

GRASSROOTS

A Berkeley Community Newspaper

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Community boycott of Mayfair Supermarkets in Oakland

Photo by Red Bear

1200 PICK SLATE AT OPEN CONVENTION

On February 4, at a Nominating Convention attended by over 1200 April Coalition members, Margo Dashiell, Ying Lee Kelley, Peter Birdsall and Lenny Goldberg were chosen to represent the coalition in this year's city council race (see centerfold).

The marathon meeting (lasting over eight hours) was the culmination of a long and often bitter power struggle between the two largest factions of the coalition, with the Black Caucus and the "more radical" whites on one side and the Asians and "less radical" whites on the other. Prior to the convention, there were rumors that both sides were ready to walk out if the other would dominate the slate. A compromise (see further down) was eventually worked out.

As a result of this spirit of cooperation (and the practical knowledge that if the coalition split, no one would win), the

convention ended up selecting a remarkably well-balanced slate representing all the major constituencies of the coalition. The slate is balanced sexually, racially and ideologically and if elected will make the Berkeley city council a more truly representative body.

The convention itself was amazingly well-attended. Everyone tried to pack it and the result was more than three times as many people as had been at any meeting so far. More importantly, the percentage of Third World and older people was up significantly.

There were twelve candidates on the first ballot, half a dozen others dropping out earlier for a variety of reasons. It was intended that one candidate be chosen at a time and that anyone receiving less than 10% of the vote would be dropped from the list.

The "more radical" whites and the Black Caucus supported Margo Dashiell, Lenny Goldberg, Anne Weills and Bill Walker. The "less radical whites and the Asians supported Margo Dashiell, Ying Lee Kelley, Veronika Fukson and Peter Birdsall.

On the first ballot, Dashiell received 1030 out of a possible 1164 votes, making her the virtually unanimous choice of the convention. Kelley was next, with 789. At this point, in order to save time, Lenny Goldberg moved that Kelley be accepted as the second nominee, since she had received over two-thirds of the vote. The motion, which also called for a brief caucus, passed. Before the second ballot, four candidates were dropped for not getting enough votes. Also, Art Goldberg withdrew in favor of Birdsall and Veronika Fukson and Bill Walker dropped out in favor of Anne Weills and Lenny Goldberg.

On the second ballot, Birdsall was elected by a clear majority, while Fukson ran a close third to Goldberg second. Another caucus was then called, at which a compromise was worked out. As a result, on the final ballot Weills withdrew in favor of Goldberg, who received almost 80% of the votes, becoming the fourth nominee; Veronika Fukson got the remaining 20%.

Andy Rodriguez

BOYCOTT RACIST MAYFAIR

A community sponsored boycott of the Oakland Mayfair Supermarkets is continuing after Mayfair refused to meet community demands. Spokesmen for the boycott said business at the Telegraph Ave. store has dropped significantly and people are staying away altogether now that they know the boycott is still on.

The boycott was called, according to the community statement, because "Mayfair has developed a reputation within our community which involves a long list of grievances: unfair, exorbitant prices; hostile, unfriendly store managers; arrogant, racist security guards."

"These have been our continuous complaints," the statement continues, "Mayfair has done little or nothing to improve." The demands were based on these grievances and on a specific incident at the North Oakland store on Dec. 13, involving Bobbie Johnson and her four children.

JOHNSONS

Her 15 year old son, whom we shall call M., went into the store while the rest of the family waited outside. M. took something and was arrested by the guard

after he was through the cash register but not out of the store. He was then taken to an office on the second floor.

There he was harassed and shaken by two guards before they went outside to get his mother. Guard Ronald Hardwick

went to the car, got the mother, and took her to the office.

She was very angry and disappointed in her son and began to yell at him. At this point guard Hardwick told her to

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Inaugural Day demonstration at Dolores Park: over 400 members of Bay Area Asian Coalition Against the War break out into the snake dance, traditional with labor demonstrations in Japan.

Photo by Connie Hwang

antiwar movement split: an analysis

There were two major anti-war demonstrations in San Francisco on January 20. Understanding why will help radicals to work effectively in many different areas.

Long before Nixon's terror bombing raids in December, both the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) and the Inaugural Day Committee (IDC) had planned protests for January 20. But with the bombing raids, many Bay Area anti-war activists who had not been involved in planning either demonstration began to view January 20 as an important day of protest and worked to join the two demonstrations so that a massive unified action would be possible. They were unsuccessful. Because there is no organization unity on the left and most radicals do not belong to any ongoing

political organization, control of mass movements, including the anti-war movement, has been assumed by sectarian groups which put their organizational interests above that of building a movement that can have a serious effect on government policy.

TROIKA

The Bay Area anti-war movement has had three main factions: the National Peace Action Coalition, which is controlled by the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party; the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice, in which the Communist Party predominates; and a somewhat loose anti-imperialist coalition, which includes the Maoist Revolutionary Union, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, the Medical Committee for Human Rights, the Venceremos Brigade, and

many other groups and independent activists. This coalition organized the big demonstration in support of the Seven Point Peace Plan last April 22, as well as several demonstrations in the fall, and formed the Inaugural Day Committee to plan for January 20.

As originally planned, the NPAC and IDC demonstrations were vastly different. NPAC called for a march from the Embarcadero to the Civic Center for a long rally with many speakers, including establishment politicians, all under the single slogan, "Out Now!" IDC called for a short march and rally in the Mission District, with speakers to come from groups involved in ongoing community and workplace organizing, some speaking from an explicitly revolutionary perspective while others would detail the

struggles of a particular group, such as the striking Farah workers. Favoring a multi-issue approach which would fit into the organizing work of its constituent groups, the IDC raised the following demands: (1) Stop the bombing and sign the peace agreement; (2) End U.S. interference in Asia, Africa, and Latin America; (3) Support the struggles of Third World people in the U.S.; and (4) End attacks on working people. Following the rally, the IDC planned a mass picket at a nearby Safeway to support the United Farm Workers boycott.

UNITY

A "third force" attempted to unify the demonstration; it included both independent anti-war activists and the

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GRASSROOTS

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People who worked on this issue are: Merry Blodgett, Esther Brennard, Doug Brown, Sheila Daar, Alison Farley, Paul Foreman, Marjorie Garlin, Grace Gilder-sleeve, Sue Goheen, Joe Hancock, Les Hoffman, Robert Landis, Florence MacDonald, Red Bear, Hal Rohlfing, Adrian Sacco, Nancy Sellers, Peter Veres, Ruth Veres.

coalition: a reality

"We unite around principles which move towards an equitable distribution of wealth and power... and improvement in the quality of life with priority for those who need it most."

"The Coalition seeks the full and democratic participation of all radical groups, communities and individuals in Berkeley who agree with its principles."

(From the April '73 Coalition Principles of Unity)

At the February 4 open nominating convention of the April '73 Coalition, 1258 people registered to become voting members and to support the principles of unity. This was the largest nominating convention ever held in Berkeley, an affirmation of massive support for radical change within the city. The selection of Birdsall, Dashiell, Goldberg and Kelley as the Coalition's slate was the result of a desire for unity among groups working in community organizing, electoral politics and anti-imperialist activities. It was also the culmination of a process in which (unlike the 1971 convention) white and third world communities worked together on an equal basis. (Just to set the record straight, D'Army Bailey and Ira Simmons did not choose to participate in the Coalition process, did not support the principles of unity and have no ties with the April '73 Coalition.) The candidates chosen at this open convention are

accountable to the membership and platform of the Coalition. The Grassroots Collective is proud to have been a part of the process (the result of two months' hard work and cooperation) and endorses the Coalition slate.

Now we must publicize the program (see centerfold) and gain support for our candidates. We must not allow anti-coalition forces like Wilmont Sweeney, Warren Widener and Ed Kallgren to run a radical-baiting campaign to hide the fact that they have no program for change. In their desperation to maintain power they join hands with reactionary forces to preserve the status quo.

What we learned from the Rent Control election is that our opponents don't want to see Berkeley change. They ran their campaign around saving Berkeley from us. But, we are the people of Berkeley and we want to see Berkeley change. We must clearly define the issues and ourselves and encourage open dialogue. We shouldn't be afraid to discuss the changes we want to see in Berkeley. If that makes us radical, then we're radical. Any time and energy spent defending ourselves from radical-baiting is wasted. Our resources should be used organizing to implement our platform.

Campaign volunteers please call 841-0371.

end of which war?

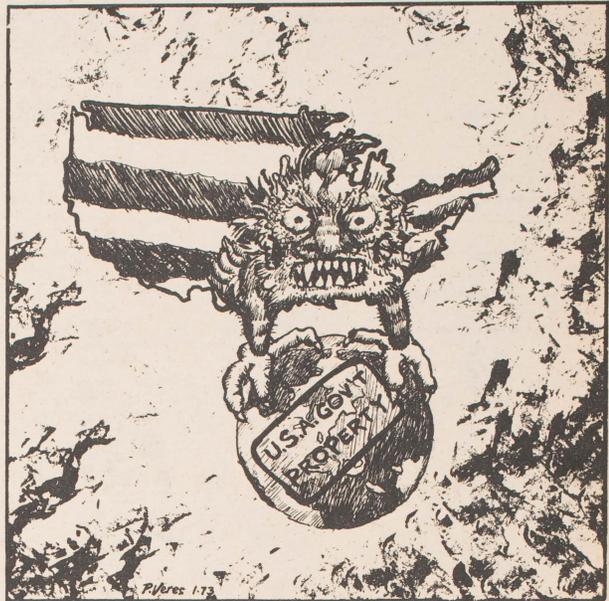
We in the Grassroots Collective share a sense of relief that the signing of the Peace Treaty has brought an end to the wholesale American destruction and slaughter in Vietnam. The real victory belongs to the Vietnamese people; it was their determined resistance which finally defeated American designs for control of their country. We believe that the continued resistance to the war policy by

the American peace movement and world public opinion helped to end that war.

Last week American bombers flew 125 sorties daily over Laos from bases in Thailand. The Pentagon continues to use our taxes to wage full-scale war elsewhere in Southeast Asia. American imperialism created Vietnam and continues to oppress people struggling for liberation in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.



Photo by Connie Hwang



LETTERS TO THE COLLECTIVE

To the Collective:

Given the present sex ratio of the Berkeley City Council (7 males to 2 females), I believe our 1973 slate should be all-female. We should aim for a Council ratio of approximate parity (4:5 or 5:4).

This does NOT mean running WHITE women, necessarily. The slate should consist of Black women, an Asian woman, and (if available) a Native American woman and a Chicana.

And, of course, the UC student candidate should be a woman.

The present Council contains three White Males; four Black Males; and two White Females. Yet there are no Black Women, and no members of other Third World minorities. It is the responsibility of the Coalition, this year, to correct these deficiencies.

Fraternally,
Jefferson Clitlick
Box 4261, Berkeley 94704

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:

I think we lost the rent control election because of overconfidence, erroneous assumptions, and organizational errors, rather than not enough hard work, or the so-called "decline of radicalism in Berkeley."

We were overconfident because of inflated victories in the June passage of Rent Control and the November defeat of Measure M. In both cases, McGovern's candidacy made for a large turnout in the South Campus.

A second big mistake was the incorrect assumption that if we did not campaign in the Berkeley Hills, that voters there would somehow ignore the election. This assumption ignored the GAZETTE and the telephone campaign of the Berkeley Jive-Five, plus the greater propensity of hills voters toward voting.

A third big mistake was our failure to mount an exciting, effective campaign on campus. This was best illustrated to me while doing get-out-the-vote work in a dorm on election day. I met a young male student who had McGovern posters all over his door. But since he was uninformed and confused about the Rent Control candidates he was not going to vote. While the Five had the GAZETTE whose "radical spectre" articles, edi-

torials, and features drummed a steady ideological beat, the DAILY CAL ran: three very confusing articles on all the candidates, no letters about rent control until election day, no columns whatsoever, and plenty of demagogic, misleading Jive-Five ads.

In the face of an uncooperative DAILY CAL staff, the campaign needed to make news, to generate headline-grabbing events on campus which would force DAILY CAL coverage. We needed several weeks of front-page stuff like the Bulldozer incident, which came too late on election eve. We needed a more visible, aggressive attack on large speculative landlords, and fewer defensive apologies to small landlords. Without drama, excitement, imagination, and some daring, in presenting the radical position, our slate ended up hardly differentiated from the Moderate Five in many students' minds. In short, we needed a harder-hitting, more cleverly constructed campaign to overcome student disinterest, confusion, racism, and the factor of parents' paying rents.

One final problem was the enormous waste of energy in internal bickering over slogans ("profits") and campaign styles. Thus the Five attacked us as wild radicals, while we were trying to appear eminently moderate rather than demonstrating how we would make a concrete and radical difference in many peoples' lives.

Howard Dratch

To the collective:

In the January 20, 1973 issue GRASSROOTS, David Plotke wrote, "the Community Rent Control slate... is the only group of candidates committed to an active pro-tenant perspective." This statement is simply untrue. Though the Rent Control Board elections are over, the Socialist Workers Party believes that it is important to set the record straight. The SWP slate for Rent Control Board was totally committed to defending the needs of tenants. For example, the program we put forward called for no rent to be more than 10% of a person's income, and clearly put the interests of the tenants ahead of protecting the profiteering landlords. Though you may disagree with the program and perspective of the SWP campaign, we believe that GRASSROOTS, as a Berkeley Community newspaper, should not mislead Berkeley voters by saying that only one pro-tenant slate ran in the elections. We also think that the article should have made mention of the SWP campaign as was done by the Daily Cal and the Berkeley Gazette.

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-ANTIWAR MOVEMENT SPLIT-

continued from p. 1

PCPJ. They felt that the IDC demonstration as planned was too far left and would not attract mass support. They convinced the IDC to broaden the base of its demonstration by inviting Ron Dellums and Daniel Ellsberg to speak and by toning down the rhetoric of its propaganda. The "third force" also convinced IDC to negotiate with NPAC for a demonstration united under the anti-war demands of each of the two groups and to drop its other demands.

NPAC, however, refused to accept the formula of a joint anti-war demand, stating that under no circumstances could it co-sponsor a demonstration which demanded that Nixon sign the peace agreement.

There were also disagreements over the route of the march and the number and type of speakers, but these questions were clearly of less importance than the question of support for the peace agreement.

NPAC's refusal to support the peace agreement is due to its domination by the SWP, which calls the agreement a sell-out of the Vietnamese people by its leadership and by the "Stalinist bureaucrats in Moscow and Peking." The SWP opposes what it calls the Stalinist leadership of both North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and all revolutionary movements which are not part of the Fourth International, which was formed by Trotsky shortly before his

death. The fact that none of the important revolutionary movements in the world belongs to the Fourth International places the SWP in opposition to, for example, to China, the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam and Korea.

The IDC, on the other hand, is composed of groups that either explicitly support the leadership of North Vietnam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government or generally support revolutionary movements attempting to free their countries from U.S. imperialism.

More important than a group's position on the Trotsky-Stalin disputes is the effect that position has on current organizing. The SWP's position meant that it was attacking the demand being made by millions of people throughout the world—Australian longshoremen, U.S. congressmen, European demonstrators, and the Vietnamese themselves. It also meant that NPAC misled the people it asked to endorse its demonstration when it did not tell them of its position on the peace agreement. Clearly, most of the people who endorsed or participated in the NPAC action supported the demand that Nixon sign the peace agreement and would have been amazed if they realized that no NPAC literature or speaker ever mentioned the agreement and that the SWP leadership of NPAC actually attacked the peace agreement publicly.

The refusal of the SWP to work with other groups on any terms but its own should be no surprise to people involved in radical politics in Berkeley. In the same way that the SWP refuses to support the leadership of the Vietnamese revolution, it refused to support the Community Rent Control Slate and will refuse to support the April Coalition in the upcoming election. The SWP proclaims itself ready to lead the revolution, yet it wants no part of the efforts of people to organize themselves in an open and democratic way to fight for radical

change. It has no respect for either us and our struggles or for the Vietnamese and theirs, but believes instead that its positions—worked out by people steeped in the disputes of international socialist organizations but well divorced from any real political activity—will somehow magically carry the day.

But despite the absurdities of its politics, the SWP has achieved great strength in the anti-war movement and was successful in resisting efforts to force unity on January 20. As a result, two demonstrations—estimated by KPFA to involve 2,500-5,000 people each—occurred, but most of the hundreds of thousands of people in the Bay Area who oppose the war stayed at home. Many people were confused or demoralized by the occurrence of two demonstrations on the same day, while others were just not reached because uncertainty over what would happen until the last minute greatly hampered organizing efforts.

The SWP has been able to achieve a position of strength because it is well organized, disciplined, and consistent. Unfortunately, those of us on the left who oppose its politics have not been able to organize an effective alternative to it. The Anti-Imperialist Coalition (IDC) has been hurt by internal struggles, and many of the people involved have become discouraged by the attempts of some of its constituent groups to achieve leadership of the coalition.

The greatest need of the radical movement in the United States is to build organizations whose perspective is based upon an analysis of the country in which we live and experience in community and workplace organizing. Our failure to do this has left the radical movement without the power our numbers should give us and forces us always to make the unhappy choice between tailing after the liberal wing of the Democratic Party or accepting the ludicrous leadership of groups like the SWP.

Dan Siegel

-mayfair boycott-

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shut up or he would throw her out.

OFFER TO PAY

Johnson then offered to set things straight with the store. She said she'd pay for the things her son took or return them. She asked them not to call the Oakland police because the boy would then have a police record and that along with being black in a white man's world would finish any chance M. had to make anything of himself.

Johnson and her family are on welfare; she is also a student at UC Berkeley and will receive her BA in June. After she graduated she was planning on working in the Oakland schools. She said she has remained on welfare so that both she and her sons could go to school.

ABUSE

The guards refused to make any considerations. They became angry and Hardwick started to yell at her. He called her names, made remarks about the black race, kept sticking his finger in her face, and was generally abusive.

Her other sons had begun to wonder what was taking so long and came into the store. On their way upstairs they heard the guard yelling at their mother; and they heard her telling the guard to get his finger out of her face.

Sam Johnson, Bobbie's 21 year old son, came into the office and told the guard to quit abusing his mother. Hardwick responded by hitting Sam on the head with his club. Hardwick then hit Charles, 19, and cut him. Having just been hit and seeing his brother bleeding, Sam hit the guard back.

There was a tussle between Sam and Hardwick in the hall, while the other boys were in the office with their mother and the other guard. The guard subdued Sam with his club and fists.

COPS COME

When the police arrived Hardwick told them that the whole family had assaulted him. So the mother and four sons were charged with assault (against Hardwick) and disturbing the peace. M. was also charged with shoplifting.

The community has specifically demanded that Mayfair drop all the charges against the Johnsons. Besides giving all the sons criminal records, conviction on these charges would prevent Bobbie Johnson from getting a job in the Oakland schools after she graduates college.

A committee from the community, including Bobby Seale, met with representatives of Mayfair Jan. 19. The management told the people that they could not make the decision; the decision had to be made in Los Angeles.

DEADLINE

Having gotten the run-around, the community gave Mayfair until Jan. 22 to comply with their demands or face a continued boycott. Community people even tried getting in touch with the Mayfair executives in Los Angeles but their calls were never returned.

So the boycott continues. Mayfair did drop the shoplifting and assault charges against M., but the assault charges are still pending against the rest of the family.

The Johnsons are scheduled to go to court Feb. 15.

Arlene Waters & Les Hoffman

rent control vote analysis

A precinct by precinct analysis of the Rent Control Election returns makes certain facts very clear. We lost because of turnout. Every precinct we had expected to carry we did: south campus, flatlands, West Berkeley. But, because of the low turnout our margin of victory in those precincts was small. Realize we may have had 75-85 percent of the vote, winning the precinct by 40 votes; an equivalent hill precinct would win by 150-200 votes for the hill slate.

Also of note was the bloc vote of the hills. 35 precincts there averaged an 85% vote for the hill slate; south campus by comparison gave the community slate maybe 70% of its vote. The hills turned out 60-70% of the registered voters; south campus 30-40%.

The hills understand what the use of city power means and will continue to act as a bloc to use it, but they are a minority. We must not repeat our mistakes in April.

Anyone interested in a detailed vote analysis of the Rent Control Board election please contact Lloyd at 841-4362.

ARLENE SLAUGHTER

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-LETTERS-

continued from p. 2

In lieu of the recent court injunction halting the enforcement of rent control, the SWP hopes that all groups supporting rent control will unite in protest against all attempts to obstruct, delay, or overturn the rent control amendment.

Brian Williams

To the collective:

I'd like to add a note of clarification to just one sentence in Sherry Reinhardt's article on the "mental health mess" in Berkeley. This is the point where Sherry notes that "In-patients needing immediate hospitalization are shipped by ambulance to Napa, 40 miles from home and community."

Part of what's wrong with Napa State Hospital is its distance from the patient-inmate's home and community. This points to one large aspect of the present mental health mess, namely the inadequacy of existing facilities and their unresponsiveness to many community needs.

But there is a second set of problems with Napa, which would exist if it were right next door. This is the fact that patient-inmates are hospitalized there INVOLUNTARILY and thereby incarcerated, without due process of law, in a dehumanizing environment. Involuntary mental hospitalization is simply not "hospitalization" in the ordinary sense. It is imprisonment. And without suggesting that the mere formality of procedural safeguards would make subjection to a dehumanizing environment acceptable, the fact is that people going to Napa have even less of a chance to contest their confinement than a person charged with criminal conduct.

The differential treatment of alleged mentally disturbed persons and criminal defendants or prisoners is rationalized on the ground that commitment is a medical, rather than a punitive, process. But even apart from the motivations of the hospital personnel, who in my experience are often well-intentioned and humane, the very structure of the institutional environment subjects patient-inmates to a process of degradation and dehumanization. And this again is apart from the question of a variety of quasi-medical "treatments" to which inmates are subjected, such as massive drugging, chemical and electric shock, and lobotomy.

This entire situation was illuminated well by the recently reported study of Professor Rosenhan, which involved the infiltration of hospitals by "pseudo-patients." These people found that once admitted to the hospital, no amount of eminently "sane" behavior could guarantee their release. The admissions procedure is generally perfunctory, and once labeled "mentally ill" the patient-inmate is no longer quite human in the eyes of the institution.

I'd like to suggest then, just briefly, that in addition to community control of supportive services for persons experiencing problems in living, the provision of legal advocacy services to persons accused of mental illness should be a top priority, and should cover both the admission and in-patient phases.

Sincerely,

Bob Roth

Center for the Study of Legal Authority and Mental Patient Status (LAMP), Inc.

WOMEN MOVE TOWARD RADICAL POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The third conference to form a women's organization in Berkeley was held at Newman Center on Saturday, January 26th; the first two parts of the Principles of Unity were accepted by this conference. Free childcare was made available to the more than one hundred sisters attending to amend and ratify the Principles which were the result of workshops held at the January 6th conference (see January GRASSROOTS). Early in January a drafting committee was set up to rewrite the Principles of Unity which are divided into four parts: 1) reasons for having a Women's Union, 2) our relationship to other peoples' struggles for liberation, 3) what we are fighting for, and finally, 4) what our strategy should be.

After long substantive political and ideological discussions, the first two sections of the Principles were accepted with very few changes. At times intense, at times humorous, the discussions were always based on the general agreement that "... in struggling with sexism we also unify against capitalism, racism, and imperialism."

At one point in the meeting a motion was made to strike out all words like "capitalism" and "socialism" for fear of antagonizing other women. Only three or four sisters voted for the motion which consequently failed.

A Women's Organization has long been the dream of many women in Berkeley; now it is becoming a reality. But what kind of organization or Union will it be? The Principles of Unity state: "we come

together to transform our society into one that will meet our needs as full human beings and the needs of all people." The reason for forming this Union is "... to overcome the fragmentation of the Women's Movement and to act within a formal structure."

The consensus of the women involved was to have a Union based on clearly spelled-out Principles of Unity, as opposed to a broad-based umbrella type organization. The concept that *all* women are sisters and *all* women can work together is a way in which women have been objectifying themselves. They cannot continue to believe that they all think alike or have the same goals regardless of class, color, age, orientation, or whatever. While only those women

agreeing with the Principles will join the Union, they seek to work in conjunction with other sisters and other organizations for their liberation and the liberation of all.

The reason a Women's Union is being formed is because our experience and history teach us that we cannot rely on anyone else to speak for us as women. We understand that a male-dominated revolutionary movement can ignore our oppression in the name of its own priorities and expediency."

At 4pm, midnight in Vietnam, all women held hands in a moment of silence to celebrate the cease fire with the Vietnamese people. By 4:30pm, the meeting was adjourned to discuss plans for the following conference which will

take place Sunday, February 11th, from 12 to 5pm, at the Tan Oak Room in the Student Union Building on the U.C. Campus (Bancroft and Telegraph). The last two parts of the Principles will be amended and ratified at that meeting, then the discussion will move on to *Structure* for the organization.

All women interested in the success of the Union are urged to attend the future meetings. For more information call 841-0747.

Clara Rosen Camarda

Clara has been active in the Women's Movement for the past three years. She is a member of the Charter Review Committee and of People's Translation Service.

...keep on truckin'

The letters I received from readers mostly want to know the names of reliable mechanics in Berkeley, except for one that said, among other things, I was using the column to generate business for myself. Anyway, I recommended some people I think are good and sent those names back by mail. And although I'm glad to turn people on to reliable mechanics, I also want to encourage people to get into the repair and maintenance of their own cars.

This wet time of year lots of folks complain that their cars won't start. If you drive in the city at night with the

lights and wipers going and the heater fan on, the generator may not put out enough juice to keep the battery charged. After lots of that sort of driving the battery will lose its charge. To keep it charged, some folks let their cars run at a fast idle for a few minutes with all the accessories and lights off before leaving their cars for the night.

Here are the ingredients which make it possible for your engine to start: fuel, compression and spark in the right amounts. If when you turn the key to the "start" position the starter motor cranks the engine very slowly, or not at all, you

most likely have a bad or low battery. If you suspect your battery, you can get it checked out at most gas stations. I recommend the co-op gas station (not their garage). Co-op batteries seem pretty good and relatively inexpensive. The attendants at the co-op seem mostly cooperative and will check out your battery at no cost.

To check the battery yourself, disconnect the high tension lead - the fat line from the center of the coil to the center of the distributor cap - at the coil and see if the starter cranks the engine at a rapid rate. Next you can check the spark plug wires. Disconnect a plug wire and hold it about 1/4 inch from the block with a rag and have a friend try to start the car. If the spark jumps out of the wire on to the block, that indicates that the ignition system is working. If there is no spark at the plug then do the same test with the wire from the center of the coil to the distributor cap. The spark from the coil should be strong and blue-ish in color. If there is no spark from the coil an ignition short is indicated. That means that current is being grounded somewhere in the system. You can remove the distributor cap to see if the points are opening. If you are into the problem that far and are bewildered, you'd better consult someone with expertise: otherwise you can proceed to find the short.

If you have both strong spark and fuel and the car refuses to start you should have the compression checked. Most gas stations and garages can do that for about five dollars.

If when you are having trouble starting you smell gasoline from around the carburetor, that indicates flooding. In that case press the accelerator pedal completely to the floor and count slowly to 60. Then try again.

Most American cars have automatic chokes which are activated by pressing the accelerator pedal to the floor and releasing. Also most American cars have carburetors with built-in accelerator pumps. When you pump the pedal, gasoline spurts into the barrel(s) of the carburetor.

Many foreign cars - Volkswagens and most English imports - do not have accelerator pumps. It does absolutely nothing to pump the gas pedal on those models. Generally for quick starts on these cars pull the choke lever out as far as you can. Do not touch the accelerator pedal and then turn the key to the start position.

I'm not sure if the advice in this column is a help or hindrance but I'll try again next time.

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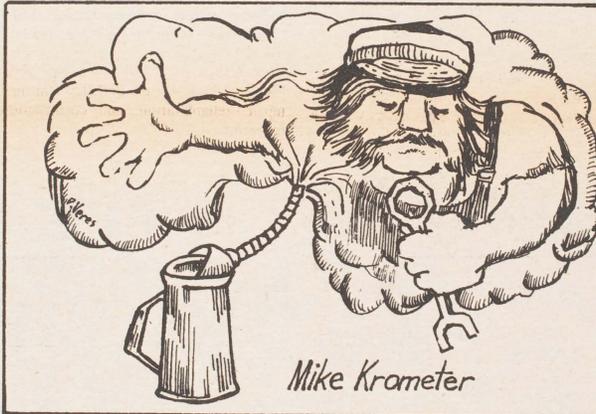
ON THE SIGNING OF THE PEACE TREATY IN VIETNAM

The final months of war so deadly;
Bombs fell as hellstones
On the hot, wet jungle,
Melting flesh and tree and shrub.

One blinding photograph by day:
Napalm running naked on the highway.

Death shook the planet so hard I felt
Death's rattle in my own chest.
My unborn son, unwilling to look
Upon the world, kicked and died
In his mother's womb.
Now I sit by the banks
Of the rivers of Babylon
Under the willows and weep.

Paul Foreman



'OPEN YOUR EMPTY HOMES,' OCEAN VIEW TELLS BRA

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency (BRA) this Monday, the Ocean View Committee demanded that the BRA maintain and open up the empty homes it owns in the proposed "West Berkeley Industrial Park." Supported by the attendance of the April Coalition candidates for City Council and by several members of the Berkeley Tenants Organizing Committee, Ocean View Committee members demanded that the BRA maintain all homes in the redevelopment area in a decent livable condition as required by redevelopment law. Several persons attacked the Board for its ironic position of keeping habitable homes closed while the Berkeley community suffers from a general housing shortage.

The meeting typified the unwillingness of the BRA Board to listen to the residents of the communities it is trying to "redevelop." The Board was seated in a room barely large enough to hold any other people besides the Board itself. The Board members spoke in mumbled tones inaudible to anyone trying to listen. In response to the Ocean View Committee's demands, the Board members tried to pin the responsibility on one staff member

who deftly passed it on to a lower-ranking staff person who, in turn, tried to throw it back to the Board. In response to this maneuvering, one person passed a buck to a Board member who, until this point, had sat with his back to the people. When he realized what was going on, he indignantly threw the bill on the floor, and at once resumed his position of complete indifference to the people in the room.

The composition and actions of the BRA Board manifest the class nature of redevelopment in Berkeley, as elsewhere. The Board is presided over by Henry Ramsey, an acting professor at Boalt Hall Law School, the primary mover behind the destruction through redevelopment of downtown Richmond, and a candidate for the Berkeley City Council in the upcoming election. The other six members include one person who is a retired federal judge and former Governor of the Virgin Islands, an architect and professor emeritus at UC, a realtor, a lawyer for AC Transit, a planner, and a law student at Boalt. Not one person from the Ocean View or Savo Island redevelopment areas serves on the Board; not one low-income tenant nor anyone actively concerned with helping to

alleviate the housing shortage or to develop land use in accordance with people's needs shares in the Board's decision. Decisions about redevelopment are generally made in consultation with relevant *business interests*, rather than with the people who live in the areas and with those who would benefit by the construction of new low-rent housing. [A more detailed analysis of the connections between local corporate interests and the BRA will appear in a future issue of GRASSROOTS.]

Over the past eight months the Board has consistently refused to take action on the Ocean View Committee's demands. It is fairly clear why the Board refuses to act on the three demands:

- Open Up Vacant Homes
- Give priority to people on the waiting list for leased public housing
- Reduce rents for people who repair and rehabilitate their homes

They are trying to keep the land in Ocean View under their control in order to sell it to "industrial interests" that have not appeared during the last three years. To accede to the demands would mean turning the land over to the people who should rightfully control it and giving up their own power.

Rob Kessler

APRIL COALITION CANDIDATES



Margo Dashiell

Margo Dashiell is 30 years old. She has lived in Berkeley all her life and is currently an Instructor of Sociology at Laney College. She is an active member of the Berkeley Black Caucus. She is also a Berkeley Planning Commissioner and is affiliated with the Peralta Federation of Teachers (P.F.T.). She has been active in Tenants Organizing for Radical Change in Housing (TORCH) and in the Africa Liberation Day Committee.

Margo sought the nomination of the April Coalition as a candidate of the Berkeley Black Caucus; this organization is working to develop greater political activity within the Black community. Both the Caucus and Margo view her candidacy as a means to obtain this goal.

Margo supports the April Coalition platform, and is particularly interested in a strong and radical approach to housing and jobs. She supports the four police initiatives, and is further interested in backing and promoting changes within the Police Department; she will also work toward the development of strong Health programs within everybody's reach.

Her concern is primarily with Berkeley, with particular focus on the issue of survival of Blacks and other oppressed groups. She is also concerned, however, in the development of a consciousness of liberation struggles in Africa, and their relevance and connection to liberation struggles in the U.S.

REGISTER to vote

U.S. CONGRESSMAN RON DELLUMS
BACKS SLATE.



Lenny Goldberg is 27 years old. He has lived in Berkeley for the past six years, and teaches economics at Laney College and U.C. Berkeley, where he is also a doctoral candidate in Economics. He is affiliated with the Union for Radical Political Economics (URPE), American Federation of Teachers.

He has also written for GRASSROOTS on the economic situation of Berkeley and on the music scene (he is a folk guitarist).

As a member of Councilwoman Loni Hancock's staff, Lenny has been working on tax and economic policy, and co-authored the income tax and business proposal for the City. He was a neighborhood rent control campaign coordinator, worked with the American Reparations Committee, and has been active in U.C.-based struggles. He was general coordinator of Sherwood Forest (Community Movement Center in 1969-70), and has participated for the last year and a half in a men's consciousness raising group.

On the City Council, Lenny will work to link constructive action to meet the community's needs with work for a broad-based movement for radical change. Specifically, he will work on 1) Economic policy issues: tax restructuring, municipalization of PG&E, and other forms of community ownership; 2) Expanding city services, especially health and child care, in a way that would encourage participation in and control over those services by those involved; 3) Crime and police policy. He fully supports the four police initiatives; 4) Development of low income housing and support of the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance; 5) Supporting the right of private and public employees to organize, to strike, and to bargain collectively, and supporting the right of all workers to living wages (Lenny wrote the part of the platform which calls for a minimum of \$3.50 per hour).



Lenny Goldberg

ADOPTION OF THE PLATFORM

After seven hours of intense and sometimes controversial debate, about three hundred people, meeting on Jan. 28 at Franklin School, approved the April Coalition Platform for the 1973 municipal elections.

The platform, a long range political program for Berkeley, was elaborated during the previous two weeks in open workshops by Coalition members.

The first part of the Convention dealt with procedural matters. The right of Third World people and of Women to hold veto power was recognized.

In the afternoon, the convenors of each workshop presented their plank. Of the nine planks, eight were approved unanimously, with slight modifications or "friendly amendments."

A majority of Coalition members objected both to the length of the plank on National and International issues and to some of its specifics, such as city

Peter Birdsall is 22 years old. He has lived in Berkeley for the past five years, and is a graduate student. He is affiliated with the April 17th Movement (a student group on the U.C. campus), Councilwoman Loni Hancock's staff, and Congressman Ron Dellums' staff.

He was actively involved in primary and general election campaigns of Ron Dellums in 1970, and became coordinator of the Dellums campaign in the Campus area for both the spring and fall elections. He was also active in the formation of the April Coalition in 1971, and in the creation of the Coalition workshop-platform-convention procedure.

As a volunteer member of Loni Hancock's staff, he has worked on financial matters and the Model Cities Program. He was the chairperson of the group that prepared the Coalition "Alternative Budget" in spring, 1971, and as a volunteer member of Ron Dellums' staff he worked on legislative analysis and communication with the campus community.

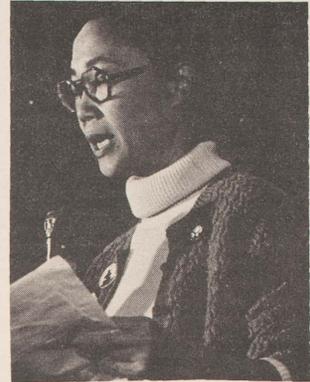
Peter was also coordinator of the "Yes on I" (rent control) campaign for the June, 1972, election and co-ordinated the campus McGovern-Dellums "No on M" campaign in the November, 1972, election.

Birdsall wants the affirmative action program strongly enforced and a job restructuring program created to provide part-time jobs for parents, students, and people of various life-styles. The city must recognize that labor is an integral part of the community and should be supportive of the concerns of workers within the city.

Peter supports the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance and the development of a community housing corporation to provide more and better low-cost housing in Berkeley through repair, rehabilitation, and construction programs.



Peter Birdsall



Ying Kelley

Ying Lee Kelley is 41 years old; she has lived in Berkeley for the past 22 years; her current occupation is classroom teacher. She teaches History, English, and Remedial Reading with the Berkeley Unified School District (she is currently on leave of absence) and has been active as a Peace Worker.

She is affiliated with the Asian Community Alliance, Berkeley Federation of Teachers, American Reparations Committee, Women for Peace, Peace Brigade, ACLU, Unitas Board.

Ying has also been active for ten years in the Berkeley Federation of Teachers; she has participated in disruption and picketing of war related activities, and as a result she has been arrested three times; she was a McGovern delegate to the Democratic Convention in Miami, and worked as a draft counselor with the Oakland Draft Help from Sept. 1971 to Jan. 1973. She is also the Moderator of the Charter Review Committee.

Ying helped organize the Berkeley chapter of the Asian American Community Alliance, and has been active with its Social Action Committee, which is interested in defining Asian concerns, such as unemployment and underemployment, under-representation, exploitation and oppression of Asian peoples, affirmative action programs, etc.

As a councilwoman, Ying will pay particular attention to Asian concerns. She will also initiate action on the following issues: Minority and Women's representation among city employees and in Berkeley in general; municipalization of PG&E; police reform, housing, restructuring city government; an anti-scab ordinance; emergency and preventive health care and community child care programs.

VOTE !!

COUNCILWOMAN LONI HANCOCK
LOOKS TOWARD VICTORY IN APRIL



Coalition candidates for City Council were also requested to sign a pledge that (1) they would support the platform, and (2) that they would not run independently for City Council if not chosen at the nominating convention of the April Coalition (see story).



Channing Way Block Party

Photo by Russell Abraham

INTRODUCTION TO PLATFORM

The following is, we believe, an accurate condensation of the platform of the April Coalition. Most of it is taken directly from the platform, with the remainder being rewritten to keep the spirit of the document intact. Subjects which were dealt with in more than one workshop have been placed where they are most appropriate. It should be particularly noted that in all planks, two prerequisites were put forward as indispensable to any programs to be pursued:

1. There must be community control over any action taken,
2. Full adherence to the principle of Affirmative Action must be maintained.

I. CITY SERVICES

A. Health

"We must develop a new health care system designed to meet people's health needs with health resources coordinated city-wide and controlled by health workers and community people who use the services."

1. "Quality and availability of health care services should not be based on an individual's ability to pay."
2. "New services should be developed with a priority for those areas that are presently underserved."
3. "Increased emphasis in health planning should be given to preventive health measures and health education. The city should fund programs for pregnancy and abortion counseling, sickle cell screening, nutrition counseling and health education."
4. "A program should be developed in the school system to provide consultation on racial, drug-related, venereal disease and other problems of school-age children and young adults."
5. "A nonprofit community corporation should be established to integrate present resources and develop new ones in the areas of mental health and personal health care services."
6. "The corporation should establish small neighborhood health centers that would provide primary health care services (day-to-day medical, mental health and dental care), 24 hour first aid, and referral to backup services for more intensive health problems."
7. "In order to integrate and coordinate medical facilities in Berkeley it should be the goal of the city and the community corporation to municipalize one or more hospitals."
8. "As with other health services, mental health programs should be directly accountable to the people of Berkeley. Mental problems should not be treated as individual pathology, since mental health and illness are direct results of social and environmental conditions."
9. "The city council should review a proposal for mobile health van which could travel throughout Berkeley giving physical check-ups, screening for communicable diseases and utilizing health exhibits and discussions to answer people's questions about health."
10. "The city council should reorganize and make meaningful the Health Advisory Committee and the Mental Health Advisory Board."
11. "We support the recommendations of the draft report on Emergency Medical Care and believe its provisions are essential to the well-being of Berkeley residents."

B. Police

"The April Coalition is committed to placing the police under the effective control of the people of Berkeley. Of sworn Berkeley police officers at present, 85% live outside the city, 95% are white and 99% are male. Consequently, they are unsympathetic to the people of Berkeley and insensitive to their needs." Therefore the April Coalition supports the four police initiatives [see other article] and the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative.



Photo by Russell Abraham

C. Child Care

"Children are social wealth rather than a private burden of parents. High quality child care, which is a precondition for the liberation of women, parents and children, is in the interest of all people."

* * * * *

The April Coalition supports the establishment of child care centers under the following guidelines:

1. Parental control of child care needs, free from government interference.
2. All child care centers will be run on a *non-profit basis*.
3. No parents shall be compelled to enter "forced-work programs" in order to receive child care services.
4. Child care programs should involve men and childless persons of all ages, as well as women.
5. The development of non-racist, non-sexist child-centered curricula in early childhood programs.
6. The establishment of cooperative child care centers, with city employees receiving time off to participate in such centers.

As an interim move, the April Coalition urges city encouragement of private home day care. This could include:

1. A flexible plan of provisional day care home licensing.
2. No-cost loans to help those who seek licenses to pay for changes necessary to meet requirements.

A PROGRAM BY APRIL '73 COALITION

II. CITY STRUCTURE

"The coalition is committed to end the domination of Berkeley life by the council-manager government in its present form. The coalition is committed to promote, through a new charter, a government which is controlled by and operated for the benefit of all people."

* * * * *

Berkeley's system of council-manager government has been dominated by businessmen and professionals for over 50 years and serves a narrow range of interests. To remedy this situation, the coalition supports the charter review process begun in 1972 as a means of developing proposals for a new form of city government which include the following principles:

1. Policy making and policy execution should be centralized in one or more representative bodies responsible to the people of the city of Berkeley.
2. Administration responsibility should be clearly subordinated to policy making and policy execution.
3. Structures should be established to be more representative on the sub-city level of heterogeneous neighborhoods and communities.
4. Reorganization of the internal city structure should be made consistent with providing services for the priority needs of the people of Berkeley.
5. There should be full worker participation in this process both to meet their needs and to make city employees more responsible to the citizens of Berkeley. As an interim move, the coalition proposes that the City Council create a committee to monitor the city manager's budget process and be available to work directly with city employees in creating a budget in conformity with the coalition's principles of unity and platform.

III. ARTS AND CULTURE

The Coalition asks that a Cultural Agency be established which would come up with a full cultural program for the city. This agency would respond to and encourage the diverse cultural and artistic interests of the people of Berkeley, thus enhancing the city as a whole.

* * * * *

Considerations of the cultural agency could include:

1. A year round marketplace for craftspeople and artists.
2. KPFA should be reimbursed for costs incurred while broadcasting City Council, Board and Commission meetings.
3. There should be a community access television channel, other than Channel 6.
4. The sign ordinance restricting the size and offensiveness of signs should be enforced.
5. There should be an adequate instructional program in Berkeley, particularly on the level of neighborhood art centers.
6. There should be adequate funding to do research into availability of resources for cultural purposes.

IV. HOUSING AND LAND USE

The Coalition commits itself to working for a Berkeley where all citizens have decent housing, substantial open space for recreation and cheap and safe public transportation. There will be a particular commitment to the development of alternatives to private finance and federal subsidies, to improving Berkeley's low-cost housing stock and to turning over the process of planning the future development of Berkeley to the people who live here.

* * * * *

A. Housing

The coalition will establish a Community Housing Corporation whose goals will be the expansion of Berkeley's low-cost housing stock. It will develop programs for repairs, rehabilitation, construction and conversion of private profit rental apartments to tenant-controlled, non-profit community-owned housing.

B. Land Use and Open Space

The coalition will discourage development of land in Berkeley by speculative, corporate and University interests and develop mechanisms through which neighborhood interests are balanced with the interests of the city as a whole. Further, the coalition suggests the initiation of a program of community ownership of land.

C. Transportation

To de-emphasize the dominance of the automobile as a means of transportation, the coalition is committed to finding alternatives. Possible means of improving the transportation problems are reduced fares for BART and AC transit, mini-bus services, formalized hitching system and encouragement of experimental transit and bicycle systems.

D. Planning Process

The coalition is committed to building neighborhood organizations which shall govern city planning and development. These organizations will, of necessity, challenge the authority and power of the so-called "experts" who have been planning Berkeley's development in the interests of the University and other institutions. Consistent with these principles, we endorse the Neighborhood Preservation Ordinance.

E. Rent Control

The coalition will fight for the implementation of the Rent Control law and all other methods of insuring tenant's rights.

V. ENVIRONMENT

The only long-term solution to the environmental crisis is economic planning according to socially determined needs, operating in accord with available resources and avoiding disruption of vital ecosystems. In the short run we must struggle against federal, state and regional regulatory agencies that act in the interests of the corporations.

* * * * *

In addition, we must take the following measures:

Support for recycling programs shall continue and be expanded. A comprehensive program of earthquake safety shall be developed and implemented.

BY THE PEOPLE: COALITION PLATFORM

VI. THE CITY AND THE UNIVERSITY

The University is an integral and important part of the Berkeley community. As such, it must be a part of the on-going social transformation we envision for Berkeley. As two of the major controllers of resources, the University and the city share responsibility for the well-being of the entire Berkeley community.

* * * * *

A. City Responsibilities

The city must adopt the following policies to protect the rights of the 27,000 students and 8,500 non-academic employees of the University;

1. Where there is a conflict between the University hierarchy and the members of the University community, the City should use moral, economic and legal sanctions to support the students and workers.
2. The City must recognize housing as a public utility and work with the University to develop a comprehensive housing program for the University community which recognizes the community's needs for parks and open space.
3. The City should develop, whenever possible, the option for part-time employment. Within the affirmative action guidelines, the City should make use of the work-study program for employment of students.
4. The student community should be represented on a population-parity basis on all city boards, commissions and committees.
5. The City should continue the practice of closing off portions of Telegraph Avenue to create a pedestrian mall at least once a week.

B. University Responsibilities

Because the University is not required to pay property taxes on its large land-holdings, it has a moral obligation to cooperate with the needs and desires of the Berkeley community.

* * * * *

1. The University must coordinate its policies of land-development with that of the city and seek the approval of the communities affected through public hearings and consultation.
2. All future University growth and construction should occur outside the general area, to prevent new students forcing low-income people out of the city.
3. The resources of the University should be utilized whenever feasible, thus freeing large amounts of money to provide direct services to the Berkeley community.
4. University ownership of large amounts of Berkeley land decreases the tax base and raises the tax rate. Steps should be taken to have Berkeley declared a "state-impacted area," whereby state aid could be provided to compensate for revenue losses caused by University land-holdings.

VII. ECONOMIC POLICY

While the Coalition understands the contradictions inherent in trying to alter economic relationships on a local level, it is attempting to develop reforms which could solve some problems on a short-run basis, while at the same time pointing the way to future economic transformation of the entire society.

* * * * *

A. Tax Policy

The Coalition supports and will implement the following reforms:

1. A progressive income tax which will put the main burden on the wealthy and the businesses and corporations of Berkeley. As this will be an alternative to the present regressive property tax, it must be combined with rent rollbacks to prevent large windfalls to landlords and real estate speculators.
2. A graduated capital gains tax on real estate transfers, with exemptions for small homeowners.
3. Charging the University for city services.
4. Exploration of the possibility of implementation of a negative income tax.
5. Exploration of the creative use of tax policy in pollution taxes, use fees, severance taxes, etc.

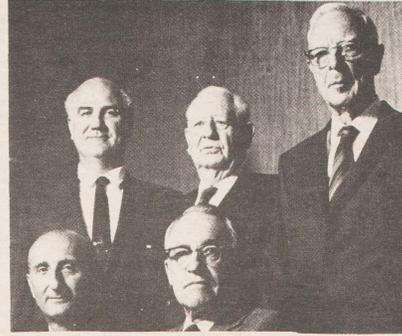
B. Community Ownership and Development

"In order to stem the outflow of scarce city economic resources, to create new jobs, reduce taxes and increase city revenues, the Coalition supports a program of community ownership which will enable the people of Berkeley to capture the wealth created by economic activity and to use that wealth for their own benefit."

* * * * *

The coalition supports programs including the following:

1. The municipalization of PG&E and, if feasible and beneficial, other utilities in Berkeley.
2. City encouragement, financial assistance and/or development of cooperative or community owned businesses.



We need new faces.

3. The April Coalition supports the establishment of community-run, non-profit stores as an alternative to out-of-town big business interests who contribute nothing to the community. In this spirit, the Coalition supports the boycott of Tower Records and encourages the people of Berkeley to patronize and support the Students of Berkeley stores.

C. Expenditure Policy

The coalition supports the principle of minimum administrative cost for direct service programs and will work to achieve this goal.

D. Jobs Program

Every person is entitled to a decent job. The coalition opposes so-called "workfare" programs as a new form of indentured servitude and shall work to develop a program of information and development for decent, useful jobs compatible with Berkeley and our own citizen's skills.

VIII. LABOR AND PERSONNEL POLICY

The coalition is committed to review and reorganize the internal bureaucratic process, job classifications, hiring and wage policies in the City. The intent is to cooperate with city employees in meeting their needs and therefore to become more responsive to the needs of the citizens of Berkeley.

* * * * *

A. Wage Policy

City wage and salary policy should be set such that there is no more than a three to one differential between the highest-paid city worker and the lowest-paid.

B. Hiring Policy

1. The city shall establish an independent commission to review and evaluate the implementation of the city-wide affirmative action program.
2. The city shall pass ordinances and work against arbitrary appearance discrimination, as well as all other forms of discrimination based on something other than ability to safely perform job duties.
3. 50% of the people hired by the city should have been unemployed at the time of their hiring.
4. With exceptions as necessary by law and for persons with incomes below the median for Berkeley, the Coalition supports the principle that municipal employees should be required to live in the city and that all new employees be Berkeley citizens.

C. Labor Policy

1. The City must recognize that city employees are an integral part of the community and stop acting like an employer who treats the workers' interest as opposed to its own. The first step must be to terminate the city's contract with a professional union-busting company and create a full-time position, responsible for liaison between the city's organized workers and the Council.
2. The city's personnel board must contain a majority of persons who are active trade union members.
3. The coalition supports the right of all workers to organize for their own good. To this end it supports:
 - a) the right to organize and join unions
 - b) the right to bargain collectively
 - c) the agency shop
 - d) binding arbitration at the request of the union
 - e) the right to strike
4. The coalition opposes any attempt to use the injunction against strikes by city employees. The coalition will encourage a unified mechanism for city employees to negotiate employee benefits such as a Council of City Employees representing various city union affiliates.

D. Workers Rights and Benefits

1. The coalition recommends a review, preferably by a group of non-city employees, of each job classification, in order to move towards the equalization of pay according to service performed, elimination of unnecessary jobs, creation of necessary ones and making job requirements more realistic as to the functions of city employees.
2. The coalition supports provision for City employees within the presently created job classification to communicate formally within their departments and inter-departmentally on a regular and periodic basis about common employee circumstances, work situations and goals.



We want in

photo by Howie Harowitz

-PLATFORM-

3. The coalition supports provision for a new employee grievance procedure which would ensure fair presentation and handling of grievances.
4. The coalition supports restructuring promotions procedures to emphasize ability and potential rather than tenure and formal education.
5. The coalition is against the informal use of artificial divisions between workers exemplified by such terms as clerical, non-professional, professional, blue-collar and white-collar.
6. Full time city employees paid more than \$10,000 per year should be prohibited from holding a second job.
7. The coalition supports the rights of city employees to engage in political activities.
8. The city should provide the following for all city employees:
 - a) one month paid and one year unpaid parental leave
 - b) a parent-controlled child care center
 - c) paid leave, separate from sick leave, for such things as illnesses of children, necessary school conferences, etc.

E. Job Restructuring

The coalition offers the following as possible solutions to the increasing problems of worker alienation, lack of jobs and rigid, authoritarian, working conditions:

1. Half-time employment, either working fulltime for six months out of each year or working a 20-hour week throughout the year.
2. The opportunity to take a three-month leave of absence without pay.
3. Fringe benefits and employee rights for part-time employees shall be consistent with those of full-time employees.
4. Totally new concepts of job assignments and job sharings, such as regular job exchanges, sharing of job descriptions, seasonal substitution, intermediate apprenticeship jobs, etc.
5. While the coalition supports the concept of a shorter work week, it cannot support the present 30 for 40 initiative because of certain deficiencies.

IX. BERKELEY AND THE WORLD

Because we want to build a movement which addresses our problems in a fundamental and systematic way, and because we understand that the problems of Berkeley's people cannot be solved in a vacuum, we declare that we must support all struggles by oppressed peoples everywhere against the financial and industrial elites which control our lives. * * * * *

A. War and Imperialism

The coalition supports the concept that the city government should be responsible for promoting solidarity between the people of Berkeley and national liberation movements overseas. The coalition supports the following concrete proposals:

1. A city fund should be established to be used for support of ongoing programs

coalition supports initiatives police

1. Establish a Police Review Commission to investigate police policies, review all complaints, set up public hearings and make recommendations to the city council and the people of Berkeley;
2. Demilitarize the police force by removing from their present arsenal such 'overkill' weapons as submachine guns, automatic rifles, CS gas, and pepper-fogging machines, and require city council approval after open hearings prior to the introduction of any new weapons for police work;
3. Cancel all agreements and mutual aid pacts now existing between the Berkeley police and all other police agencies; renewal of these agreements and any future proposed agreements requires city council approval after a public hearing;
4. Require all sworn members of the Berkeley Police Department to reside in Berkeley. This residency requirement will aid the implementation of the Affirmative Action hiring policy and will insure that Berkeley's police have a personal stake in the community.

bach mai

An initiative allocating \$10,000 of city money for the rebuilding of Bach Mai Hospital in Hanoi, destroyed on the orders of Richard M. Nixon, Republican candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

marijuana

Whereas it is both in the interest and within the power of the people of Berkeley to establish the law enforcement priorities of the Berkeley Police Department; and

Whereas the procedures for enforcement of the present laws against marijuana should be organized so as to insure that such enforcement has lowest priority;

Now therefore be it ordained by the people of the City of Berkeley:

That the Berkeley Police Department shall give lowest priority to enforcement of the laws against possession, use, and cultivation of marijuana; and

That the Berkeley Police Department shall make no arrests for the possession, use, or cultivation of marijuana without the authorization of the Berkeley City Council.

The Berkeley electorate voted overwhelmingly in favor of the California Marijuana Initiative in last November's general election. With this concrete indication that Berkeley citizens don't want marijuana laws strictly enforced, Councilperson Ilona Hancock's office

drafted the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative (BMI).

The other Berkeley City Councilmembers refused to even consider BMI. Therefore a petition drive was launched to qualify the initiative for the April 17 ballot. In just two weeks, 4000 signatures were collected and the Berkeley Marijuana Initiative will now appear on that ballot.

BMI seeks to conform to the wishes of Berkeley citizens by restricting the enforcement of marijuana laws by the Berkeley Police Department. If passed, it will be City Police policy to:

- 1) Give lowest priority to enforcement of the laws against possession, use and cultivation of marijuana.
- 2) Make no arrest for the possession, use, or cultivation of marijuana without the authorization of the Berkeley City Council. The Berkeley Marijuana Initiative is constitutional—it doesn't violate state or federal law because it doesn't legalize marijuana. BMI merely seeks to regulate its enforcement by the Berkeley Police Department.

which offer concrete assistance to the victims of U.S. policy at home and abroad.

2. We support the Bach Mai initiative
3. There should be a city ordinance forbidding any and all city entanglement with economic exploitation and reactionary military activities overseas.
4. The city should invite progressive leaders who represent popular struggles for national liberation, and make city facilities available to these representatives for the purpose of our education and our support.
5. The city of Berkeley supports the principal of general and unilateral disarmament by the United States and opposes wars of aggression by this country.
6. We support the ceasefire agreement signed in Paris on January 27, 1973 as the first stage of securing independence and freedom for Vietnam.

B. Revenue Sharing Monies

We urge that the people should decide how these monies are spent, with the stipulation that there be special allocations for community programs which are now functioning but which are being defunded by OEO.

C. Regional vs. Local Government

The April Coalition is wary and questioning of the development of regional government because of the danger of taking power away from the people who reside in the inner cities, but we do see its potential if it were in the hands of progressive people. Therefore, while we support regional control of polluters, transportation and land speculators and developers, we oppose regionalization that removes authority from the local level.

D. National Policy and Minorities

The city of Berkeley should not only denounce the U.S. government's deliberate policy of national racial ghetto maintenance, it should also disregard government directives which would perpetuate it.

E. Criminal Justice and Prisons

The Criminal Justice system in the United States serves a function comparable to the military abroad. It is used as a primary instrument of oppression and control by those who run the society. Under the guise of "neutrality," it has been used to repress all political movements which threaten the status quo. It has as its goal not rehabilitation but control of those convicted of crimes.

In the face of these facts, the April Coalition supports the following programs:

1. Research on and analysis of the government's policies in the next four years.
2. Mass education as to who are the real criminals and how the State uses the criminal justice system to divide and repress us.
3. Support for prisoners' struggles.
4. All ex-felons should be given back their full rights as citizens and their past arrest and correctional records should be sealed.

We believe that these things will provide a partial solution to the high crime rate which victimizes poor and working people, especially in minority communities.

GRASSROOTS, is a community-oriented newspaper, relies on *subscriptions*, on the participation and contributions of the community, and not on street sales, vendors or advertisers. Please help. Send us your subscription today: \$5.00 per year.

I know GRASSROOTS needs help, so I want to

_____ Pledge \$ _____ per month to see GRASSROOTS grow and expand.

_____ Subscribe: enclosed is my check for \$ _____ for _____ subscriptions to GRASSROOTS.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone (list others on separate sheet) _____

Send to: GRASSROOTS, P.O. Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701 or phone 845-0775.

neighborhood preservation

The Neighborhood Preservation Initiative recognizes that "development" in Berkeley means the destruction of older low-rent homes and their subsequent replacement by high-rent ticky-tacky or parking lots. Under present laws residents and neighbors are usually ignored while the "developer" makes the decisions. The Neighborhood Preservation Initiative would change this situation.

Before being issued permits for new unit residential construction or demolition of residences, developers would be required to attend a widely publicized Public Hearing at the Board of Adjustments. The developer would have to show at the Hearing that the proposed development (1) is not detrimental to the neighborhood and the general welfare of the city, (2) contains at least 25% low-income housing and (3) that any displaced tenants will be relocated.

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

In all of these decisions the Board of

Adjustments acts only after Public Hearings. Residents whether property owners or not, within up to a five hundred foot radius of the site under consideration are invited to participate. Presently, there is no legal provision for neighborhood consideration of most projects. Those few projects where such consideration is part of the process allow only for the notification of property owners 300 feet up and down the street from the site.

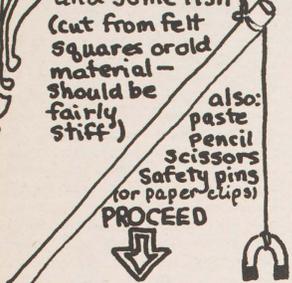
The initiative for the Preservation of Neighborhoods has met all requirements for placement on the April 17 ballot—14 people collected 4,100 signatures in a 10 day period to meet a false early deadline imposed by Berkeley's City Clerk. Reports from those involved in the petition drive confirm other indications that this ordinance has broad and strong support.

An information center for the Neighborhood Preservation Initiative Committee and for Berkeley land use problems has been established at 2202 Blake Street, (call: 849-4719 between 10 and 2 weekdays). If you wish to help, drop by the office to volunteer or send money to the Neighborhood Preservation Initiative Committee, 2022 Blake St, Berkeley, 19704.

It's raining. The kids are stuck indoors and everyone is going bananas. Calm down and go fishing. Here is what you will need:

- a pole (old broomstick, cardboard tube, dowel, cut 2 1/2 feet long)
- a line (string, yarn)
- a magnet (2" horseshoe magnets at Vine Variety - 39¢)

and some fish
(cut from felt squares or old material - should be fairly stiff)



- 1 Make hole in end of pole. Put cord through hole and secure with a knot. Leave 2 1/2 feet length of cord hanging from pole.
- 2 Tie magnet on end of cord.

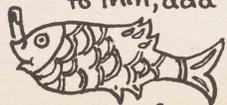
- 3 Cut fish of various shapes from felt or other material. Pin mouth of each fish.



- 4 Spread fish on floor next to the bed. Children lie on bed and fish over the side.

OR
(if you aren't up to fishing)
Pour corn meal in a tray. Makes a new place to play with toy cars and animals.

OR
Make some inexpensive finger paint: Mix one part liquid starch with one part powdered tempera: To thicken, add tempera; to thin, add starch. (Don't forget to wet the paper before you begin to paint.)



We hope to continue this column in future issues. We would appreciate whatever suggestions you would care to share.
-SdE mm



The following events have been child-tested and rated fantastic:
"A Children's Hour or So" Theater especially for children
Pyramus and Thisby Company
Live Oak Theater, Shattuck & Berryman Streets
Saturday 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.
Donation: \$1.00 or whatever new show each week

"Story Hour" Berkeley Public Library
Stories only every week at branches But: Friday, 10:30 a.m. at Main Library
1/2 hour stories - 1/2 hour crafts
Free --- geared for preschoolers
Don't miss the great wooden train in the story room!



Lotsaluck sheila daar and mary millman

community announcements

The Peace and Freedom Party will present a 10-hour show on Sunday, February 18 at the New Orleans House, 1505 San Pablo Avenue, Berkeley just north of Cedar. 2-4:30 p.m.: The Funky New Orleans Jazz Band; 5-6:30: Buffet Dinner (call TH 3-4382 for reservations); 7-9 p.m.: Improvisation, Inc. (Instant Theater); 9:30-12:30 a.m.: dancing and live music.

An evening of sound pieces by Gerald Ferguson from Nova Scotia and local artists Anthony Gnazzo and Charles Amirhanian will be presented at the Museum of Conceptual Art, 75 3rd Street, S.F. at 8:30 p.m. on Friday, March 2. For information call 495-3193.

The first major public exhibition of the most recent works of Peter Veres will be shown in the Gallery at Lone Mountain College, 2800 Turk Blvd., S.F. For those familiar with Veres' earlier works in sculpture and in theater events, these new pieces will offer new extensions and insights into this artist's lucid imagery. Others will be equally nonplussed. Working through the intricacies of the onimod theory of probabilities, these modes point to the dynamic aspects of spatial interface with unerring punctillio. According to Veres, "The shortest distance between two points may be interesting, but the points are something else again!" The show will be from Feb. 27-March 16, 10-4 daily. Everyone is invited to a preview party on Monday Feb. 26, 7-9 p.m.

The Merritt College tutoring office is looking for community people who can volunteer at least one hour per week

The need for tutors is greatest in the fields of beginning calculus, algebra and introductory chemistry. Tutors are also needed for English, biology, and other "heavy" courses.

Those interested, who have expertise or competency in any of the above fields, may contact Jack Irvine at Merritt College, 12500 Campus Drive, Oakland, 94619, telephone 531-4911.

The next Grassroots deadline for receiving articles, ad copy and announcements is March 5th.

Send all copy to Grassroots, Box 274, Berkeley, Ca. 94701 or drop it off at our office (clearly marked for Grassroots) at 2022 Blake Street, Berkeley.

THE PEOPLE'S TRANSLATION SERVICE is a Berkeley collective to translate radical European literature into English. Concentration will be on German, Scandinavian, French and Italian material. If you have language skills and are interested in doing this work, please call our office at 549-1949.

Peoples Law School, a project of the Bay Area Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, is announcing a new series of legal education classes. Classes begin in February and March. The purpose of the school is to provide legal survival information in areas of Law that affect the daily lives of poor people, young people, third world people, women and people oppressed because of their lifestyles or political activities.

Further information and a complete catalogue can be obtained from Peoples Law School, 285 Capp Street, San Francisco. Phone: 285-5066.

On Sunday, February 18 at 1:00 in the LeConte School Auditorium, the LeConte Parent Action Committee in cooperation with the LeConte Neighborhood Association and Loni Hancock will sponsor a Town Hall meeting to discuss traffic problems in the LeConte area. Representatives of the Neighborhood Traffic Study will be present to answer questions about their work. The aims of the meeting will be to have residents of the area express their feelings about traffic problems and suggest ideas for their solution.

Come to the meeting on February 18 and make your views known. For further information, call Sandra Feinbaum at 843-9632.

Door to door canvassing and voter registration activities in support of the Coalition candidates for City Council will take place each Saturday at 10 a.m. and Wednesday at 6 p.m. at 2490 Channing Way (Loni's office), 841-0370, room 209. Voter registration ends March 18. Any

one who lives in Berkeley and who will be 18 years old by April 17, 1973 is eligible to vote.

KPFA-FM listener-sponsored, Pacifica radio in Berkeley and SUPERB present A Symposium on Parapsychology and the Frontiers of Consciousness Sunday, March 4, 1973, in Zellerbach Auditorium at U.C., Berkeley at 1:00 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

Tickets will go on sale in the middle of February at the A.S.U.C. Box Office in Berkeley, at the University of California Box Offices in Davis, Santa Cruz, and San Francisco, and at all Macy's ticket outlets.

For further information, call Jeff Mishlove at 848-6767 (KPFA)

KPFA will hold its annual fund-raising marathon during the month of March. The station's goal is to raise \$88,000 within that time. The theme of this year's month-long event is "The Well-Tempered Marathon." Special music is being composed which will be played to coincide with every \$1,000 dollars raised.

BICYCLES

FOR people NOT PROFIT at the MISSING LINK

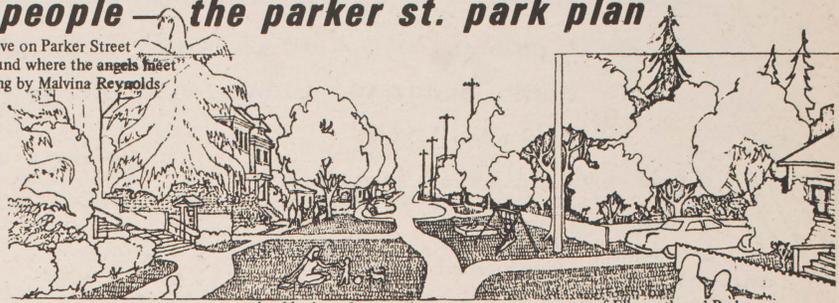
LOWER SPOUL PLAZA

streets for people — the parker st. park plan

For a while last spring, it looked like people on the 2200 block of Parker St. might be living a little closer to the angels because both the Parks and Recreation and the City Planning Commissions approved in principle a request to close the street to through traffic and construct a park. People were even saying that if the Parker Street plan went through, other neighborhoods could develop street-parks in a checker board fashion throughout the city. But the plan failed to get final approval and died quietly on the drawing board.

An architectural rendering of the plan shows Parker Street between Fulton and Ellsworth. Both ends of the street are narrowed to limit easy access to traffic and there is a large stretch of diagonal parking places. In the center of the block, bricked paths give access to drive-ways and emergency vehicles, and there is a large grassy area with swings, sandboxes and benches.

"I'd rather live on Parker Street than fly around where the angels live!" from a song by Malvina Reynolds



The move to create a street-park began in the fall of 1971 when residents met to find ways to curtail traffic through their neighborhoods. The first proposal was to close the street, but the city was uncooperative. Then, in the spring of the next year, block meetings were held to more carefully plan a request for a park. The plan was supported by a great majority of the residents and communes

on the block and soon the matter was before the Planning Commission which okayed the concept but referred the matter to their sub-committee on traffic. Of three members on that committee, one was out of town, and one was disqualified (Al Raeburn who engineered the Berkeley Five Rent Control Campaign) because he was part owner of the Bachenheimer properties at the

corner of Ellsworth and Parker.

The Commission appointed another person to the sub-committee and both voted against the park proposal. The Planning Commission then set up an open hearing to consider traffic patterns in the area and hear public opinion. The meeting was publicized through a circular sent to all the residents and property owners in the area by the Planning Commission. Older residents, particularly from the Berkeley Townhouse for the Elderly, on the corner of Dana and Parker, assumed the hippies were planning to resurrect another People's Park in the middle of the street.

When confronted by a large meeting organized by the landlords and composed mostly of elderly and retired citizens, the Parker Street communes were taken by surprise. Bachenheimer gave an impassioned speech encouraging the confrontation of freaks and older people. Then the traffic committee gave its negative report. Finally a Chinese landlord spoke against the park, quoting from Chairman Mao. After that, the Commission refused to approve and so the matter was brought before the City Council which also held its approval.

After a year and a half of struggle for their park, Parker Street people continue to seek ways to solve traffic problems in our neighborhoods and provide open space and greenery for our health and pleasure.

BUILDING THREATENS TILDEN ANIMAL FARM

By fall of 1973, a new building will stand in Tilden Park, between the Animal Farm and Jewel Lake, to serve East Bay youngsters as an Environmental Education Center (EEC). The single-story pinwheel shaped building will have maximum dimensions of 175' x 70' and is designed as the only such facility in the joint Alameda - Contra Costa district.

Inside, Park District naturalists will conduct nature orientation sessions around a fireplace, and visitors will find museum-type exhibits relating to Bay Area nature and ecology. Part of this program is specifically aimed at "disadvantaged residents of this area."

Critics, however, have charged that the \$400,000 EEC facility is too elaborate for its site. This EEC is too costly, they say, and will bring too many visitors to a park area already subject to overuse. Environmentalists — including new Park Board member Mary Lee Jeffers, Jean Siri and others — fought unsuccessfully to have the project scaled down. They proposed that smaller satellite centers be built in several parks, rather than one large EEC at Tilden.

Park neighbors also protested the removal of 68 eucalyptus trees to clear the site for the EEC building.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT: OK

The Tilden EEC passed the test of an Environmental Impact Study with flying colors, despite objectors. Author of the Impact Study, U.C. Davis Professor Seymour Gold, recommended it, "without qualification as a significant improvement."

Gold dismissed alternatives of smaller or decentralized structures saying "none . . . would accomplish the objectives of this program or yield the same benefits, experience or opportunities of this proposed project to the Bay Area."

Chief Interpretive Naturalist, Chris Nelson, says that costs also prohibit decentralized structures in other more remote parks. The Tilden EEC will cost \$400,000, but Nelson explains that

utilities and roads into a remote park would cost \$100,000, and a building would cost still more. Thus, Nelson says, four buildings could not be built for the cost of this one.

Nelson calls suggestions like this "laymen shooting from the hip." The Tilden site, he says, will best serve urban children from Berkeley, Oakland and Richmond communities.

Crowding of Tilden will be avoided says Nelson — although the EEC is expected to draw up to 300,000 visitors annually which is at least double the present use of the nature area. Nelson explains that the additional visitors will be brought to the park during the off-season in rain or cold weather when the area would normally be unused. Naturalists and the exhibits will also promote other parks — Briones, Coyote Hills, Los Trampas, etc. — so visitors will theoretically use other parks henceforth.

SKEPTICS

A Park District staff memo, in February 1970, contradicts Naturalist Chris Nelson's conclusions, in part. "There is little disagreement over the need . . .", the memo found, but "most of the staff believe the building designed is too elaborate and that it may be difficult to expand, when needed."

One Park District observer speculates that ultimately, satellite facilities will be built in other parts of the District, in addition to this elaborate EEC facility. Children in South Alameda County or in outlying Contra Costa will not come this far and will eventually demand services.

CHECKERED HISTORY

Originally proposed in 1963, Tilden's EEC has had a checkered history. When first designs of a "fortress-like building" were rejected, the pinwheel-shaped building was designed. The Park District has spent \$25,000 on planning and drawings, has held three public hearings and has earmarked \$380,000 for the Center. A citizen's committee also approved the plans.

One early study proposed removal of the Animal Farm, pony rides, trout pond and tennis courts when the EEC was built. Citizen protests have insured these will remain, although one naturalist admits the Animal Farm will "probably not be so bucolic" with the EEC building nearby.

TRAIN MAKING IN THE PARK?

In other park business, the Park Board is considering the request of a manufacturer to operate an "educational" foundry on District land. Visitors could see miniature steam engines made through glass walls of the foundry, the District would get a concession fee, and the manufacturer would sell the engines for \$15,000 — \$30,000 a piece.

Merry Blodgett

Doug Brown



Entrance to the EEC construction site in Tilden

Photo by Merry Blodgett



Design for the proposed EEC in Tilden

Photo by Merry Blodgett

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Corporate liberalism has made a strong comeback in Berkeley in the recent rent control and co-op elections. Whereas corporate liberals clothed themselves in "professionalism" and "expertise" in the '50's and '60's, the new generation wraps their reactionary cores in deceptive liberal rhetoric.

The name of the game is to posture, posture, posture... create the illusion that progress is imminent. For example, Kallgren promised an alternative police plan during the '71 election—he produced it just in time for the '73 election. The Police Initiative Committee observed that the Kallgren plan was a "cynical and transparent attempt to deceive the people of Berkeley." There is some similarity between the Kallgren proposal and one developed by Loni Hancock except, as explained by PIC, "Kallgren has gutted the Hancock proposal, taken everything meaningful out of it, kept some of its language, and then advanced the measure as his own."

These reformist gestures are all phony-baloney. People like Kallgren, and those that run on their 'unity slates,' have no intention of doing anything except maintaining the status-quo.

Speaking of which... will the "living room liberals" put together a 'unity slate' acceptable to both liberals and conservatives? Rumor has it that Ed Kallgren's living room, even though it is in a Claremont Mansion, won't hold 1,300 people. In fact, only a handful of carefully selected Democrats were invited to pick the 'unity slate' the day after the coalition open convention. Will the Republicans docilely let the Democrats run their little number? Will the people of Berkeley? Stay tuned to GRASSROOTS

next month for the next thrilling episode of the "living room liberals."

Seen the notice about the Neighborhood Traffic Study? (The one with the Mayor's picture on it? Nothing like a little free political publicity at city expense...)

The notice announces that city consultants will study the traffic situation in Berkeley and requests community participation. On the consultants' terms, of course.

Neighborhoods should get together their traffic plans before the professional traffic engineers show up. It's absolutely critical that the experts take their direction from neighborhood people. It's our money—and our neighborhoods!

Henry Ramsey's city council candidacy may become one of the principal issues of this year's municipal campaign. It seems that Ramsey, a Berkeley resident since 1971, was one of the chief supporters of the disastrous 'urban renewal' of central Richmond. His activity on the Berkeley Redevelopment Agency indicates he would like to transfer some of this 'expertise' to Berkeley. We like open space, Henry, but not by the means that you advocate.

NEW ITEM: The April Coalition convention was beyond the wildest expectations of the planners. They had to cut the ballots in half because people so greatly outnumbered printed ballots. In this case we can forgive the poor planning!

I saw people I hadn't seen in years... and when it was all over—great candidates. If all of us put our feet where our mouths are for the next few months we can construct a new Berkeley.

DEAF AND BLIND TO GO

There is little possibility of retaining the California Schools for the Deaf and Blind (CSDB) on the present Berkeley site, according to Dr. Wilson Riles, California Superintendent of Public Instruction. He cited earthquake dangers as the main consideration leading to this decision, in a response to a petition from approximately 150 neighbors of the California Schools asking that the schools be retained on their present site. The petitions also requested a public hearing in Berkeley if a move is considered.

Riles also said that he hoped the schools will be relocated in the East Bay Area: "Educating these children in an isolated rural area would be detrimental

to their learning process and to their futures."

As for future use of the CSDB land, if vacated, Dr. Riles said "there are no plans to my knowledge." A large portion of the land is under 10-year lease to the East Bay Regional Park District.

"Future state use of the land held by the State will probably be determined by the Department of General Services," Riles said.

To date, no alternative site for the schools has been made official. A Redwood City site was reported under consideration by the Chronicle, but this has not been confirmed.

Merry Blodgett

AFSCME SUES UC: SEXISM

AFSCME 1695 (UC Non-Academic Employees) will go to court in the next few days to sue the University of California. The union says the University is guilty in the first place of violating its own rules. When hundreds of employees filed grievances protesting the discriminatory pay increases granted by UC last summer, the University simply refused to consider them. Vice Chancellor Robert Kerley claimed that the grievance is not a grievance but rather a request for a policy change, which the Union vehemently denies.

Last summer's pay increases were sexually discriminatory. Those jobs which are overwhelmingly held by women

received 6% increases—while those jobs which received 8.5% and 11% increases are overwhelmingly filled by men and those which received 13% are filled exclusively by men. University Rule 200 prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. Therefore any such discrimination is subject to the grievance procedure. In addition, the Chancellor's office cannot simply dismiss out of hand grievances it doesn't like. The grievance procedure outlines steps which must be followed and not one of them includes Vice Chancellor Kerley simply saying "No soap."

Call 549-3440 for information.

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 -- Dan Wickenden

About EUGENE NELSON, author of THE BRACERO, and the earlier documentary, HUELGA, THE FIRST HUNDRED DAYS OF THE DELANO GRAPE STRIKE:
 "We must have been the same kind of travelers...you're a natural born writer, a pure storyteller."
 -- Jack Kerouac

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bhs students blast gazette racism

On Saturday, January 13th the Berkeley Gazette published an article which claimed to describe the testimony of six anonymous high school students concerned with a "climate of fear" at Berkeley High School. The writer of the article, August Maggey, related extensively the feelings of these students and the purported circumstances at school which led them to his office. He treated their viewpoints as facts in the published account.

Two days later, seven other Berkeley High School students went to the Gazette Office for a conference with Mr. Maggey for the purpose of expressing their side of the question, which denied any climate of fear. Mr. Maggey assured them that he would give equal billing to all sides of the question. He did not.

Not only did he submerge the rebuttal in a long list of incidents, suspension statistics and comments to make it seem invalid and naive, but he also deleted the most essential points.

For this reason, we have felt it necessary to reiterate and clarify for the benefit of the School Board, the community and Berkeley High School, the feelings we share with many Berkeley High School students and teachers. The attached statement was made to the School Board at its special meeting on Monday, February 5th.

I am here representing a group of Berkeley High School students who feel tonight's topic merits the attention of

students as well as parents and teachers.

We feel the Gazette did the schools and the community a great dis-service by publishing their article "Climate of Fear at Berkeley High School" on January 13, 1973. The article quoted six anonymous white high school students who expressed their anxiety and fear of a violent atmosphere at Berkeley High School. We do not feel that any group of six students can fairly or accurately represent the situation at Berkeley High School. However, the Gazette presented the students' viewpoint as the prevalent sentiment of white students at the school. For this reason, we feel it necessary to express our own white student viewpoint.

We feel the Gazette used particular incidents to create what it claimed to be the over-all situation. We would like to comment on three specific incidents which we feel were extremely exaggerated and mis-construed. Firstly, the students claimed, "They're always smoking marijuana in the restrooms, and they blow it in your face." We would like to question who "they" are. It is a well known fact that marijuana smoking is not restricted to one or any racial group at Berkeley High School - nor is there "always" smoking in the bathrooms. Secondly, the Gazette recounted a "typical" incident of having your watch ripped off by some "black dude". This is not typical! Extortions of this sort are infrequent. We do not deny that they occur, but they are by no means common. The last example we would like to cite is one that demonstrates the overall attitude of these students. They said, "If you bump into the black guy, you better say you're sorry." It is common courtesy to apologize to anyone you bump into. Were these students suggesting that they should not be expected to apologize to a black person? Statements of this sort are racist and not deserving of merit.

Furthermore, we find it hard to believe that suspension statistics for Berkeley High School can give a fair or accurate picture of the crime rate at the school. Almost 80% of these suspensions occur because of cigarette smoking, card playing, and other victimless crimes. These crimes involve irresponsible individuals and do not affect the student body as a whole.

To be sure we shared these feelings with other students, we asked a random selection of 485 white students throughout the school if they felt a "climate of fear" at Berkeley High. Out of the 485 asked, 85% (that is to say, 412 white students) denied any "climate of fear". In addition to this question, we asked the same students if they felt racial tensions had lessened in the past few years in Berkeley since integration. 75% of the students stated that they had

lessened and the other 25% claimed nothing had changed.

The 73 students who felt a "climate of fear" may or may not have been victims of extortions or violence. We know that we cannot justify this by saying there is just the average amount of violence in Berkeley High School; but can you justify the average amount of violence in the world today? In a world where the police cannot provide protection for 100% of the people, how can it be expected that the school system can provide 100% protection for its students?

Inflammatory and sensationalized articles such as those published in the past few weeks serve only to excite and pressure the community and schools into imprudent and impulsive decisions.

Going through the Berkeley Schools

has not always been easy, but besides the sometimes hassles, fights and extortions, there is a lot of peaceful interaction going on. This is the most important experience in the Berkeley schools. The issue being discussed tonight is an important and difficult problem. It should not be dealt with rashly or by instituting classical discipline. The Berkeley Unified School District has always prided itself in finding new answers, not in reverting to the old ones. This attitude has provided for a much wider personal as well as academic experience. We hope this will prevail in the future.

Carla Hesse, John Shordike, Michelle Breger, Richard Grasetti, Jeremy Saxon, Josh Kohn, Amy Lieberman, Sutie Lewis



DISABLED DEMAND SELF-DETERMINATION

This article is a historical description of the Crip movement in Berkeley. Subsequent article will deal more with national political implications of Berkeley movement.

Berkeley has a unique population of politically active severely disabled people. From a modest beginning with the admittance of one severely disabled student in 1962 to the University of California, the disabled population around the campus has grown to over 300. We are a group who has successfully learned how to fight for our independence. Our primary goal has been the development of a service delivery system which allows the severely disabled to live independently in the Berkeley community. In trying to accomplish this goal we have to overcome many barriers, not all of which are physical. It was obvious that those very institutions (Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation) that were supposed to be aiding us were often our greatest obstacles. Our strength and confidence increased as we began to successfully fight for our rights with these organizations. Our first major battle was fought in 1968 when a Rehabilitation counselor tried to control our group by threatening withdrawal of financial aid. The climax came when she tried to expel two of us from the university. We revolted and for the first time D.V.R. (Department of Vocational Rehabilitation) clients were able to stop this powerful state agency from enforcing its will. With this success, we discovered how effective and powerful we were when we acted as a group. With this group consciousness came the realization that we had to depend on our own initiative

for our own freedom. We began planning the kind of services we needed to attract other disabled to Berkeley. From this planning emerged the 1970 federally funded (Office of Education) Physically Disabled Students' Program, staffed by severely disabled and blind former students. This Program, located at 2532 Durant / No. 2, serves as the advocate for and delivers the needed services to disabled students. The services include an attendant pool, instant wheelchair repair, transportation, aid in finding suitable housing, counseling, and emergency service. Immediately, it became apparent that P.D.S.P.'s services were extremely effective. For the first time, severely disabled people could live independently in the Berkeley community. However, as the P.D.S.P. was mandated to serve only students, part of our group branched off to form a community based service delivery system, known as the C.I.L. (Center for Independent Living). Beginning in July of 1972 under a planning grant from the U.S. Rehabilitation Services Administration, the C.I.L. has been developing strategies on how to best serve the needs of all disabled in Berkeley. It is through the C.I.L. that many of the architectural and social barriers in the city of Berkeley are being attacked. Both the C.I.L. and P.D.S.P. are unique organizations of disabled and blind people. They provide the first models of effective service delivery and clearly show that to meet their needs, disabled and blind together have to direct their own programs.

Ed Roberts

Ed is a quadriplegic and active organizer in the movement for self-determination of the severely disabled.

THE NEXT TO LAST MEETING

Announcement

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the outside ring the paraphrase is puffing its way out from under the friendly amendment who is itching his nose with the saliva tip of his cigarino while engaging in honest struggle with the substitute motion who has developed severe cramps trying to find the correct position from which to call the question in a loud clear tone.

Meanwhile, in the center of the floor the issue is dancing veiled in confusion trying to strip itself bare without being accused of compromise and obscenity.

News Analysis

As a door prize the day was won by half the floor which separated around a wide range of procedural maneuvers supporting maximum participation according to proportional voting assignment. This left the door open and the prize of unity in abeyance until further notice.

Ruth Veres



march 8—international women's day