

GRASSROOTS

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PANTHERS RUN IN OAKLAND

By Art Goldberg

By now, most people know that Black Panther Party chairman Bobby Seale is running for Mayor of Oakland in next April's municipal election, and that Panther central committee member Elaine Brown is a candidate for one of three City Council seats that will be contested then.

The question many people on the white left are asking is, "Is it really going to be a serious campaign, or will

it be a token candidacy, as were the Newton-Seale efforts in 1968?"

A talk with Bobby Seale will convince you that he is deadly serious about winning. "Don't you realize," he begins "that the city of Oakland voted two to one against the death penalty in the last election?" He goes on to cite other figures showing Oakland's population to be close to fifty percent Black.

The Panthers have already set up a main campaign headquarters in their

central office, and have already opened three section campaign offices, with plans for five more. The city has been divided up into nine sections, with campaign field coordinators and assistants assigned to each section.

During the first week in December, the Panthers received the endorsement of the Black Student Alliances at Merritt, Laney, Grove Street, and several other junior colleges. From these will come the 500 precinct captains, and some of the 3,000 precinct workers the Panthers plan to use to blanket most of Oakland's 450 precincts.

According to Seale, no precinct will have less than five workers, and some may have as many as ten. He cites two

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Bobby Seale



Elaine Brown

conference calls convention

About 200 people met December 16 at Longfellow School to form a left coalition for the April, 1973 municipal elections. Many white community groups were present, as well as leaders from a number of black and Asian organizations.

Discussion first centered on the exclusion of Councilmen D'Army Bailey and Ira Simmons from the meeting. Early in the meeting Bill Walker, one of the co-chairpeople (the others were Carol Selter and Gordon Wozniak) denounced the "exclusionary and elitist" attitudes of the organizers of the meeting. Don Davis, co-chairman of the Black Caucus, lashed out at the "handful of organizers" for "arrogant, racist, and shameful actions" in deciding whom

to invite on behalf of a yet non-existent coalition. He accused the organizers of assuming which people of the black community were qualified spokesmen. Davis said that the Black Caucus had made no secret of its disagreement with some of the things Bailey and Simmons have said and done. Lee Halterman, a Dellums staffer who said he was speaking on behalf of the Congressman, said that since Bailey and Simmons have not shown any willingness to cooperate with anyone outside of their immediate interest and to function in a coalition format, their role should be reevaluated. Art Goldberg and Dan Siegel explained that the white coalition that organized the meeting had been divided down the middle on

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE MOVES 'BEYOND ANGER'

Over 350 women of all ages came together on December 2nd for a conference of Berkeley Women. Many of those attending the conference have been involved with the Berkeley community over the years. But quite a number of the women there were at this gathering as a first involvement with women as a movement. The lack of third world women was striking,

reminding us again that much of women's liberation seems irrelevant to women who are heads-of-household, or who are still angry, or who have their own preferred ways of dealing with racist and sexist oppression. Ages varied from teens through 70s. Politics, though never specified, were very diverse.

It was a full day—keynote speech, workshops, large group meetings, small group meetings. The aim was to be programmatic, for women to speak specifically of the changes they want to see in their situations here in Berkeley, and to try to form an organization that would be an instrument for connecting women and giving voice to their needs. One criticism of the organizers of the conference (primarily the No-Name Women's Radical Caucus) was that they were not up front about their own expectations and areas of interest. Electoral politics kept welling up mysteriously throughout the day. Implicit in the mimeographed program, the purpose of the conference was to work toward forming an organization which would be chiefly concerned with the political effectiveness of women in Berkeley. The organizers of the

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berkeley's progressive movement and the city gov't

At its regular meeting on December 3, the Coalition decided by consensus not to invite D'Army Bailey and Ira Simmons to take part in the December 16 meeting called to plan procedures for the drafting of a platform and the selection of candidates to run in next April's municipal election.

news analysis

This important decision—making public what up to now had been but a widely understood split in the successful 1971 electoral coalition—followed weeks of discussion among Coalition members and with allied forces in the Black community. The opinions of the Black groups led the Coalition to resolve internal differences in favor of the decision not

to invite the participation of Bailey and Simmons.

Coalition members and Black community groups agreed that Bailey and Simmons have lived up well to the position taken by Bailey in a statement to Rick Brown two weeks before the 1971 City Council elections: "I'm through with coalition politics." Since elected to the Council, Bailey and Simmons have refused to represent—and even sometimes fought—the interests of the many progressive sectors in the white community who elected them. Instead, they have chosen to define themselves as the "representatives of the black community."

But even in this self-defined role they have refused to be accountable to many progressive groups within the

black community, and these groups have joined the Coalition in disassociating themselves from Bailey and Simmons.

Problems within the 1971 coalition began during the campaign, when Bailey and Simmons insisted on promoting themselves apart from the slate on which they were joined by Loni Hancock and Brown. There were many tense moments during the campaign, but it did manage to stay together.

But right after Bailey, Hancock, and Simmons took office, new problems began to develop. Bailey and Simmons refused to cooperate in the production of an "alternate city budget" proposed by the Coalition. Soon afterwards, a motion by Hancock to include the Women's Health Center among community clinics to be funded by the

City died for lack of a second and Bailey was quoted by JET Magazine as calling her proposal a "white hippie freak women's lib thing."

In the City employees strike last July, Bailey and Simmons were accused of attempting to destroy unity among the striking workers by insisting on giving the sanitation workers a higher pay raise than the other workers. They defended their position, noting that most of the sanitation workers were black, male, heads of families and that the work involved is hard and unpleasant. But many of the other workers—especially in the social services department—were also family heads, many of them black, and actually received less pay than the sanitation workers.

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GRASSROOTS

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editorial

GRASSROOTS supports the call by the Dec. 16 community meeting at Longfellow School for an open Convention to write a platform and select candidates for the 1973 municipal elections. (See front page article.)

We applaud the spirit of that meeting, where it was decided to form a coalition based on a statement of principles of unity. We support the decision that from the start representatives from diverse ethnic groups, of whom at least 50% must be women, come together to draft that statement.

Our support is based on the following four points:

- 1 It is the first time that Asians, blacks and whites agreed from the beginning on a collective process toward victory in April.
- 2 This process is important because it affirms the development of a common approach against those who control the wealth and power in this city.
- 3 A unified approach means a positive headstart toward a unified platform and ticket. A unified approach also gives insurance that the platform and candidates coming out of the Convention will be representative.
- 4 It will be a complete Convention. All the participants will have agreed on a statement of principle of unity. Therefore no compromises with outside forces, upon whom the Convention will have no control, will be made.

Some people were pessimistic about the process. They did not believe their needs would be represented by members of the Third World. We believe they are mistaken and we urge them to give their support to a struggle in which we all have a stake.

The process has already started to work satisfactorily. The white community, sufficiently represented at the meeting, chose six people, who, together with other ethnic groups, will draft the principles of unity. We believe that those six people are representatives of the white radical left in Berkeley. They are: Frank Brown (a trade unionist); Lenny Goldberg (an economist and a student); Louise Gross (a community worker and a teacher); Florence McDonald (former trade unionist and Grassroots staff member); Evie Wozniack (a student and a community worker); Anne Marie Hogan (a feminist).

Of the five ethnic groups to be included on an equal basis in the convention (Asians, blacks, whites, chicanos, and native Americans) three have already chosen their coordinators. They are Frank Yoon (Asian); Don Davis (black); Louise Gross (white).

People with suggestions for the statement of unity should submit them to Louise Gross, ph. 845-6186.

In preparation to the Rent Control Board Election, the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee (B.T.O.C.) is circulating a questionnaire, the main purpose of which is to facilitate rent roll back to its August 1971 level. People are being asked how much rent they were paying in August 1971, even

if they do not live any longer in the same place.

People interested in circulating these questionnaires in their neighborhoods should call one of the following phone numbers: 843-6601 (B.T.O.C.); 845-6186 (Gene Turitz); 548-1560 (Kathi McPherson).

staff report

GRASSROOTS was born six months ago and, we believe, has made a promising beginning. Editorializing in the first issue, we stated that GRASSROOTS "belongs to the radical community who will be responsible for its publication" and that "as such it will be political and serve the Berkeley left as an aggressive instrument for radical change, and as a means of communication and information sharing between ourselves." We wanted a community paper to "give background and analysis not available through other media," and we wanted to work collectively to achieve this.

Have we accomplished these objectives? We thought that a critical assessment of our progress and a view of our future plans might interest our readers. While we have run in-depth articles and comprehensive supplements on Berkeley issues not considered in the commercial press, and while we have reported on city government reasonably well, we have not given adequate news coverage of the activities of our school system or of neighborhood affairs. We are working on changing this. Our layout has been somewhat haphazard. More effort is

going into layout and graphics and our articles are going to be shorter. This will improve the readability of the paper and increase the breadth and timeliness of our reporting. The paper will have fewer pages, but we hope that it will soon appear bi-weekly instead of monthly. More seriously, we have failed to develop a response from and dialog with the community we are trying to serve. We are open to suggestion in this area.

The most difficult and the most exciting of our objectives has been the effort to work collectively. Policy decisions are made by the staff as a whole at weekly meetings; committee work is rotated, and co-editors serve on an overlapping 4-month basis. Publishing and distributing a newspaper is arduous, and new members are enthusiastically invited to join the Grassroots Collective by sharing the work and taking part in issue planning meetings. We are all amateurs. But if you have special skills don't be bashful. General planning meetings are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 2528 Piedmont Avenue at 8 PM. For more information call 845-0775.

letters to the collective

To the collective:

A new attempt is being made to get Blacks off the Berkeley City Council. We of the Peace & Freedom Party condemn the move, even as we condemned Charter Amendment M, which had the same purpose, and which was rejected by voters in the November election.

The immediate targets of the new move are Councilmen D'Army Bailey and Ira Simmons, two of the most outspoken and vigorous representatives of the city's large Black population.

The right-wing white middle-class liberals who are gunning for Bailey and Simmons have made only one complaint: They can't get along with Bailey and Simmons. That's the same complaint Big Business has.

It is also the complaint made by the Ku Klux Klan red-necks in the South, who say, "Our Nigras, sir, are not yet ready to participate in government." How many times we have heard that from Southern white chauvinists! Now we hear it in Berkeley.

The Peace & Freedom Party supports the right of Black people to have representatives in government ON THEIR OWN TERMS. Berkeley's Black people decide these matters for themselves.

Beyond that, we know the voting record of Bailey and Simmons. They vote consistently for the interests of poor people and lower middle-class people, Black and White alike. They deserve support, and they will get it.

Real liberals, progressives and radicals will continue unity in action despite all splitting efforts by the several varieties of Big Business stooges.

Lee Coe, Chairman
Alameda County Central
Committee
Peace & Freedom Party

Grassroots cherishes letters from the readers. Letters should be typewritten and double-spaced. Address them to: P.O. Box 274, Berkeley 94701.

To the collective:

The Nov. 15 issue had a lot of good material in it, but I have the feeling each story is so fractured physically by its location on various pages or places on the page that one almost gives up the search. If you are trying to put a message across, why not make it as simple as possible for the reader? Or is it supposed to be frustrating? Look at page 13, for example: I think four of the five items are continued from other pages, but only one gives a clue to its origin. The initial part of the article often gives no clues as to how the continuation will be headed and one tries about threethreem before finding which one fits. Please, consider the reader's rights, even as you plead for the citizen's rights.

Yours
Jean Dehlinger

• progressive movement •

Continued from page 1

Some of the black sanitation workers denounced Bailey's "attempt to split black and white workers," but eventually accepted the higher offer and ended the strike.

Many of the disputes have involved the women's movement, which Bailey and Simmons refuse to acknowledge as a legitimate struggle of people seeking to end their oppression and exploitation. Only months of argument persuaded them to include white women heads of households as a category in the city's Affirmative Action Hiring Proposal.

Recently, Bailey told the proponents of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance that he would support the proposal only if it excepted black developers from all its requirements. He thus put the interests of a few black capitalists in making money above the interests of all the people of Berkeley—black and white—in having control over building and demolition in their neighborhoods.

When Loni Hancock proposed at a recent city council meeting to send \$1,000 to aid the students at Southern University, Simmons denounced her for "meddling in affairs she knows nothing about."

The dispute with Bailey and Simmons is not over aggressive representation of black interests, but rather over their refusal to work together with other progressive forces when the issue affects more than just the black community.

Such a narrow concern with interest group politics does not advance radical change and ultimately strengthens the status quo. When various exploited and oppressed groups seek merely to gain a share of city resources and services, the usual response of those in power has been to make a little room for the newcomers. Years ago organized labor was treated this way. Today, blacks are in a comparable situation. As a result of cooptation, progressive forces wind up competing among themselves for the crumbs provided. The unity that is necessary to force radical changes is sacrificed, and those in power remain untouched.

Bailey and Simmons have fallen into the trap of narrow interest group politics, and so fail to serve the progressive majority of Berkeley people. They have also alienated a good part of the black community which they claim to represent. Unless they change their positions and seek to advance progressive coalition politics, there seems to be little prospect for our being able to work together.

Bailey and Simmons, however, have not been solely responsible for the lack of unity within the Left in Berkeley. The white Left has also failed in many ways. It has failed to define its politics, and to create an ongoing organization. It has failed to define its politics, and to create an ongoing organization. It has failed to create accountable and recognizable leadership. After the April 1971 elections it failed to strongly support its elected representatives.

One of the many consequences of the lack of defined politics has been the failure to fully understand the apparent differences between white left politics and black left politics, and other Third World groups. Are there real conflicts of interests between the two groups? And if so, why? Where? How can the white Left hope for real coalition politics if such questions are still unresolved?

The failure to respond to these questions has brought the white Left to the point where minority interests have much too often been championed by minority people only. Also, in some instances, the white Left has followed an interest group perspective. The original formulation of the Neighborhood Preservation ordinance, for example, represented the interests of white community people in maintaining the attractiveness of much existing housing, but spoke very little to the needs of black people to replace substandard housing with decent, low cost housing. During the city workers strike, last summer, many other progressive whites did not support the workers because their demands for pay increases conflicted with residents' needs for services.

RENT CONTROL SLATE DRIVE ON

On November 11 and 12, the Community Rent Control Convention met at Longfellow School to ratify a platform and nominate a slate of five candidates for the Rent Control Board election to be held in Berkeley on January 23, 1973. The Convention was called by the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee and was co-sponsored by the Berkeley Black Caucus, Black Panther Party, Oceanview Committee, Radical Student Union, New American Movement, the April Coalition, and many other community groups.

On Saturday, November 11, the platform was considered by the convention as a whole, amendments were proposed and each plank was voted upon separately. The most controversial plank was rent adjustments. Two major premises were adopted in that plank: (1) that the Rent Control Board shall encourage the formation of tenants unions to negotiate leases and rents in collective bargaining with landlords; and (2) that rent adjustments

should eliminate *excessive* and *exorbitant* profits for landlords. Rents will be determined by considering mortgages and loans paid by landlord, property taxes assessed against the landlord, income tax benefits to the landlord, and the total land holdings of the landlord. The income of tenants as well as the size, age, and quality of the housing unit will also be taken into account.

Other platform planks adopted by the convention included "Landlord-Tenant Obligations," which provided that tenants have a right to continued occupancy of their units. Evictions will be granted, as provided in the Rent Control Charter Amendment, only for just cause, after review by the Board and a hearing of landlord and tenants. If a tenant is evicted for repairs or remodeling, she shall be given first priority to return when the unit is rented again.

The platform also includes a statement of support for the neighborhood preservation ordinance (in its amended

form) including the encouragement of construction of low-income dwellings and the prevention of high density, high income structures. There is a strong plank against discrimination in housing against minorities, Third World people, women, homosexuals, and the handicapped. Finally the convention adopted a statement expressing the limitations of rent control in providing a real solution to the lack of good low income housing, and in moving toward cooperative ownership of housing. These problems, the platform states, will only be solved through a broader movement to change property relationships.

SLATE

On Sunday, November 12, the convention reconvened to select a slate of candidates. By the time of the first ballot the convention was attended by

some moments of tension, Marty Schiffenbauer and Bill Walker were added to the slate.

The candidates represent a broad spectrum of interests and constituencies. Karen Stevenson was nominated by the Black Panther Party, although she is not a member of the Party. Karen has been working for several years with the Panther Survival Programs in the Berkeley area. She is 26 years old and works at the University Co-op snack bar. Most important, she is a tenant and a mother and knows the problems of tenants in the West Berkeley area, and is strongly committed to solving those problems through community organizing.

Ella Walker, a 36 year old fashion designer, has been working in housing and tenants' problems for four years. She was active in the Fair Rent Committee which put the rent control

dellums' office reports

Ron Dellums, speaking on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, has called for a meeting with Elliot Richardson, newly named Secretary of Defense, to discuss a "timetable for implementation of programs to alleviate rising tensions in the military."

Dellums noted that "much of the impetus for the appointment of the recent Task Force on the Administration of Military Justice resulted from Caucus recommendations to President Nixon in May, 1971 and from the Caucus hearings and report on racism in the military a year ago."

Although this Task Force recommended many changes in line with the Caucus Report, the Caucus is concerned with the Task Force's lack of enforcement power. Moreover, current Armed Services Committee investigations into incidents surrounding the *USS Constellation* and *USS Kitty Hawk* have focused on symptoms and not on causes.

The Caucus specifically calls for legislation required to implement such programs as (a) elimination of all punitive discharges and the establishment of a "Certificate of Service" in place of the current classification of types of discharges; (b) elevating the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Equal Opportunity to the Assistant Secretary of Defense; (c) complete revision of the Uniform Code of Military Justice which would remove from

its jurisdiction any offenses which are already covered by existing civil law. Congressman Dellums' office is currently preparing this legislation for introduction at the beginning of the 93rd Congress.

In addition, the Caucus called upon the Armed Services Committee to make its first act in the 93rd Congress the holding of open hearings on both its recommendations and those of the Military Justice Task Force.

If these hearings are to take place, it is imperative that a member of the Congressional Black Caucus be appointed to the Armed Services Committee. That Committee also needs a strong advocate for reduction in military appropriations and for reordering the priorities within the military. We cannot expect this committee to provide leadership in confronting the problem of racial tension in the military without Black participation on it.

As the person largely responsible for the first hearings of the Caucus on racism in the military and as a long-time opponent to the war in Vietnam, Ron Dellums should stand first among those to be considered for the Armed Services Committee. His candidacy should be particularly appealing to other California Congress people since his office here is in direct contact with current racial problems many of which come directly from military bases in this area.



From left to right: Bill Walker, Barbara Dudley, Ella Walker, Karen Stevenson, Martin Schiffenbauer.

over 250 people form the community. Many of those were representatives of groups or organizations interested in housing in Berkeley. About 30% were Black, and perhaps 20% were students. Ten people were nominated, gave short presentations of their perspectives on rent control, and answered questions. After the first ballot, seven candidates had received votes from a majority of the people attending the convention. The top three were accepted as candidates (Karen Stevenson, Barbara Dudley, and Ella Walker), a run-off was held among the other four. After four more ballots, with close counts and

amendment on the ballot and has been in the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee since its inception. She also serves on the Charter Review Committee. Ella is also a tenant in the West Berkeley area and stated at the convention that she represents in particular the interests of Black women, heads of households, who face especially severe housing problems in Berkeley, as well as defending the interests of all tenants and small homeowners in Berkeley.

Barbara Dudley is a 26 year old attorney who has been working with the Tenants Action Project in Berkeley, defending tenants' rights and attempting to enforce the rent freeze which was a part of the Rent Control Charter Amendment. She is one of the lawyers representing various tenant's groups and other community organizations and individuals who intervened in the lawsuit filed by the landlords against the city of Berkeley. This suit is aimed at calling off the elections for the Rent Control Board and nullifying the Charter Amendment. In the "Candidates Profile Sheet" distributed at the convention, Barbara stated that the Rent Control Board should minimize profits for landlords, banks, and speculators, and encourage organization among tenants.

Martin Schiffenbauer is a 34 year old writer with a PhD in economics who has been active in both the Fair Rent Committee and the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee from the beginning. He coordinated the petition drive to put the Charter Amendment on the ballot and campaigned for its passage. He has also been very active in RIOT (Refusers of Illegal and Oppressive Taxes) and the American Reparations Committee. Marty

RENT CONTROL CONVENTION

By Nick Rabkin

The successes and failures of the recent Community Rent Control Convention were not accidents, but the result of more than two months of planning and organizing by the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee. In those months BTOC organized two major rent freeze demonstrations, held educational meetings on rent control, and contacted dozens of community organizations to build support for rent control. The gratifying result was a convention with broad participation from various sectors of the Berkeley left.

Back in September, BTOC agreed that it would attempt to organize a convention that would be open to all those who support rent control. This was a troublesome decision from the start. There were those in the organization who believed that the platform and candidates ought to represent the

constituency that was primarily responsible for rent control's success — the south campus liber-radical community. Others in the organization hoped to use rent control as a tool to build an organization committed to the basic political and economic change that will be required to solve the housing crisis. Within BTOC itself, then, there was some considerable disagreement about what people wanted to come out of the convention.

The majority of the organization understood, however, that rent control offered a valuable opportunity for building a real working coalition with Third World and possibly labor groups. Most of the work toward organizing the convention was done by contacting various neighborhood, Third World, labor and political groups that supported rent control, inviting their participation and sponsorship of the convention.

BTOC was faced with a contradic-

tion in organizing the convention, however. On the one hand, there were at least two tendencies in BTOC which hoped to use the convention to advance their political perspectives. On the other hand, the organization agreed that pushing its particular interests would tend to make the convention appear to be a strictly BTOC affair, and shut out the Third World and other groups with whom it hoped to ally.

For this reason BTOC was extremely careful not to take organizational positions on the various political choices that faced the convention. Individuals from BTOC participated in all of the workshops on the platform, but the organization as a whole made no proposals for the platform. And BTOC did not support a slate of candidates for the convention's nominations.

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ARC FOR THE FLOOD: VIETNAM REPARATIONS

By Ying Kelley

The American Reparations Committee came into being after Nixon announced the blockade of Haiphong and the resumption of the bombing of the DRV. Before that, ARC was thought of as the Berkeley Reparations Committee. Thought of, because it had existed primarily on paper. Sometime in February of 1972, members of the Coalition and Women for Peace were searching for some means to draw attention to a war made increasingly more distant to the American people by the Nixon military policy. We knew that most people in Berkeley were against the war and wanted to translate that feeling into action. We remembered that the year before thousands of signatures had been collected for the People's Peace Treaty in Berkeley and in most of the major cities by people who wished to separate themselves from a criminal war.

COUNCIL REFUSES TO ACT

We used that peace treaty as a base and made revisions to bring it up to date: we changed "treaty" to ordinance because the City attorney said that Berkeley, a city, could not sign treaties with foreign powers; and we wanted the Berkeley City Council to pass the sense of the treaty. We added paragraphs on reparations because we felt deeply that we were, although unwillingly, a party to the destruction of life and land in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. We added a paragraph creating a city-empowered investigation committee to look into the American supported prisons in Cambodia, Laos

and Southern Vietnam. These are repositories for political prisoners and we had evidence that prisoners were being systematically tortured. Our group prepared support documents for the main points in the ordinance and lobbied the individual council members and organizations around Berkeley to put pressure on the council. The Mayor promised time and time again to place it on the Council agenda. Councilwoman Hancock promised to present the ordinance as a motion and did so three times at three council meetings. No one on the Council would second her motion.

That is where the Peace resolution was on the dark Monday when Nixon announced the Haiphong Blockade. The people of Berkeley gathered to urge the Council to do something to show Nixon, the people in the United States, and the people in Southeast Asia of our anger. Momentum gathered. By Tuesday at 7:30 thousands had gathered in front of City Hall, eager to get in and hear what the Council would do. It was obvious that Council chambers would be too small and arrangements were made, to use the Berkeley High School auditorium. An hour and a half later, the crowd had grown to about 5,000 and was either silently waiting or singing "Vietnam for the Vietnamese, Power to the People's Army"

The Council convened and all nine members were seated. There were some preliminary remarks and the Mayor suggested that the coming Friday afternoon be set aside as a day of mourning. The Council accepted that and Loni made a motion to pass the BRC Peace Ordinance. The ordinance was read

and there were some remarks on the genocidal nature of the war in Vietnam and the atrocities committed by the U.S. in Asia. The auditorium was filled, downstairs and up, and even in the aisles. The audience accepted the BRC ordinance as something reasonable and possible to do. The Council discussed it for about five minutes: Hancock, Widener, Bailey and Simmons for; Sweeney, McLaren, Price, Kalgren and Hone against. The audience arose as a body, frustrated and angry. The five council persons who had voted against the resolution immediately left behind the stage backdrop. And so the BRC ordinance failed.

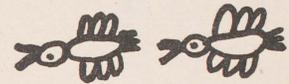
We had thought the ordinance might pass, although Hancock and Widener were the only sure votes, but we had considered the possibility of failure. The 'American Reparations Committee' was created when the Berkeley Reparations Committee ordinance lost. In spite of disappointment with the Council the reparations work proceeded. That very evening, two neighborhood groups called to give their support to the ARC. Within the next two weeks, when energy was at its height, ARC collected over six thousand dollars. This money represented a wide variety of sources; groups like the Potters' Studio which sold their work that Saturday and raised over \$700; individual contributions from dimes to \$50, donations from businesses like Northside Theatre and the Cheshire Cat, Books Unlimited and other businesses in Berkeley.

With the coming of summer and the presidential elections some of us put out time into that effort to end

the war. Now we are back with the ARC. Have you the energy to join us? We have sent \$6,000 to the DRV through Medical Aid for Indochina. This money has been used to buy oxygenators and tanks of oxygen (for shock and trauma victims) which is most needed. Will you help us do more?

YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK

Let's not mince words. Bombing schools and hospitals, dropping anti-personnel bombs on civilian centers which are exquisitely designed only to shred human flesh, destroying fields and farms that feed civilian populations, mining harbors from the air — these are WAR CRIMES. We must do everything we can to make reparation to the victims of these crimes, to help them rebuild their country. Not "when the war is over" — for we, the people, are not at war with Vietnam — but NOW!



Send your contribution to: AMERICAN REPARATIONS COMMITTEE
1708 Grove Street, Berkeley, Ca. 94709. To request speakers or volunteer your time and talents come by the office or call 848-4084.

VIETNAM RECONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATE

This certificate represents a donation of \$ _____
in the name of _____
toward the reconstruction of the nation of Vietnam.

By purchasing this certificate, Americans are demonstrating their understanding that the war in Vietnam has been more than a military and political conflict: it has been a struggle between opposing models of social and economic development. On the one hand, the United States government has fought to impose an economic system on the Vietnamese which integrates them into the world capitalist system, dominated by U.S. corporations. On the other hand, the liberation forces of Vietnam have fought for an alternative: an independent country controlled by Vietnamese, not foreigners.

For the Vietnamese, this alternative constitutes the building of an economy

and society along socialist lines. This means a nationally planned program of industrial development, from which the profits of production go not into bank accounts in New York, Paris, or Geneva but are reinvested in the Vietnamese economy. It means a society which uses its resources for the education, medical care, and housing of all the people, not just for the luxuries of the few. It means an agricultural system which fosters cooperation and peasant control, not domination by landlords.

It will take the Vietnamese a long time before socialism can be fully achieved, in liberated areas, land reform and improved medical and educational efforts are underway. But the war

has seriously disrupted the economy and society. Only when peace has been established can the program of reconstruction and socialist development really get implemented.

This certificate represents a small but significant contribution to that reconstruction process. It is significant because it concretely expresses the support of Americans for the Vietnamese effort to reconstruct their country as they determine it. These small contributions are not meant to take the place of large-scale postwar reparations by the U.S. government, which bears primary responsibility for the massive destruction inflicted upon the land and people of Vietnam.

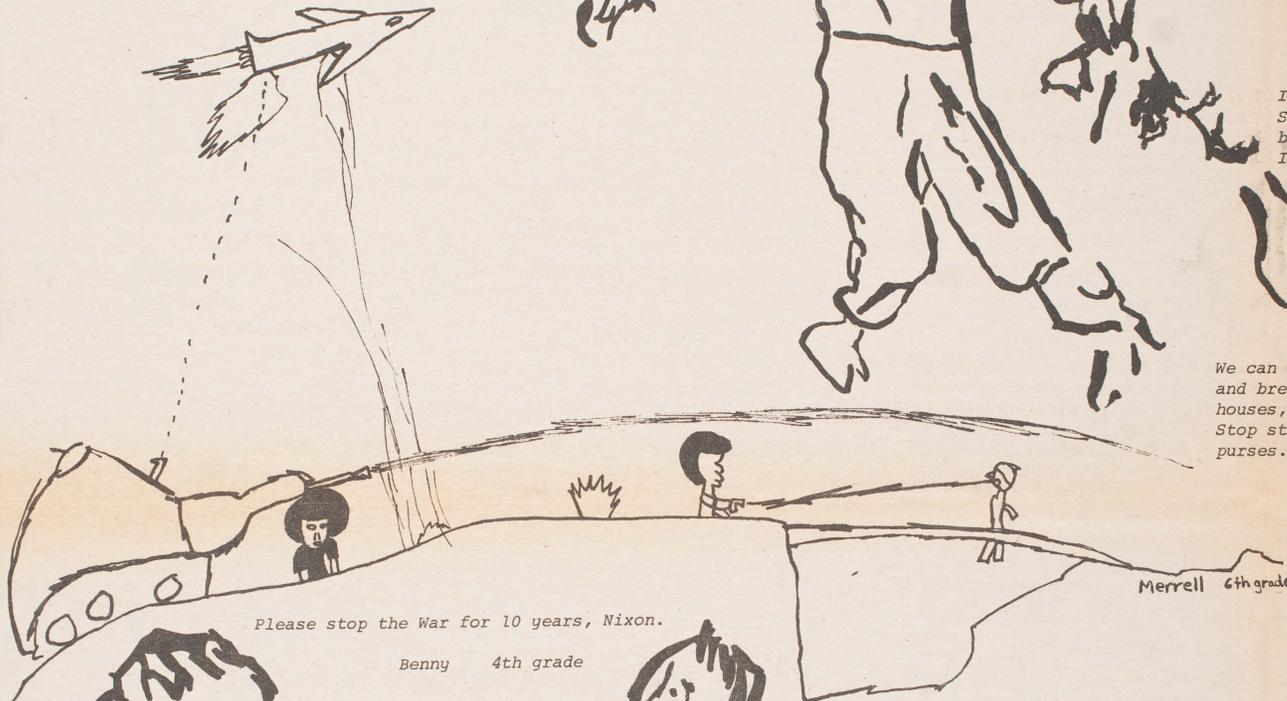
Peace on earth good

War is a bad thing
 Stop it before it is too late.
 Why do you die for someone's lie?
 Why do you kill when it's not your will?
 Why do you have to fight when you can't see the light?
 Why do you have to die when you don't know why?
 Merrell 6th grade



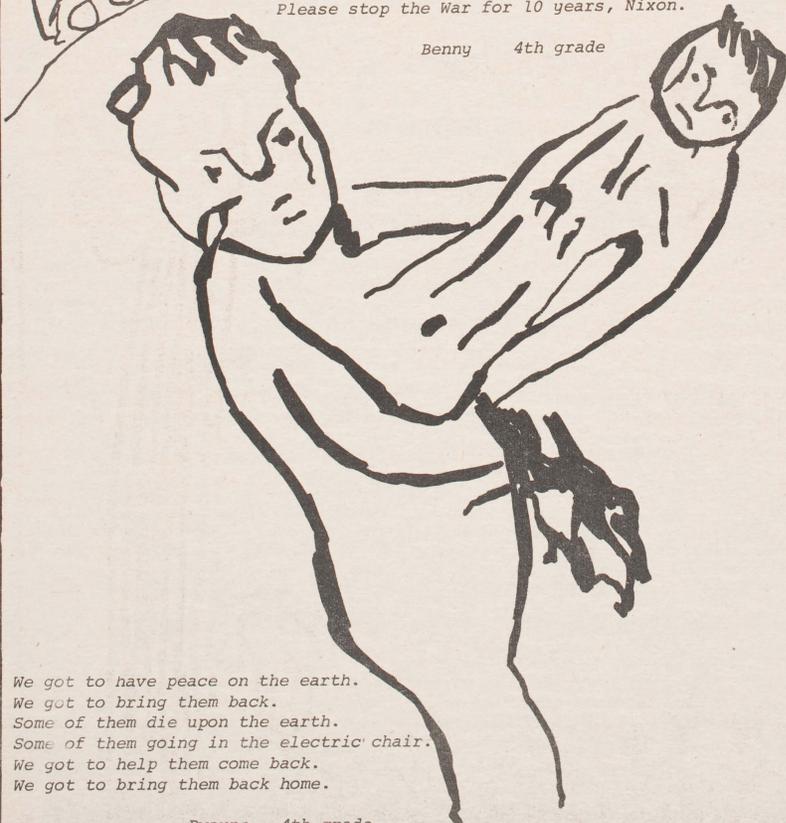
I th
 Shou
 bring
 It me

We can have
 and breakin
 houses, sto
 Stop steal
 purses. Sto



Please stop the War for 10 years, Nixon.

Benny 4th grade



We got to have peace on the earth.
 We got to bring them back.
 Some of them die upon the earth.
 Some of them going in the electric chair.
 We got to help them come back.
 We got to bring them back home.
 Dwayne 4th grade

P. is for our brothers, fathers, uncles
 and sons who have gone to the war. Some
 have lost and some have won to bring peace
 to our land before it is all gone.

E. is for easy going love that one day
 this world will bring to all mankind and
 other offspring.

A. is for Art which almost every man needs
 to give him entertainment while he's down
 in his greed.

C. is for couples whose marriages will be
 broken because of the war which everyman
 has spoken.

E. is our elders who are sick and well.
 We should do something before hell.

Terri 6th grade

The peace of the pitter patter of the rain
 just a colliding noise from the little rain
 may bring your great dane
 to your side.
 Steen 6th grade

It will towards all people.

(PEACE! Brother



One friend of mine went to the village to get rice for his mother and father to eat. He crossed the field to the hill and the airplanes saw him and shot him and killed him so that you couldn't even see his body it was scattered all over the field.

12 year old Laotian refugee



Vester 5th grade

I think president Nixon should stop the war and bring home the army people. It may bring peace in the world.

Anthony 4th grade

The way we have peace on earth is:

- 1. Send letters to the brotherhood companies
- 2. Get together and get out on the streets, like a parade
- 3. The Walkathon is helping a little bit
- 4. We can also write letters.

Deneshia 4th grade

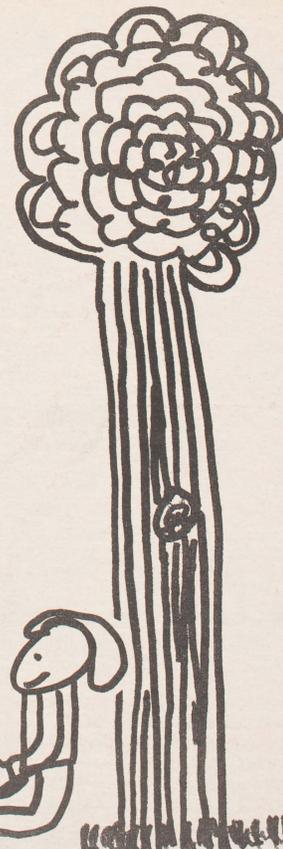
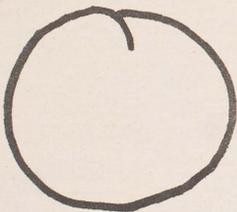
We can have some peace by stopping them from fighting and breaking out windows, stealing stuff out of people's houses, stop hitting people, starting fights and fussing. Stop stealing out of the stores. Stop jerking people's nerves. Stop crashing planes.

Izola 4th grade

If we were to stop the war we might get some kind of peace, but I don't know just how long it would last.

Denise 4th grade

6th grade



Maybe we can have peace if people would stop hating one another. If the war was to stop that would not help if we still hate people in our hearts.

Lovenia 4th grade

Peace is sitting under a tree quietly watching the birds by yourself.

Maia 2nd grade

the rain the rain

grade



Maia 2nd grade

activist lawyer denied practice

By Dan Siegel

After a while the waiting begins to get on my nerves. It's now been exactly two years since I learned that I have passed the California Bar Examination in August 1970, and I still don't know whether I will ever be allowed to practice law.

The case is now before the California Supreme Court. The last briefs were filed on October 24, but the Court still hasn't let us know whether they will even consider my appeal from the Committee of Bar Examiners' decision that I am not morally fit to join Joe Alioto, Evelle Younger, and Richard Nixon as an officer of the court.

The reasons given by the Committee of Bar Examiner for excluding me were flimsy, and my lawyers — Mal Burnstein, Marshall Krause, Barry Winograd and Frank McTernan — think we will win in the State Supreme Court. But the Bar Examiners have already won. For the past two years my life has been dominated by the uncertainty of the situation. This has made all planning impossible as well as resulting in some subtle and probably not so subtle changes in my personality, relationships with other people, and world outlook.

COMMUNITY FELLOWSHIP

When I graduated from Boalt Hall Law School at UC in June 1970, I had been awarded a Reginald Heber Smith Community Law Fellowship, which resulted in my working at the Legal Aid Society of Alameda County in East Oakland. As a "Reggie," I was placed in a local OEO program but was to some extent independent of it since I was working for the people in Washington who award the fellowships. This arrangement is designed to allow lawyers more freedom and creativity in legal aid work.

For my entire 13 months as a Reggie, I was never a member of the bar, but rather a somewhat experienced, well-trained, and overpaid law clerk. Although the people who ran the program — both locally and in Washington — were very supportive and even extended my contract for a second year, I was frustrated by not being able to bring and fight lawsuits in court and I quit one month into the

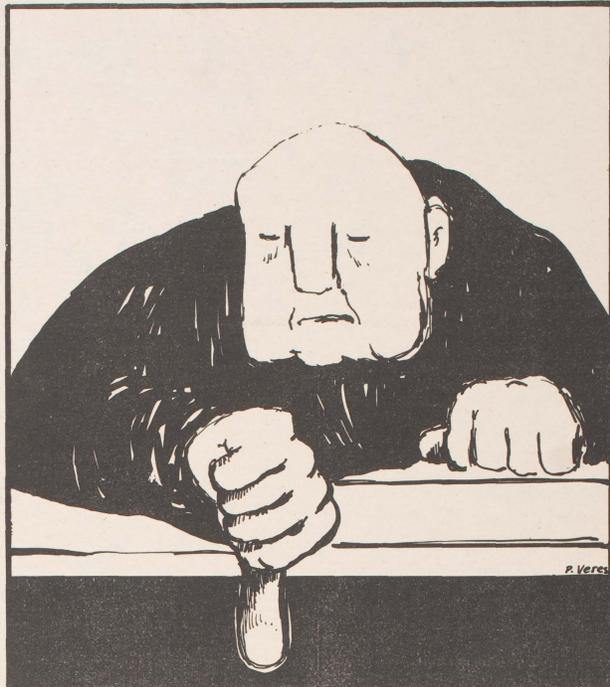
second year. Although I learned a lot from the job — about how poor people live and think, as well as about the law — the experience was largely wasted and remains a personal disappointment.

BEFORE THE BAR

The hearings before the Committee of Bar Examiners and its hearing subcommittee began in May 1971 (six months after I learned that I had passed the exam) and ended in July 1972, when the final decision to exclude me was handed down. The hearings themselves were humiliating. Rage would give way to headaches after each one. A decision of the U.S. Supreme Court in the 1950's upheld the exclusion from the California Bar of a man who refused to answer questions about his Communist Party membership and activities; so, we felt that I would have to answer all questions put to me by the Committee and its "examiner." Many of the subjects were predictable; they wanted to know all about my arrests and trials for political activity as well as several instances of university discipline. They also had a very thick file of newspaper clippings and transcripts of public speeches and insisted that I justify every one. Worse still, the examiner wanted to know about my relationships with women as well as whether I agreed with him that my anti-war activities were "traitorous" (They had followed my attendance at international conferences with Vietnamese and Cambodian revolutionaries.)

We also had to go through the charade of "proving" affirmatively that I was a person of good moral character — the State Bar Rules puts this obligation on every applicant, although only when questions are raised must a person actually do anything about it. In my case, we brought in everything from my Boy Scout record and high school honor society membership to letters from Alan Cranston (who spelled my name wrong, (much, to the delight of the examiners) and Ron Dellums.

But after all the hearings, the Committee decided to ignore both my good character and the most ludicrous of the charges against me and found only that I had advocated illegal vio-



P. Veres

lence on three occasions in 1969 and 1970 and that I had lied to the Committee in denying these charges. According to these findings, I advocated illegal violence: (1) May 15, 1969, when I spoke at Sproul Plaza before the march to People's Park which ended with the Alameda County Sheriff's murdering James Rector, blinding Alan Blanchard, and wounding 60 others; (2) March 6, 1970, when at a Provo Park rally I spoke empathetically about the burning of the Bank of America at Santa Barbara but urged people to begin organizing for the 1971 city council elections here; and (3) April 15, 1970, when, again at Sproul I spoke against the war and the University's ROTC program.

CATCH 22!

If I had admitted advocating illegal violence, I could have been excluded on that basis. If I denied it, as I did, I am excluded for untruthfulness. The Committee refused to notice that for both the People's Park and anti-ROTC

speeches I was arrested and charged with inciting to riot. The first charge ended when a Berkeley jury found me not guilty after a three-week trial and the second after the judge threw it out before trial. The Provo Park speech resulted in no arrest — but the chairman of the Committee of Bar Examiners is a partner in the big San Francisco firm which represents the B of A!

By the time the hearings were over I had begun to have some very weird feelings about the whole thing. Some part of me accepted the Committee's legitimacy and wasn't convinced that I was good enough to be a lawyer. When I was on trial in the Berkeley Municipal Court, the support of the people who came each day reinforced my conviction that the whole thing was a political frame-up, that WE were right, the University and the police wrong. But all alone with the Committee — in an examination that was just as deep and personal as a criticism and self-criticism session with comrades — I felt myself playing their game, following their rules, and accepting some of their judgment.

And at the same time, I worried — and still worry — about raising new issues for the Bar. An arrest, or even a public statement, could easily lead to new hearings and, at best, set the procedure back another year. So I fight — with my friends and with myself — about taking the risks involved in doing what I believe. And I don't like myself when I decide not to speak or not to take part in a demonstration because of what the Bar might do.

But even that isn't simply personal. Many friends, including the lawyers I have no money to pay, have put a lot into this case. So my actions affect them as well, and if I screw things up, their time and effort will have been wasted as well as mine.

Obviously I don't feel good about this mess. But the sense of being part of a world-wide movement of people fighting to have their basic needs fulfilled, to live in just societies, and to fulfill their potential as human beings, prevents me from feeling too sorry for myself. I like to think that what got me into trouble with the Bar was of some small help to the millions of Vietnamese who have been murdered, maimed and made homeless by the U.S. government and to people like George Jackson and Angela Davis who have been forced to make far greater sacrifices for their beliefs. Venceremos!

• AMERICA'S ASIAN AUSCHWITZ •

Continued from page 4

Who is responsible? Project Phoenix, devised by the U.S. to neutralize by any means whatever opponents or suspected opponents to the existing regime, continues in operation. Ambassador Colby, Deputy of the CORDS program, testified before Congress in 1971 that over 20,000 persons had been assassinated under the Phoenix program. These assassinations have now accelerated. The Phoenix program has been funded by the U.S. at

a cost of \$732 million for the period 1968 to May 1971.

Since 1967, funding of South Vietnam's prisons and police systems has come from the USAID and the U.S. Department of Defense. Projected AID funds for these prisons for 1973 are \$2 million more than 1972. Two U.S.

One hundred fifty-six advisors are scheduled for the National Police of South Vietnam. Of the 300,000 men "maintaining order" in Vietnam, only 122,000 are accounted for in the South

Vietnamese budget. The U.S. has provided 553,000,000 piasters for the additional security police. (This sum is six times the Vietnamese national budget for education). Additional secret agents in unknown numbers are paid out of CIA funds which are unreported, undisclosed and unaudited. Police are trained in 142 centers provided in the U.S. for foreign personnel under the Military Assistance Program.

What is the American responsibility?

The text of the peace agreement holds that "The United States is not committed to any political tendency or any personality in South Vietnam and it does not seek to impose a pro-American regime in Saigon." If this is indeed our intent we must re-examine the continuing U.S. involvement in the prison and police system of South Vietnam. It is imperative that an immediate inquiry be made to determine the extent of the current torture and the rumored assassinations and to prevent further acts of repression which will jeopardize a peace with justice for Vietnam.

IGOR'S STEREO

An Alternative Non-Profit Community Store

A division
of the
Students of
Berkeley

sales + service

2518 A Durant
Berkeley
Upstairs in the Abbey Mall
848-2016

• panthers •

Continued from page 1
precincts that consist mainly of a housing project in the Seminary Area of Oakland that is inhabited almost entirely by Blacks.

There are already twenty-two Black women, almost all of them welfare recipients, working on the Seale-Brown campaign in those two precincts. Another precinct has twenty-five workers in it.

While the Panthers will write off some very conservative white sections of the city, they do intend to have a campaign in the poor and middle-class white parts of Oakland. That phase of the campaign will be run by whites.

At the present time, the Panthers are seeking to build an alliance with progressive forces in the Chicano community, and are holding one of the seats on their slate open for a Chicano. They hope to nominate a Black person who is not a party member to the fourth spot on the slate.

COALITION POLITICS

Because the Oakland City Council is so heavily dominated by whites, the Panthers do not intend to run white candidates at this time, but Seale made it clear that the Panthers emphatically believe in coalition politics.

"We intend to work for the city as a whole," the Panther chairman said, "and not only for the Black and Chicano communities. We recognize that there are problems in the white community that must be taken care of and we intend to deal with them."

Seale cited a battle now being waged to block a projected 1800-unit luxury apartment development in the Mountain View section of Oakland, in which the Panthers have joined with small property owners, environmentalists and ecologists.

There is the new SAFE (Seniors Against a Fearful Environment) project in which Panther members are driving senior citizens from their homes to and from banks and clinic and hospital appointments.

The Panther leader rejected the notion put forth by many on the white left, that to engage in electoral politics is somehow "reformist."

"We have to show people that we can solve their problems. The conservatives, and all those people who voted for Nixon think that revolution and radicalism means anarchy, and tearing down everything.

"We have to show them an alternative to that. We have to show them in very specific, concrete ways how their present government is not solving their problems.

"We have to show them that instead of spending \$55,000 to buy a police helicopter, which is part of the apparatus of a fascist, repressive state, we can use that \$55,000 as part of a \$100,000 program that will escort Black, White and Chicano senior citizens wherever they have to go, and at the same time, will provide jobs for young people."

HEALTH PROGRAM

In the field of health, Seale said that the Panthers would propose a mobile, city wide preventive medicine program, that would cut down on the necessity for building additional hospital space by catching illnesses before they become serious.

He said the Panther Party can currently give tuberculosis tests to 500 people for about \$20. He felt, that in the future, medical clinics using city funds should be able to offer four tests, including those for TB and Sickle Cell Anemia, for about \$1 per person.

The Panthers look upon their entry into municipal electoral politics in the same way in which they view their survival programs; as a means, and a tool with which to organize people for their future liberation. They believe the campaign will be a great unifying force in the Black community and they believe they can win.

"Change," Seale said, "is a step-by-step process. Change does not come in one big leap. We have to win the trust and the confidence of the people who are now opposed to us, we have to get out and organize, and we have to begin to transform the system to serve the basic needs of the people.

"That is how the revolutionary process begins. People get an insight on what changes can be made."

Contributions can be sent to: The Community Committee To Elect Bobby Seale & Elaine Brown, 8501 East 14th Street, Oakland, Ca. 94621, and further information on the campaign can be obtained by calling 532-6566.

ECOLOGISTICS

By Selina Bandix

BCDC does not mean child-care to some people, it means the Bay Conservation and Development Commission created to keep the remaining Bay from being filled in and to preserve public access to the Bay. That abomination in Emeryville was part of a political compromise that got the original BCDC legislation through the State legislature.

In actual operation, institutions such as BCDC tend to be as good as their public watchdogs, so I went to the December 7th meeting at the State Building in San Francisco to see how many people cared about what was going on. An audience of about forty was lost in a hearing room designed to hold hundreds.

A public hearing was held regarding public acquisition of privately-owned property within the Commission's jurisdiction: no one was there to speak; nothing was said about what the Commission's stand was on this matter; no way to tell if what they were doing was in the public interest . . .

The Deputy Director of the Port of Oakland was there for a public hearing on the application of the Port of Oakland to have the Army Engineer Corps dredge over 2 million cubic yards of material from the Oakland Inner Harbor Channel. Was anyone there to ask questions? Of course not.

The meeting lived up when Frank M. Burke appeared for the umpteenth time before the Commission to try to get approval for a new version of his proposed development of a yacht harbor and quaint shopping center in the Heerd Marsh near Corte Madera. Burke thinks that he is doing a public service by destroying the last good piece of marsh in the northern part of the Bay, because he would be creating "open water" in the yacht harbor!

Commission members asked if he has consulted the Army Engineers about siltation problems in the proposed harbor — he had not; they asked if he had consulted the Water Quality Control Board about the effect of the project — he had not. A representative of the town of Corte Madera reported that their townspeople want to keep the marsh as a natural preserve. It seems that no one in Corte Madera is interested in a yacht harbor (sound familiar?).

Representatives from the Save San Francisco Bay Association and the Audubon Society spoke against the project. A man in back of me muttered to his neighbor that the latter should be sued for her statements; his neighbor replied "Oh, free speech would protect her!"

Local residents and representatives of various groups from the Sierra Club to the Corte Madera Open Space Committee spoke against the project, pointing out that the salt marshes are the "lungs of the Bay." There was snickering in back of me, and comments about paying taxes on the land, trespassing, and "How about donating your land for further generations?"

It might be nice if more people turned up at the next meeting in January to say that we don't need more yacht harbors and expensive stores on the edge of the Bay. The Commission will vote on approval for the project at this meeting.

If you are interested in finding out about what this BCDC is doing, write to them at 30 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco, 94102, or call 557-3686 and ask to be placed on the free mailing list for meeting announcements and minutes. They are supposed to be saving the Bay for us. It's up to us to keep track of what they are doing and to see that "public hearings" won't be farces at which the public does not speak.

CAL. ASIANS DENOUNCE YOUNGER

A newly formed panel of Asian American attorneys will announce plans, including the filing of an *amicus* brief in every court in California, to try to offset the blatantly prejudicial remarks of State Attorney General Evell Younger.

In issuing the first California Department of Justice report to the legislature, Younger asserted in part:

Because of their widespread

involvement in gangland killings Chinese gangs are fast becoming serious threats in the State and other parts of the country in cities and towns having Chinese communities . . . It is believed that, due to a lack of social assimilation on the part of the youths, they have been unable to make a decent living in this country, and have

therefore resorted to crime and the "prosperity" it tends to offer.

This statement, with its overly broad connotations, represents the kind of generalization and degradation which is fundamental to racism, and it may well jeopardize fair trials for every Asian American in California.

Asian Americans will no longer remain silent when their constitutional rights are threatened. Community leaders will speak out against this latest incident in a long history of racism in the legal institutions of California.

Supporters of these actions include:

East Bay Asian Legal Services
Asian Community Center
Chinatown Neighborhood Legal Assistance
Congressman Ronald V. Dellums
Paul Takagi, Professor of Criminology, University of California in Berkeley
Patrick Hayashi, Coordinator of Asian Studies, University of California in Berkeley
Ling-Chi Wang, Coordinator, Chinese for Affirmative Action
Colin Watanabe, Coordinator of Asian Studies, University of California in Berkeley
Assemblyman Ken Meade
Assemblyman John Burton
Dale Minami, Attorney at Law, Asian Law Caucus, Inc.
Reuben Greenberg, Undersheriff, City and County of San Francisco
Berkeley City Councilwoman Ilona Hancock
Mason Wong, Youth Service Center

• rent control convention •

Continued from page 3

COALITION POLITICS

The basis of BTOC's decision to refrain from taking sides organizationally was its commitment to what has become known here in Berkeley as "coalition politics." Coalition politics is not, however, a commitment to a particular political perspective or set of principles. It is a vague and ephemeral attempt to equitably distribute political power among the city's various "communities," be they ethnic, cultural, sexual or occupational. It is a commitment to a political form and protocol, but not to a well defined content for that form.

Now it might be argued that the most significant political questions that faced the convention were debated in the platform workshops. Indeed, very important debates took place over the rents plank and the housing crisis plank. But in the absence of a shared political perspective, decisions over

candidates were in fact, most important. Different candidates could choose to represent the platform in different ways. No organization bound them to its intent. In such a case the political thrust of a platform is only as good as the candidates behind it. And in the absence of open political debate about the candidates most people at the convention had little idea of just where the candidates stood. Candidates were selected too much by virtue of what "community" they represented and too little by what political perspective they advocated.

This is not a desirable situation. It is not, however, due to a failure to make coalition politics work. To my way of thinking it is a built-in feature of coalition politics as we now conceive of them. BTOC itself was a coalition of forces. It represented in miniature the range of political perspectives of the coalition that chose the slate at the convention — from literal Democrat to revolutionary socialist.

The principles around which the coalition was allegedly based were integrated into the platform accepted by the convention. But because the convention is not an ongoing organization, the platform lost a good deal of its meaning when everyone went home. The only organization that is continuing to do work around rent control in a massive way and to which the candidates could conceivably be responsible is BTOC. But the candidates are not BTOC candidates. They are coalition candidates and are thus free from the organizational restraint of BTOC.

Fortunately the slate that was chosen is a very strong, attractive and principled one. It deserves our full support. The potential dangers of "coalition politics" were not realized. But the lessons that we in BTOC learned from the Rent Control Convention ought to be heeded as the Berkeley left regroup and looks toward April and beyond.

SAVO ISLAND: REDEVELOPMENT FOR WHOM?

By Joel Rubenzahl
and Les Shipnuck

Early this summer, the Berkeley City Council passed a routine approval of an urban renewal application to the Federal Government, a decision which went largely unnoticed, but one which will have profound implications for the small, quiet South Berkeley neighborhood known as Savo Island. This approval set the wheels in motion for redevelopment at the site of the old Navy barracks along Adeline, between Ward and Russell Streets. The Council authorization allows the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency (BRA) its first chance to make good since its controversial attempts to bulldoze Ocean View and its abortive "mini-redevelopment" proposals (headed off by neighborhood protests all over town in 1971).

The idea of Redevelopment for Savo Island is not a new one, and was the subject of several Model Cities struggles between South Berkeley residents and local developers in years past. A stalemate over Savo within Model Cities has kept all plans on ice. Since the BRA has been restrained by the courts from continuing the so-called West Berkeley Industrial Park in Ocean

electioneers

The City of Berkeley is conducting a Special Municipal Election for Rent Control Board Commissioners on January 23, 1973 and precinct workers for that day are urgently needed.

If you are a registered voter in the City of Berkeley and are interested in serving as a precinct worker on January 23rd, please contact the office of the City Clerk (City Hall, Berkeley 94704, telephone 644-6480).

Precinct workers serve from 6:45 A.M. on January 23rd until the polls close at 8:00 P.M. Compensation for position is \$18.00 for clerk or \$21 for inspection.

Dependable babysitting / flexible hours
afts., eves., Refs., 548-2627, 527-1270,
527-2710.

superjoel bumrapped

One of Berkeley's most notorious street activists, Joel "Superjoel" Tor nabene, goes on trial on Wednesday, January 3, 1973 on charges of breaking a telephone box in People's Park last May 9, shortly after the fence came down.

Charges against most people involved in those incidents were dropped long ago, but Joel seems to be a

RIOT KNOCKS STUDY

The consulting firm hired by the City to investigate the feasibility of a municipal take-over of PG&E is not acting in our best interests, according to charges made in a letter to the City Council by RIOT (Refusers of Illegal and Oppressive Taxes).

The consulting firm—Cornell, Howland, Hayes and Merryfield—is not seriously considering the city's option of going to court for condemnation proceedings against PG&E; instead, the firm is focusing on actions that can be taken before the pro-business Public Utilities Commission. RIOT says that court action, which has a legal precedent, would result in a better settlement for the city.

RIOT also argues that the two methods being used by the study to

View, it was forced to drum up some new business and get new projects on the drawing boards—hence the request and approval by the City Council this year to commence preliminary activities in Savo Island Neighborhood.

To qualify for Federal funds, the BRA is obligated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to maintain and work with an official neighborhood group, known as the Project Area Committee. The BRA promptly began to organize a small group of residents, living only within the boundaries of the small 3-block project area.

Observers on the redevelopment scene became alarmed that the BRA was setting up a "rubberstamp" neighborhood group, and alerted concerned community groups.

Once the surrounding neighborhood learned that the Savo Island area was being redeveloped, many concerned people began coming to the bi-weekly meetings of the Project Area Committee. A strong objection was raised immediately to the fact that the by-laws developed by the original group made no provision for direct participation by surrounding residents.

It was decided that the Project Area Committee should be opened up to the whole neighborhood, and that all interested area residents in principle deserve to have direct participation.

The next issue to be tackled by the Project Area Committee is what type of redevelopment we would consider seriously. A number of alternatives are emerging. The American Singers Corporation, a nonprofit corporation which funnels federal money into the building of housing for the elderly, has proposed an eight-story building which would include two commercial stories on the smallest of the three blocks in the project area. Some alternatives to the American Singers Corporation plan would include the construction of single family and duplex housing, high density apartment houses, or the use of land for open space. It will have to be decided whether to rely on private development or community-controlled non-profit development. Further alternatives include the possibility of a neighborhood center which would have meeting rooms, play areas for pre-

school children, and other much needed facilities, such as community health facilities and non-profit stores providing basic living needs while providing jobs.

Those who would like to help keep Joel out of state prison, can call his lawyer, Ken Lezin at 845-4123 and find out how.

determine the value of PG&E's property here are the "most possible from the City's standpoint," and that other methods of evaluation which are more favorable to the City would be considered in court, but not by the PUC.

Another objection raised by RIOT is the study's failure to investigate sources of city electrical power, including membership in the 11-city Northern California Power Agency.

In fact, it looks like the city government has been had again. Berkeley tax dollars are being used to finance efforts to help the Public Utilities Commission and PG&E prevent us from gaining city control over electrical power and the revenue that goes with it.

school children, and other much needed facilities, such as community health facilities and non-profit stores providing basic living needs while providing jobs.

Most important, however, is the decision concerning who will create the development plan. Will the Project Area Committee merely serve as an advisory board to professional planners or will the planners serve as advisors to

the PAC? This decision and others will be tackled in the near future at meetings held weekly on Wednesdays at the Berkeley Adult School, 1950 Carleton St., 7:30 P.M. Call the Redevelopment Agency for the exact date and location of the next meeting (849-3632). All interested citizens are welcome. Residents of the Project Area are especially encouraged to attend.

•convention call•

Continued from page 1

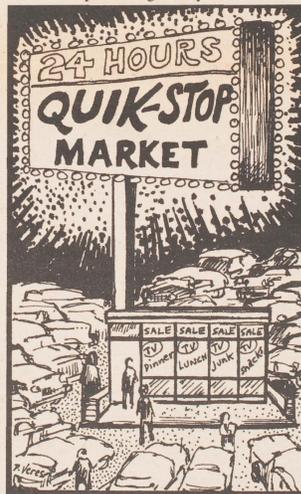
for a progressive slate of candidates should be open to all people and groups that wish to participate; (2) A representative committee should draw up principles of unity; (3) Those principles of unity should be ratified at an open meeting at the beginning of January; agreement around them will then become the basis of the coalition convention.

This resolution was implemented in a motion presented by Florence McDonald and amended by Don Davis and Ann Marie Hogan. It called for the

quik stop—stopped quik

Neighbors from the Monterey-Hopkins area successfully blocked the issuance of a use permit for the construction of a Quik Stop market/self-service gas station. The proposed site, where Monterey runs into Hopkins, is already serviced by a gas station and two food markets. The addition of a "junk food" store was not a welcome prospect to the neighborhood.

A statement of opposition was drawn up and signed by about 130



neighbors and friends. It was then presented to the Board of Adjustments with the recommendation that the Board either deny a use permit or force the developer to deal with the objections of the neighborhood. The Board denied the permit.

Opponents of the Quik Stop gas station development pointed out that the proposed facility would (1) increase traffic in a neighborhood which is primarily residential and which is already suffering from too much traffic; (2) increase the noise level and commercial activity, which now stops at 9 each night; (3) increase the litter which residential neighborhoods bordering on commercial property have to put up with, including bright lights and gaudy signs; (4) the proposed facility was not necessary to and would be detrimental to the economic situation of the area because it would compete with the already established stores and gas station in the immediate area. Quik Stop is just a convenience store for people living outside the neighborhood. Quik Stop's products

formation of a closed planning committee of 30 people, six from each of the following ethnic groups: asian, black, chicano, native american, and white; at least three from each group must be women. This planning committee is to contact all interested progressive groups and publicize a planning convention tentatively set for January 7, 1973.

Six representatives from the white community were then elected Frank Brown, Louise Gross, Ann Marie Hogan, Lenny Goldberg, Florence McDonald, Evie Wozniak.

and gimmicks would tempt school children attending Jefferson and Martin Luther King to load up on junk food during lunch time and after school. Furthermore, the neighbors argued that Quik Stop markets hire part-time employees at about \$2.00 per hour to start, less than half the union rate for grocery clerks.

Although the neighborhood response to the proposed market/self-service gas station was spontaneous, one neighbor pointed out that there have been other similar protests by neighborhood groups where business interests threaten the quality of life in residential neighborhoods.

People in the Monterey-Hopkins neighborhood realized that their needs and desires were the last things to be considered by the Quik Stop developers. They were elated by their success, but realized they have little control over the quality of their neighborhood. Some people wanted to develop plans for what would be done with the site; a park or other much needed recreational facilities, but most all the neighbors agreed that whatever goes in there must be integrated into the style and needs of the neighborhood.

labor conf.

A number of trade unionists, rank and filers and union officials working or living in Berkeley, from the AFL-CIO and from the ILWU and Teamsters, met at the Alameda County Labor Temple to explore the possibility and desirability of a labor slate for the upcoming April 1973 municipal elections in Berkeley. From this ad-hoc group has come the formation of the LABOR COMMITTEE FOR BERKELEY POLITICS.

The Committee calls for the gathering of union members at Conferences on January 20 and February 3. These Conferences will discuss and adopt the program upon which labor candidates will run, and will select these candidates.

All unionists who work or live in Berkeley are invited to attend. All locals, councils, and other labor groups are invited to send delegated representatives or observers. All union groups as well as individual unionists are encouraged to submit resolutions, either in advance or at the Conferences.

For further information call: LABOR COMMITTEE FOR BERKELEY POLITICS, TH 3-4382 or 527-6165.



P. I. G. REPORT

The Police Issue Group is now circulating initiative petitions to place four police control measures on next April's municipal election ballot. Each petition must be signed by 2434 qualified Berkeley voters by late January, when the City Council will choose between passing the proposed ordinances as submitted or placing them on the ballot.

Final drafting of the four proposals early this month ended a two-month process involving discussions with people representing radical political groups throughout the city. The Police Issue Group itself includes members of the Berkeley Black Caucus, Black Panther Party, the Coalition, International Solidarity Committee to Combat Fascism, and the Citizens Committee for Community Control, which backed the unsuccessful attempt to pass a police control charter amendment in 1971.

The amended proposal to establish a Police Review Commission calls for a body of nine members, one appointed by each member of the Berkeley City Council. PIG determined, after discussion with many groups, to propose an appointed rather than elected commission because of objections to calling another special election for a city commission and because of possible legal problems involved in proposing new city elected positions through a city ordinance.

The Commission will be empowered to review and make recommendations to the public, City Council, and City Manager concerning all police policies and procedures, especially those relating to: Treatment of rape victims; Police relationships with minority communities; Weapons and equipment; Hiring and training; Priorities for policing and patrolling; and, Budget Development. The Commission will also investigate all complaints against the police and can compel police cooperation in its investigations.

WEAPONS LIMITATION

The proposal to demilitarize the Berkeley Police Department has been amended to eliminate the provisions calling for abolition of military rank and uniforms because many people thought these proposals were frivolous and would create the illusion rather than the reality of change. This proposal limits police firearms to the

standard .38 caliber revolver and removes shotguns from police cars. It also forbids the police from using or possessing submachine guns, CS gas, Mace, rifles, weighted batons, and all privately-owned weapons. The proposal also requires City Council approval after a public hearing before the police can acquire any new riot-control or other weapons not specifically allowed by the ordinance and establishes regular public reporting of all weapons possessed by the police.

The ordinance establishes residency requirement which states that all presently employed sworn personnel must move into the city within one year and all new personnel must move into Berkeley within 90 days of beginning work. Exceptions to these requirements, designed to make the police more responsive to the community they are hired to serve, will be made only when "extreme hardship" is proven to the City Council.

No changes were made in the proposal to invalidate all agreements between the Berkeley Police Department and other law enforcement agencies unless approved by the Berkeley City Council. This ordinance requires the police to secure approval from the Council following a public hearing before entering into agreements with any public agencies. All existing agreements - including the Joint BPD-UCPD foot patrol - will be canceled if not approved by the Council within 90 days of the passage of the ordinance.

COMMUNITY CONTROL

The Police Issue Group sees these four proposals as steps toward the goal of community control of police. Passage of the ordinances will involve the people of the city in police matters and help educate the public about the real potential abuse of police power. PIG plans to take part in the ongoing charter review process so that the people of Berkeley will soon again have the chance to vote on a police control proposal which will place total power over the police in the hands of the people in whose communities the police work.

Meanwhile, those who are willing to circulate the initiative petitions or take part in the campaign to pass the ordinances should contact Dan Siegel at 658-3124, Paul Foreman at 843-4703, or the ISCCF at 525-4375.

charter review

The full committee of Charter Review is now discussing decentralization and neighborhood government. This discussion will probably continue on into January. The main issues to be discussed are how neighborhood areas should be defined, how neighborhood councils should be formed, and what their powers should be. The Committee is now hearing reports from various committee members on a wide range of subjects having to do with decentralization. For example: a history of neighborhood organizations in Berkeley, a summary of Community Corporations in Columbus, Ohio, and reports on decentralization in New York, China, Winnipeg, and Dayton, Ohio.

The real substance of our discussions will come when we talk to neighborhood organizations and community people about what they want in the way of decentralization. Most members of CRC agree that this is essential. It is the responsibility of those of us on the left to press for the wide participation of community people in this process. This will probably be done through a series of public forums, as yet to be organized. In the meantime, we urge anyone interested in decentralization of Berkeley's government to attend CRC meetings and make their views known.

COMMITTEE REPORT

On December 4th the Finance Subcommittee met. The main discussion centered around the responsibility given to the sub-committee to work on a CRC budget (July '73 - June '74) which must be presented to the city manager by January 15, 1973. A proposal was then made that the entire CRC meet as a workshop on December 18th to develop this budget.

The Elections Sub-Committee at their December 4th meeting had a discussion with four invited guests, Harry Stoops, Albert Rayburn, Calder

Hayes and Kark Mac, on how the present system of elections works at a political level.

The Social Services Sub-Committee has recently initiated a series of neighborhood meetings. One meeting has been held on Euclid Avenue; more are planned for West Berkeley, Fulton and Ashby, and North Berkeley BART Station. The sub-committee is continuing its efforts to learn about Berkeley's social services, how city departments operate, and how they might be reorganized under a new charter.

HOUSING & LAND-USE

The Housing and Land-Use Subcommittee has begun talking to neighborhood groups about the changes they want to see in Berkeley city government in the areas of traffic, zoning, housing and recreation. The last meeting was with members of SUDS and of Claremont-Elmwood N. Ass. Some interesting ideas that emerged were: That Berkeley should have a transportation planner whose orientation is towards public transportation (as opposed to the present system run by traffic engineers who think only of moving cars). That user-developed parks be encouraged. As SUDS discovered in putting together their tot-lot near the Bowling Greens, there are great obstacles put in the way of user-developed parks by the present system of government. SUDS pointed out that user-developed parks draw on the enthusiasm of neighborhoods and free manpower to create small parks inexpensively without bureaucratic delay.

The next Subcommittee meeting will be a discussion with members of San Pablo Neighborhood Ass., Oceanview Committee, Savo Island Neighbors, and W. Berkeley Neighborhood Ass. It will be at San Pablo Recreation Center on Monday, Dec. 18 at 8:00 PM. Interested community people are urged to attend.

Unfortunately the schedule for January has not been made in time for GRASSROOTS publication. For information about subcommittee meetings call the following people:

Social Services	Joel Rubenzahl 548-1681
Finance	Clara Camarda 841-0747
Housing & Land Use	Foster Forman 843-4703
Elections	David Mundsstock 849-4610
Full Committee	any of the above

PAINTING-REMODELLING
interior-exterior
expert work references
free estimates 527-4176

HANDY MAN
fix sash cords, lights
minor plumbing, rewire
lamps, etc. 845-0775

BAWAR

Bay Area Women Against Rape (BAWAR) is collecting reports of mistreatments of rape victims by police. If you have had such an experience, send the info to:

Edi (Women Against Rape)
c/o Women's Refuge
YWCA, 2134 Allston Way
Berkeley, Calif.

Include your name, address, phone number, and date of experience with police. ONLY members of BAWAR will

see it, unless you specify otherwise. NO NAMES OR PERSONAL INFO WILL BE RELEASED WITHOUT YOUR CONSENT. Reports against Berkeley "peace" officers are especially important, as they may be used as testimony by Police Issue Group to demonstrate the necessity of a police review board. This is one of their four resolutions for police control in Berkeley.

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city council news

Following what seems to be an increasingly clear trend, this month the Berkeley City Council forged ahead in its efforts to conduct city business with a dazzling display of referrals, postponements and "approvals in principle."

Nov. 15 Meeting

On Nov. 15 the council heard over 3 hours of public testimony regarding the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance, a proposal originated by the People's Housing Conference which would require neighborhood input and approval from the Board of Adjustments for demolitions and all new construction in Berkeley for 2 years pending re-examination of the Master Plan by the Planning Commission and interested community groups. Organizers of the ordinance claim discontentment with the pattern of building in the city where old housing is torn down and replaced by modern high rent "ticky tacky" apartments. None of the long list of speakers spoke against the proposal. Councilman Bailey objected because he said he feared it would hinder the development of low cost housing if the neighborhood didn't approve of it. He said down zoning was designed to decrease the number of minority people in town. Councilwoman Hancock countered that the only low cost housing in the city were the old houses currently being destroyed to build apartments and the ordinance would prohibit the destruction of these homes. Bailey said he would support the proposal if it: 1) Had a clause that a building be exempted from the ordinance if the developer promised to replace any low cost units he tore down with at least an equal number of low cost units in his development, 2) exempted all low cost housing and 3) exempted anything built by a company that was 51% minority owned.

Berkeley poet, Julia Vinograd personally collected \$43 from people on Telegraph Avenue for Southern University students' legal defense fund. Her action was in response to the council's rebuff of a motion made by councilor Hancock and sponsored by Grassroots McGovern Volunteers, Women for Peace, and the Coalition which condemned the killing of 2 students and allocated \$1,000 for the S.U. student legal defense fund. Perhaps after April this sort of council callousness can be avoided.

Reliable sources report that Roy Nakadegawa was given a cool reception by the board of trustees of the AC Transit District when he sat in on a meeting following his election. Although they couldn't pronounce Roy's name correctly, we can be sure that the other trustees will learn how after he is installed next month.

The Berkeley Citizens United Bulletin (ultra-conservative) bemoaned the election of PACE candidates "bearded radical Roy Nakadegawa" and Riles supporter Mary Lee Jeffers. After extensive quoting from an election article in *Grassroots*, the *Bulletin* concluded that "the Left is rapidly closing in on all areas of life in Berkeley and the Bay Area. For conservatives and moderates, living here may soon become untenable." Well, well... may be the 'dinosaurs' can take a hint.

People's Free Bicycle and Give Away, a flatlands group founded last

spring, relies on donations of bicycles and parts for its operation. PFBGA fixes bicycles (free), teaches people to fix bicycles (free), and supplies free bicycles to those who can't afford them. In what has become its normal way of relating to alternative institutions, the council refused to donate 50 of the city owned bikes (from the group of 200 'lost' bikes to be sold at the semi-annual city auction) to this group. Rather, after much debate, they grudgingly agreed on the circuitous route of awarding the bikes to the Recreation Department who will, in turn, 'subcontract' the bikes to PFBGA. Unless it's a study that requires \$200/day consultants, or a second million dollar marina loan, you can just never be too careful....

One way of measuring the politics of council members is to compare their voting records. McLaren has consistently lined up with Berkeley's business interests and is the council spokesman for the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Realtors. As such his votes provide a standard the meaning of which *Fly* will let you decide (for yourself). But, fall as it may, this standard will hence forward be known as the McLaren Quotient (MQ). An MQ of 100 gives the councilor the distinction of voting with McLaren 100 percent of the time.

Grassroots published council voting records in September on 10 critical votes in 1972 and in November on 7 rent control votes. Using these votes as a guide, *Fly* calculated the councilors' MQ's which are given below.

McLaren Quotients

Councilor	10 Critical Issues	7 Rent Control Votes
Bailey	29	57
Hancock	0	14
Hone	88	100
Kallgren	86	100
Price	88	67
Simmons	29	67
Sweeney	86	86
Widener	50	50

(abstentions are considered as no votes)

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Hancock made a motion to adopt the ordinance. It died for lack of a second. Kallgren then moved to adopt it "in principle" and send it to Model Cities, the Berkeley Community Development Council, the City Manager's office, and City Attorney's office, get community input and reschedule discussion for the meeting of December 12. Bailey made a substitute motion of the same thing without adopting it in principle. His motion failed 4-5 (Bailey, Simmons, Sweeney and Widener voting yes). Kallgren's motion then passed with Bailey, Simmons and Widener voting no.

Nov. 28 Meeting

At the meeting of November 28, the Council had a public hearing on an Architectural Heritage Ordinance presented by Urban Care. The ordinance would establish an appointed Landmarks Preservation Committee with the power to declare any structure or group of structures within the city an historical landmark. Demolition or significant change of the property would then be subject to the committee which also would be empowered to declare a one year moratorium on the proposed changes to the landmark. During this time concerned citizens would have an opportunity to find ways of purchasing the building or otherwise reserving it.

The motion to adopt the ordinance failed 3-3 with Hone, Hancock, McLaren voting yes, Price, Widener and Sweeney voting no and Bailey, Simmons, and Kallgren absent. The council then expressed "enthusiastic support for the goals and objectives" of the ordinance and sent it to the City Attorney for his report.

At the meeting of December 6, the Council heard over 3 hours of public testimony on the complex issue of the

\$1,500,000 second Marina loan. (See GRASSROOTS issues for Sept. & Oct. for details). The loan binds the city to the construction of 580 berths at the Marina and a parking lot and other amenities for boatowners. Opponents of the loan argue that it was contracted without proper public hearings and that acceptance of the loan should be suspended and no funds disbursed until the following conditions be met: 1) A financial audit of the Marina occur, 2) Berth rates be raised from 85 cents and \$1.10 per lineal foot to a minimum of \$1.25 and \$1.50 per lineal foot, 3) renegotiate the loan to eliminate more parking spaces for boatowners, 4) renegotiate the loan so that surplus funds above those needed to meet loan repayment be available to the community for other waterfront uses and 5) form one commission with responsibility for the entire waterfront.

The council voted to suspend the loan until the auditor prepares a financial report on the Marina and they scheduled a council discussion of the issue again for Jan. 9.

Other Decisions

In other moves of sweeping indecision this month: at the meeting of Nov. 21 the council discussed Environmental Impact Statements and continued discussion to the meeting of November 28. (They have not yet reached that discussion on the agenda.) They also "expressed interest" in a City Manager "review" of a "potential" peer group component of a juvenile justice study grant the city is applying for from the California Council on Criminal Justice. On Nov. 28 the Council postponed action on an emergency proposal by Ms. Hancock to grant \$700 to the Women's Refuge in Berkeley to December 5/ when it was finally granted after 3 weeks on the agenda.

Ms. Hancock introduced a proposal by the People's Free Bicycle Repair and Give Away Program to give 50 bicycles from the city's annual auction to the group to give away for Christmas. The 50 bikes were withheld from the auction and the proposal was referred to the Recreation Commission.

At the meeting of December 5, the Council discussed a request by Southern Pacific for relocation of a spur track. The discussion turned to the affirmative action programs of Southern Pacific (which has 50 separate programs) and Cutter Labs. Several motions were made ranging from the granting of the request to requiring both companies to follow the city's affirmative action program. All motions failed and the matter will be rescheduled with additional information.

The council did make some definite, positive decisions this month of a routine nature. They include such things as: adopting a resolution commending the Berkeley High School football team, changing the location of the December 5th council meeting to the City Council chambers, canceling the meeting scheduled for December 26, and moving the meeting of Jan. 2 from Hillside School to West Campus auditorium.

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