

INSIDE: Centerfold On Health Care

Also: rent control election; schools for the deaf and blind

GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper

November 15 1972 Vol. 1 No. 5

25¢

the
struggle
goes
on



PHOTO BY CONNIE HWANG

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Vietnam Veterans Against the War salute America - Vet Day, S.F., 1972

GRASSROOTS

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This must have been one of the most fraudulent election campaigns on record. Peter Hannaford, the wealthy Piedmont PR man, thought if you repeated the big lie often enough people would believe it: "I'll work as hard as Dellums talks." All over California huge billboards blared, "For Farmworkers Rights... Yes on Prop. 22." Over a local rock station a voice soothingly proclaimed, "he's ending the war... Vote for President Nixon." And expensive ads in a local daily newspaper pushed Measure M as a "more democratic way."

Perhaps a scheme to disenfranchise students and double the cost of running for office represented 'democracy' to the Berkeley Chamber of Commerce. But the complexity of the League of Women Voters and other 'good' liberals in this fraud is shocking. Answering the charge that the municipal election date was deliberately set to fall during final exams or spring vacation at the University, the League lamely responded "that students, like all other voters, must accept the fact that to exercise their franchise is not always convenient." How about setting the election for Thanksgiving Day so we can all be inconvenienced.

Another question on the election and the League. Why didn't they take a stand on propositions 17 (Death Penalty) and 22 (Farm Labor)? They took positions on Propositions 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 20, and 21. Could our liberal ladies be showing their class?

University administrators freaked when they read in the *Daily Cal* that the leasing of Peoples Park was to be discussed at the November 9 City Council meeting in Pauley Ballroom. Paranoia anyone?

With her exposure of the mismanagement of Berkeley's marina, Evie Wozniak has forced a serious investigation of future marina development. Wozniak

began researching the marina financial situation for Councilor Hancock and discovered that an incredible "rip-off" of public lands was in progress which she recently described in GRASSROOTS. After her discovery she interested Urban Care in the problem and together they convinced the Planning Commission that a hard look was needed. The hard look convinced the Planning Commission. It has recommended that the second loan not be approved unless facilities for low and moderate income people are included in Marina plans. If a modest restaurant is built, if low-cost waterfront recreational activities are organized, it is thanks to the persistence of one person - Evie Wozniak.

What is going to happen to the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance put before the City Council by the People's Housing Council? This ordinance, in an effort to end planned destruction of flatland neighborhoods by commercial interests, halts construction of structures in zones rated R-2A and higher (big ticky-tacky apartment and office buildings) unless approved by the Board of Adjustments. This restriction would be effective until the City Zoning Master Plan is revised, hopefully with a great deal of down-zoning to protect neighborhoods. But there isn't much support for this measure on the council. Hone, Kallgren, McLaren, Sweeney, and Price probably would rather have zoning controlled by the Board of Realtors. Bailey and Simmons are concerned that halting construction will keep blacks out of Berkeley and hurt minority contractors. If the proposal isn't passed, the People's Housing Council will begin gathering signatures for an initiative for the spring municipal election. Sounds like the rent control scenario repeating itself. If it goes to the people we can expect the same verdict.

City Council News

The Berkeley City Council this month dispensed with several relatively non-controversial items over which there was little or no public input, but which include some major policy shifts for the city.

When the contract for the Police Department psychiatrist came up for renewal, the council voted 5-1 with 3 abstentions to expand upon his services by providing a panel of psychiatrists and psychologists to be used in the evaluation and screening of Police candidates. The motion provided that the panel be racially and sexually representative. When the time comes for the City's Director of Personnel to designate which member of the pool will conduct the interview of a particular candidate, the candidate will be given information about the prospective examiner and will be allowed to stipulate that the examiner be of the same race or sex as the candidate, if he or she so chooses. (Councilman McLaren voted no, claiming any charge was a reflection on the current police psychiatrist, Gruber. Councilpeople Hone, Sweeney and Price abstained because they wanted to study any changes first.)

At the meeting of October 23 the Council considered an appeal of a Planning Commission decision which gave approval to an apartment house owner to subdivide his property for sale as condominiums at 1728 Walnut. One of the tenants of the building had appealed the decision on the basis that she feared eviction if the owner was allowed to sell the units as condominiums. The owner gave assurances to the Commission that he would not evict anyone. (The tenant has since claimed she is now being evicted.) Loni Hancock made a motion to reverse the Planning Commission

decision and deny the proposed subdivision. She argued that this was only the second condominium proposal to ever come before the city and sufficient public input had not been considered in this area. She moved that the Planning Commission hold public hearings on the conversion of existing buildings to condominiums and evaluate the desirability of condominiums. The Commission should then return to the Council with policy recommendations or regulation suggestions to be used as guidelines for all such future requests. This motion died for lack of a second. A motion was then passed to grant the subdivision with conditions to be recommended by the Planning Commission. This motion passed 5-1 with Hancock voting and no and Bailey, Simmons and Widener absent.

On the recommendation of the City Clerk, the Council considered a new computerized voting process this month, for future elections. The county, which previously had allowed the City to transport their ballot counting equipment to the City for municipal elections, reversed that policy after the April, 1971 elections. The Council set a public hearing for Oct. 23 to discuss the new proposed system and instructed the City Clerk to arrange demonstrations for any Civic group requesting such a demonstration before the hearing.

With the new system each voter will be given a small computer punch card. Each voting booth will have a small booklet with candidates and ballot measures printed on it. The computer card will be inserted in a machine and the ballot will be marked by punching holes next to the desired candidates.

Councilman Bailey expressed concern that any change in the voting procedure would cause at least a

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minimum of confusion. Berkeley's long list of candidates in recent municipal elections might necessitate having more than one page of candidates for one office which Bailey claimed would be more confusing than the present system of having one long ballot with an unlimited number of candidates possible. (Proponents of the new system claim it could accommodate up to 40 candidates on one page.) They also claim this system is presently being used in many areas of the state with no problems.

The contract for this new system was approved with a clause which would permit the city to cancel after one trial election. The vote was 5 yes, Bailey and Simmons no, Hancock abstaining, and Widener absent. The first election to use this system will be the Rent Control election on January 23.

-Council-

The Council did not meet on Oct. 30 because it was the fifth Tuesday of October and they are scheduled to meet four Tuesdays each month. The meeting of November 7 was postponed to November 9 because of the election.

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Rent Control Convention Chooses Slate

On November 12, 1972 several hundred people at the Berkeley Community Rent Control Convention nominated the following slate of candidates:

- Barbara Dudley
- Marty Schiffenbauer
- Karen Stevenson
- Bill Walker
- Ella Walker

The election for the Rent Control Board will be held January 23, 1973.

Power to the People!

It is up to the tenants and homeowners of Berkeley to protect the rent control law; no one else will do it for us. Our responsibility as residents and voters of Berkeley begins long before the Rent Control Board elections on January 23, 1973. The whole community must participate in drawing up a platform and selecting candidates who will carry out its wishes.

To ensure the election of such a board, tenants and homeowners need to have a strong organization and a cohesive platform.

An open community Rent Control Convention took place November 11 and 12 at Longfellow School to draw up a platform and select a slate of candidates.

Platform Issues

Some of the platform issues which have been discussed in small workshops and which were

included in platform discussion on the convention floor Saturday were:

1. What is just cause for evictions?
2. Guidelines for fair rent.
3. How the Rent Control Board will treat failure to pay rent and cases of hardship.
4. Improper use and abuse of property. The board's role in enforcing the landlord's and tenants' obligations in maintaining rental units in safe and healthy conditions.
5. Weight to be given by the Rent Control Board to housing conditions in deciding rent adjustment and evictions.
6. Discrimination in housing.
7. Possibility of tenant unions setting rent adjustments in collective bargaining with landlords.

The Rent Control Amendment was deliberately written to allow the elected board much leeway in determining the housing policy changes it will initiate and implement.

The housing situation in Berkeley is in crisis — a crisis caused by a bureaucratic system designed for and by banks, real estate speculators and large landlords who through exploitative means put profit and property before people's needs.

Supporters of rent control have heard the City Council, in meeting after meeting, vacillate and compromise on the Rent Control Law that was passed last June and which reflects the majority will of Berkeley. City Council actions have only reaffirmed our position on the need for rent freeze enforcement now and the election of a Rent Control Board pledged to a tenant-oriented platform.

Community Actions

Arrest-a-Landlord-Day was a direct response by angry tenants to rent freeze violators, particularly in buildings owned and managed by real estate investment companies in the city. Tenants attempted a citizens' arrest of Lawrence Sheppard, of Sheppard and Co. Realty, for rent increases by his company in direct violation of the rent freeze law, which is a

misdeemeanor. Berkeley Police, however, saw no violation of the law, and came to "keep the peace," and, of course, protect property.

Besides attending City Council meetings and organizing demonstrations, Berkeley individuals and groups who favor rent control have become intervening defendants in a law suit brought by a group of landlords against the Rent Control Amendment. Intervening parties include Ron Delums, Ilona Hancock, Oceanview Committee, Fair Rent Committee, ASUC, and several members of Berkeley's Planning Commission. This lawsuit is clearly the landlords' last, desperate attempt to defeat rent control.

Who Will Control the Board?

Landlords in Berkeley, backed by extensive funds, will undoubtedly run a slate of candidates for the Rent Control Board — a slate whose loyalties will be to private property and profit and not to necessary housing reforms.

We must fight such a slate. The platform drawn up on November 11 embodies the economic, social, and environmental aspects of housing needs in Berkeley. The candidates selected are pledged to the Community Rent Control Convention's platform.

The board to be elected in

January must not only carry out the bureaucratic functions of elected officials, it must also seek and heed tenant input and participation to achieve decent, fair housing for Berkeley.

Support the Rent Control Convention's platform candidates.

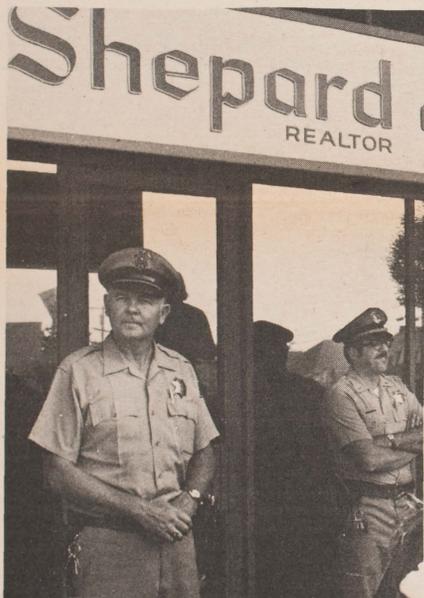
For an effective Rent Control Law, community input and active support is a necessity. All Power to the People.

Sponsors of the Community Rent Control Convention:

- Berkeley Community Development Council (BCDC)
- Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee (BTOC)
- Berkeley Black Caucus
- Black Panther Party
- Center for Independent Living
- Fair Rent Committee
- Flatlands Neighborhood Association
- Women's Refuge
- New American Movement (NAM)
- Oceanview Committee
- RIOT
- Radical Student Union (RSU)
- Tenant Action Project
- The Coalition

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Shepards of Justice ... the present Berkeley protection racket was evident October 25 when indignant tenants were prevented from arresting big landlord and rent freeze violator, Lawrence Shepard, by the Berkeley Police.

P.I.G. News

Editor's Note: P.I.G. stands for Police Issue Group.

By Paul Foreman

The problem of police in Berkeley is closely tied to national and state politics. Nixon's victory gives him the power to increase repressive attacks on the left movement.

He will have the chance to further pack the Supreme Court with persons of Rehnquist's reactionary ideology. We can expect more and more grand jury witch-hunt investigations of radical political activity, more limitations on the right to trial by a jury of one's peers, the renewed use of the death penalty, and

continuation of repressive policies such as indeterminate sentencing.

Control by the political right of the police apparatus on a national scale and its inclination to increase attacks on the left underscores the need for political and community control of Berkeley's Police Department.

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Council Votes On Rent Control

During September and October the Berkeley City Council took a series of important votes that established the city's policy on rent control and its enforcement. The votes are set forth in chronological order.

1. Motion to set the date of January 23, 1973 for the election of the 5 members of the Rent Control Board. Hancock motion passed 8-0, September 19, 1972.

Under the terms of the Rent Control Charter Amendment, the first election for the Rent Control Board has to be within 180 days after final ratification of the amendment by the state legislature. Ratification was final as of August 2. An election date of January 23, 1973 was a unanimous choice partly because it provided the maximum amount of time to prepare for the election.

2. Motion to instruct the City Manager and City Attorney to take whatever steps are necessary, including legal action, to enforce the rent freeze provision of the Rent Control Charter Amendment. Hancock motion failed 4-2-2 (in favor-opposed-abstentions), September 19, 1972.

The Rent Control Charter Amendment contains a provisions freezing all rents in the interim period between ratification of the amendment by the legislature and election of the rent control board. Many landlords have ignored the law and raised their rents. This motion represented the first effort to establish that the rent freeze was to be enforced.

3. Motion to discuss enforcement of the rent freeze in executive session rather than publicly. Bailey motion passed 8-1, October 3, 1972.

The next time enforcement of the rent freeze was discussed by the Council, the City Attorney, Don McCullum, raised objections to enforcement and recommended

that the whole matter should be discussed in executive session rather than publicly. The Council then voted to meet a week later in executive session to deal with rent control.

4. Motion to take up on behalf of the City of Berkeley, enforcement of the rent freeze Hancock motion failed 2-6, publicly as an alternative to the October 24, 1972, executive session. Hancock motion died for lack of a second, October 3, 1972.

5. Motions to instruct the City Manager and City Attorney to enforce the rent freeze by taking legal action against landlords who have raised their rents in violation of the freeze. Hancock and Bailey motions failed 3-4, October 10, 1972.

	Hancock	Hone	McLaren	Price	Sweeney	Widener	Bailey	Simmons	Kallgren
1.	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.	Y		N	A	A	Y	Y	Y	N
3.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Y	N	N	N	N		N	N	N
5.	Y	N	N		N	Y	Y		N
6.	Y	N	N	Y	N		N	N	N
7.	Y	A	N	Y	Y		Y	Y	A

Key: Y - Yes N - No A - Abstain Blank - Absent

landlords filed their first law suit challenging the Rent Control Charter Amendment on a variety of legal grounds. The Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee and the Fair Rent Committee urged the City Council to hire Myron Moskowitz to defend the case. Moskowitz is the leading landlord-tenant law attorney in California and has an unmatched record in winning cases establishing tenants' rights.

Except for Hancock and Price, the Council members opposed hiring Moskowitz and wanted the case to be handled by City Attorney Don McCullum.

7. Motion to have the City of Berkeley support the intervention of the Fair Rent Committee as a defendant in the rent control law suit. Hancock motion passed 5-1-2, October 24, 1972.

The Fair Rent Committee, sponsors of the Rent Control Convention, pressed vigorously for enforcement of the

landlords filed their first law suit challenging the Rent Control Charter Amendment on a variety of legal grounds. The Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee and the Fair Rent Committee urged the City Council to hire Myron Moskowitz to defend the case. Moskowitz is the leading landlord-tenant law attorney in California and has an unmatched record in winning cases establishing tenants' rights.

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ZONING FOR THE RICH - a brief berkeley history

by Ken Hughes

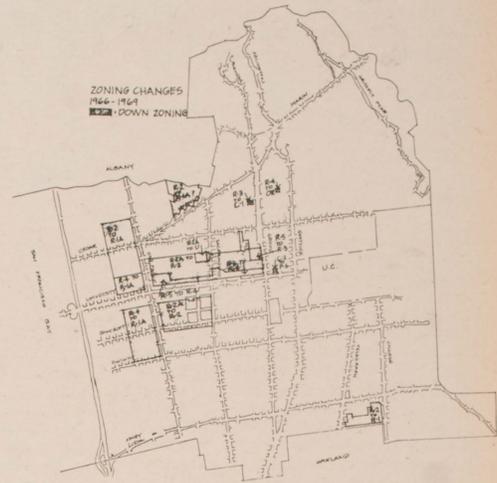
The initial push for zoning in Berkeley came in 1914 when the Elmwood neighborhood (the area bounded by College, Webster, Pine and Russell Streets) petitioned the City Council for protection against a proposed creamery in their residential area. Two years later the City Council

were adopted by the Council in 1949. Thus, the hills were preserved as a rich single family sanctuary and the rest of Berkeley was left open to what the market would bear (see map no. 1).

During the late 50s and early 60s the flatlands became a profitable place to build ticky-tackies. Old neighborhoods

flatlands was inadequate, individual neighborhoods have been struggling against the exploitive 1949 zoning designations (see map no. 3).

The proposed Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance attempts to stop the destruction of neighborhoods and loss of low rent housing. Its intention is to prevent developers from exploiting the communities of the flatlands purely for their own profit. At the same time as the Planning Commission is directed to review the disastrous 1949 zoning designations, neighborhoods will be given the opportunity to review proposed projects. This privilege will probably result in more rehabilitation of low cost housing and less high rent ticky-tacky construction in the City of Berkeley.



MAPS DRAWN BY EILEEN KOPELSON

adopted Berkeley's first zoning ordinance, one of the first in the nation. This ordinance provided for varying degrees of allowable residential density with full protection against industrial or commercial uses upon petition by the neighborhood.

In 1920 the City of Berkeley adopted a zoning ordinance incorporating the 1916 ordinance and adding zones exclusively for industrial and commercial uses. Just as in the earlier Ordinance, the owners of at least 50% of the frontage of all affected property within the proposed use area had to petition the Council to form a use zone. All unzoned areas of Berkeley automatically were zoned for general residential use (i.e., houses, apartments, hotels, etc.).

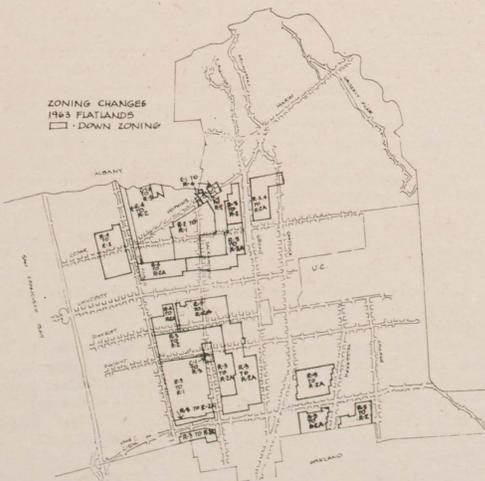
Hills for the Rich

This situation lasted until after World War II when the zoning ordinance was "modernized." The City hired a consulting firm which

produced a land use survey and revised zoning ordinance. The survey found that 2100 acres of Berkeley were being utilized for single family homes. The firm then logically proposed that the 1100 acres of hills land be zoned for single family homes and the 1000 acres of flatlands, then used for houses, be zoned for 6-story apartments. The firm also proposed a "buffer" duplex zone around the hills. These proposals were disrupted by the shoddy construction and additional population imposed by the ticky-tacky. In 1961 hill liberals gained control of the Council for the first time. They passed a fair housing ordinance and also called for a general downzoning of the flatlands (see map no. 2).

Struggling Flatlands

Unfortunately, a referendum in 1963 defeated the fair housing ordinance and propelled Wallace Johnson into the Mayor's seat. Since the 1963 downzoning of the



Ken Hughes is a member of the People's Housing Council.

neighborhood preservation - ZONING FOR THE PEOPLE

by Ken Hughes

The proposed Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance was created during the summer and early fall by a broad-based coalition of groups and individuals under the auspices of the People's Housing Council. The members of this coalition found unity in their common concern for the disappearance of older low-rent homes and their subsequent replacement by high-rent ticky-tacky or parking lots. Under present zoning laws (see article on zoning) residents usually have little input into decisions about their neighborhoods. The Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance attempts to change this situation.

Special Use Permits

First, the Ordinance directs the City Planning Commission to correct the various deficiencies of Berkeley's planning tools (e.g., too high permissible densities) within a two-year period. Meanwhile, all new building other than the construction of single-family homes and duplexes would require a special use permit. Such a permit would be granted by the Board of Adjustments only after it finds that the new construction has unusual merit or value to Berkeley residents and meet with the general approval of the affected neighborhood. In addition, the Board of Adjustments must find that the construction would either provide low-income housing or have been planned with the participation of neighborhood or community groups.

Demolition Controlled

Demolitions will also be controlled. The Board of Adjustments first must find that the demolition will not be materially detrimental to the affected neighborhood. Finally the Board of Adjustments must find that the demolition removes

a hazardous structure or is necessary to permit approved construction. Thus, demolition of residences to be replaced by something other than a residence is not allowed.

Environmental Impact

In addition, the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance provides protection from exploitation by developers through an environmental impact provision. This provision directs the Board of Adjustments to determine if a proposed project has significantly adverse environmental effects - for example, noise. If so, the Board can decline to issue the use permit necessary to build the structure.

In all of these decisions the Board of Adjustments acts only after public hearings. Residents, whether property owners or not, within up to a 1,000 foot radius of the site under consideration, are invited to participate. Presently, there is no legal provision for neighborhood consideration of most projects. Those few projects where such consideration is part of the process allow only for the notification of property owners 300 feet up and down the street from the site.

Initiative Drive

Because of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance's requirements for neighborhood review of proposed construction and stringent environmental impact provisions, it is highly doubtful that the pro-developer City Council will have passed the Ordinance at the scheduled public hearing, November 9th. Thus, the Ordinance will probably be an initiative by the time Grassroots hits the streets.

If you wish to help on the drive to place the initiative on the spring ballot please contact Loni Hancock's office (841-0370) or the Ecology Center (548-2292).

voter registration

by Mike Fullerton

Isn't everyone already registered? Not quite. It is unfortunately the case that since our part of Berkeley's population is so transient that we must do voter registration for every election. Ten thousand new voters were registered for the city election of 1971 although excellent registration drives had been conducted for the primary and general elections of 1970. Those 10,000 new voters, only 10% of which were Republican, were clearly the margin of difference in electing Widener, Hancock, Bailey and Simmons.

Voter registration statistics for the last six years are available in Councilwoman Loni Hancock's office. An abridged version of these statistics appear on this page. The basic statistical message is that new registrants are always more radical than the population as a whole and each registration drive shifts the Berkeley electorate a little more to the left. It is time now to move still further left both for the January 24th rent control board election and for the critical city election on April 17th.

The Facts

Anyone who voted in November is still registered and will remain registered for the next two years. Anyone who did not vote in November must reregister. Anyone who moved more than 30 days before an election must reregister in order to

be eligible to vote in that election. Registration closes 30 days before each election and anyone moving within 30 days of an election may return one last time to his old polling place.

What You Can Do

Post this article and make sure everyone you know is properly registered. *Be on special lookout for new arrivals and persons turning 18.* Convince students still registered at their parents' address to change their registration to Berkeley. *Make sure anyone who will be absent votes absentee.* If you were a deputy registrar this summer call 841-0370 and find out how you can pick up registration books and help again. If you want to become a deputy registrar or help in other ways call 841-0370 to find out what you can do.

The last day to register to vote for the January rent control board election is December 24th.

Anyone who will be 18 by an election day is eligible to vote in that election and may register in advance of his 18th birthday. All new residents are immediately eligible to register; there is no waiting period. Persons wishing to register may do so at Berkeley City Hall, the Ecology Center, any fire station or with any deputy registrar.

BERKELEY VOTER REGISTRATION STATISTICS

Month/Year	Total	Dem	Repub	Decline to State	P & F
Nov/1966	71,000	45,000	22,000	3,000	
Nov/1968	70,000	42,000	18,000	3,000	7,000
Nov/1970	75,000	52,000	16,000	5,000	3,000
Nov/1972	93,000	67,000	14,000	9,000	2,000



Charter Review Committee News

At its meeting last Monday night the Charter Review Committee voted to begin discussing alternative forms of government, starting with decentralization. The motion discussed called for wide consultation with community people and neighborhood groups to determine: (1) their needs and problems relative to the central government of Berkeley; (2) how they would like to see that government changed to meet their needs better; (3) what they think would be the best method of achieving decentralization.

Interested Committee members will make presentations on different types of decentralization at the next CRC meeting (Nov. 13, 8:00 p.m., Health Dept.) The format for subsequent meetings on decentralization has not been adopted yet - it is essential that the left unite behind and insist upon the right of community groups to wide participation in these discussions. One way to do this would be to hear reports from neighborhoods followed by public hearings held throughout the community to discuss decentrali-

zation. It is critical that the process of discussing decentralization be itself decentralized and involve as many community people as possible. Anyone interested in decentralization is urged to attend CRC meetings and participate in discussions. Interested people can also contact Sandra Martin, 841-5179.

KPFA will be taping these discussions on decentralization. Watch GRASSROOTS for announcements of broadcasts.

Subcommittees of CRC will continue their research on the differ-

ent areas of city government and the way they are presently functioning:

Social Services Subcommittee: Nov. 20, 8:00 p.m., Health Dept. (Police, health, education etc.) Will continue interviewing heads of Departments and employees to try to determine how they function.

Finance Subcommittee: Nov. 20, 8:00 p.m., Conference Room, Ground Floor of City Hall. Will continue interviewing heads of Departments and employees to determine how they function.

Physical Environment Subcommittee: Nov. 20, 8:00 p.m. Council Chambers. (Housing, zoning and land-use) Members plan to propose that the subcommittee continue to discuss problems of zoning and land-use by talking to neighborhood groups and considering the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

Elections Subcommittee: Nov. 20, 8:00 p.m., Health Dept.

** All meetings are open to the public. Interested people are urged to attend and participate freely.

MEETING SCHEDULE

Charter Review Committee (full committee)	Monday, Nov 13 8:00 pm	Assembly Room, Health Dept. 2121 McKinley
Elections Subcommittee	Monday, Nov 20 8:00 pm	Assembly Room Health Dept.
Finance Subcommittee	Monday, Nov 20 8:00 pm	Conference Room Ground Floor, City Hall
Physical Environment Subcommittee	Monday, Nov 20 8:00 pm	Council Chambers
Social Services Subcommittee	Monday, Nov 20	Council Chambers
Charter Review Committee (full committee)	Monday, Nov 27 8:00 pm	Assembly Room, Health Dept. 2121 McKinley

** All meetings are open to the public. Interested people are urged to attend and participate freely.

Women's Conference

A conference of Berkeley women designed to move the women's movement into a new stage - beyond anger - will be held *December 2nd at the Unitarian Church, Cedar and Bonita Streets*, beginning with coffee at 9:30 a.m. Many women working on the different aspects of women's needs - health, child care, housing, welfare, etc. - have felt a need to bring together the numerous organizations and individuals to create a more powerful voice for those women seeking significant social change.

It is expected that one result of the conference will be the formation of an umbrella organization that will be both a communication network for Berkeley women, and also a vehicle for political and social action. The conference will be concerned with long range problems - how women can help each other move toward wholeness as a counter to the dominant thinking that creates destructive barriers between male and female, black and white, rational and emotional, mind and body. The women's movement is rethinking power arrangements too, looking for new ways to share power and rotate power so that it benefits groups rather than privileged individuals. "Win or lose" values are no longer acceptable to many women who want to see a value system based on cooperation and egalitarianism. Women also know that collective strength comes from individual psychic strength, and the movement has had its greatest successes so far in working from the base of consciousness raising small groups, where the growth of personal power is encouraged and supported.

A large part of the conference will be workshops in the issue areas of concern to women: children's programs, child care, health, education, housing, job restructuring. Third World women, high school women, older women, women in prisons. Specific action proposals in each of these and perhaps other areas will be developed. These statements will be the basis for sponsoring the group's own candidates, if a political party is created, or for endorsing other candidates for city office in 1973. In either event, the women's voice is expected to become a stronger one in the months ahead.

For further information about the conference call Joan Levinson 525-6970 or Nancy Sellers 841-3006.

New Women's Center for Berkeley

A group of women have begun to make plans for a new Women's Center in Berkeley. Current plans include a storefront center focusing on providing information and referrals, advocacy, mental health services, and a place to relax. What the center becomes will be determined by what the women in Berkeley want it to become. Help is needed from any women interested in the project. Meetings are held Monday nights. For information call Elaine Zimmerman, 848-1352.

ON DECENTRALIZATION

Much confusion has surfaced in Berkeley concerning the advisability of instituting decentralization as part of our city government. As the Charter Review Committee continues its work the pros and cons of decentralization will be brought forth. A distinction, however, needs to be made at this time between a "form of government" and "decentralization." Some common forms of government are: city manager-council, strong mayor, weak mayor, large council. Decentralization is not a form of government. It is a term used to describe the aspect of city government that puts power in the hands of neighborhoods or districts - the power to make governmental decisions which affect their areas of the city. It can be applied to any form of government, but obviously fits better with some than others.

Forced Relocation for Deaf and Blind?

By Merry Blodgett

After 105 years in Berkeley, the California Schools for the Deaf and Blind may be forced to leave their 132 acres and

52 buildings and move to separate sites elsewhere in California, depending upon a decision to be made in the next month or so by the Department of Education in Sacramento.

Both the Deaf and Blind Schools need extensive repairs and renovation in order to meet fire and safety standards; neglect of prior requests for maintenance has occasioned some need for repairs, and new state regulations applying to deaf and blind children have called for others. By this spring, in time for the new state budget, the decision must be made whether to repair the CSD and CSB buildings in Berkeley or to abandon the site and start building from scratch elsewhere in the state.

The California School for the Blind (CSB) is the only one of its kind in the state, serving 125 children, most of whom have multiple handicaps in addition to blindness. The School for the Deaf (CSD), serving 479 children, has a Southern California counterpart at Riverside. Both are free residential schools, administered by the State Department of Education, headed by Superintendent Wilson Riles.

Shakey Grounds

Although conclusive seismographic information is not yet available about the Berkeley site, the possibility of earthquake damage to the schools is cited by Sacramento as the major reason for moving the schools from their present location, rather than renovating the buildings on the Berkeley campus. Stringent new statewide earthquake standards for school construction and major repairs, in a bill signed by Gov. Reagan this July (Alquist SB 689), forbid any construction on "an active fault." U.S. Geological Survey maps indicate that two traces of the Hayward fault run

earthquake evaluation does not rule out the Berkeley site," says Frank Delavan, Finance Department consultant now studying the schools' options.

Another opinion comes from Mr. Gene Greenleaf, parent of a graduate of the School for the Deaf: "I have been a contractor in San Francisco for 40 years," he says, "and that is good land for buildings. The state has an investment of \$25 million there now, and it would take at least \$50 million to build adequate facilities elsewhere."

Money Talks

The other criteria for the decision about retaining or moving the Schools is financial. The State Department of Finance has joined the Education Department in studying the costs of renovating the Berkeley buildings and the relative costs of new facilities for the Schools elsewhere. Over 34 potential sites have been considered on state or federal land throughout Northern California—but none are in the Bay Area. The alternative sites most often mentioned are in Fresno (for the Blind) and Napa (for the Deaf).

The bonanza that might come to the State from the sale of the valuable Berkeley site is mentioned only indirectly, although some observers believe this could be the major financial consideration involved in a move.

A study of the current facilities merely mentions that "(a) possibility exists that a portion of this valuable campus, if not required by the School for the Deaf, could be sold to private interests, particularly that steep, unused portion, east of the campus." Part of the land east of the campus is currently leased to the Park District.

"The State could get millions for this land," argues Hector Aguilar, a construction engineer who is a parent of two deaf children now at the School for the

moved off to the country."

Staff, Parents Oppose a Move

Although the CSD and CSB administrations are officially neutral about the State's alternative plans for the schools, among the staffs and among the parents there is strong opposition to a move away from the Bay Area.

An Ad Hoc Committee to Preserve the California School for the Deaf has been working against a move since the possibility was announced; they have called meetings of staff and parents with representatives of services to the adult deaf, and presented a panel of speakers to a mass meeting of 300. The Employees Council at the School for the Blind also has opposed the relocation. Both groups report that over 90% of the staff and faculty at both schools are against a move.

The staff, faculty and parents who oppose relocation of the

because of family and personal commitments; high-calibre staff is drawn to the Bay Area, not to rural California.

—volunteer programs with the University of California and other colleges, student teaching programs in Special Education, junior college programs for the deaf in the Bay Area.

—central location so that children can easily be transported home for weekends and holidays; BART service will facilitate day-programs and job-training.

—cultural and social opportunities in the Bay Area, and participation in Boy Scouts, local churches and service organizations.

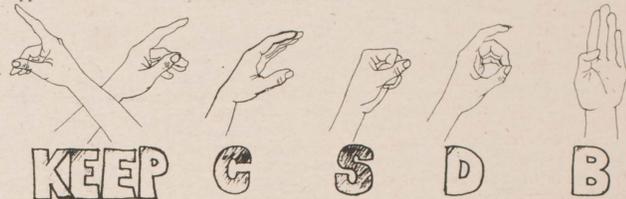
—realistic contact for deaf children with an adult deaf community, which the students will someday become.

This is not the first trouble the California Schools for the Deaf and Blind have seen in their 105 years in Berkeley. In the past

the request, the legislators put \$25,000 into the budget to study the need for kitchen repairs; by the 1972 budget, the study scope was broadened to include a study of all of the facilities at both schools, for a total of \$43,000.

This feasibility study, however, released in July, found most of the buildings at the School for the Deaf to be in *satisfactory condition*. The study recommended that the School for the Blind be placed on a level site to accommodate multi-handicapped, but found that the Deaf School could absorb the Blind School's campus. In all, 21 of 28 buildings at the Deaf School and 5 of 12 buildings at the Blind School were found standard and quake resistant.

Headlines, however, were made by the Fire Marshall's recommendation to close the schools, released in June, although it was merely a component of the overall



schools do not believe their arguments are becoming known in the Departments of Education and Finance where the decisions about the schools are to be made.

"We are fighting what we consider a myopic attitude," says John di Francesco, president of the CSB Employees Council who is, himself, blind. "The two main criteria for location of the schools seem to be safety and money. We are not against safety, but we also have a grave responsibility to educate, and a real part of education is our involvement with and through the community."

The staff and parents at both schools are concerned about the prospect of being uprooted from the metropolitan Bay Area to isolated semi-rural locations where the state has found available land. Both the CSD Ad Hoc Committee and the CSB Employees Council have lambasted the most prominently mentioned relocation sites of Napa (deaf) and Fresno (blind) as a move 50 years backward in the education of deaf and blind children, by removing them from a metropolitan setting to rural isolation. They note that future jobs for the blind and the deaf will likely be found in a metropolitan community.

Why The Schools Must Stay

The Ad Hoc Committee and the Employee Council cite other reasons the schools should remain in the metropolitan Bay Area:

—facilities and services for deaf and blind available here: Walport Center Workshop, California Industries for the Blind, programs with Oakland Technical High School and Berkeley schools; Mental Health Services for the Deaf, Channel 4 Newsign (news for the deaf), East Bay Counseling and Referral Agency for the Deaf, Registry of Interpreters for the Deaf, clubs, sports and churches for the deaf.

—trained, professional staff, including faculty, counselors and non-professional staff, many of whom would be unable to move, or would suffer personal hardship

decade, private and public institutions have expressed interest in the land, and staff and parents have organized efforts to keep the schools where they were.

U.C. Med School Site

In the mid-1960's, when the growing University of California at Berkeley was investigating the possibility of a full-fledged medical facility here, the site of the Deaf and Blind Schools was mentioned as a potential medical site. Today, rumors abound which suggest that the University is still interested in that land for a medical or a para-medical facility. This is firmly denied by the Chancellor's office.

Other rumors suggest that the prime 132-acre site might be sold to a private developer — at a big enough profit to the State to permit entirely new facilities to be built elsewhere. Even if only single-family units were to be built on that land or a portion of it, that could spell big profits for a developer, so long as the City of Berkeley did not restrict use of the land by zoning.

The other problem that the Schools for the Deaf and Blind have had to face in recent years is a state of general disrepair. Staff members complain that their requests for additional exits and other safety measures have been made without success for 20 years. In ordering the Schools closed, they say, the Fire Marshall cited items for which staff had requested corrections in past years. "In my opinion," says Barry Griffing, Assistant Chief, Division of Special Education, who directly oversees the Schools, "these schools should have had large infusions of funds in the 1950's for general maintenance, and for some reason, these funds did not come."

Satisfactory Condition

The current problems of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind began in 1971, when the legislature was asked for funds to remodel the kitchen at the School for the Deaf. Rather than granting

feasibility study. In accordance with the Fire Marshall's recommendations, Dr. Riles ordered both schools closed. These rulings have since been modified, to allow the schools to make interim repairs while staying three years or fewer, and longterm repairs if the schools remain in Berkeley.

The Fire Marshall's findings were due, in part, to 1971 legislation defining blind and deaf children as "non-ambulatory." This classification — *protested by many deaf and blind adults* — requires special fire protections, wide doors, etc., for the children at the Schools. Other 1971 legislation extended the powers of the Fire Marshall to inspect and close buildings for code violations.

The State Doesn't Care

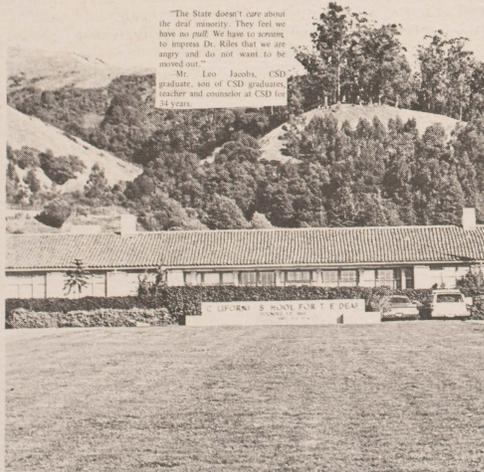
The fate of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind will be decided by the highest officials in the "cabinet" of the State Department of Education. The officials will consider the reports of their investigators in the Departments of Education and Finance. Although they are still considering Berkeley as an alternative site, the reports are not optimistic at this time:

"We have serious questions about remaining in Berkeley at this time," says Barry Griffing of the Education Department.

The expressions of the Ad Hoc Committee to Preserve CSD and the CSB Employees Council will be transmitted to the Education Committee by Assemblyman Ken Meade and State Senator Nick Petris.

The Committees urge persons interested in retaining the schools in Berkeley to write to Dr. Wilson Riles, Department of Education in Sacramento, to Governor Reagan, and to their local legislators.

Merry Blodgett has written for the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists and the Bay Guardian. She is a neighbor of the Schools for the Deaf and Blind and a member of the Women's Radical Political Caucus.



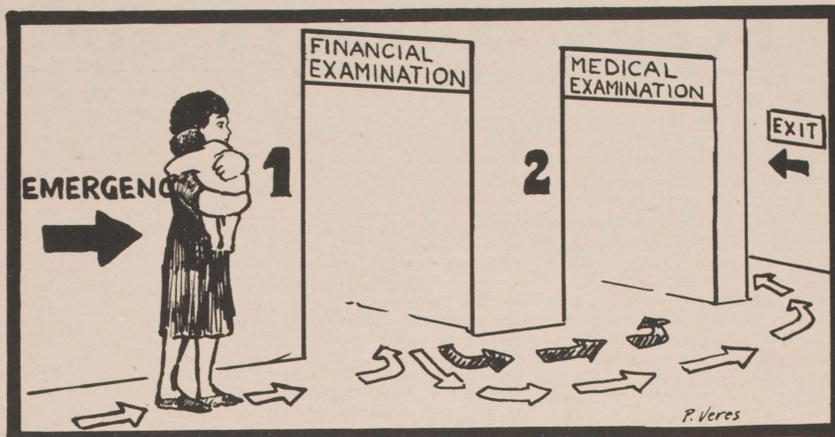
Waring St. entrance. Letters missing from the sign are typical of repairs needed at the schools. Hills to the east "could be sold to private interests."

through the campuses of CSD and CSB.

However, presence of a fault does not necessarily preclude building on the site, so long as school buildings do not actually straddle the fault lines. "The

Deaf. "But it is in our best interest to stay. We have a record of producing the most sophisticated children in the nation in the Berkeley School; that won't happen if we are

GRASSROOTS HEALTH CARE SUPPLEMENT



EMERGENCY

More than 2,000 people use Herrick Hospital's emergency room each month. For those with cash in their pockets or Medi-Cal, Medicare, or private health insurance cards in their wallets, treatment is subject only to the "usual" delays. But until recently many people without cash or eligibility cards in hand suffered long delays or denial of treatment in accord with hospital policy.

Until the summer of 1971 Berkeley residents and visitors had to deal individually with this problem and others in finding adequate emergency medical care. In June 1971 the Berkeley chapter of the Medical Committee for Human Rights (MCHR) set up a complaint table at Herrick. The complaints they received included inability to get treatment of a serious or emergency medical problem because the persons could not establish their ability to pay and painful delays in being seen and treated by a doctor even if they could pay.

"No Problems Here"

MCHR and other white and black health groups in Berkeley brought these complaints to the hospital administrators and demanded, among other things, free emergency care and adequate staffing to eliminate long delays.

Herrick refused, and MCHR brought the matter to the City Council.

Some 250 people overflowed the Council chambers in November 1971 for a public hearing on Herrick's emergency room. One person told how his treatment for painful second degree burns had been delayed until he could guarantee payment; another described a 7-hour wait while bleeding from the rectum; a third told of being turned away while hemorrhaging and cramping from an intra-uterine device inserted by Herrick the previous day.

Herrick's administrators denied there were significant problems. They claimed that Herrick cares for all "true emergency" patients without regard for ability to pay, and that "drop-in" patients with medical problems that are not "true emergencies" should not be overloading Herrick's emergency room anyway. Drop-in patients should go to their own private doctors or to Highland Hospital, many miles away.

The City Council referred the issue of emergency services to the Berkeley Community Health Advisory Committee, appointed by the Council. A subcommittee on emergency medical care was established and reported back to the full committee with a draft

report in March of this year. Their report confirmed MCHR's and the community's charges. They noted complaints from those who received treatment concerning the long waits (as much as 7½ hours), discourtesy of the physician or other hospital staff, excessive costs for care received, wrong diagnosis and treatment, transportation problems and more. The most serious problem, the report concluded, was the failure of the emergency room to treat those without cash or proof of acceptable medical insurance.

"True Emergency" or "Drop-In" The subcommittee answered Herrick's distinction between "true emergency" and "drop-in" patients. The hospital's working definitions of "true emergency," the subcommittee reported, apparently "exclude from coverage treatment for fractures, many kinds of bleeding, and certain heart and lung complaints viewed by consumers as 'serious.'" MCHR's complaint table had turned up some persuasive evidence. A woman with a fractured foot could not get a wheelchair to carry her into the emergency room until her son proved that she had money. A man in severe pain with burns from a motorcycle accident was questioned at length about his

insurance before being treated. A diabetic on insulin with large amounts of sugar in his urine was turned away without treatment, for lack of cash; although feeling weak and in potential danger of falling into a diabetic coma, he was forced to ride the bus for 45 minutes to Highland Hospital. Herrick was not treating many "true emergencies" without prior determination of ability to pay. In contrast, the subcommittee noted, Children's Hospital in north Oakland "turns no one away from its emergency room."

The report noted a second feature of the distinction between "true emergency" and "drop-in." "The hospital will normally treat financially-solvent persons for any complaint, but the indigent are treated only in the instance of what is termed a 'true emergency.'" MCHR had pointed out the invidious consequences of this distinction. While Herrick blames "non-emergency" patients for tying up their emergency room, MCHR argues that people who are sick or in great pain cannot always distinguish between a serious condition needing immediate medical attention and a non-serious one. A bad headache may be due to tension, but it might be a brain hemorrhage or brain tumor. Herrick's policy is

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ONLY A BEGINNING

This section of GRASSROOTS provides information about health services in Berkeley — official facilities like Herrick Hospital and "alternative" services available from community clinics. There's also news about community and worker health struggles in New York, Seattle and across the Bay in San Francisco — the efforts of other people in other places from whom we can learn and with whom we can share our experiences.

But this is only a beginning. In future issues we plan to deal with many aspects of health and medical care in Berkeley.

We will look closely at Kaiser Health Plan — its benefits and its problems. The 30 percent of Berkeley residents who are Kaiser members must go outside of Berkeley for all medical care, including emergency services. Berkeley city ambulances will not transport Kaiser members to Kaiser hospital in Oakland, yet Herrick will not treat Kaiser members unless they pay cash on the line.

We'll also look at Berkeley health statistics, comparing Berkeley's health and disease to the rest of California, the nation, and other countries like Sweden, China, England and Cuba. Why do nearly twice as many black babies as white babies die each year in Berkeley? Why are Sweden's infant mortality rates lower than Berkeley's — even comparing the death rates of white babies only?

What do most people in Berkeley die from? Are the

"diseases" that kill them curable or preventable? Is heart disease, the number one killer in Berkeley as throughout the U.S., related to the way we handle stress in our society? How many deaths from cancer of the lungs and stomach could be prevented by cleaning up the air we breathe? How much of the higher death rate of black children, compared to the same age group of white children, is attributable to the poor nutrition that goes with low income?

In a future issue we'll look into the latest "reform" — pre-paid group practice — being pushed by corporate health interests and the Nixon administration. Will this plan, modeled after Kaiser, be controlled by doctors, banks and insurance companies, government bureaucracies, or health workers and the community? Will it improve health care for Berkeleyans and other Americans, or will it only increase the profits of doctors and financial corporations?

We'll continue to look at the existing health system, community and worker struggles to change it and alternative health services by and for the community. These and other issues in health and health care will be the focus of news articles and thorough analysis.

Articles will be written by health activists, people involved in health care services, and others with knowledge they can share. We invite readers to submit articles, suggest issues we should deal with, and send us complaints and praise of Berkeley's health services.

HEALTH CARE SUPPLEMENT

Health Workers in Berkeley

Community health services didn't just happen. And they weren't provided by a benevolent health system.

These alternative health services were organized by people—blacks and whites who recognized their communities' tremendous unmet needs for SOME health care. The groups they serve—mainly poor and working class blacks and hip whites without money—have few health facilities accessible to them. Charity medicine is both degrading and inferior. "Mainstream" medicine is expensive.

The health workers interviewed in these two pages are dedicated to improving the health of the communities they serve. They deal with everyday problems of disease and health, but also the social and economic conditions which generate and aggravate disease among many of our sisters and brothers.

The interviews are not intended as a directory of alternative health services. These pages are intended to inform people in Berkeley about the state of health care in their communities. We hope the articles will help increase communication among those struggling to improve the health care of all the people.

Three points stand out as common to these health workers and their services. First, they serve thousands of people who do not get health care from the major institutions and forms of the medicine-for-profit system as it prevails—Alta Bates and other private hospitals, private practice medicine, and the back-up services available

through them. The health care provided is competent, more advanced than one would expect from understaffed, outmoded, underequipped facilities.

Secondly, these facilities provide services worth several million dollars if calculated at the rates prevailing in mainstream medicine. The three community clinics this year will provide for approximately 46,000 patient visits—the Free Clinic alone, about 34,000. Yet this year only one clinic has been allocated money from city tax funds.

Finally, all the clinics ultimately suffer from lack of coordination and communication among community health workers. The intense commitment of clinic workers to serve the urgent health needs of their communities sometimes leads them to a kind of parochialism. They have no surplus of time or energy to coordinate efforts of all the clinics or fight together for more funding. Their competition for scarce money weakens their ability to work for their common interests, and it prevents their struggling together against the health care system that provides lavishly for hospitals, insurance and drug companies, medical schools and doctors' salaries.

GRASSROOTS hopes that it will contribute over time to increasing community interest in health care needs, improving support for these clinics and community groups, and ultimately replacing present medicine-for-profit with a health care system that is controlled by the community and health workers and provides first class health care for all the people.



started.

Needs Funds for VD Fight

Regarding the Berkeley Health Department, he said, *they don't seem too bad, but we've never really gotten anything from them.* The Department has not provided any money or equipment for VD although the Clinic is doing major work on VD control in Berkeley. Hackett said that \$800,000 would be a conservative estimate of the value of the labor the Clinic does for the people of Berkeley. The Clinic has an operating budget of \$60,000, with about \$30,000 covered by the State and \$20,000 from benefits and donations. That still leaves a \$10,000 deficit, which Hackett believes the city should pay.



The Berkeley Free Clinic serves more patients than any other public health care facility in the city — more than 700 medical and several hundred psychological visits a week. Most of the people who visit the Free Clinic are not covered by any medical plan; yet, this major institution serving Berkeley people is getting no money from the City. Don Hackett, former worker-coordinator of the Clinic spoke to us of these and other problems and also on the strengths and evolving nature of the Clinic.

Hackett believes that the conservatives on the City Council and the people they represent have decided that *there is no way to reconcile things, and that they are going to make matters as hard as possible for clinics and the people they represent.* This feeling was probably intensified after passage of rent control and the demonstrations last May, he believes.

Not only is the Clinic having hard times, but things are also worse for many of the people who use the Clinic. Hackett believes that *people on the Avenue are more down and out and are having less fun.* These problems are shown by the actions of some Avenue "regulars" who come in each night and hassle the workers and patients. Generally, the Clinic keeps or permits the people to stay there as long as they can put up with them, although sometimes the psych people and the medical people disagree about this. Hackett said that this *downer* feeling stems from the *great dope famine in the summer of 1969* when a lot of reds and smack

The clinic is also a major medical training place for Berkeley people. A six-week training course will prepare a person to be a medic, and it takes about eight months to start working at top level and to be able to do cultures and pelvis. The psych emergency people go through a six-week course and are trained to deal with people suffering from drugs and drug abuse. A lot of the workers are pre-med people, and it is a drain on the clinic when they leave for medical school. There are not as many street person workers as there once were. Hackett believes that the clinic has been successful at de-professionalization. Most of the people doing service delivery are non-professionals.

Typical Patients

The clinic's most typical patient is a 23-year-old white male, unskilled, unemployed, and a three-year resident of the Bay Area. About 40% of the patients are women, with a similar background to that of the males. Hackett says that the medical clinic as a whole doesn't do very well in getting feed-back from patients. However, there is much more feed-back in the rap center. He stressed that you have to know a lot to get good medical service, and that most doctors will never tell you. The clinic began sending



"Whom shall we serve?" is the question to ask of American medicine, said Audrey Jones, coordinator of the George Jackson Peoples Free health clinic. Medical care is not separate from capitalism, she said, because if the medical service was not geared to capitalism then it would manifest itself in adequate medical care for the people.

The clinic is one of the survival programs of the Black Panther Party and as she explained the clinic is to serve to show through example how we can struggle and work. "It will be a long struggle," she said. "But no matter how complicated, work must be done for the goal is to have society itself restructured," she continued. In the George Jackson Clinic, their primary interest is preventative care and attention. "In the U.S.," she went on to say, "millions are spent on buildings and staff compared to what comes down into the community on preventative medicine. The whole idea of the clinic is to reach people before they get sick and that is why we do the screening that we do." They do screening for VD, TB, various blood tests and for sickle cell anemia, in addition to having regular medical hours. "Poor people," she said, "don't go to a doctor unless they feel sick and often then it is too late." So that is why the screenings and health education are so important a part of the clinic's program. If people are educated to look for something in the early stages then it is much easier to help.

Sickle Cell Anemia Program

She pointed to the sickle cell anemia program as an example of successful community education. For example, nationally, in the various clinics of the Black Panther Party, over 100,000 people have been tested for sickle cell anemia. These mass screenings have uncovered vital information. She said that in some areas, the clinics discovered that as high as 14% of the black community were afflicted with sickle cell anemia, which is much higher than the usual official average rate of 10%. But that is not surprising since hardly anything is known about the disease. Although the disease was discovered some 60 years ago, it was not until the 1960s that anything was done about it. "The medical establishment only worked on it since 1971," she said. She pointed out that nowhere except at the clinic did any medical facility do sickle cell anemia testing as part of a regular screening. Such big facilities as Highland Hospital do not have regular sickle cell anemia screenings although they will give occasional persons tests if the case seems to indicate.

People Advocacy

Another thing that the clinic stresses is people advocacy. For instance, when they refer someone to a doctor or a clinic, they go with them to make sure they get a full analysis and that they understand what is happening with them. She said that doctors did get uptight about their going into the examining room with the patient but that if that happens they talk afterward to the doctor to make sure that there is adequate information and understanding.

Emergency and Profit Motive

One big problem for the entire community is that essentially there is no emergency service in the whole of Berkeley. This again is related to the profit motive in a child care program for 22 medicine. Doctors who work in the emergency room make sure that they have their fee and a main concern is the fee not the service. One incident that



Chuck McAllister, former Navy medic and first coordinator of street medics during People's Park, speaks from a long history of work in community organizing around medical care needs. McAllister is now involved in ISCCF (Intercommunal Survival Committee to Combat Fascism, 1415 Stannage Street), in northwest Berkeley.

ISCCF, which was organized at the United Front Against Fascism Conference in Oakland in November, 1969, now involves many people who had worked initially in various Peace and Freedom Party Collectives concerned with issues such as community control of police, and who are presently applying the principles used there to the task of neighborhood-based organizing for medical needs. As McAllister sees it, the primary task for ISCCF — or any community organization — is working door-to-door to build a firm base of community involvement. This end, ISCCF has a wide range of community workers, some of whom continue in full-time paid employment so that others can devote their time to organizing and working in the community.

More People With Medical Skills

ISCCF presently operates a training center for first aid and a medical station. In addition, they operate a poison control program, a child care program for 22 children, a free plumbing and maintenance program with a community resource file, and a free window replacement service. Calls from the community fluctuate. The center gives

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y -- A View From Within

patients first aid and then sends them on either to one of the other free clinics or to Highland Hospital. Often a worker will accompany a patient in the ambulance and stay with him or her in the hospital if necessary. On occasion, center workers have been with a victim for half an hour before the ambulance comes. In one instance while accompanying a child in the ambulance McAllister corrected the ambulance worker's improper operation of the oxygen machine.

Here, the presence of a trained person was crucial, and the incident reinforces McAllister's conviction that more people need to have basic medical skills in their heads and hands. In demonstrations or any situation which may require emergency aid, medical help should be there with the people, not directed outward from a center somewhere else. ISCCF itself offers instruction, and people interested in medical training can also get it at the Berkeley American Red Cross.

Ambulance Service

McAllister points out, however, that he believes that the Red Cross is racist and fascist and closely tied closely to the Berkeley Police Department. The police operate the ambulances and are trained in first aid. This police tie with ambulance service may be related to Berkeley's problems with emergency care: *It is not a coincidence that decent, fast ambulance care is one of the major unmet needs of people in Berkeley. You may not need an ambulance all the time, but when you need it, it has to be there, and right away.*

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Any advancement is a plus. Sarah Walker, of West Berkeley Health Center, speaks from her years of experience as a community person trying to get decent medical care for West and South Berkeley community. The West Berkeley Health Center, located at 6th and University, grew out of demands for a health facility in that area put forth primarily by the West Berkeley Neighborhood Association of which she was a member. When Alameda County removed its outpatient facility from the building, community people demanded a service there in the community to replace the vacated facility so that people would not have to go to Highland. Ms. Walker explained further whom they were seeking to serve:

Help without Humiliation

A lot of the voluntary poor know how to look for services. But there are people living in this area for years and they do not use the services that are available.

Now, West Berkeley is reaching a lot more of the people that we see as part of our target population. These people are people who generally live in this geographic area, have a fixed income, may not be working or underemployed, they don't seek aid, they do everything they can to hold on to their tiny homes; they go without medical care, go without adequate food to maintain this little bit of independence. We here at West Berkeley try to show them services that are not demeaning. We try to let them know that they can use our services and not be humiliated and also get quality care.

Relate to Traditional Institutions

One of the biggest blocks for people is lack of money to pay for care when they need it. The Center is constantly under financial strain, and is understaffed for the work people need it to do. West Berkeley is different from a lot of the alternative clinics in Berkeley, Walker explained. The Center tries to have a relationship with traditional institutions. Art Stewart, Director of the Center, is on the Advisory Board of Herrick Hospital, and one of the Herrick board people is on the West Berkeley Governing Board. The Center sees this as a reciprocal arrangement that can bring about mutual understanding and one necessary to get better medical care for the area. West Berkeley's governing board is unique in that nine community persons and six agency persons are on the board, and the community people are in control.

It is easy for city and large institutions to ignore people that they don't serve, but Walker believes the health centers fill this void. However, Alameda County should put more of its resources back into the Berkeley community.

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"I am becoming more and more convinced that any revolution that happens in this country, any real change is not going to be a change of my life unless struggling against sexism is one of the main parts of it. A revolution that changes the basis of ownership or economic conditions without dealing with how women are treated is not a revolution. It is not dealing with basic issues of power and how people are oppressed."

Some of the basic political philosophy of the Women's Health Collective and their reason for their organization are expressed in that statement. Two women, June and Marsha Jo of the Women's Health Collective, talked about the collective and

the health situation in Berkeley, and how this affects their work.

"To Control Our Own Lives"

Why did they choose direct service instead of other means? *We think it turned out that way because it was partly from the needs of the women who were starting it themselves. It was more exciting to take control of your own medical care. I think we want to learn to take that kind of control over our own lives. You women said, It's the most exciting*

information gained from consultation with doctors. For example, the women learn to do pelvic exams, such as the bi-manual, which is an exam designed to feel the inside of the vagina, uterus and ovaries, utilizing two fingers, inserted in the rectum, pushing forward, and one hand pressing on the abdomen so that you can feel the uterus, etc. in between. As the women said, *It's the most exciting*



can't advocate or ask someone to change unless you have some idea what you're asking them to change to.

Wednesday night is Women's night at the Free Clinic. Often up to 50 women are waiting for service, and the collective can't handle that many. So the first priority goes to women who have no money and no coverage, such as Medi-cal. Although the collective feels really badly about having to tell women to go elsewhere for service that may be lousy, at least these women are getting some sort of medical care instead of none at all.

In addition to its Wednesday women's night at the Free Clinic, the collective also runs a storefront where they give information on birth control, abortion counseling, doctor referral lists, and general community health education. And this month they are showing a series of movies. The storefront is just as important as the clinic, according to the women, who believe that a big effort to educate people about available health care has not been made. *The Health Department puts out some pamphlets, but they are just sitting at the Health Department.* By its efforts, the collective has become a major health education facility in the city and does a lot of free publicity for existing services.

Demystifying Medical Care

The collective has evolved different methods of training themselves and also of demystifying medical care. A pelvic team consists of two women, one of whom will do the history (medical history) and will stay with the woman during the entire clinic visit; the other will assist. Thus less experienced women learn from more experienced; both share

exam because it's inside you. It takes a while to know what an ovary feels like.

How do patients feel about the pelvic exam? *Some patients come in a little nervous because they are used to a doctor, but they generally dig it. Doctors, even if they don't know what they are doing, come across as if they do. So they'll do the pelvic and not show their uncertainty. We are a lot better about expressing our uncertainty.*



You're either part of the problem or part of the solution: translated into Berkeley's recent history this has usually meant that the problem is viewed as being inside an institution with the solution outside. Regarding the health scene in Berkeley, the koan to meditate upon for Berkeley people would seem to be, "When does the inside become the outside?" or how do line workers within a regular health institution see the problem and the solution. GRASSROOTS talked to Mary Ann Belchik, a public health nurse with the Berkeley Public Health Department and leader / representative of Social Service Employees Local 535 to see what her perceptions had been in viewing the health scene in Berkeley.

The View From Within the public health workers, are

trying to serve the entire community: the hip, the straight, the elderly, the poor - those who need help. People think we are all straight and that we will not cooperate with their needs, but we don't make moral judgments. For example, if people want a vegetarian diet, we'll help them to make sure it's balanced.

But there is a basis for a lot of fear people have. In Richmond, they use a punitive approach to VD and often threaten jail if the patient does not reveal his or her partner. However, this is not true in Berkeley of the public health workers. We really try to deal with people's lives as they are, not as if we were directing their lives.

Some people in the free clinics may see the Health Department workers as straight and inflexible, and while that may be true of the administration, it is not true of the workers. Often the workers commit time on weekends, without pay, because they are needed then.

The Department and the City

Belchik also sees that the free clinics are often closer to the community than the Public Health Department as a whole: *The Department should be able to advise people about what is happening in the department and what their services are. However, communication is poor both ways - between the free clinics and the department bureaucracy. The department still wants to tell them how and why to do things.* She also feels that the recent City Council decision to fund only one of the alternative clinics was not fair. As she explained it, the city has a duty to fund all the free clinics, and to single out one when they all perform needed functions is not correct.

Belchik also believes that City Hall is not responsive to health workers, and that despite pressure from radicals on the City Council, the city bureaucracy remains immune to pressures to change their methods of operating and their relationships to their health care workers.

Achievements and Problems of Local 535

Belchik claims that Local 535 has been instrumental in helping health care workers to achieve some real gains from the City. The health department workers whom Belchik represents in the union are about 60% female, of whom about 1/3 are ethnic minorities. They are also among the lowest paid workers in the city, while most of the professionals are white, and most of the professionals are white with the highest paid positions going to white men.

Belchik is most proud of what 535 has worked out for EEA workers (Emergency Employment Act, which provides federal money to hire workers to do jobs for which the city usually does not have funds). When the EEA workers first came into the Health Department, many were paid on an hourly basis, had few if any benefits, and no job protection. There was also a large difference between the pay of community

continued on page 13

HEALTH CARE SUPPLEMENT

San Francisco

Pressure at S.F. General For over three years San Francisco General Hospital has been under heavy pressure from community groups, hospital workers, and professionals. As a result of this unrelenting political activity, major changes are taking place at the hospital.

San Francisco General is a typical municipal hospital, used chiefly by poor and minority people, suffering from overwhelming problems of understaffing, depersonalization of care, run-down equipment, lack of translators, and long waits.

Activism surfaced inside SFGH in early 1970, when hospital workers and interns planned strikes over issues of wages and patient care. Unfortunately the interns and hospital workers did not unite on their separate demands. The hospital workers closed the hospital as part of a city-wide San Francisco employees' strike, but the interns largely backed down on patient

care improvements. Later in that year, the Workers' Defense Committee, led by black hospital workers, successfully averted the threatened layoffs of many employees.

Interns Strike Meanwhile, activity to improve patient care conditions intensified within the hospital. In January 1971 the interns struck for four days. Again, the mistake of acting in isolation without support of community groups or other workers caused the strike to fail. But two months later the first truly unified action of hospital workers and community groups took place. The Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, a national organization that decides whether hospitals are eligible to receive public funds, came to inspect SFGH. At a public hearing before the Joint Commission, workers and community representatives unloaded a torrent of evidence of the hospital's deficiencies. The hearing paid off:

the hospital was placed on one year probation and was required to make many improvements in order to regain its accreditation.

Using the probation status as a lever, a new group, the Thursday Noon Committee, sprang into existence in August 1971. Composed of social workers, ward clerks, doctors, nurses, and other workers, Thursday Noon Committee prepared a plan for a vastly improved emergency room. Calling meetings of top doctors and administrators, printing leaflets, talking to community groups, arranging a session with Mayor Alioto and helping to mobilize 200 SFGH workers to a Board of Supervisors hearing — through these tactics and with the threat of discreditation in the background — the emergency room plan was budgeted in full and is presently being implemented.

The issues raised by these year probationary accreditation events led the SF Board of Supervisors to commission a study solve these problems.

of SFGH, and during the summer In September, the new of 1970 numerous groups from accreditation report was unveiled: the black, brown, Asian and white another one year probation. And communities using the hospital the conditions that the hospital debated the question of who must meet in order to gain would conduct that study. A accreditation in 1973 are council composed of community extremely far reaching — members and health providers was guaranteed budget increases not finally chosen in 1971. The study tampered with by City Hall, is presently taking place, and promise of continued adequate March 1973 is expected to offer a staffing, job security for workers, plan for changing the governance and an end to the short rotations of UC residents through the

Anti-Patient Practices

But this was only a small part of the impact made by Thursday Noon Committee on the hospital. Another massive community worker public hearing awaited the Joint Commission on its repeat inspection tour in June 1972. The chronic problems of understaffing, lack of job security and anti-patient practices of U.C. Medical School were documented in detail. Thursday Noon Committee called for another one

hospital. The hospital administration is already scurrying about trying to figure out how to make these long overdue changes. Many feel that the administration of SFGH is in serious trouble. The improvements called for are impossible without a drastic overhaul in the hospital's governance. The question posed to the workers and community of SFGH in 1973 becomes: Who should control the hospital?

New York

The Health Revolutionary Unity Movement (HRUM, pronounced aitch-rum) is a city-wide organization of Black and Puerto Rican health workers in New York. HRUM has articulated a widely read 10-point health program that begins: "We want community-worker control of all health services in our oppressed communities." The organization puts out a newspaper in English and Spanish, and has been a prime mover in some of the most far-reaching health struggles in the country.

HRUM began in 1969 as a group of health workers at the Gouverneur Health Center in lower Manhattan. Along with the center's community board, HRUM fought against the control of Gouverneur by its back-up hospital, Beth Israel, whose administrator was firing pro-community employees.

Eventually HRUM members were arrested for demonstrating at the office of Beth Israel's administrator and were fired from Gouverneur.

But HRUM's work had just begun. During 1970 HRUM helped initiate a series of fantastic events at Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx, one of the country's worst ghettos. In June 1970, HRUM, the Young Lords, and the Think Lincoln Committee set up a complaint table in Lincoln's emergency room and brought the complaints to the hospital administrator in the form of seven demands — including community-worker control. On July 14, with the demands unheeded, 100 workers and community members occupied part of the hospital, and quickly won two of the seven demands. They left before police arrived to arrest them.



Official Trapped

Three days later a young Puerto Rican woman died of gross malpractice during an abortion at Lincoln. Outraged, HRUM and the Young Lords trapped the head of Obstetrics in his office, demanding and finally getting his resignation. The hospital's professional workers became polarized, many supporting the action and others — such as obstetrics residents — quitting their jobs. In August the City Government got an injunction forbidding the Young Lords from entering the hospital and preventing meetings of hospital workers.

In November, insurgent activity returned to Lincoln with a group of addicts supported by the Young Lords and HRUM taking over part of the hospital and successfully gaining control over the hospital's detoxification program.

Lincoln continues to boil, though in less dramatic ways. The Pediatrics Department has become far more democratic in its functioning with a worker and

patient committee having substantial decision making power in the Pediatric clinic. The Medicine Department is following suit. HRUM sees its most important work at Lincoln as talking to the workers to build consciousness about worker control and the importance of unity rather than antagonism between patients and workers.

City-Wide Attack

More recently, HRUM has spearheaded a city-wide attack on the New York Health and Hospitals Corporation's attempt to lay off 5,200 workers.

HRUM continues to be a growing third world health workers' organization. Recognizing that 70 percent of hospital workers are women, HRUM is led principally by women. The success of the struggle at Lincoln demonstrates that any fundamental change at a health institution requires a coalition of non-professional workers, professionals, and the community. HRUM has provided the leadership for one critical part of that coalition.

Seattle

Over the past few years, Seattle has seen the development of an impressive network of free clinics, with back-up services from some of the city's hospitals. But many people working in these clinics began to realize that they were caring for only a fraction of the city's medical needs, and that most of Seattle's residents relied on the expensive, fragmented, hard to reach care provided by doctors and hospitals.

When the University of Washington's hospitals cut off their back-up services to the free clinics, the necessity of challenging the control of large hospitals came home to free clinic people. At the same time, a union organizing drive was moving forward in the University hospitals to improve conditions for hospital workers. People began to realize that the clinics and hospital workers had important goals in common.

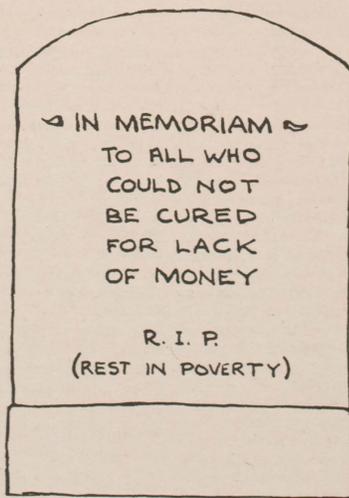
In the summer of 1971 an event took place that brought community groups and health workers together. The Nixon Administration tried to close the Public Health Service (PHS) Hospital and to turn it over to private institutions. On September 24, 1971 the Public Health Care Coalition formed to keep the PHS Hospital open and to push for community/worker control in its operation. The Coalition includes workers at the PHS Hospital, people receiving care at the hospital — merchant seaman, retired and active military personnel and their dependents, and American Indians — and the free clinics. On September 28 the Nixon Administration fired the director of the hospital, who opposed its closing and cooperated with Coalition members. The Coalition built strong community support such that the House Subcommittee on

Health came out from Washington to hold public hearings and blasted the Administration's attempts to close the hospital.

By the summer of 1972, the Administration broke the promises made at the hearing: It

cut back the number of employees at the hospital and denied space to the Indian Clinic. The Nixon strategy clearly was to allow the hospital to deteriorate and finally die. But continued community pressure through the Coalition forced the Administration to hire new workers, to start at least one new program, and to help provide back-up services for the free clinics.

The PHS struggle is still on, and the Public Health Care Coalition has entered its second year. The Coalition has brought together many diverse people and has unified them in a common political goal. Its further success is dependent on the continued alliance of health workers inside the hospital and community groups outside.



ECONOMIC POLITICS of BERKELEY

by Ed Kirshner and Lenny Goldberg

The struggle for political control of Berkeley has so far left one area of most of our lives relatively untouched: the way we make a living. While the city government itself provides some jobs, the political decisions made at City Hall or in the streets have only occasional or indirect effect on everyone's workday lives. The types of jobs, the condition of work, and the size of our incomes are determined primarily in a labor market where all of us still function as atomized individuals, subject to the whims of employers and fluctuations in the regional and national economy.

This article is the first in an intermittent series which will examine the political economy of Berkeley; its employment, income and wealth ownership patterns and the relationship between economic power and political power. In this first overview of the Berkeley economy, we will look at what types of jobs are available, who the main employers are, and an indication of where power lies.

There are about 72,000 employees in the Berkeley / Albany labor market 90% of whom are in Berkeley itself. Of the total, 31,800 — by far the largest group — are employed by some branch of government. Those who believe in the predominance of private industry as employers in a monopoly capitalist economy should look twice at Berkeley: government agencies employ three times as many people as manufacturing firms; three times as many as finance, insurance and real estate companies. The figures, of course, are not reflective of the regional or national economy. They merely demonstrate the extent to which the economic base of Berkeley is atypical for one reason: the University of California.

The University

Any discussion of the economy of Berkeley must begin with the University. No employer in the city approaches its size, both in terms of number of employees and total payroll. In fact, the University alone has more employees than all companies engaged in construction, manufacturing, transportation, communications, utilities, finance, insurance, and real estate put together. The University employs almost 19,000 full-time equivalent workers which translates into considerably more individuals, since there are many part-time employees. Of the University workers, the majority, over 10,000, are classified as academic (i.e. professors, teaching assistants, researchers). There are about 6,000 non-academic employees (i.e. clerical, cafeteria and maintenance workers, maids in the dormitories, lower-echelon administrators). The Lawrence Radiation Laboratory complex, sitting in the Berkeley hills above the campus, employs another 2,500 workers.

Employment by the University has remained relatively constant since 1966. However, there have been significant shifts in the

composition of employees away from non-academic to academic. The present workforce contains many more researchers, professors, etc., than service and maintenance workers. This is a reversal of the situation existing only a decade ago.

The crunch on non-academic workers by the University (a reduction of one-third in their numbers in the last 5 years and the resultant speed-ups) has provoked labor struggles on campus and encouraged union organizing. However, the great power of the University has managed to resist workers' efforts, and has even weakened organizing moves. As a consequence, the pay scales of service and maintenance workers have been kept down and in some cases have even been reduced. At present wage levels, many non-academic employees can't afford to live in Berkeley, especially not in the campus area due to exorbitant rents.

Even though the University is the major economic power in Berkeley and the primary employer in the dominant governmental sector here, there are other employment sectors which can be said to at least hold their own relative to general employment patterns in Alameda County. Berkeley has about its fair share per capita of workers in manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade; about a third more of jobs in finance, insurance and real estate; and almost double its share of hospital employment.

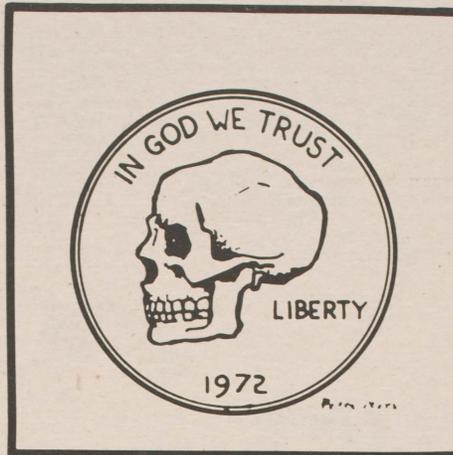
Manufacturing

Of the approximately 8,000 jobs in manufacturing industries in Berkeley, over one-third are in less than 10 firms which are subsidiaries or divisions of large national corporations. Such conglomerates as Tenneco, SCM, Alcan, Del Monte, Colgate-Palmolive, Firestone, and Air Reduction are represented here. There is also American Bakeries as well as Berkeley's own Cutter Labs, the city's largest industrial employer and one of the top 100 corporations in California.

The actual local political power of these corporations in Berkeley is unclear at present, while their influence can be assumed to have been considerable in the past. However, no corporation or group of corporations has ever held the kind of key position held by the University here or, for example, by Standard Oil in Richmond (the largest industrial corporation in California) and Kaiser in Oakland.

Other Major Employers

As you would expect, some of the major employers in Berkeley are commercial firms: the Coop, Hinks, Park and Shop, BBB, etc. Somewhat less typical is Spenger's Grotto with 150 employees. In terms of service employment, hospitals are a dominant factor. Alta Bates, Herrick and Cowell hospitals have a total of about 1,700 employees. Berkeley is becoming a regional hospital center. Major expansion of Herrick is already underway. And we can be sure that a good part of the medical facility bond issue just passed on the State ballot is intended for a medical school at



Berkeley. It would probably be located on the site of the California School for the Deaf and Blind which is slated to be closed soon. (See article.) Cutter Labs and numerous other related manufacturing, supply, service and professional firms also play a role in Berkeley as an expanding hospital-medical center.

More important in terms of economic and political power than employment in the city are the banks and finance, real estate and insurance companies. Many of the major banks and savings and loan companies have regional or branch offices here. For example, Bank of America (possibly the largest in the world, with assets over \$25 BILLION) is building a new regional headquarters on Shattuck near the BART station and boasts its most valuable branch office on Telegraph near U.C. Some of our own local financial, real estate and insurance firms also have done all right for themselves. A recent Chamber-of-Commerce type booster section of the Berkeley Gazette featured the headline: "One of Nation's Largest — Mason-McDuffie Approaches Loan Portfolio of \$1 Billion."

Basic Patterns

Almost all basic economic and employment patterns focus on U.C. and its related institutions. As general examples, two of Berkeley's larger employers are Educational Testing Service and California Industries for the Blind, each with almost 150 workers.

Of course, of much greater interest and significance is the predominant role of the federal government in the Berkeley

economy. Overwhelmingly, U.C. is the conduit. Federal grants amount to well over \$100 million annually to just U.C. and the Rad Lab. This represents about half their combined budgets; it is almost equal to the total value added in manufacture by all Berkeley industries; and it is about eight times the annual sales of Cutter Labs Berkeley plant and twice the total sales of all Cutter Labs plants. At least 75% of the federal grants can be considered directly or indirectly military related; Department of Defense, AEC, Space Administration. However, beyond this there does not appear to be any major "military-industrial complex" in Berkeley. Actually, the adjunct manufacturing, supply, service and professional firms seem few in number in Berkeley relative to the magnitude of the direct grants.

A final discernible pattern which interconnects with U.C. involves "agribus." The Berkeley campus is one of the leading recipients of Department of Agriculture grants (of course, the total amount is only a pittance when compared to the military related grants). The California Farm Bureau Federation, across Telegraph from the new Mason-McDuffie headquarters, is about the twelfth largest employers in Berkeley (this is the organization which spearheaded the drive for Proposition 22, the anti-farmworker initiative). Among the larger employers in the city are two agricultural credit institutions; the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley and the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley. Also on the list of larger

PEOPLE TOUR MARINA

People's tours will be conducted to the Berkeley Marina in preparation for the public hearing to be held at 9 PM, November 28, before City Council on the \$1,500,000 State loan for additional boat berth construction. These tours will be leaving at 1 PM daily Saturday November 18 through Wednesday November 22, and also Monday November 27 from 2528 Piedmont Avenue (between Parker and Dwight). Come and see the extent to which the Marina has been taken away from us and has been developed for the benefit of some wealthy people. Also come and make yourself heard at the public hearing. The public hearing will be our last chance to stop the kind of development occurring at the Marina and to assure that all future development has community input and is for the community. For further information call Evie Wozniak, 843-8645.

employers are the National Cannery Association, Challenge Cream and Butter Association, various agricultural processors, packagers and equipment manufacturers, the Glidden-Durkee Division of SCM, and, not least, the California headquarters of Del Monte Corporation (one of the top 20 in California). It may also not be a coincidence that Cal-Ink is a division of Tenneco, one of the largest landowners and corporate farmers in the Central Valley of California.

The Boom for Whom

Believe it or not, on the surface Berkeley has a booming economy. We have almost a third more than our per capita share of County employment. There has been over a 50% increase in available jobs since 1960 compared to only a 5% increase in population. These jobs are largely in the service and government categories but there is even a slight increase in manufacturing employment. Incidentally, the only slight decrease recorded for employment is in finance, insurance and real estate. In the same period of time, retail sales have increased almost 50%, while wholesale and service receipts and value added in manufacture have all increased by about 75%. In comparison, the consumer price index for the Bay Area has increased by about 40%.

However, many Berkeley residents have not benefited. Even though Berkeley has more than its share of jobs, it also has an official unemployment rate of over 8% and almost twice that rate in the predominantly Black neighborhoods of South and West Berkeley. The situation is even worse than indicated since official figures are notoriously low. Even the typical Berkeley resident is not benefiting. While the total consumer price index has increased somewhat more slowly than people's income since 1960, the cost of housing has increased much faster than income. The net result is that the typical Berkeley resident is no better off today than 10 or 12 years ago.

Coming Next: Who has Benefited? GRASSROOTS will provide its readers with a full analysis of income distribution and jobs of Berkeley residents

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HEALTH CARE SUPPLEMENT

FREE OUR BODIES, FREE OUR MINDS

We'll have more articles—both news and analysis—about health and health care in future issues of GRASSROOTS. But if you'd like to learn more about the health care system and relieve your mind of the myth that the purpose of medicine is to cure disease and keep us well, we recommend the following as starters:

Health PAC, *The American Health Empire: Power, Profits, and Politics* (Vintage Books, 1971). A very readable critique of the health care system that puts it all into a clear analysis from a radical perspective; argues that power has shifted from private practice doctors and the AMA to medical school-hospital empires and corporations. Available at many local bookstores for \$1.95.

Billions for Band-Aids, edited by three Bay Area MCHR members and published by MCHR. Extends the Health-PAC analysis that corporations are increasing their control of health care; especially thorough and excellent chapters on drug companies, the health insurance industry, and the new national reform of "health maintenance organizations" (modeled after Kaiser). Available for \$2.25, including postage and handling, from MCHR-Billions for Band-Aids, P.O. Box 7677, San Francisco, CA. 94119.

Anne Somers, **Health Care in Transition** (Hospital Research and Educational Trust, 1971). A liberal analysis of health care problems and solutions; clear

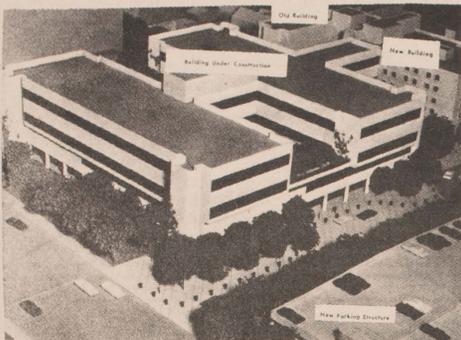
presentation of lots of data on health care. Available for \$2.95 at some college textbook stores.

Health-PAC Bulletin, a fine monthly bringing you information and coherent radical analysis on health and health care problems, institutions, and community and worker struggles. Yearly subscriptions are \$7 (students can have it for \$5) from *Health-PAC Bulletin*, 17 Murray St., New York, NY 10007.

★★★★★



"Spare change for the Free Clinic"



Alta Bates' \$16 million expansion

EMERGENCY

From page 7...

another example of two-class medicine: those with money or medical insurance get treated, while those without cash or eligibility cards are to bear "non-emergency" medical problems to some distant clinic for the poor.

Herrick's argument that too many people — especially those without insurance or cash — use the emergency room instead of consulting their private physician, assumes that everyone has his own family doctor. Many people in the East Bay have no private doctor and could not afford one in any case. Herrick's emergency room is the only nearby place for many people in Berkeley to go for treatment when they are sick or hurt.

The only fully adequate solution to this problem would be the establishment of health centers in every neighborhood, open days, nights and weekends with no fees charged for service. Such a transformation — from two-class, fee-for-service medicine to a universal health system financed by progressive taxes on income and wealth — will be a long time coming. In the meantime, Berkeley residents must rely on existing services.

Herrick's Reform

In response to pressure from community groups and the Health Advisory Committee's imminent report Herrick announced new policies for its emergency room effective March of this year. Herrick's policy is that "a patient's financial status will not have a bearing on whether or when he is given treatment in the emergency service." However, Herrick qualifies this policy: "Indigent patients not covered by

Medi-Cal and requiring more than emergency care, shall be transferred by ambulance to Highland Hospital if their condition permits."

Anyone coming to the emergency room is supposed to be seen and treated by a physician. However, Herrick reserves the right to provide initial treatment and then refer the patient for other care in accord "with accepted medical practice." That same standard was the basis under the old policy for some patients being denied treatment for fractures, bleeding, burns, and other complaints the doctor judged were not "true emergencies."

Whether all who come to the emergency room are receiving treatment and whether this new policy has reduced delays in being seen and treated is not clear. Herrick says the policy is being scrupulously followed — but they said the same thing about all "true emergencies" receiving treatment. Neither the Health Advisory Committee nor MCHR has attempted to verify Herrick's claim.

Berkeley's Clinics

Fortunately, Herrick's emergency room is not the only drop-in first-aid facility in Berkeley. Three community clinics — the West Berkeley Health Center, the George Jackson Clinic, and the Free Clinic — provide drop-in and first-aid services.

These clinics take a substantial load of drop-in and first-aid cases off Herrick's hands. The Free Clinic, for example, saw 38,000 people in its first year of operation from May 1969 to May 1970 — nearly twice the number Herrick saw in its emergency room in the same period of time. But the clinics are understaffed and underequipped, and persons in life-threatening conditions must

be taken to Herrick or Highland hospitals.

Free Clinic staff members are beginning to resent their role of giving free labor to let the present health system off the hook. While the clinics' volunteer medical staffs treat poor people in poor facilities with poor equipment, Alta Bates is building a \$16 million addition to their hospital and Herrick spends \$54,000 a year on public relations.

Committee's Recommendations

The Berkeley Community Health Advisory Committee's report on emergency medical care attempts to deal with the clinics' exploited role as well as the need for refinancing and reorganizing all emergency care services in Berkeley. The report calls for a task force on emergency care consisting of representatives of hospitals, doctors, and community clinics, together with consumers who would form a majority on the task force, to carry out a reorganization of emergency facilities. It calls for coordination of county and city emergency services with some county financial support for facilities in Berkeley.

The report recommends that "the compensation of physicians providing emergency room treatment at Berkeley facilities should not be directly dependent upon the volume or nature of work performed but instead on an hourly rate." This proposal is ambiguous but seems to call for Herrick to hire doctors on a salaried basis.

Herrick instituted a new policy governing physicians' fees at the same time that its new policy of treating all persons was supposed to go into effect. The new policy does not make doctors salaried,

and it seems to benefit them more than it does anyone else. Doctors now work under contract to provide Herrick's emergency room with equal emergency care for all emergency residents and ensure that room patients "prevailing emergency services would be physicians fees," guaranteeing organized and run for the medical needs of the community rather than for the profit or convenience of the doctors and hospitals. But the Health Advisory Committee has not even been able to approve their subcommittee's report and formally present it to the City Council. For months the Council has been unable or unwilling to agree on appointment to fill the six vacancies on the 21-member committee. Interest and involvement of committee members is low, and few monthly meetings succeed in drawing an 11-member quorum. (For more on the Health Advisory Committee's plight, see box.)

What Is to Be Done?

The prospects for implementing the recommendations of the emergency care subcommittee seem dim at the moment. The quality of existing emergency care needs careful assessment, but no one has volunteered. There has been no follow-up to determine whether or not Herrick's new policy on providing emergency room treatment without regard to ability to pay is being followed. Only community interest and pressure exerted on the Council, the Health Advisory Committee, and Herrick will bring significant improvements in emergency care services in Berkeley. In the long run major changes need to be made in the organization and financing of the entire health system, eliminating medicine for profit and replacing it with community and worker controlled universal health care paid for by progressive taxes.

In the interim we can make life more livable (literally). People with information or complaints about Herrick's emergency service or policies should call MCHR's answering service at 824-5888, or write to Health Care Editor, GRASSROOTS, Box 274, Berkeley, CA 94701. Working together we can accomplish more than we can individually.

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Berkeley Community Health Advisory Committee

The reasons for low-level participation in the Health Advisory Committee are not hard to find. With six vacancies on the 21-member committee it has been all but impossible to get a quorum of 11 members at monthly meetings. The lack of quorum has prevented the full committee from approving the emergency care subcommittee's report in the 8 months since it was submitted, and further discouraged many committee members.

As discouraging to some is the fact that the committee is overloaded with health care providers. Of the 15 present committee members four are hospital administrators or doctors, three are other health

representatives of community clinics, and five are consumers. Laymen on the committee feel overwhelmed by the claims of expertise of health professionals in technical medical areas. The hospital administrators wear everyone down with their haggling for tentative, conditional language in reports. And finally, the committee's lack of authority over anything more than its procedures is reflected in the products of its labors. Its "Comprehensive Health Plan for Berkeley," approved and sent to the City Council in July 1970, gathers dust with other advisory committees' advice.

FREE CLINIC

From page 10

people to be patient advocates in places like Highland Hospital, but after a week the clinic was notified that the advocates were not wanted by hospital authorities. Hackett wants to start working on such ideas as a Patients' Union oriented toward political organizing to deal with emergency care at Berkeley or at Highland Hospital.

Worker Control

Hackett said that the clinic is *worker controlled, not community controlled*. Within each section, people set their own policies and their own day-to-day work. Disputes are resolved by the governing board of the clinic. This type of organization, Hackett says, teaches doctors to accept criticism and to learn from people who are not doctors.

Worker control without bosses is comparatively non-alienating, he believes. Most shifts are run

fairly collectively. When he left his job as \$150 a month coordinator at the clinic, the job was collectivized. He indicated that there are defects and virtues to worker control, that it *takes a long time to decide on any one thing and carry it through, but it is worth it*.

One thing that he feels strongly about is the lack of communication among the clinics. He would like a conference of all health workers in Berkeley to talk about mutual problems and strengths and the whole problem of *getting ripped off by the City and the Health Department*. A conference could lay the groundwork for a lot that must be done in Berkeley for better medical care, he believes.

Hackett also would really like to see a public hospital in Berkeley run on the lines of the Free Clinic, with community-worker control.

CITY WORKERS

health workers and neighborhood health workers. Now 535 has gotten substantial raises for the EEA workers, gained complete medical and fringe benefits, protection for their jobs, and recognition for the valuable work they are doing.

Despite these gains, worker input into health department policy is limited. She cited a recent example where employees were able to participate in recruitment selection for a top position, but had no say in the final selection.

And generally, she concluded, City Hall comes down on the Health Department director when the staff seems to be influencing decisions too much.

Community Control

It is obvious, Belchik also says, that the Health Department does not have community input, not to mention community control. Part of the problem is that many of the services are "invisible." For instance, she sees a great many elderly, ill people who, alone and helpless, are invisible to policy makers and the general public alike. Well-baby clinics are another such service that is not widely known to the public.

Belchik feels that many of these direly needed services will be dropped if the Berkeley Health Department were absorbed by the Alameda County Health Department, and that the public does not realize that this eventuality is a distinct possibility within the next two to three years. Not only would people lack these services, but many of the workers would lose their jobs, especially the newer ones, such as the community health workers, most of whom are Third World women.

In conclusion, Belchik believes that if the Health Department is to keep up its many good services, it *needs community input/control, and that whatever form is taken as regards community control, it must represent consumer interest and it must have power over something painful, like the budget*. She also believes that the public health workers, in their districts, are a valuable resource of information for both the needs of the people in their districts and the resources of community-minded and community-control oriented people there.

ISCCF interview

"Explanation is Part of the Cure"

McAllister stressed again that you must hear from the community what their problems are, get more information and then go back to them again. One of ISCCF's biggest efforts is directed toward explanation because they believe that explanation is part of the cure. You can't have good medicine if there is mystification, and this is one of the major problems of health care today.

If community organizers are good, they organize themselves out of a job. Community organizing should be a vehicle for getting information from the community and then putting information to work for the needs of the community, a continuing process of demystification.

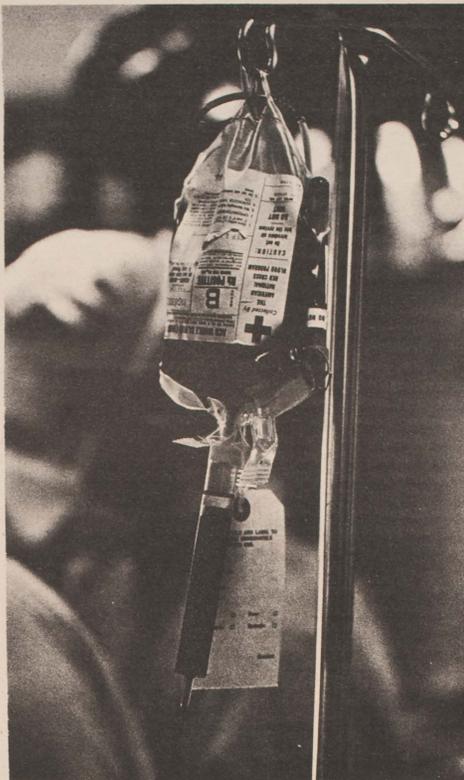
Berkeley's Problems and Needs

McAllister would like to see community-based governing boards running health facilities in Berkeley. Health centers such as ISCCF can be consultants to the community boards.

He believes that attempts to coordinate alternative community health resources at this time would only tax the energy and financial resources of the clinics, since there is no external funding available. At this point the only money for such coordination comes from the feds, and their goal seems to be cooptation, not true coordination.

One of the greatest blocks to decent medical care for Berkeley people is Highland Hospital, the county hospital for Berkeley. Although McAllister himself has done a lot of patient advocacy with individual patients, there has been no concerted attack on Highland. *If Bobby Seale and Elaine Brown get elected in Oakland, then we can get moving on Highland Hospital*.

So far, McAllister concludes, the free clinics have been like fleas irritating the regular medical institutions, but the clinics and the people will have to move beyond the war of the flea to become something capable of getting a grip on the beast.



WOMEN'S HEALTH COLLECTIVE

Good Feelings

The collective has a lot of resistance to doing anything that's excessively structured and hierarchical, and that necessitates a lot of meetings and work. *There are a lot of organizations that seem to be together on the surface, and underneath there are really repressive things going on. Sometimes we [in the collective] feel like we're sitting on this big mud pile. But it's more real to have all the turmoil there. A lot of us have never worked in a place where they felt as good about the people they were working with.*

On priorities, the women say, *It has not been talked about enough to say that we have decided on our priorities. People get interested in a project and they make that their priority. Research also grows organically out of the interests of women working in a particular area, and if treatment is not adequate, there is research needed for that; it's pretty much a group-oriented, organic thing.*

Working with the City

One of the major problems has been working with the City. Except for a small grant of money that the City gave them last spring, the collective has received no money from the City Council even though they do an enormous amount of preventative medicine (VD, nutrition, health education, and publicity) for the Health Department). They had an interview with Mayor Widener before the budget decision, and, according to the collective, *he wanted to fund programs that could get matching funds from the federal government and we kept trying to tell him that the kind of programs that they [feds] want to fund are not the kind of programs we want to be. So the collective faces the additional*

strain of lack of money

Getting it All Together

Internally the collective has a lot of struggles and hassles. With the exception of two or three community health workers, everyone is a volunteer, and the time they can give to the collective is limited by strains in their lives. Many of the women, if they could get enough money to live on, would want to work most of the time for the collective. As June and Marsha Jo said, *There is something of a division between people who are going to school who have made certain decisions about their lives, who are going to spend 4 years going through medical school. They're willing to put up with a certain amount of alienation in order to have the power that you'll have at the end. Some women are more interested in other organizations in the community...*

I think we have a lot of women in the health collective who are in this kind of alternative structure because they don't want to have to deal with all the shit that society lays on people and that therefore they're not into getting with grants (and other stuff) because it means dealing with a lot of things. But to take ourselves seriously we have to do that — like going through the whole City Council hassle.

That's another problem women have — taking themselves seriously enough to really deal with important things. We are a real organization doing real things and because of that we have to have certain contact with the outside world, like it or not. I think it's... the whole way women have been dealt with and have to work with society. It's hard to get yourself out of that whole mentality, to go about seriously dealing in an organized way.

GEORGE JACKSON CLINIC

clinic was familiar with was a recent auto accident in which people were injured in Berkeley. They were treated in the emergency room (injured legs were treated) but for further X ray work, they were sent to Highland Hospital. One of the other major problems is lack of transportation for people to attend clinics and hospitals. The clinic, again as part of the BPP survival program, has a van that takes people to the clinic. For example, on Child Health Day which is Wednesday, the van picks up parents in the community with children who wish to go to the clinic. One future goal is an ambulance for decent ambulance service.

Volunteer Workers

All of the doctors are volunteers and the workers in the clinic are volunteers, also she said. She explained that a volunteer may come in and work in one part of the program such as TB screening but the learning is so diverse that one learns about all aspects of medicine and also that one cannot separate medicine from society. A workers may learn about TB screening and then will also learn how poor housing worsens the condition. So that worker will have an intensive idea of the disease and can really deal with the total of that disease when he or she goes out into the community. In Berkeley, she said there should be more communication and coordination between the various clinics and there should be less duplication of services. However, she stressed again that medicine in Berkeley and places such as Highland Hospital just reflect the profit making motive and general concept of medicine in this country.

Mobile Unit

Since the clinic sees its main work as preventative, the goal for the immediate future is a mobile unit which can bring medicine to the people and circle daily in the community and do the necessary physicals, examinations and screenings. This unit would be well equipped and have nurses and doctors in addition to the health workers. The clinic would be stationary with the mobile units circling the community.

Socialist Medicine

Again, she stressed the social basis of medicine. She pointed out that in China there is a medical worker just about in every street and every level of organization. The goal in China is to bring medicine to the people. But, she said that is because China is a socialist country and the U.S. is a capitalist system and the medical system is only part of the system.

For the future she would envision a "large army of doctors, nurses, technicians, to give to the people all the benefits of this industrialized country." But that would take a total change in the system and the whole system has to be changed, not just one part. So, she said, it goes back again to the question, "Whom Shall We Serve?"

UNCLE JOHN'S BAND

by G.C. OTTER

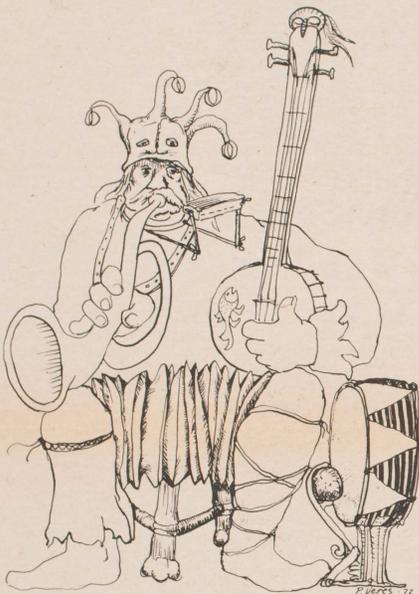
This is a column about music. Hopefully, it is the first of a regular series, which will be as regular as Grassroots is long. I'll be writing about the rock, folk, and jazz scene in Berkeley, trying to help people through the maze of clubs and performers.

Part of this column involves a struggle against temptation. Rock writers love to expound on their inside view of the Stonés' last tour, why they don't like Elton John, and the latest tribulations of the Jefferson Airplane. So much of that writing is such irrelevant after-the-fact ego-tripping and voyeurism that I'm tempted to try my own typewriter as a rock pundit. Surely I could do better.

Meanwhile, a major void would be left unfilled. While international superstars are filling the Berkeley Community Theater, Winterland, and the Oakland

result is that the unknowns, however deserving, stay unknown, and that people miss a lot of good music. As an example, the Joy of Cooking was playing for years in Berkeley before I (and lots of people I know) ever went to Mandrake's to hear them.

So this column will be a people's guide to local music, trying to give people a better sense of the quality of music to be found at different local scenes. In addition, I'll try to discover good records which may be unnoticed, and give some advice on buying guitars and other musical instruments in Berkeley. And for those times when you have to go, I'll use one forthcoming column on how to survive an evening at Winterland, a harrowing experience for the unprepared.



Coliseum (at \$3.50 a hit, on up), a well-developed local music scene is trying to survive. This local scene consists of a number of clubs, some of which are rip-offs and some of which truly serve the people; and of many, many hungry musicians, some of whom are playing excellent music, with only modest ambition, limited appeal or bad luck keeping them from greater success.

The problem is that it's impossible to find out what's going on locally, so instead of dropping down to the Longbranch to hear an unknown band, we save our money for the big night when the our favorite hits Winterland. The

Freight and Salvage
For anyone into folk music, Freight and Salvage is a joy. It is a totally unpretentious, friendly, inexpensive folk-music club at 1827 San Pablo, north of University. There's no sign, and the place is small, so take down the address before you go.

Freight and Salvage provides a different environment from the folk scene I was used to. I used to hang around clubs in New York, Cambridge, and Chicago in the good early and mid-sixties. Since rock dropping down to the Longbranch has only just begun to revive from the late fifties-early sixties, the Frankie Avalon doldrums of the folk and jazz scenes were where

the self-appointed hip congregated. The result at folk clubs was an atmosphere of general hustle and jive, with regulars clustering around their small-time idols and sneering at the unknowing college kids with their dates. It usually cost 70 cents for a coke in a frosted glass, \$2.50 to get in, and a lot of psychic energy before you could enjoy the music.

Perhaps it was never like that out here, though more likely the burgeoning of rock music has exerted a magnetic attraction for all the bullshit. In any case, Freight and Salvage has none of it; it is extremely mellow and friendly, so friendly that people actually talk to others than those they came with. I have seen a wide variety of people there: the usual Berkeley freaks, some very straight looking people, people in their 50's, families with kids. The crowd is usually older than rock crowds, and a good deal less freaky.

It also has a lot of fun. People talk with performers both on-stage and off. The audience frequently sings along with songs. One night we had done so much singing during a Jim Kweskin set that we kept on singing long after Kweskin had left the stage for a break.

Prices and food are also fine. The door charge varies with the quality of entertainment and the day of the week, but I've never seen it higher than \$1.75, for a Saturday night. They serve great homemade brownies and Armenian orange bread, for 25 cents, and teas which are refillable all night with hot water. There are no waitresses, just a counter, and it all seems so easy you wonder why it's not like that in other places.

These are just nice extras, of course, since a club stands or falls by its music. And the music, though limited to folk and soft rock, is generally pretty good. The experience is different from what rock fans are likely to be used to: no overpowering sound, no driving beat. But there usually is a nice personal rapport between audience and artist that is frequently absent when there's a lot of technology in between.

The Moons

Freight and Salvage has some people appearing relatively regularly who bear mentioning. One of these is a group called the Moons, formerly John Shine and the Moons, formerly John Shine. The Moons consist, not surprisingly, of John Shine, guitar and vocals, Bing Nathan on bass and occasional vocals, and Chuck Hickox on piano and vocals. They are three talented musicians, who, as far as I can tell, are at least partly from Berkeley.

Their music is an easy-going funky rock, with overtones of jazz and country. If that description seems to cover all bases, it's because they manage to draw on different music in original ways. On relatively simple sounding songs, for example, John Shine uses inventive chord inversions and jazz variations on chords which liven the backup. Or the band may give an almost Cajun flavor to a standard rock number.

I've heard them twice, neither time with their present line-up of three, though I imagine the present combination is a good one. John Shine does most of the lead singing, and plays acoustic and mellow electric guitar. He also writes catchy songs, one about the



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destruction of the California Her voice is not great: dream ("hello, Pennsylvania/sometimes it's thin and reedy California bye-bye"), another where it might be full. She just about solving the problem of strums chords on the guitar; and, existential despair by becoming a while the backup piano plays rock-and-roll superstar ("me and some nice riffs, the back-up guitar my band/will have 'em eating is only adequate.

right out of our hand"). He also Yet the second surprise is that plays flowing, unflashy lead riffs, for me that didn't matter much. which, while not particularly exciting, fit the songs well. understands her limitations and

Chuck Hickox sings occasional doesn't try to make her voice do leads in a rough and interesting things it can't. And the voice, does some of the writing, expressiveness of the songwriting, and plays piano. I really dug the delivery, and spoken words (I couple of songs of his that I've might say spoken songs) get me heard, which have a sad-funny bey ond initial skepticism. She Randy Newman flavor to them. creates a particular mood, and if Bing Nathan plays a tasteful, you can get into it (lots of people clean-sounding electric and do), she provides a very nice acoustic bass—he adds very evening. She was just at Freight positive musical energy as well as and Salvage, November 3rd and grounding the group. The Moons 4th, and, though not scheduled are a living demonstration that during November, should be back mellow rock doesn't have to be bland. They'll be at Freight and Salvage on Friday and Saturday, November 24 and 25.

Rosalie Sorrels

Another Freight and Salvage who's playing. One upcoming regular, who always fills the place, night of particular note is is Rosalie Sorrels. She sings Thursday, November 30, when country songs, accompanies Terry Garthwaite and Toni herself on guitar, and is backed up by guitarist Ray Beirl and electric pianist Hoyle Osborne. will be back together.

★★★★★

From page 3:

CITY COUNCIL
VOTES ON RENT CONTROL

Charter Amendment, wished to intervene as a party in the law suit so that they could present a defense of rent control independent from the city's defense. Passage of this motion established that the city would support their efforts. Judge Bostick of the Alameda County Superior Court granted the request for intervention on the part of the Fair Rent Committee and other rent control supporters.

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Coalition says no to 30-40

The newly initiated "30 for 40" campaign, a movement to lower the hours of city workers without lowering pay, was unanimously rejected by the Berkeley Coalition at a meeting on November 5. The Coalition, which supports in principle the idea of a shorter work week, disagreed with the specifics and strategy of the proposal made by the Committee for a Shorter Work Week, sponsors of the proposal.

The campaign for "30 for 40" is presently gathering signatures to place an ordinance on the April ballot. This ordinance includes the following provisions. First, all workers employed by the city would get paid their present salaries at 25% fewer hours; that is, full-time workers at 40 hours per week would only work 30 hours at no cut in pay. Second, the city would not be permitted to cut services, so would be forced to give overtime or hire more workers. Third, the proposal would be financed only by increased taxes on businesses in the city. Fourth, businesses in the city with over 9 employees would be required to follow the provisions of 30 for 40 in order to get a business license.

The political thrust of the 30-for-40 movement is twofold, as seen by the Committee for a Shorter Work Week. On one hand,

shorter hours at the same pay is considered to be a major step forward in improving working conditions. Secondly, shortening the work week is seen as a solution to unemployment, insofar as employers may have to hire more workers in order to keep production up.

The Committee for a Shorter Work Week claims to be part of a nationwide movement, aimed at implementing the 30 for 40 proposal nationwide. Members of the Progressive Labor Party have been in the forefront of the movement, especially in terms of national coordination. Berkeley is the first place where the campaign has gotten underway.

The Committee admits that, on a citywide level, it is unlikely that the proposal can be made binding for private employers. Thus, the present ordinance campaign affects only the city as an employer. To implement 30 for 40, the city would have to spend an additional \$4 to 6 million, for the creation of a maximum of 400 new jobs. Presently the city gets about \$600,000 out of the business license tax, so business taxes would have to be raised up to ten times in order to pay for 30 to 40.

The Coalition made a number of arguments against the present

continued on page 16



Neighbors Spawn Guerrilla Theatre

By Doug Brown

Friends and neighbors formed the Flatlands Guerrilla Theatre. Their anti-war, anti-Nixon skit is performed in parks, shopping centers and flea markets around the Bay Area. They appear, do four minutes of mostly visual but to-the-point street theater, leaflet and rap about the war with the crowd and then go on to another place.

"We had to find some meaningful way to relate to the elections and to the war in Southeast Asia. At first we

considered different ways we could collectively deal with elections and the war. We even talked about clandestine stuff. We didn't know how to relate to the elections. Most of us didn't want to work directly for McGovern."

The characters appear: a Vietnamese man and child. A Vietnamese woman. Nixon with a hand puppet of himself. A person as an airplane, a bomber. Another, a helicopter who is also Nixon's armed guard. A chorus. About a dozen people all together.

"The war issue was being

obsured in the press. We felt we had to find a way to increase people's war weariness. Few of us had theater experience, but we thought through the medium of street theater we could reach those who were vacillating, people like us, freaks, people who would respond."

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I GIVE YOU THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Thirteen people participate in the skit although only nine or ten are needed for a performance at one time. Jenny plays Nixon this week. Before it was George, who is 6'7" tall. Sandbird, age eight, played the Vietnamese child, and Paul, also eight, was an American bomber with dollar sign insignia on the wings. Ken and Ann alternate as the helicopter.

Melody plays a Vietnamese woman. Stan a Vietnamese man. The skit is set up so that the performers rotate characters. Next performance Francis will play the Vietnamese man. The chorus—Arthur comes in his old business suit toting a satchel... Judith appears as Rosie the Riveter. Bruce plays a student type and Judy a social worker.

"We have three babies among us to take care of so one of the things we had to work out was child care. On October 14, Sylvia took care of the babies so we could do the skit at the San Francisco march.

"We started with a core group of five and as soon as we decided on street theater as the way we would reach people on the elections and the war we brought in other friends and neighbors. We feel like we've set a good example for other neighborhoods and other movement people. After we worked out a script we designed some costumes and bought what material we needed for about ten dollars."

A PEACE IN VIETNAM A PIECE OF ARTILLERY A PIECE OF THE OIL FIELDS A PIECE OF THE ACTION

"The costumes and props are basic and simple. We knew that the understanding of the skit couldn't come from hearing the words. It's a visual message. It was three weeks from the day we got the idea till our first public performance at Berkwood free school for their Vietnam day.

"We think maybe we're ready now to try some other skits. Maybe one we could do inside the welfare office. We also thought about one on rent control and one for the Berkeley spring elections."

A Personal Opinion

Are We Losing Our Park ?

by Andy Rodriguez

People's Park today is certainly not the vision any of us had back in 1969. Once it was a great unifying force, first in joy and then in defiance, for all the different types of people who make up Berkeley. The park had the reputation of being the exclusive creation of a few street people and student radicals, but it was much more than that. In the weeks before May 15, little old ladies from the hills donated flowers and shrubs to make the park nicer. The fifty thousand people who marched on Memorial Day after the fence went up weren't all students and street people. And, when Reagan declared the area a playing field (At the same time, two blocks for the special use of the fraternity and sorority types,

those clean-cut American youths told him what he could do with his playing field and boycotted it as much as anyone else. The park belonged to all of us, and as long as the fence was up, we were united in our defiance. But since the fence came down, that spirit of unity has died. Now, to put it bluntly, the park is a disgrace to all it once stood for. It has degenerated into a symbol of all that is wrong with Berkeley today, and no amount of rhetoric can change that.

People's Park on a warm Sunday afternoon. The grassy area is dry and usable, but there are fewer than ten people sitting around. It's been like that all day. (At the same time, two blocks away, Willard Park is full almost to crowding.) The swing sets are

not being used; in fact, there hasn't been a child in the park all day. The cultivated area is brown and dying. The food planted "for those who need it" is rotting unharvested. The grove of trees, once the center of park activity, has been appropriated by a few squatters. The community bulletin board has disappeared, either to feed campfires or to build the semi-permanent shacks of the park's new owners. It's obvious that the park no longer belongs to the people. Although nobody is saying anything, there is a boycott even more effective than when the fence was up. It's also obvious that if things don't change, if and when the University decides to put up another fence, not too many people will really care.

Is People's Park dead? Maybe it is. In spirit anyway, even though the land is still there. In 1969 the park blossomed without any help or interference from bureaucrats. People gave and worked and built it up by themselves. Today that feeling is gone. No one seems to care what happens out there anymore.

It could be that the park has outlived its time. When UC tore down badly needed student housing and then let the land sit idle, it made a lot of people legitimately angry at the things the University could do merely because it held title to the property. There was a crying need for open, green space in the area and the community took advantage of the opportunity to create the park. Today Willard Park exists and fills that need.

[And, while we are on the subject, Frances Willard was an American feminist in the 1890s. As president of the WCTU she made of it "an organizational school for women all across the country to prepare women to take part in political life through the suffrage movement." Willard Park and Union High are the only park and school in Berkeley named for a woman.]

If People's Park were really needed, people would clean it up and use it. [Wouldn't they?] But they don't. As it is, the park isn't that attractive an alternative to married student housing.

This shouldn't be taken as a plug for the University's plans. But the land should be used for whatever does the most good for the most people. Unless something is done to bring People's Park back under community control, "saving the park" will become a phony issue.



THE BERKELEY ISLAND

Frank Daar

It seems a bit Pollyanna-ish to try to find the relevance of the local election results to radicals...

First, Ron Dellums won re-election rather handily, beating Hannaford by more than 40,000 votes and taking over 55% of the total vote.

though the 7th District has been expanded into new white and conservative areas, Ron still has a reliable base for his support of radical activities.

Then there was the strong showing of the PACE environmental slate in the local district elections. EBMUD, Regional Parks and AC Transit boards have control over large budgets and make important political decisions...

In Berkeley, ballot measure M, an attempt to reduce the impact

of the student and black vote in city elections, was smashed 37-64 against, 26,537 for. Put together by a centrist Democratic-Republican coalition and backed by an expensive campaign...

In the last two days the Gasjet has had a column by Mike Culbert conceding the future of the town to us radicals and a news story about Tom McLaren saying that he does not plan to run again...

From page 15...

30x40

proposal. First, while some administrators are excluded from the proposal, the police and highly paid professionals employed by the city would be covered by 30 to 40.

Second, members of the coalition argued that taxing businesses so heavily would hurt Berkeley working people by raising prices in the city.

Third, job restructuring was raised as a leading priority in reorganizing the city bureaucracy.

Finally, people argued that the main focus of the 30 for 40 proposal should be the private business sector, which cannot be regulated by the city.

Prior to the Coalition meeting, members of the coalition met

with the sponsors of the 30 for 40 proposal and suggested a cutoff line of \$8,000 yearly income in order to qualify for 30 to 40.

However, the Committee for a Shorter Work Week felt that it was too late to revise its proposal.

Further, they argued that such a limitation would make it difficult to tie in their proposal with the strategies of larger industrial

unions. They also felt that the only new jobs created should not be lower-paid ones.

The Coalition resolution read as follows: "The Coalition resolves that it cannot support the present 30 for 40 initiative and asks the Committee for a Shorter Work Week to consider a measure which would exclude police and high-paid professionals and be effectively directed at private business.

by Lenny Goldberg

From page 3 P.I.G.

This includes control of the U.C. campus police because—to borrow a metaphor from the enemy camp—"they are two fingers on the same hand."

A strong program on police will be an essential part of the left's electoral strategy. Efforts to limit police power provide the sharp line necessary to separate progressive from reactionary or liberal candidates in the elections.

Caucus, Black Panther Party, and other community groups is developing a strong program on community control of police to bring before the people.

Part of the program consists of several proposed city ordinances dealing with control and review of police policies and actions, demilitarization of the police department, employment policies (including a residency requirement), and agreements with other police forces.

The proposed ordinances will be presented to the City Council for approval or placement on the April 1973 ballot.

From page 10

West Berkeley Interview

Advocates of the Patient

The city made a step in the right direction when it placed a lot of Emergency Employment Act people in the various clinics. It showed faith in the concept of the clinics. Having been a health aide with Berkeley Public Health Department, Sarah Walker really knows the value of community health workers. Good community health workers are hard to find. It's very intangible and hard to define, but community health work is not menial labor. These workers have an insight and knowledge of the community that you cannot buy.

people about services provided by the Berkeley Health Department. What Are the Greatest Needs Now?

Aside from the great need for medical staff and physician-nurse time, the next greatest need is transportation. The Red Cross is rigid and cannot respond to daily needs and crises of people. What is needed is on-call transportation that can take a patient immediately to Herrick or Highland.

As for future plans, Right now the center is at a point of assessment and we will see what we have done so far. We will set priorities and then say what we will be doing in the future. Perhaps the clinics should get together much more than they have in the past.

ecologistics

by Selina Bendix

It's often said that the United States Bureau of Mines (USBM), a part of the Interior Department, is subservient to industry. I never realized how bad the situation really was, until I heard Donald R. Irving, from the San Francisco USBM office, give a talk at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (formerly known as the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory) on October 25. Mr. Irving's topic was the "Outlook for Mineral Resources, with Emphasis on Energy Minerals."

Extrapolating present trends, USBM predicts that by the year 2000 we could be in the position of importing \$6 billion a year of nonmetals, \$36 billion worth of metals, and \$22 billion of oil, coal, etc. to burn in electrical power plants. This would obviously have an intolerable effect on (1) our national security, as it would make us dependent upon imports; and (2) our balance of payments problem.

What's the answer? Cut down on unnecessary use of electricity and develop good recycling systems? Of course not. Leave it to the Private Enterprise system! It's the anti-trust laws and those pesky environmentalists that are gumming up the works! Why, we've hardly started digging up the United States for minerals...

These are the problems that Mr. Irving sees:

* "Environmental regulations threaten major disruptions of some domestic mineral production." No mention of what present methods of mineral production are doing to foul the air and the water.

* Withdrawal of lands to be preserved as wilderness "may adversely affect domestic mineral development." No land with

petitions to place the ordinances on the ballot. The group is now building a broad coalition of progressive organizations to back the drive. Those interested in becoming involved in this work should contact Dan Siegel at 658-3124.

potentially useful minerals should be available for wilderness preservation; minerals are more important than peace of mind.

* We need a bigger Canal because the Panama Canal can't handle the big new ships on the drawing board. Who cares about what happens if you bring Atlantic and Pacific tropical marine animals into contact with each other for the first time?

* Environmentalists mustn't be allowed to interfere with the building of super-highways to make it easy for things to get to super-harbors served by super-transport. What if we do stir up a little mercury when we dredge the harbors or increase the size of oil spills from the new tankers; it's good for business!

* Anti-trust laws are interfering with the ability of big companies to get together on joint research projects to figure out economical ways of using low-grade ores.

* We'll have brown-outs in California within 10 years if we don't stop the environmentalists from stopping construction of nuclear power plants. Safe? Of course they're safe!

* There is a shortage of coal miners. Of course, this isn't due to the high death rate in mines that don't comply with safety regulations or to the high lung disease rate in mines that don't comply with health regulations.

* Environmental quality standards should be restricted to those that can be implemented at a reasonable cost. Industry will be glad to stop making you sick with their effluents if they can do it cheaply. If not, I guess we're expendable. What will happen when the day comes that they discover they've poisoned off their market? Can we stop them before it gets to this point?

If you want to find out more about the Bureau of Mines, write to their Office of Mineral Resources, 450 Golden Gate, San Francisco, CA 94102, and ask them for information about their activities and publications. Perhaps the feeling that the public is breathing down their necks will have a constructive effect?