 3206 Adeline, phone 655-5756.

The Berkeley community has had enough of this police intimidation of its city officials. It's time to FIRE chief Bruce Baker and REHIRE Johnnie Porter.

Paul Foreman is a local writer, poet and printer.



## TAX REFORM

From page 10 ...

quite simple, yet establishes important principles of taxation. Where the Cadgene/Widener proposal would require new tax forms and a good deal of administrative

slightly higher than originally nominal rates would saddle taxpayers with an excessive extra burden. Even these low rates, by the way, will generate an extra \$1½ million for the city.

There are still problems to be worked out, of course. For example, it is very difficult to get companies which do only part of their business in Berkeley to give an accurate accounting of their profits made from Berkeley operations. Lucky Stores, for example, based in San Leandro, can count little or no profit in Berkeley from Berkeley operations, and have the profits show up in their San Leandro accounts. Formulas are being developed which attempt to resolve this problem in an approximate way. Once the tax has been established, clearly some experimentation will be necessary to make sure businesses are fully taxes.

**Closing Loopholes**  
However, there are some important differences between this proposal and the state tax. The state income tax system is progressive on the average, but still contains major loopholes and defects which allow the rich to avoid some payments. Under the Hancock proposal, taxpayers will receive a short form which closes these loopholes. For example, Berkeley taxpayers will have to allow capital gains deductions allowed by the state back to their incomes. Thus, people who make a lot of money from sale of stock or real estate will get taxes on the full amount of their earnings, not just on part of their earnings. Similarly, the state allows some deductions for certain personal and business expenses which favor the rich; these deductions will be added back to income by the local tax.

**No Tax On Poor People**  
Additionally, low income people will pay no tax. As presently proposed, the first \$8,000 of income will be exempt, and income over that amount will be taxes progressively. The rates as presently proposed are nominal: one-tenth of one percent for each \$2000 of taxable income, up to a maximum rate of one-half of one percent. The reason for the low rates is that no property tax relief is possible while the tax is being tested in courts. Since the city will not be able to count on revenue from the incomes tax for its operation, anything

**An End To Property Tax**  
The eventual hope is that the income tax will eventually partially or wholly replace the property tax as a source of both city and school system financing. Reasonable rates, set at about 1-4%, should bring a large and continually growing amount of revenue, with some of the property tax saving passed along to renters as rental deductions (enforced, of course, by the rent control board). The fiscal "crisis" may be at least partially resolved, and the tax burden redistributed to those who can afford to pay it.

The fact that a changed tax system will hit those who have previously paid less than their share — the rich, the landlords, and the big businesses and corporations of Berkeley — may explain the silence and delay on the city council. After all, if you were a councilmember who didn't have the people behind you, you wouldn't want to threaten the rich with heavier taxes: you would need all the money you could get. Lenny Goldberg is an acting instructor of Economics at U.C. Berkeley and at Laney College. He is also a staff member for economic policy for Lony Hancock.

## Weak Citizen Voice In OK'd Traffic Study

A contract for a Neighborhood Traffic Study was approved by the City Council on September 12. The vote was 8-1 with only Hancock opposed. The bulk of this \$142,000 contract will go to the consulting firm of DeLeuw, Cather, and Co., an Illinois corporation with offices in San Francisco.

Discussion on the study centered around community participation. The contract calls vaguely for consultation with citizens but effective involvement is not insured. With this in mind, Hancock moved that (1) a community participation mechanism be formally and explicitly included in the contract, and (2) that the recommendations of the consulting firms not be passed on to the council unless approved in each case by the neighborhoods affected. This motion lost 2-7 with Hancock and Price voting yes. An earlier motion by Hancock to reduce the cost died for lack of a second.

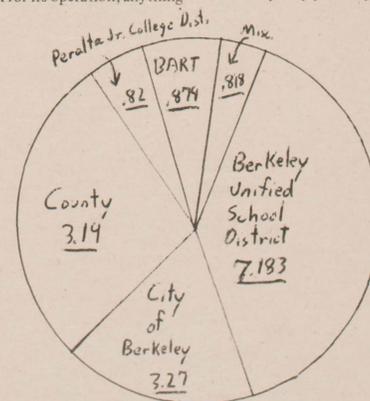
Moderates were satisfied that citizen

opinions would be considered; they disapproved of strong, formal community involvement and supported the study's direction by professionals. Hancock pointed out that citizen control is not an unusual practice in city planning and quoted a study being made in Martinez where all consultant recommendations must be approved by an open ended citizens' committee where all attending can vote. Bailey observed that a subcontract was being let to a black firm (McGuire and Simmons) and to demand community control implied lack of trust in the firm.

In spite of differences over the process, the study is a reality. Neighborhood groups who wish to contribute to the study should ask to be included (call City Manager's office). The report is due in a year. When it is received the City will be confronted with implementing its recommendations and \$142,000 poorer.

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Where The Money Goes

# NIXON'S POLICE STATE

## THE FIRST FOUR YEARS ?

Anne & Ken Mazlen

In his first term, Nixon has succeeded in controlling the Judiciary and in intimidating Congress. Where judicial rulings and/or laws have been unfavorable or lacking, the Executive has repeatedly acted as judiciary and legislature unto itself. We are, in fact witnessing the assumption by the Executive of powers which are the very hallmarks of a police state.

### LOOK AT THE FACTS:

#### 1. The Executive Branch

In his November, 1969 Des Moines speech, Agnew initiated an all out attack upon freedom of the press by threatening to revoke the licenses of television networks critical of the President. Nixon himself later called a closed meeting of radio and television station owners which resulted in the complete reorganization of more than one station to silence anti-Nixon criticism. In March, 1971, Nixon appointees to the FCC handed down a ruling requiring censorship of certain radio broadcasts. At about the same time, a Justice Department Grand Jury subpoenaed a newsmen to supply information gathered in his interviews with a Black Panther. The newsmen fought the subpoena because it threatened to undermine the relationship of newsmen to any dissident groups.

In addition, in its brief against the N.Y. Times and Washington Post, the Justice Department sought a decision which would in effect legitimate *government censorship* of the press, virtually destroying the 1st Amendment right. Also, in the trial of Ellsberg about the release of the Pentagon Papers, the Justice Department is seeking an interpretation of the Official Secrets Act which goes far beyond the control that the military is exercising about the war in Vietnam.

Whereas the Congress has steadfastly refused to give subpoena power to the FBI, which would in effect create a *national police force*, the Justice Department has placed the Grand Jury system's power of subpoena at the disposal of the FBI. It is clear from the more than thirteen Grand Juries convened in the last twenty four months that the Grand Jury is being used to obtain information for the FBI and to intimidate dissenters, their families, and their friends. (On the other hand, the Justice Department has refused to convene a Grand Jury, as it would have been traditionally used, to investigate the Kent State killings.) Witnesses before a secret Grand Jury do not have the right to know why they are being questioned, nor the right to counsel, and face imprisonment for the duration of the Grand Jury if they invoke the 5th Amendment! (Thus, witnesses do not have the rights that McCarthy's victims had.)

The Justice Department has flagrantly ignored repeated judicial rulings seeking to strictly limit the use of wiretapping upon the basis of 4th Amendment protections. (Instead, the government has massively increased financial support for wiretapping at all levels of law enforcement.) The Justice Department has also flagrantly ignored judicial and legislative mandates to enforce the newer civil rights protections, especially voter registration.

#### 2. The Legislative Branch

Amidst the hysteria which Nixon fostered around the crime and law & order issues, Congress passed two major 'anti-crime' bills both of which contain provisions familiar to a police state.



(a) The District of Columbia Crime Bill, originally a 439 page 'court reform plan', contains a no-knock provision which permits officers and whoever accompanies them to enter without identifying themselves or showing their warrant. It also contains a *preventive detention* provision which negates 5th, 6th and 8th Amendment rights as well as the very "presumption of innocence" foundation of the American legal system. It is essentially the same as one decreed in 1956 by Ngo Dinh Diem in South Vietnam. The District of Columbia Crime Bill also contains provisions which facilitate wiretapping on a national basis.

(b) The Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 contains what is known as the *dangerous special offenders* provision. This provision permits judges to give up to twenty-five additional years in prison to persons, for example, committing felonies in conspiracy with others. The judge bases his extended sentence upon information supplied to him by the prosecution outside of court. Thus, this provision like a similar one in the District of Columbia Crime Bill permits sentencing lesser crimes as if they were greater crimes, e.g. manslaughter as if it were murder, and violates 6th Amendment protections against punishment based upon hearsay.

The Congress has also joined in the Nixon administration attack upon freedom of the press. In April, 1971, a House Subcommittee issued subpoenas for all the materials used by CBS in the production of "The Selling of the Pentagon." Although CBS successfully fought the subpoena, it did establish a precedent to attempt legislative surveillance of the press.

Needless to say, the Congress has also passed massive appropriations for wiretapping and for law enforcement agencies in general. In particular, very large appropriations have been made for weaponry and for public relations for the law enforcement agencies.

#### 3. The Judicial Branch

Nixon's control of the Supreme Court is the key to his attack upon the system of checks and balances. Thus far, Nixon has

The Supreme Court decision regarding non-capital, state jury trials throws out the rule of *jury unanimity* (for conviction). At a time when it is apparent that it is very difficult to obtain impartial juries, this decision will certainly increase the possibility that jury convictions will be made along racial, ethnic, economic, or other partisan lines. Although it is too early to judge well, it is clear that discarding the unanimity rule is a fundamental alteration of the American legal system.

Nixon, however, has said that he is unsatisfied with Supreme Court decisions interpreting the 1st Amendment in the case of the publication of the Pentagon Papers and 4th Amendment in the cases involving wiretapping evidence. It is almost certain that future Nixon appointments will strengthen the Court in Nixon's favor on these issues in particular.

*Thus, 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Amendment rights are under seige; preventive detention and dangerous special offenders provisions are on the books; the Supreme Court has been packed; censorship and a national police force may not be far away.*

Ann and Ken Mazlen have been working on child care and alternative schools in Berkeley for several years.

appointed four of the nine Justices and will probably have two additional appointments if he is re-elected. The present Supreme Court has given Nixon a majority on fundamental decisions undermining 5th Amendment protections, the fairness of state jury trials, defendants rights, and redress against Army Surveillance of civilian political activity.

The Supreme Court decision regarding the use of the 5th Amendment before Grand Juries fundamentally undermines 5th Amendment protections. If a witness before a Grand Jury, pleads the 5th Amendment, he is subject to jailing for the duration of the Grand Jury. If a witness does not plead the 5th Amendment (and face imprisonment), he may be granted 'use' immunity which purportedly protects him from conviction based upon his own testimony. The decision, however, leaves it to the prosecution to show 'affirmative' evidence that the conviction was obtained independently.

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MONDAY 10/16/72	7:30 PM	WEST CAMPUS AUDITORIUM	PUBLIC FORUM ON PROPOSITION M
Wednesday 10/18/72	9:30 am	Former CRC Office 2105 Grove	Social Services Subcommittee
Wednesday 10/18/72	8:00 pm	Employees Lunchroom (enter North Door)	Physical Environ- ment Subcommittee
Monday** 10/30/72	8:00 pm	Employees Lunchroom	Charter Review Committee

THIRD WORLD JOURNAL is a new publication being put out by a group of brothers and sisters at Grove Street College. It will be devoted to helping develop a writer's voice and participation in the struggle for the preservation of human rights everywhere, and will provide an outlet for all types of writing and art. Anyone interested in contributing: art, photos, essays, short stories, poems, cartoons, plays, etc., can submit them to: Grove Street College, 5714 Grove Street, Oakland, Calif. 94609 c/o Rudy Espinosa.

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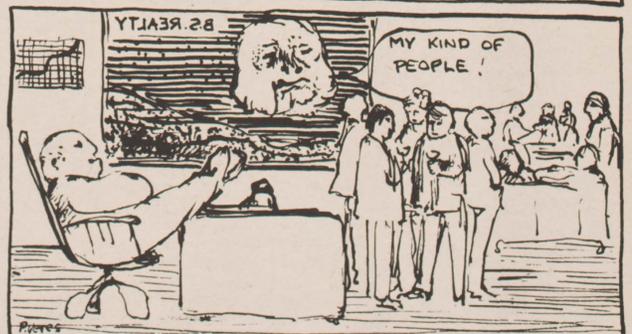
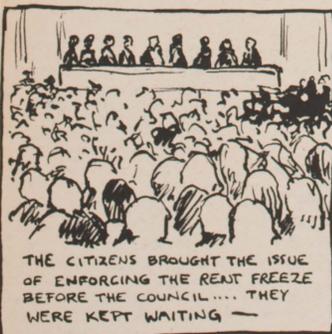
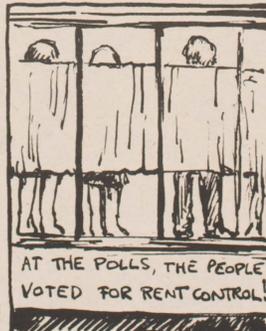
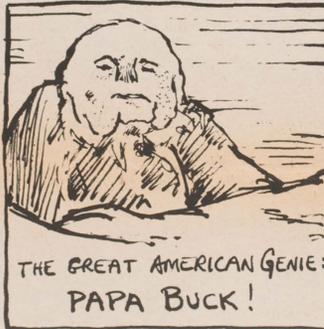
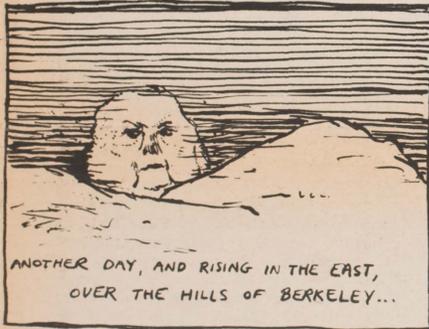
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# WE RECOMMEND:

President	McGovern	State Propositions	9. School Construction	YES	16. Highway Patrol Salaries	NO	
Congress	Dellums		(earthquake)		17. Death Penalty	NO	
Assembly	Meade	1. Junior College	NO		18. Obscenity	NO	
	Miller	2. UC Health Bond	NO	10. Blind Veterans	YES	19. Marijuana	YES
East Bay MUD	Siri	3. Pollution Tax Break	NO	11. Privacy	YES	20. Coastline	YES
Park District	Jefferds	4. Legislative Reform	YES	12. Disabled Veterans	YES	21. Anti-Busing	NO
AC Transit District	Nakadegawa	5. School Decentralization	YES	13. Workmen's Compensation	YES	22. Farm Labor	NO
Proposition M	NO	6. Constitutional Modification	YES	14. Watson Amendment	NO		
(Election Rigging Amendment)		8. Pollution Tax Break	NO	15. State Employees Salaries	YES		

From page 1 . . .

## Proposition 8

This is the final word in pollution. Proposition 8 has received a lot of publicity as the 'industrial pollution tax break measure.' Instead of industry meeting pollution regulation requirements as a cost of doing business, these bastards are going to get the victims of their wastes (California taxpayers) to foot the bill. This measure is so loosely worded that carpets and air conditioners can be considered as pollution control devices. **VOTE NO.**

## Proposition 9

Proposition 9 sets up a mechanism whereby school bond issues for the purpose of repairing, reconstructing, or replacing school buildings determined unsafe can be approved by a simple majority vote (a 2/3 vote is required now). We can expect a lot of condemnation proceedings if this measure passes. **BUT VOTE YES ANYHOW.**

## Proposition 10

This issue calls for a property tax exemption increase on homes owned by blind veterans from \$5,000 to \$10,000. How about the nonveteran blind? **VOTE YES, WE GUESS.**

## Proposition 11

The passage of Proposition 11 would provide a lot of work for constitutional law experts and might even add to people's rights. It would amend the State Constitution to add "privacy" to our inalienable rights of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The ACLU believes that this change would provide a legal basis for challenges to wire-tapping and other forms of surveillance as well as the secret intelligence dossiers compiled on all of us by police agencies and credit bureaus. **VOTE YES.**

## Proposition 12

Proposition 12 is another veterans benefit measure. **BUT VOTE YES ANYWAY.**

## Proposition 13

The 'Workmen's Compensation' measure (Prop. 13) would permit payment of additional injury claims to employees by the employer's insurance rather than by the State General Fund. It is an attempt to improve the rights of employees under "Workmen's Compensation." **VOTE YES.**

## Proposition 14

If passed, the "Watson Initiative" (Prop. 14) may eventually be classed as a natural disaster. It appeared on the ballot in 1968 in a more abbreviated form. Although this measure has been broadened, it basically substitutes the sales tax for the property tax. Sales taxes, generally speaking, are even more regressive than property taxes (i.e., essentials like clothing get taxes). Property taxes compose about 60 percent of taxes on business. A switch to the sales tax (even with increased rates) would provide a real bonanza for commercial interests (the initiative calls directly for a reduction in the banking tax).

A political view is that this constitutional amendment would cause so much chaos that an equitable tax system would have to be developed. This argument is similar to the one used to justify radicals voting (or merely hoping for their election) for Reagan and Nixon. Changes will come if this initiative is passed but probably will not be the ones we want. Radicals are not in a position at this time to guide the changes. Instead the Legislature will cook up some smooth, liberal substitute and the people will be put over a barrel to get it approved. But in the meantime cities like Berkeley would be put in a real bind. Berkeley could put on an income tax but it couldn't collect until after a court battle. The regressive taxes could be increased and expanded but the amount collected would still leave the city \$3-4 million in the hole. According to one radical tax person, we should hope that it almost passes and then develop our own progressive tax initiative for the next statewide election. **VOTE NO.**

## Proposition 15

This measure (Prop. 15) would require that the salaries of State employees be set at the *average* of private and other public salary scales for comparable duties and responsibilities. The Governor would not have the power to change or void legislative actions on this issue. This measure would establish collective bargaining in non-economic employer-employee relations (i.e. agency shop and some fringe benefits). Although this proposition is mild, it would end some of the selective exploitation practices by the State Personnel Board and prevent one man (Reagan) from setting salary levels with the veto. **VOTE YES.**

## Proposition 16

Proposition 16 calls for setting the salary of Highway Patrolmen to at least the *maximum* of each comparable class of policemen in each city and county in the State. Salaries of Highway Patrolmen are included in Proposition 15. This is an initiative gotten on the ballot by the ultra-conservatives. It is unnecessary and **WE URGE A NO VOTE.**

## Proposition 17

The death penalty initiative - Proposition 17 - is frightening, both in its immediate legal effect and in its implications for the police state of the future. This measure would overturn the California Supreme Court's holding last February in *People v. Anderson* and that capital punishment violates the state constitution's provision against cruel and unusual punishment. It does so by amending the constitution to provide that all capital punishment laws on the books as of the *Anderson* decision "are in full force and effect."

The provision would restore only those laws which call for a mandatory death penalty (assault by a life term inmate, train-wrecking, treason against the state, and perjury in a capital case resulting in the execution of an innocent person) since laws providing for a discretionary death penalty were struck down in June by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Furman v. Georgia*. (A state initiative cannot reverse a U.S. Supreme Court decision based upon federal grounds.)

Proposition 17 also prohibits judicial review of capital punishment statutes on state constitutional grounds. The effect of the initiative would therefore be that the legislature could lawfully enact a statute providing for a mandatory death penalty for any crime - advocating the violent overthrow of the government, for example. Anyone convicted of this crime would have to be sentenced to death and could not argue to an appellate court that the sentence violated his rights under the state constitution.

Just as threatening as its provisions is the way in which Prop. 17 qualified for the ballot. Turning the police apparatus of the state into an explicitly political organization, Attorney General Evelle Younger drafted the initiative petition and led a campaign involving the district attorneys, sheriffs, and municipal police chiefs in each of the state's 58 counties to get it on the ballot.

According to San Francisco Police Inspector Ken Samuels, Younger began the campaign by calling regional meetings with law enforcement officials and assigning county quotas to each. As a memorandum filched from the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department shows, law enforcement agencies were turned into campaign bureaus, with officers commanding the men under them - and their wives - in the signature gathering effort. Newspapers throughout the state proclaimed that the petitions could be signed at local police stations and municipal buildings. In many cases uniformed police and California Highway Patrolmen stopped motorists and then let them go without citations after they had signed the initiative.

The initiative campaign involved innumerable violations of constitutional and statutory prohibitions against political activities by the Attorney General, other state and local officials, and uniformed police; the use of state funds and public facilities for political activities; and solicitation for political services of public employees by their superiors.

If proposition 17 is successful, we may see a series of police-inspired initiatives to overturn liberal court decisions and recalls of "permissive" judges, as well as new repressive measures to be used against radicals and third world, poor, and working people in this state. **IN ADDITION TO VOTING AGAINST PROPOSITION 17, WE URGE YOU TO WORK AGAINST IT.**

## Proposition 18

Pornography will have no place in the society of the future. The priority of eliminating sexist role definitions will supersede the free speech value of permitting the sellers of smut to pollute and warp our consciousness. But in the world of today, those who attempt to define and prohibit the "obscene" would go far beyond sexist pornography to include legitimate art and - in some initiative of the future - unpopular political doctrines as well. Proposition 18 is full of exciting definitions of sado-masochism, arousal, and sexual organs; attempts to amend court decisions dealing with obscenity; and sets up all kinds of local and statewide bureaucracies to snoop into people's reading and viewing habits. After a careful reading of this document (we had to!), **WE RECOMMEND VOTING NO.**

## Proposition 19

And while talking about smut we might as well talk about dope. (This state ballot has something for everybody.) However, it seems unnecessary to go through all the arguments justifying an end to criminal penalties for the possession and use of marijuana (Proposition 19). **WE URGE A YES ON PROP. 19.**

## Proposition 20

The Coastline Initiative (Prop. 20) is aimed at protecting California's remaining coastline. This measure creates a Statewide commission and six regional commissions. The commissions are to prepare a comprehensive plan which is to be adopted by the State commission by December 1, 1975. Interim controls on building are included in the initiative. Opponents view the state-issued permits as a hardship for property developers. Our eyes are swelling with tears. If anything, this measure is not tough enough. But, at least it should slow down the destruction of the coast. **VOTE YES AND PRAY.**

## Proposition 21

Proposition 21 outlaws the assignment of school children on the basis of race and repeals statutes which establish policies against racial segregation in the schools. It thus goes far beyond the position of those who oppose busing for the purposes of racial integration. This measure, if passed, could force Berkeley to desegregate its schools. Proposition 21 would eliminate the right of local school districts to choose integration (which both blacks and whites wanted in Berkeley) and for this reason **VOTE NO.**

## Proposition 22

The very model of anti-labor legislation, Proposition 22 would outlaw the farmworkers secondary boycott, severely limit their right to strike, and destroy collective bargaining. Furthermore, it would hopelessly complicate union election procedures, effectively eliminate the union shop and allow the Governor to appoint the board that administers this law.

Call the Agricultural Labor Relations Initiative, it was set into motion by the Farm Board and corporate agriculture. Petition circulators used fraudulent means to gather signatures and the *Daily Californian* reported that perhaps as many as 1,000 students were manipulated into signing petitions under the pretense that the measure would help farmworkers. **NEEDLESS TO SAY, WE URGE A NO VOTE.**